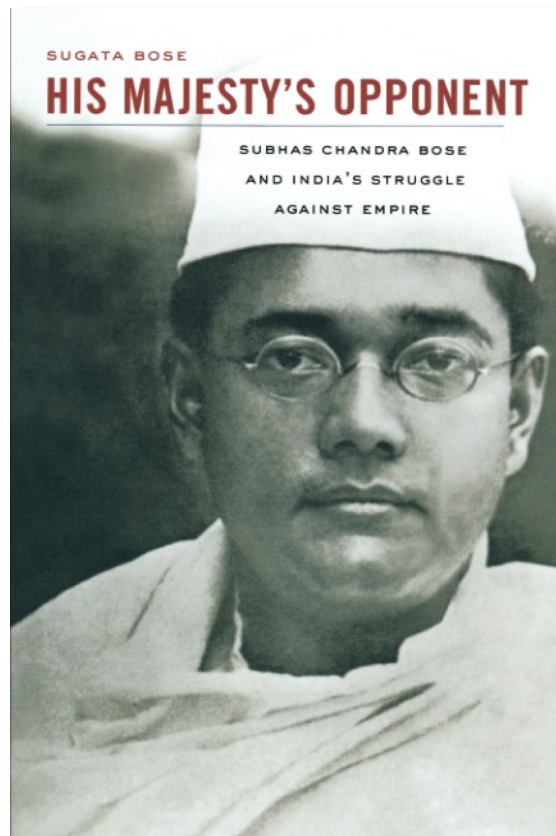




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

Invitational A • 2024



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

**INVITATIONAL A • SPRING 2024**

**Part I: General Knowledge**

**Modern South Asia: The people, places, and politics of the subcontinent (1857-Present)**

**(1 point each)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was an Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He also served as president of India from 2002 to 2007.  

A. Abdul Qadeer Khan	C. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
B. Kocheril Raman Narayanan	D. R.K. Narayan
  
2. In 1889, \_\_\_\_\_ was born to a family of Kashmiri Brahmins, noted for their administrative aptitude and scholarship, who had migrated to Delhi early in the 18th century. Though he was born in Allahabad, he had a fondness for the land of his ancestors that would influence the actions of him and his family during later controversies and conflicts.  

A. Vallabhbhai Patel	C. Sheikh Abdullah
B. Ali Liaquat Khan	D. Jawaharlal Nehru
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was born into a Bengali Brahmin family in India and became a player of the sitar, composer, and founder of the National Orchestra of India. He was also influential in stimulating Western appreciation of Indian music.  

A. Swami Vivekananda	C. M.S. Subbulakshmi
B. Rabindranath Tagore	D. Ravi Shankar
  
4. A campaign was launched in 1984 to remove the Babri Masjid mosque in Ayodhya, \_\_\_\_\_ and build a Hindu temple in its place. The movement gained momentum leading to riots in 1990. This momentum helped sweep the BJP into power in the state, and on December 6, 1992, security forces stood by as activists destroyed the mosque.  

A. Punjab	C. West Bengal
B. Uttar Pradesh	D. Bihar

5. The location of the Babri Masjid mosque has been a source of contention between Muslims and Hindus, due to the Hindus asserting that it was built on top of the site they believe to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the origination of the Vedas  
B. the burial site of Sarvadamana Bharata  
C. the birthplace of Rama  
D. the source of the Ganges

6. In 1947, \_\_\_\_\_ became the law minister of India. He took a leading part in the framing of the Indian constitution and outlawing discrimination against untouchables. Despite being known as the father of India's constitution, he resigned in 1951 due to disappointment from his lack of influence in the government.

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru  
B. B.R. Ambedkar  
C. Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
D. V.K. Krishna Menon

7. After his retirement from cricket, \_\_\_\_\_ became an outspoken critic of government mismanagement and corruption in Pakistan and founded his own political party, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, also referred to as the PTI in 1996.

