

# WBBSE Madhyamik Class 10 History Question Paper

## General Instructions

1. The question paper consists of six sections — Section A to Section F.
2. Time allowed is **3 hours 15 minutes** and the maximum marks are **90**.
3. All questions are compulsory unless otherwise stated.
4. Section A contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Choose the correct answer from the given options.
5. Section B includes:
  - True/False questions
  - Fill in the blanks
  - Very short answer questions (one or two words)
6. Section C contains short answer type questions.
7. Section D contains long descriptive questions with internal choices.
8. Section E contains long answer questions. Attempt the required number as instructed.
9. Section F consists of Map Work. Mark and label the places correctly on the outline map of India.
10. Figures to the right indicate full marks for each question.
11. Write neatly and draw diagrams wherever necessary.
12. Write answers only in the space provided or as instructed.

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1. How many letters are there in the book *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*?

- (A) 20  
(B) 25  
(C) 30  
(D) 50

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2. The book *Jibansmriti* was composed by-

- (A) Bipin Ch. Pal  
(B) Sarala Devi Chowdhurani  
(C) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

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3. Rammohan Roy founded the *Brahmosabha* on-

- (A) 1815 A.D.
  - (B) 1820 A.D.
  - (C) 1823 A.D.
  - (D) 1828 A.D.
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**4. The editor of the *Bamabodhini* was-**

- (A) Sibnath Sastri
  - (B) Debendranath Tagore
  - (C) Umesh Ch. Datta
  - (D) Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan
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**5. The Calcutta Medical College was founded on-**

- (A) 1825 A.D.
  - (B) 1830 A.D.
  - (C) 1835 A.D.
  - (D) 1840 A.D.
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**6. The first Colonial Forest Act of India was enacted on-**

- (A) 1865 A.D.
  - (B) 1870 A.D.
  - (C) 1878 A.D.
  - (D) 1880 A.D.
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**7. Gaya Munda was the leader of-**

- (A) Kol rebellion (1831–32)
  - (B) Santhal rebellion (1855–56)
  - (C) Munda rebellion (1899–1900)
  - (D) Chuar rebellion (1798–99)
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**8. The 19th Century was termed as the 'Age of Associations' by-**

- (A) Dr. Ramesh Ch. Majumder
  - (B) Derozio
  - (C) Dr. Surendranath Sen
  - (D) Dr. Anil Seal
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**9. The Song *Vande Mataram* was composed on-**

- (A) 1870 A.D.
- (B) 1872 A.D.

- (C) 1875 A.D.
  - (D) 1876 A.D.
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**10. The *Indian Association* was founded on-**

- (A) 1867 A.D.
  - (B) 1872 A.D.
  - (C) 1875 A.D.
  - (D) 1876 A.D.
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**11. The *Bose Institute* was founded by-**

- (A) Satyendranath Bose
  - (B) Rashbehari Bose
  - (C) Jagadish Ch. Bose
  - (D) Kadambini Bose
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**12. The 'half tone printing' system was introduced in India by-**

- (A) Panchanan Karmakar
  - (B) Upendra Kishore Roychowdhury
  - (C) Charles Wilkins
  - (D) Sukumar Roy
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**13. The first President of the All India Trade Union Congress was-**

- (A) Motilal Nehru
  - (B) Tej Bahadur Sapru
  - (C) Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
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**14. The Bardoli Satyagraha movement took place in-**

- (A) Madras
  - (B) Malabar Coast
  - (C) Punjab
  - (D) Gujarat
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**15. The person known as 'Deshapran' was-**

- (A) Jatindramohan Sengupta
- (B) Rashbehari Bose
- (C) Chittaranjan Das
- (D) Birendranath Sasmal

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**16. Dukari Bala Devi was associated with-**

- (A) Student movement
  - (B) Women's movement
  - (C) Revolutionary movement
  - (D) Quit India movement
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**17. Kanaklata Barua became a martyr in the-**

- (A) Non-Cooperation movement
  - (B) Civil Disobedience movement
  - (C) Revolutionary movement
  - (D) Quit India movement
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**18. The Dalits were termed as 'Harijan' by-**

- (A) Jyotiba Phule
  - (B) Narayan Guru
  - (C) Dr. Ambedkar
  - (D) Gandhiji
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**19. The Indian Army occupied Goa in-**

- (A) 1948 A.D.
  - (B) 1954 A.D.
  - (C) 1961 A.D.
  - (D) 1971 A.D.
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**20. Hari Singh was the king of-**

- (A) State of Jaipur
  - (B) State of Kashmir
  - (C) State of Patiala
  - (D) State of Junagarh
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**21. Who was the first editor of the *Bangadarshan*?**

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**22. In which year Debendranath Tagore joined the Brahmo Samaj?**

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**23. In which year the Meerut Conspiracy Case was initiated?**

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24. Who was the founder of the Matua sect?

