

# HISTORY (851)

## CLASS XI

There will be **two** papers in the subject:

Paper I: Theory 3 hours ----- 80 marks

Paper II: Project Work -----20 marks

### PAPER I (THEORY) – 80 Marks

#### SECTION A

#### INDIAN HISTORY

##### 1. Growth of Nationalism

(i) Swadeshi Movement

*Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement including the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement: causes and Impact of the Movement.*

(ii) Foundation of the Muslim League.

*Circumstances leading to its foundation.  
Objectives of the Muslim League.*

(iii) Revolutionary Nationalism

*The growth of revolutionary activities should explain what led to the development and concentrate on some well-known organizations: Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar, Anushilan Samiti.*

##### 2. Emergence of the Colonial Economy

(i) Development of the means of transport and communication.

*Transportation: a brief look at the development of the railways.*

(ii) Effect of British revenue policy:

Impact on peasants and artisans

Disruption of the traditional economy.

*A general account of the impact of the British revenue policies on peasants and artisans.*

(iii) Development of modern industries.

*An account of the growth of large scale machine based industries in western India, its economic impact.*

(iv) Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities.

*An overview of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Forest Policy. Political and economic impact of the Colonial Forest Policy on local communities.*

##### 3. Social and Religious Movements

(i) Impact on India of the modern European ideas.  
*The characteristics of modern thought (liberalism, utilitarianism) to be very briefly explained as a background to Indian reform movements.*

(ii) Reform Movements – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement.

*An overview of the common features of all the above movements.*

(iii) Struggle against caste – Jyotirao Phule, Narayan Guru, Veerasalingam.

*A brief outline of their contributions to Indian society.*

(iv) The Women's Question

*Women's condition in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Features of the following Acts: Abolition of Sati (1829), Widow Remarriage (1856), Female Infanticide Prevention (1870) and Age of Consent (1891) - their impact on Indian women.*

##### 4. Protest Movements against Colonial Rule

*Circumstances that led to different protest movements: the Indigo Uprising (1859), Deccan riots (1875), Munda Uprising (1899-1900) and the impact on the colonial policies.*

##### 5. Gandhian Nationalism (1916 – 1922)

(i) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh (1919).

*The reasons behind the Rowlatt Act and its main terms to be studied in brief. A general account of the satyagraha against the Act, leading to Jallianwala Bagh.*

(ii) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi: Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922).

*The launching of the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements. There should be a connected chronological account of both the movements and their suspension.*

#### **6. Gandhian Nationalism (1927 – 1934)**

- (i) Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective.

*Events leading to the Lahore session – Simon Commission: a brief explanation of the reasons for its boycott; demand for Dominion Status by 1929 (Nehru Report).*

*The main points of the Poorna Swaraj Resolution.*

- (ii) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934).

*A general account of the features of the Movement; main terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conferences; resumption of the Movement and the Poona Pact.*

### **SECTION B**

### **WORLD HISTORY**

#### **7. Impact of the second phase of industrialization in Europe during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- (i) Trade Union and Socialist Movements in Germany.

*Urbanisation, growth of working class and worker's movements.*

- (ii) Demand for women's right to vote: the Suffragette Movement.

*Focus on WPSU in Britain: an account of until the election of 1919.*

#### **8. World War I: Causes, events leading to it; major changes in warfare and strategy; peace settlements**

*Main long term causes: alliances, imperial rivalry, arms race, nationalism. Main short term causes: events from 1908 to 1914.*

*New technologies and strategies: trench warfare, use of gas, tanks, air warfare and submarines with one example for each.*

*Reasons for US's entry into the War.*

*Causes for the defeat of the Central Powers.*

#### **9. Peace Settlements after World War I and the establishment of the League of Nations**

*Changes in the map of Europe after the Paris Peace Settlements; critical evaluation of the Treaty of Versailles.*

*League of Nations – membership (absence of major powers); establishment of the mandates system; reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.*

#### **10. The Great Depression**

*Causes leading to the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and its impact on the economy of USA, Germany, Britain, France, & Japan.*

#### **11. Rise of Communism: Russia (1917-1939)**

*The Russian Revolution of 1917 - causes of the March Revolution and its results; weaknesses of the Provisional Government leading to the November Revolution.*

*Lenin: reasons for NEP and its impact.*

*Single party state under Stalin: the collectivisation of agriculture. The First and the Second Five Year Plans and the Purges of 1937-1938.*

#### **12. Rise of Fascism: Italy (1919-39)**

- (i) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini.