- A. Sachin Tendulkar  
B. Imran Khan  
C. Liaquat Ali Khan  
D. Milkha Singh

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Became Sri Lanka's youngest-ever member of Parliament in 1970</li><li>• Served as President of Sri Lanka from 2005 to 2015</li><li>• Resigned as Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in 2022 due to protests</li></ul> |
|--|

8. All of the statements above describe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chandrika Kumaratunga  
B. Ranil Wickremesinghe  
C. Mahinda Rajapaksa  
D. Velupillai Prabhakaran

9. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of Pakistan from 1959 to 1969 and lies on the Potwar Plateau nine miles southwest of Islamabad, the current national capital.

- A. Lahore  
B. Karachi  
C. Rawalpindi  
D. Peshawar

10. In 1915, Mohandas Gandhi founded a satyagraha ashram with 25 others who took vows to practice self-control, work for the removal of untouchability, and to wear only hand-spun and hand-woven cloth known as \_\_\_\_\_. This was to help promote the use of products made in India.
- A. swadeshi  
B. khadi  
C. charkha  
D. ahimsa
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a large but relatively shallow embayment of the northeastern Indian Ocean, occupying an area of about 839,000 square miles. It is bordered by Sri Lanka and India to the west, Bangladesh to the north, and Myanmar and the Malay Peninsula to the east.
- A. Arabian Sea  
B. Andaman Sea  
C. Bay of Bengal  
D. Gulf of Mannar
12. \_\_\_\_\_ entered the Indian Civil Service in 1849, but his views favoring increased participation of Indians in the government created difficulties. After retirement, he helped found the Indian National Congress and served as its general secretary for 22 years.
- A. Motilal Nehru  
B. Satyendra Nath Tagore  
C. Allan Octavian Hume  
D. Dadabhai Naoroji
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ run roughly parallel to the Bay of Bengal. The narrow range has an average elevation of about 2,000 feet, with the high point being Arma Konda in Andhra Pradesh. There is a gap in the chain through which the Krishna and Godavari rivers reach the coast.
- A. Eastern Ghats  
B. Karakoram  
C. Hindu Kush  
D. Western Ghats
14. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Bengali poet, musician, revolutionary, and philosopher who is best known for pioneering works of poetry. He was named as the national poet of Bangladesh in 1972 and is popularly referred to as the Rebel Poet.
- A. Lalon Shah  
B. Rabindranath Tagore  
C. Kazi Nazrul Islam  
D. Swami Vivekananda
15. In 1958, after years of turmoil in Pakistan, President Iskandar Mirza, repealed the constitution and appointed \_\_\_\_\_ as chief martial law administrator. Soon after, his appointee had himself declared president, Mirza exiled, and would rule until resigning in 1969.
- A. Yahya Khan  
B. Imran Khan  
C. Ayub Khan  
D. Liaquat Ali Khan

16. When the \_\_\_\_\_ was first founded in 1885 it was fairly moderate, but by 1917 the group's more radical Home Rule wing, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant, began to exert significant influence by appealing to India's diverse social classes.
- A. Muslim League  
B. Bharatiya Janata Party  
C. Natal Indian Congress  
D. Indian National Congress
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was heavily influenced by Pakistan's defeat to India in 1971, the subsequent loss of East Pakistan, and India's test of a nuclear device in 1974. On September 17, 1974, he wrote to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, offering his assistance in preparing an atomic bomb.
- A. R.K. Narayan  
B. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam  
C. Abdul Qadeer Khan  
D. Abdus Salam
18. The policies of Lord Curzon towards Bengal helped inspire the first organized \_\_\_\_\_ movement which called for the use of only domestic products and for the boycotting of British and foreign goods.
- A. satyagraha  
B. sati  
C. swadeshi  
D. purna swaraj
19. \_\_\_\_\_ encompasses the entire Kathiawar Peninsula and together with the Arabian Sea surrounds the territory of Daman and Diu.
- A. Gujarat  
B. Dahala Khagrabari  
C. Arunachal Pradesh  
D. Palk Strait
20. On September 25, 1959, a disgruntled Buddhist monk shot \_\_\_\_\_, the prime minister of Ceylon, who died the following day. After the 1960 elections, his widow became prime minister.
- A. Velupillai Prabhakaran  
B. Mahinda Rajapaksa  
C. Solomon Bandaranaike  
D. D.S. Senanayake

**Part II: Supplemental Readings**  
**(2 points each)**

21. Maldivians are of mixed Dravidian, Sinhalese, Arab, and African stock, and nearly all are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Muslim  
B. Buddhist  
C. Hindu  
D. Parsi

