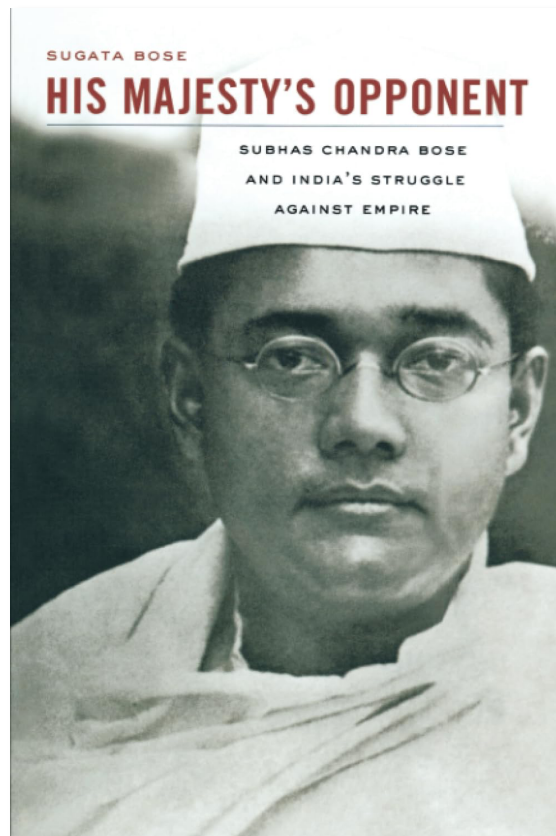




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

District • 2024



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

DISTRICT • SPRING 2024

Part I: General Knowledge

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

1. Clans of landowning rulers and their descendants represent only a small percentage of the northwestern Indian state of _____'s residents, but are perhaps the most notable section of the population since the state draws its name from their community.

A. Rajasthan	C. Uttar Pradesh
B. Gujarat	D. Punjab

2. _____ was built by the British and was used for resting troops. It gained popularity as a summer resort because of its cool climate and scenic setting, and from 1865 to 1939, it served as India's summer capital. It now serves as the capital of Himachal Pradesh.

A. Imphal	C. Shimla
B. Kargil	D. Bangalore

3. _____ is one of the most widely worshiped Hindu deities and is the embodiment of chivalry and virtue. The name is specifically associated with the seventh incarnation, or avatar, of Vishnu.

A. Krishna	C. Hanuman
B. Rama	D. Shiva

- Known as Quaid-e-Azam ("Great Leader")
- Known as Baba-e-Qaum ("Father of the Nation")
- His birthday of December 25th is a national holiday in Pakistan
- Served as governor-general from 1947-48

4. All of the statements above describe _____.

A. Liaquat Ali Khan	C. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
B. Ayub Khan	D. Mohammad Iqbal

5. After seizing power in 1982, _____ became Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh. When he stood for election in 1986, he did so without competition and founded the Jatiya Party to consolidate power. In December 1991, he was forced to resign following protests and was later found guilty of corruption and jailed for five years.
- A. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
B. Hussain Muhammad Ershad
C. Ziaur Rahman
D. Pervez Musharraf
6. _____ was an Indian nationalist turned philosopher and yogi that often has the honorific title of “Sri” attached to his name. He founded a community in Pondichéry in 1926 that attracted adherents from across the globe for its unique philosophy of Integral Yoga.
- A. Swami Vivekananda
B. Aurobindo Ghose
C. C.R. Das
D. Maharishi Yogi
7. _____ were those areas of the Indian subcontinent that were not conquered by the British, but were generally connected by terms of a treaty. Most of the 584 that remained in 1947 signed an agreement to become part of India. Some considered independence, but through negotiations or invasion all were absorbed.
- A. Princely states
B. Dzongs
C. Jati pradeshes
D. Nawabs
8. In 2007, _____ returned to Karachi from Dubai after eight years of self-imposed exile. Celebrations marking their return were marred by a suicide attack in which numerous supporters were killed. The former prime minister was assassinated in December in a similar attack while campaigning for upcoming parliamentary elections.
- A. Nawaz Sharif
B. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
C. Benazir Bhutto
D. Imran Khan
9. The _____ are perhaps the most isolated tribe in the world. They live on a small forested island, approximately the size of Manhattan, which is part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They continue to resist contact with outsiders and generally attack anyone that comes near.
- A. Telugu
B. Sentinelese
C. Sinhalese
D. Paradesi