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25. The biography of Bipin Chandra Pal is known as *Sattar Batsar*.

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26. Madhusudan Datta was the first Indian to dissect a corpse.

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27. Gaganendranath Tagore was a cartoonist.

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28. The National Council of Education was founded in 1906 A.D.

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29. Match Column 'A' with Column 'B':

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

Ballavbhai Patel

(1) Hyderabad

B.R. Ambedkar

(2) Student movement

Rashid Ali

(3) Dalit movement

Major Gen. Jayantanath Chowdhury

(4) Bardoli movement

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30. The centre of the Wahabi movement was Barasat.

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31. The centre of the Kol Rebellion was Ranchi.

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32. A centre of the Great Revolt (1857) was Jhansi.

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33. A centre of the Great Revolt (1857) was Delhi.

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34. The autobiography of Saraladevi Chowdhurani is known as .....

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35. The Calcutta University was founded on ..... A.D.

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36. Sui Munda was a leader of \_\_\_\_\_ rebellion.

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37. One of the leaders of the Santal rebellion was \_\_\_\_\_.

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38. **Statement:** The Educational Despatch of Charles Wood is most important in the spread of Western education in this country.

**Interpretations:** (1) He was the President of the Council of Education.

(2) He was the President of the Board of Control of the Company.

(3) He was the Minister of Education of England.

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39. **Statement:** The Colonial Government of British India introduced the Forest laws.

**Interpretations:** (1) Its aim was to benefit the forest dwellers.

(2) Its aim was to maintain the ecological balance.

(3) Its aim was to satisfy the British colonial interest.

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40. **Statement:** Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy was one of the pioneers of science and technical education in this country.

**Interpretations:** (1) He was the founder of the Science and Technical Department of the Calcutta University.

(2) He was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Science.

(3) He was the founder of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

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41. **Statement:** The Moplah rebellion took place in 1921 A.D.

**Interpretations:** (1) It was a rebellion of the industrial workers.

(2) It was an armed peasants' revolt.

(3) It was a tribal rebellion.

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42. What were the limitations of the government documents as a source of modern Indian history?

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43. Why is the year 1911 important in the history of Indian nationalism?

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44. What were the main objectives of the Christian missionaries in the spread of education in this country?

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45. What is meant by 'Sarbadhamma Samannya' (Synthesis of all religions)?

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46. What is meant by 'Revolution'?

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47. Why did the Faraizi movement fail?

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48. State two objectives of the 'Hindu Mela'.

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49. What was the role of the novel *Anandamath* in the development of nationalism?

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50. Who was Panchanan Karmakar?

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51. Why was the Bengal Technical Institute founded?

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52. Why did the peasants of Bengal not participate in the Swadeshi movement?

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53. Why was the Workers' and Peasants' Party founded?

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54. What is meant by Carlyle Circular?

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55. Who were known as 'Dalits'?

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56. What is meant by the Instrument of Accession?

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57. Why was the States Reorganisation Commission (1953) formed?

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58. Why did the attempt of the social reform movement of the Young Bengal fail in the nineteenth century?

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59. Why is the Nineteenth Century Renaissance called a 'Limited Renaissance'?

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60. Why is the Nineteenth Century called the 'Age of Associations'?

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61. Why is Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha called the first political organisation?

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62. Explain the relation between printed books and the spread of education.

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63. Analyse the role of Upendra Kishore Roychowdhury in the Bengali printing industry.

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64. What was the role of the students of Bengal in the anti-partition movement?

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65. Analyse the role of Dr. Ambedkar in the Dalit movement.

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66. Analyse the character of the 'Great Revolt (1857)'.

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67. Discuss the role of David Hare and Drinkwater Bethune in the spread of Western education in this country.

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68. What was the role of Baba Ramchandra in the peasants' movement of the nineteenth century?

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69. Give a brief account of the 'Eka Movement'.

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