22. In 1991, a pro-democracy campaign began in \_\_\_\_\_, which the government claimed was due to Nepali immigrants. As a result, some 100,000 Nepali civil servants were evicted or encouraged to emigrate. Most were housed in UN-administered refugee camps in Nepal.
- A. Indian  
B. Tibet
- C. Bangladesh  
D. Bhutan
23. Droupadi Murmu was sworn in as president in July 2022. A teacher and former governor, she is the first person from a tribal community to serve as \_\_\_\_\_ head of state
- A. Sri Lanka's  
B. Bangladesh's
- C. Nepal's  
D. India's
24. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected president of Sri Lanka in July 2022 after the former president, Gotabaya Rajapaksa fled the country.
- A. Ranil Wickremesinghe  
B. Chandrika Kumaratunga
- C. Mahinda Rajapaksa  
D. Sirimavo Bandaranaike
25. India consolidated its territory by acquiring the former \_\_\_\_\_ settlement of Puducherry in 1956 and by forcibly annexing the \_\_\_\_\_ enclaves of Goa and Daman and Diu in 1961.
- A. Dutch; French  
B. Portuguese; Dutch
- C. French; Portuguese  
D. Portuguese; French
26. \_\_\_\_\_ borders the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and the nation of Myanmar in the southeast.
- A. Nepal  
B. Bhutan
- C. China  
D. Bangladesh

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| I.   | LTTE take part in the assassination of Indian premier Rajiv Gandhi                            |
| II.  | Sri Lanka and LTTE sign a Norwegian-backed ceasefire and road to Jaffna peninsula is reopened |
| III. | Sri Lanka declares LTTE defeated and Tigers agree to lay down arms                            |
| IV.  | UN Human Rights Council resolution urges Sri Lanka to investigate war crimes                  |

27. Put the items listed above in correct chronological order.
- |    |                |    |                |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | IV, I, III, II | C. | III, I, IV, II |
| B. | I, IV, II, III | D. | I, II, III, IV |
28. \_\_\_\_\_ served as chief minister of Punjab prior to Imran Khan coming to power in 2018, and won a reputation for efficiency. He then replaced Khan as prime minister in April 2022.
- |    |                |    |                  |
|----|----------------|----|------------------|
| A. | Benazir Bhutto | C. | Pervez Musharraf |
| B. | Shehbaz Sharif | D. | Nawaz Sharif     |
29. In 2012, President Mohamed Nasheed of \_\_\_\_\_ announced his resignation after a mutiny by the police and weeks of demonstrations over the arrest of the chief justice. Later, he claimed he was forced out in a coup.
- |    |          |    |          |
|----|----------|----|----------|
| A. | India    | C. | Maldives |
| B. | Pakistan | D. | Nepal    |
30. In 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Nepal's Sherpa \_\_\_\_\_ became the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest.
- |    |                    |    |                |
|----|--------------------|----|----------------|
| A. | Nirmal Puja        | C. | Pasang Lhamu   |
| B. | Siddhartha Gautama | D. | Tenzing Norgay |
31. \_\_\_\_\_ has long been India's most populous city and its key port on the Western coast, but the capital of New Delhi has recently vied for the title of most populous.
- |    |            |    |         |
|----|------------|----|---------|
| A. | Chennai    | C. | Kolkata |
| B. | Darjeeling | D. | Mumbai  |

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| I.   | Two-thirds of Bangladesh is devastated by the record flooding |
| II.  | President Ziaur Rahman is assassinated in an abortive coup    |
| III. | Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is assassinated in a military coup      |
| IV.  | Bhola Cyclone hits killing up to 500,000 people               |