10. _____ was a political activist, feminist, poet, and the first Indian woman to be president of the Indian National Congress. She was the first female governor in India leading the United Provinces in 1947 until her death in 1949.
- A. Annie Besant
B. Sarojini Naidu
C. Pratibha Patil
D. Begum Rokeya
11. The _____ were established in 1976 by Velupillai Prabhakaran as the successor to an organization he formed earlier in the 1970s. He would develop it to become one of the world's most sophisticated and tightly organized insurgent groups until his death in 2009.
- A. Naxalite Insurgents
B. Nepalese Maoists
C. Khalistan Separatists
D. Tamil Tigers
12. In 1981, President _____ was assassinated during a coup attempt led by General Mohammad Abdul Manzoor, who in 1971 fought beside him in the battle to win independence for Bangladesh.
- A. Hussain Muhammad Ershad
B. Mujibur Rahman
C. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
D. Ziaur Rahman
13. Hinayana, Theravada, Mahayana, and Pure Land are all terms associated with branches or traditions of _____.
- A. Buddhism
B. Hinduism
C. Zoroastrianism
D. Sikhism
14. _____ separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.
- A. Adam's Bridge
B. the Siliguri Corridor
C. the Ten Degree Channel
D. the Palk Strait
15. In November of 2008, attackers, believed to be connected to the Pakistani group Lashkar-e-Taiba, targeted civilians at sites in the southern part of _____, including the Chhatrapati Shivaji railway station, the Leopold Café, two hospitals, and a theater. In all, at least 174 people were killed and over 300 people were injured.
- A. Colombo
B. Mumbai
C. Karachi
D. Kargil

16. _____ became a central issue under the British Raj, which first tolerated it and then outlawed it in 1829 using it as a justification for continuing British rule of India. Scattered instances of it continue to occur, most notoriously in the case of Roop Kanwar, an 18-year-old widow, who committed the act in 1987.
- A. Sati
B. Purdah
C. Ahimsa
D. Swaraj
17. In 1947, Britain’s Parliament ordered that the dominions of India and Pakistan be created by midnight of August 14–15. Boundary commissions worked desperately to partition the two provinces of _____ and Bengal which had only a slight majority of Muslims. The two provinces would be divided with some districts going to Pakistan and the others to India.
- A. Punjab
B. Kashmir
C. Hyderabad
D. Assam
18. The Tamil Carnatic singer and actress, _____ was the first musician to be presented with India’s highest civil honor, the Bharat Ratna. In 1974, she also received a Ramon Magsaysay award, which is considered Asia's Nobel Prize, for Public Service.
- A. Sarojini Naidu
B. M.S. Subbulakshmi
C. Nargis Dutt
D. Pratibha Patil
19. The modern concept of civil disobedience was most clearly formulated by Mohandas Gandhi. Drawing from Eastern and Western thought, Gandhi developed the philosophy of _____, which emphasizes nonviolent resistance to evil and comes from a term meaning truth.
- A. ahimsa
B. satyagraha
C. divide and rule
D. non-cooperation

- Supreme Allied Commander of South Asia from 1943-1946
- Governor-general of India from 1947-1948
- First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy from 1955-1959
- Assassinated in 1979 by a bomb planted on his boat

20. All of the statements above describe _____.
- A. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
B. Subhas Bose
C. Louis Mountbatten
D. George Curzon

Part II: Supplemental Readings
(2 points each)

21. In the 1980s, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam initiated a full-scale guerrilla war against the Sri Lankan army while radical Sinhalese students assassinated government officials whom they believed were too soft on the Tamils. The government requested _____'s aid and the nation responded by sending 42,000 troops.
- A. the Soviet Union
B. China
C. India
D. the United Kingdom
22. In March 2013, parliament was dissolved in anticipation of the May elections marking the first time ever the _____ legislature completed a full term. The president that had been forced to step down in 2008 returned to the country from self-imposed exile, but was arrested on charges of assassination and treason.
- A. Nepali
B. Sri Lankan
C. Pakistani
D. Bangladeshi
23. In 2006, relations with _____ became increasingly strained as officials accused Pakistan of allowing the Taliban and Al Qaeda to use border areas, particularly in Baluchistan around Quetta, as safe havens to send forces and weapons across the border.
- A. China
B. India
C. Afghanistan
D. Iran
24. The highest point of elevation in _____ is the 8th tee on a golf course. It measures about 16 feet above sea level.
- A. Pakistan
B. Sri Lanka
C. Bangladesh
D. Maldives
25. Most of _____ is situated on deltas of large rivers flowing from the Himalayas. Within its borders, the Ganges unites with the main channel of the Brahmaputra, the Jamuna, and later joins the Meghna to eventually empty into coastal waters.
- A. Bangladesh
B. Pakistan
C. India
D. Bhutan