*Conditions which gave rise to Fascism; a brief chronological account of the events which brought Mussolini to power from the election of 1921 to the march on Rome in October 1922.*

- (ii) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy.

*Critical appraisal of Mussolini's policies particularly his economic policy.*

#### **13. Rise of Nazism: Germany (1933-39)**

- (i) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise.

*Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic as a background to the rise of Nazism; events from 1932 onwards leading to Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the reasons for his popularity among different groups should be explained.*

- (ii) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards.

*Outline of the changes made by Hitler in government, the cultural life and education, army (the Night of the Long Knives), the*

*economy and religious life. Escalation of the campaign against the Jews should be done in some detail, till the "Final Solution". Reasons why his policies were accepted among different groups.*

#### **14. Rise of Militarism: Japan (1919-37)**

*Reasons for the rise of militarism in the 1930s.*

### **PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) - 20 MARKS**

Candidates will be required to undertake **one** project which **may** be any one of the following:

- (i) A case study.
- (ii) A field visit/ investigation.
- (iii) A local history
- (iv) Interview/oral evidence
- (v) Book review/ film review/ posters/ newspapers/ advertisements/ cartoons and art

The project must not be based primarily on the syllabus; students must be encouraged to produce original, creative and insightful perspectives on an allied aspect of the topic.

For example, if the theme is economic development in India, the project could be on a 5-year plan. However, it would have to give the historical perspective and impact.

**The written outcome of the project, in the form of a 2000-word essay, should be structured as given below:**

- A. The research question
- B. Abstract: it must contain the following information:-
  - Reason for choosing the topic.
  - Methods and material to be used in the investigation.
  - Hypothesis: the conclusion the student is hoping to draw.
- C. Main essay: it must follow the structure given below:-
  - Background and context – to be discussed very briefly.
  - Explanation of the theme and specific issue of the research question in the context of the background given above.

- Interpretation, Analysis and Critical Evaluation of a range of evidence: the research material gathered by the student
- Conclusion – whether hypothesis stands or not.
- Bibliography – a list of all material referred to in the essay, including print, electronic, oral & audio-visual material, referenced correctly, in a standard format
- Appendix – optional, only if it is crucial for the better understanding of the project essay.

#### **List of Suggested Projects**

1. Tilak
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Bhagat Singh/ Chandrasekhar Azad/ Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Growth of Indian political organizations in the late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
5. Change in British policy after 1857.
6. Industrialisation - Impact of the growth of industries on the life style of the people.
7. Birth of totalitarian ideologies - Fascism Communism.
8. Strands in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century - military and economic rivalries.
9. League of Nations – Peacekeeping actions with regard to Collective Security and Weaknesses.
10. The 1920s Cultural Movement - Jazz Age.
11. Changes in nature of warfare – late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century conflicts, World War I.

**EVALUATION CRITERIA:**

Mark allocation for the Project will be as follows:

Assessment objective	Criteria	Marks
1. Process	Candidates should be able to: Identify the topic, Plan and detail a research project. Select and use appropriate research methods.	5
2. Understanding, application of knowledge and Analysis	Candidates should be able to: Explain issues and themes clearly and in context. Interpret, analyse and evaluate critically a range of evidence to present reasoned, substantiated arguments/statements.	5
3. Presentation	Overall format, referencing (footnotes &/or bibliography), within word limit of 2000 words, title page, header/footer, etc.	5
4. Viva	Range of questions based on the project only.	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>

**GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS:**

1. It must be emphasized that the **process** of doing the project is as important as the finished product.
2. Once the project/projects are chosen, there should be a process of brainstorming to encourage students to make out a draft/structure for the project before embarking on research.
3. During the brainstorming/discussion, the teacher should discuss the assessment criteria with the students.
4. The teacher should discuss the draft with the student with regard to the central question and the type of sources to be used.
5. The students should be guided on doing the research and looking at different types of evidence.
6. Books and suitable reference materials could be suggested and even put up on the library notice board for guidance of the students.
7. Internet sites could be suggested, but care must be taken in selecting, using and citing these sites.
8. Students must be cautioned against plagiarism and be penalized for the same.
9. Marks must be awarded for content and originality and not for decorative elements and embellishments.
10. Projects must be the original work of the students.