32. Put the items listed above in correct chronological order.
- |    |                |    |                |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | IV, III, II, I | C. | III, II, IV, I |
| B. | IV, I, II, III | D. | I, III, IV, II |
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the northwest are a large, indigenous group that have at times sought to establish an autonomous state within Pakistan. \_\_\_\_\_, who live mainly in the southwest, have also pressed for the creation of a state that would incorporate parts of Afghanistan, Iran, and most of their home province.
- |    |                    |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Sindhis; Punjabis  | C. | Pashtuns; Punjabis |
| B. | Pashtuns; Baluchis | D. | Sindhis; Baluchis  |
34. Aksai Chin, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan are all areas located within the disputed region of \_\_\_\_\_.
- |    |         |    |           |
|----|---------|----|-----------|
| A. | Punjab  | C. | Khalistan |
| B. | Siachen | D. | Kashmir   |
35. Since 2002, Pakistan has repatriated about 5.3 million refugees, sent troops across, and built fences along some remote tribal areas near the Durand Line border with \_\_\_\_\_, which serve as bases for foreign terrorists and other illegal activities.
- |    |            |    |                   |
|----|------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Iran       | C. | Jammu and Kashmir |
| B. | Tajikistan | D. | Afghanistan       |

**Part III: Primary Source Material**

*His Majesty's Opponent: Subhas Chandra Bose and India's Struggle against Empire* by Sugata Bose  
(3 points each)

36. A north Indian Muslim insurance businessman named Muhammad Ziauddin was \_\_\_\_\_.
- |    |                                 |    |  |
|----|---------------------------------|----|--|
| A. | the original general of the INA | C. | responsible for returning Bose's remains   |
| B. | Subhas Bose in disguise         | D. | a British double agent during World War II |



37. After the success of his party in 1937 provincial elections, Jawaharlal Nehru claimed that there were only two parties in India: \_\_\_\_\_. This angered Mohammed Ali Jinnah who was inspired to raise the alarm that Islam was in danger.
- A. the Congress and the Muslim League                      C. Hindi and Sikh  
 B. Indians and non-Indians                                      D. the British and the Congress
38. On March 24, 1942, British news agencies incorrectly reported that Subhas Bose had been killed \_\_\_\_\_ on his way to a conference in Tokyo.
- A. in an air crash    C. aboard a submarine  
 B. by British armed forces                                      D. while making a speech
39. On July 12, 1943, Bose gave a speech to the first recruits of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, which eventually enlisted a thousand young Indian \_\_\_\_\_ from Malaya and Burma.
- A. women    C. Tamils  
 B. Muslims    D. POWs
40. While in prison from 1924 to 1927 in \_\_\_\_\_, Subhas undertook a careful study of the country's culture and found it to be "a wonderful country" with "a perfect social democracy" and that the women there were more powerful than in any European country.
- A. the Soviet Union    C. Burma  
 B. Ceylon    D. Britain
41. In the final year of World War I, the British set up a university unit of the Indian Defence Force, and Subhas joined it. He recalled "a feeling of satisfaction" from taking possession of rifles. Civilian Indians had been deprived of the right to bear arms ever since \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the beginning of the war    C. the Rowlett Acts  
 B. the rebellion of 1857    D. the defeat at Plassey in 1757
42. Bose led demonstrations across India against resolutions passed by the INC in 1939 prohibiting members from \_\_\_\_\_ without party permission. The Congress Working Committee charged him with violating party discipline and banned him from holding office in Congress for three years.
- A. contacting foreign powers    C. negotiating with other parties  
 B. running for governor    D. offering satyagraha

43. Abad Khan insisted on hosting Subhas Bose while hiding in Peshawar where he underwent a transformation into a deaf-mute Pathan. This was necessary since \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Bose did not speak the local language
  - B. he had been identified at the market
  - C. they would traveling using traditional camels
  - D. British agents generally avoided Pathans
44. The differences between Bose and Gandhi were not limited to their methods of anticolonial struggle. Bose’s dreams for a free India were at odds with Gandhi’s vision of a Ramrajya based largely on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hindu traditions
  - B. village communities
  - C. tribal leadership
  - D. religious councils
45. Bose asked his followers to find a common national greeting that would have a nice ring to it. They adopted “Jai Hind” which was based on an abbreviation of the greeting used by Rajput soldiers and meant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Blessed Hindus
  - B. Marching Forward
  - C. Victory to India
  - D. We are Free

**ESSAY PROMPT:**

NOTE: Contestants who do not write an essay will be disqualified. Any essay that does not demonstrate a sincere effort to discuss the assigned topic will be disqualified. The rankings of essays will be based primarily on how well the topic has been addressed. A focused, concise and specific essay beats a vague and rambling essay. Proper grammar and organization should be used to aid clarity, but should not be considered a major factor in scoring. Cover as many corners of the issue as practical. Avoid including personal editorialized opinions, as more than enough information on the subject has been published.