26. In May 2009, Britain announced that Gurkha veterans from _____ with at least four years of service in the British army would be allowed to settle in the United Kingdom.
- A. Nepal
B. Bhutan
C. Pakistan
D. Sri Lanka
27. _____ has a flat river plain of the Ganges in the south, a central hill region, and the rugged Himalayas in the north. Most of the population is divided nearly equally between a concentration in the southernmost plains region and the central hilly region, but overall density is quite low.
- A. Nepal
B. Bhutan
C. India
D. Pakistan
28. Even though poverty is widespread, _____ has reduced population growth and improved health and education in recent years. The nation previously spent 15 years under military rule and, although democracy was restored in 1991, the political scene remains volatile. Islamist extremism has also been rising in the traditionally tolerant country.
- A. Pakistan
B. Maldives
C. India
D. Bangladesh
29. Urdu and English are official languages in Pakistan, but _____ is the most widely spoken language due to it being generally favored by the largest ethnicity in the country.
- A. Pashtun
B. Hindi
C. Sindhi
D. Punjabi
30. Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, and Bogra are all major cities in _____.
- A. India
B. Bangladesh
C. Sri Lanka
D. Nepal
31. Independence Day is celebrated on March 26th and Victory Day is observed on December 16th in _____. Both of these holidays originated in 1971.
- A. Bhutan
B. Pakistan
C. Nepal
D. Bangladesh

32. Although archaeological exploration of _____ has been limited, evidence of civilization in the region dates back to at least 2000 B.C. Aboriginal people, known as Monpa, are believed to have migrated from Tibet. The traditional name of the country since the 17th century has been Drukyl, or Land of the Dragon People.

- A. Bhutan
- B. Sikkim
- C. Nepal
- D. Assam

33. _____ served as the de facto ruler of an increasingly unified Bhutan and was named king in 1907. Three years later, a treaty was signed with the British not to interfere in Bhutanese internal affairs, but allowed Britain to direct its foreign affairs. Bhutan negotiated a similar arrangement with independent India in 1949.

- A. Lotay Tshering
- B. Ugyen Wangchuck
- C. Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck
- D. Ram Chandra Pudel

- I. General Pervez Musharraf named himself president while remaining head of the army
- II. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged amid international protests
- III. Abdul Qadeer Khan admitted to leaking nuclear weapon secrets
- IV. Simla Agreement set new frontlines in Kashmir

34. Put the items listed above in correct chronological order.

- A. IV, II, I, III
- B. I, II, III, IV
- C. II, IV, III, I
- D. II, III, IV, I

35. The hostility between current rival leaders in Bangladesh stems in part from differences over whether Sheikh Mujibur Rahman or General Ziaur Rahman played a greater role in the country's independence. However, Shiekh Hasina and Khaleda Zia put differences aside to try and remove _____ from power.

- A. Muhammad Habibur Rahman
- B. Nawaz Sharif
- C. Hussain Mohammad Ershad
- D. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

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. On August 16, 1945, Subhas Bose, signed and issued the order making Major General _____ the representative of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Habibur Rahman | C. M.Z. Kiani |
| B. Debnath Das | D. Abid Hasasn |
37. In May 1940, Bose noted that there was a “dark uncertainty” as to the future, but stated “all this will vanish” if the two goals of unity in Congress and a _____ could be achieved.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. fair partition of the subcontinent | C. Hindu-Muslim settlement |
| B. quick end to WWII | D. successful Quit India movement |
38. The British assessment in 1944 suggested that it was the failure of _____ that prevented the INA from being more successful. Shah Nawaz Khan also stated that the history of the Imphal campaign may have been different if it had occurred.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Bose’s military preparation | C. the Japanese to attain their objectives |
| B. local residents providing aid | D. proper training of Indian troops |
39. Bose wrote to Kitty Kurti in 1935, “I often wonder why you stay” in _____. By 1936, he advised her to leave with her family for the U.S. as soon as they could obtain a visa.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. Czechoslovakia | C. England |
| B. Germany | D. France |
40. In 1930, three young men stormed the seat of the British government in _____ and shot dead the inspector general of the prisons. They then fought with members of the local police force until their ammunition ran out. During the emotional aftermath, Bose was elected mayor of the city.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Chittagong | C. Chennai |
| B. Cuttack | D. Calcutta |

