

SECTION A [10 Marks]

Answer **all** the questions

Question I

For each question, there are **FOUR** responses: **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and **CIRCLE** it. If you change your answer, cross out the previous response clearly and circle your new answer. **NO** score will be awarded if you circle more than **ONE** letter.

1. Which historian is considered as the 'Father of Scientific History'?
A Tacitus
B Polybius
C Herodotus
D Thucydides
2. What type of historical knowledge is primarily preserved through oral history?
A Official government policies and their long-term legal effects.
B Military strategies and detailed accounts of major battles fought.
C Economic data and statistical analysis of historical trade patterns.
D Personal experiences and voices of people with lived experiences.
3. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
A The signing of the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919.
B The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.
C The naval arms race between Germany and Great Britain.
D The annexation of Bosnia by the Austria-Hungarian Empire.
4. A person speaks kindly and does not gossip. Which part of the Eightfold Path is the person practising?
A Right Action
B Right Speech
C Right Livelihood
D Right Mindfulness
5. Which date is observed to commemorate Lord Buddha's Parinirvana, also known as Duechen Ngazom?
A first day of the first calendar month
B tenth day of the third calendar month
C thirtieth day of the sixth calendar month
D fifteenth day of the fourth calendar month
6. What was the primary role of logographers in ancient Greek historiography?
A compose epic poetry about gods and heroes
B record oral traditions and myths in simple prose
C translate Egyptian hieroglyphs into Greek writing
D analyse historical events using scientific methods

7. Which one of the ideas was promoted by the enlightenment thinkers in Europe?
 - A Follow old traditions without any question
 - B Religion should control all daily life aspects
 - C Use reason to improve society and government
 - D Kings must have complete power over subjects
8. Why were King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette executed?
 - A refused to levy taxes upon the nobility.
 - B failed to alleviate the national famine.
 - C convicted for treason against the nation.
 - D endeavoured to flee and sought foreign invasion.
9. Which evidence suggests that the Indus Valley people had a well-planned urban city?
 - A grid-pattern streets and drainage systems.
 - B extensive city and defensive walls.
 - C giant tombs and pyramids.
 - D majestic palaces in major cities.
10. Why did British use racial ideas during their colonial rule in India?
 - A deny equal living standards to Indian subjects under their rule.
 - B extract raw materials and export them to Britain for economic gain.
 - C sustain colonial dominance by dividing Indian communities for control.
 - D prevent any genuine cultural exchange between British and Indian societies.

SECTION B [30 Marks]

Answer **all** the questions

Question II

[10]

1. Describe FOUR reasons for considering race as a social construct.

[4]

2. Explain how the inventions of Mesopotamian civilisation continue to influence the modern world. Support with THREE evidences.

[6]

Question III

[10]

1. Describe FOUR consequences of the First World War.

[4]

2. Explain how oral history contributes to historical understanding. Support with THREE points.

[6]

Question IV

[10]

1. Describe FOUR factors that led to the emergence of Buddhism in 6th century BC.

[4]

2. Explain how environmental factors influenced the urban planning of the Indus Valley Civilisation? Support with THREE evidences. **[6]**

SECTION C [20 Marks]

Answer **any two** questions

Question V

1. The history of a monastery should be written using examined historical sources rather than relying on religious scriptures. How far do you agree? **[10]**

Source A

Herrmann argues that the land-based military arms race was a major cause of the First World War. He explains that Russia's rapid rearmament after 1912 increased tensions and made war more likely. Military mobilisation plans reduced the chances for peaceful negotiation during crises. Although the Anglo-German naval arms race created mistrust, Herrmann believes that the expansion of European armies played a greater role in causing the war.

From Herrmann, David G. The Arming of Europe and the Making of the First World War. Princeton University Press, 1996.

Source B

Rubinstein (2003) says that economic rivalry between Britain and Germany was a major cause of the First World War. Germany's fast industrial growth threatened Britain's position as the top economic power, creating tension. Competition for markets, trade, and raw materials increased hostility between the two countries. Britain feared that Germany would take over its trade routes and colonies. This economic competition made war more likely, as both nations wanted to protect their economic interests.

From Rubinstein, W.D. 'The First World War, 1914–18.' In Twentieth-Century Britain. Palgrave, 2003.

2. Which source do you prefer to explain the causes of the First World War? Explain your answer.

[10]

3. The teachings of the Buddha provide effective solutions to modern conflicts and social issues. How far do you agree?

[10]

4. To what extent did the cultural practices of the Indus Valley Civilisation continue in later South Asian societies? **[10]**