*“The official inquiry would later conclude that 1,650 rounds had been fired inside the Jallianwala Bagh, that over 1,200 men, women, and children had been seriously wounded, and that 379 had died. There were other casualties, too. On an April afternoon in Amritsar, in a few minutes of vindictive folly, the moral pretense for British rule had been riddled into transparency, and all hope of peaceful post-war collaboration blown away in the maelstrom of killing.”*

*-Excerpt from India: A History by John Keay*

**By the end of WWI, Britain had enjoyed dominance in South Asia for nearly two centuries, but just under three decades later they would leave the subcontinent. Describe the major ideas and events that led to the end of the British raj.**

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UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
**SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

SET A • 2024

**ANSWER KEY**

<b>Part I (1 point each)</b>	<b>Part II (2 points each)</b>	<b>Points contestants could mention in their essay:</b>	
1. C	21. A	<b>Background</b>	disobedience movement led by Gandhi after his unanswered demand for dominion status by the end of 1929.
2. D	22. D	•British leaders had promised increased Indian autonomy in exchange for support during WWI.	•The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 ended the movement, but did lead to the Round Table Conferences in London that eventually produced the Government of India Act in 1935 that gave almost complete provincial control to elected Indians.
3. D	23. D	•Over a million Indians had served overseas and over 30,000 were killed. The largest group was Punjabi which is where anti-British agitation became most active.	• The first elections after the act, in 1937, gave the INC a dominant position, but also alarmed the Muslim League which began to push harder for a separate Muslim state.
4. B	24. A	•Inflation caused by the war from the demand of supplies for the armed forces, the stripping of resources, and a lack of political progress created increased resentment to British rule.	<b>WWII</b>
5. C	25. C	• The Rowlatt Acts in 1919, which limited rights and expression further emphasized a lack of progress and respect.	•Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's unilateral declaration that India joined the war against Germany on Sept. 3, 1939 felt like betrayal to the INC.
6. B	26. D	•The Government of India Act in 1919 did give more representation to Indians, but it focused on dividing people along religious and other social lines to limit a coordinated anticolonial movement	•When Japan entered and began to advance towards India, Churchill sent Richard Cripps to offer the INC full dominion status after the war in exchange for assistance.
7. B	27. D	•The Khilafat Movement and its failure to be respected by the UK increased disillusionment with the raj. It was championed by Mohandas Gandhi in an effort to create anti-UK Hindi-Muslim unity.	•Gandhi labeled the Cripps offer "a post-dated cheque on a bank that was failing," and launched the Quit India movement in 1942. The movement was to shut down the country if the UK handed over control and was repressed immediately and harshly with over 60,000 supporters of the INC jailed.
8. C	28. B	<b>Independence Movements</b>	•By 1945, the UK economy was devastated and the people of the country focused on rebuilding at home.
9. C	29. C	• Gandhi launched the 1920 noncooperation movement as part of his satyagraha. The boycott of British institutions and goods was effective, but ended after the violent Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.	•The creation of the UN furthered expectations of self-determination.
10. B	30. D	• The INC elected Jawaharlal Nehru as president and passed the Purna Swaraj resolution dedicating to complete self-rule on what is now Republic Day, Jan. 26, 1930.	•The Labour Party's Clement Atlee was elected PM in 1945 replacing Churchill's more intransigent government and paving the way for a final handover of power and end of British India.
11. C	31. D	•The Salt March of 1930 began a new civil	
12. C	32. A		
13. A	33. B		
14. C	34. D		
15. C	35. D		
16. D			
17. C	<b>Part III (3 points each)</b>		
18. C	36. B (pg. 190)		
19. A	37. D (pg. 123)		
20. C	38. A (pg. 216)		
	39. A (pg. 246)		
	40. C (pg. 61)		
	41. B (pg. 33)		
	42. D (pg. 167)		
	43. A (pg. 191)		
	44. B (pg. 136)		
	45. C (pg. 211)		