41. In a lengthy radio address to _____ on July 6, 1944, Bose gave his most detailed justification for his actions during WWII. He believed that if the mighty British Empire could beg for foreign aid then there was nothing wrong with an enslaved people to also seek loans abroad.
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Winston Churchill
C. Lord Wavell
D. Mohandas Gandhi
42. On April 5, 1944, Bose announced the formation of the National _____ of Azad Hind, much to the chagrin of the Japanese who had been told they would not be allowed to operate any such business in India.
- A. Iron Works
B. Railway
C. Transport Company
D. Bank
43. By mid-May of 1944, the Subhas Brigade had hoisted the Indian flag on the mountaintops around _____. If the Japanese had bypassed the town and taken the railhead at Dimapur, things might have been different. Later, General William Slim thanked the Japanese for not pursuing this option which would have brought disaster to the British forces at Imphal.
- A. Rangoon
B. Mandalay
C. Cox's Bazaar
D. Kohima
44. In February 1938, Bose came to preside over the fifty-first session of the Indian National Congress in Gujarat, the home province of _____.
- A. Mohandas Gandhi
B. C.R. Das
C. Aurobindo Ghose
D. Rabindranath Tagore
45. The government immediately closed down the college, suspended the principal, and Subhas Bose was expelled from Presidency College following the _____ in 1916.
- A. Salt March
B. Oaten incident
C. anti-war march through Calcutta
D. student walk-out

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 war of 1971 was the most significant geopolitical event in the subcontinent since its partition in 1947. Few contemporary conflicts have been so brief and localized but had such protracted and global ramifications...The consequences of the conflict continue to stalk the subcontinent. The Line of Control in Kashmir, the nuclearization of India and Pakistan, the conflicts on the Siachen Glacier and in Kargil, the insurgency in Kashmir, the political travails of Bangladesh: all can be traced back to nine intense months in 1971.”

-excerpt from 1971: A Global History of the Creation of Bangladesh by Srinath Raghavan

Bengal was partitioned twice in the 20th century before the modern nation of Bangladesh was finally carved out. Identify and discuss the significant people and circumstances that led to the eventual birth of an independent Bangladesh.

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ANSWER KEY

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. A	21. C	Background •The distinct people & culture of Bengal have existed for centuries. Muslims arrived in force around the 13 th century, but Hindus were still the majority until the end of the 19 th century. Its unique language and culture were very different than what would become West Pakistan despite the majority sharing a religion. It was partitioned from India in 1947 as East Bengal (eventually East Pakistan) separated from West Pakistan by 1,100 miles. •East Pakistan was created from the Bengal region on generally religious lines. The lines were far from accurate and some areas had simple Muslim majorities with large Hindu populations. •Bangla/Bengali was spoken in E.P. while W.P. tried to enforce Urdu. •Bengalis had more seats in the legislature, but the bureaucracy, military, and executive were controlled by the West. The constitution of 1956 called for more equality, but the military took control in 1958 and the West was dominant again. Awami League • Sheikh Mujibur Rahman helped found the Bengali-centric party in 1949 and was its leader after 1963. •In 1965, he released a 6 point list of demands for autonomy. •The League won 167 of 169 E.P. seats & a majority in the 1970 elections called by President Yahya Khan. Voters had been further alienated by the lackluster government response to the Bhola cyclone earlier in the year that left ~300,000 dead. Khan delayed calling the new legislature and used the time to prepare troops. Mujib called for a non-cooperation movement on March 7 th . Operation Searchlight •On March 25 th the Pakistani army swept into E.P. arresting Mujib and most of the Awami League and its supporters •The attack was extremely destructive and also targeted Hindus which led to around 10 million fleeing to India. •Mujib declared independence for a new Bangladesh the next day while Ziaur Rahman led resistance forces. India and the World •Indira Gandhi's government sought world support for a response to the refugee crisis & Bangladeshi autonomy •India began supplying & training the Mukti Bahini resistance forces which engaged in guerilla warfare •China and the U.S. backed Khan's regime while the USSR was more favorable to India and Mujib. •Gandhi made a tour of countries seeking support for India's position and highlighting the Bengali plight. International movements sprung up in support, highlighted by the Concert for Bangladesh organized by George Harrison and Ravi Shankar in August. Indo-Pak War & Aftermath •Pakistan launched air raids on N. India bases on Dec. 3 rd . India countered with an invasion & marched to Dhaka forcing surrender on Dec. 16. •Over 90,000 Pakistani soldiers surrendered. Yahya Khan was deposed and Mujib was released becoming Prime Minister in January. •Approximately 3 million Bengalis died in total. •The Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan led to official recognition of Bangladesh in exchange for the return of POWs.	
2. C	22. C		
3. B	23. C		
4. C	24. D		
5. B	25. A		
6. B	26. A		
7. A	27. A		
8. C	28. D		
9. B	29. D		
10. B	30. B		
11. D	31. D		
12. D	32. A		
13. A	33. B		
14. C	34. A		
15. B	35. C		
16. A			
17. A			
18. B	Part III (3 points each)		
19. B	36. C (pg. 301)		
20. C	37. C (pg. 176)		
	38. C (pg. 283)		
	39. B (pg. 110)		
	40. D (pg. 79)		
	41. D (pg. 278)		
	42. D (pg. 272)		
	43. D (pg. 276)		
	44. A (pg. 135)		
	45. B (pg. 29)		

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