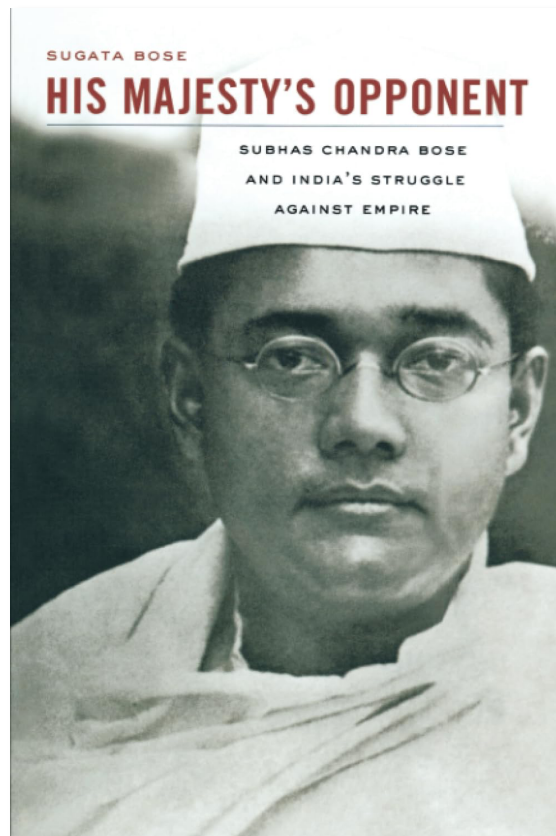




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Social Studies

Region • 2024



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

REGION • SPRING 2024

Part I: General Knowledge

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

1. The sacred _____ River is part of a braided river system with the Brahmaputra and is named for the sister to the goddess of death. It is the widest river in Bangladesh and is most prominent after the Tista joins the Brahmaputra near Chilmari.

A. Ganges	C. Kushiyara
B. Indus	D. Jamuna

2. In 1857, forces of rebelling Indians seized the city housing the Mughal ruler for several months, after which British power was restored and Mughal rule ended. In 1911, the British shifted the capital of India from Calcutta to _____. The British moved to the partially built portion of the city in 1912, and construction was completed in 1931.

A. Delhi	C. Bangalore
B. Bombay	D. Madras

3. The princely state of _____ was forcibly added to India in September of 1948 under Operation Polo. During the operation and its aftermath, an estimated 27,000 to 40,000 people were killed. The victims were largely Muslims targeted for reprisals.

A. Kashmir	C. Goa
B. Hyderabad	D. Travancore

4. The Rana Dynasty in Nepal began in 1846 after Jung Bahadur took advantage of the _____ to assert his family's control.

A. Kot Massacre	C. Gawkadal Massacre
B. Nepalese Royal Massacre	D. Gurkha Massacre

- Spent 1975-1981 in exile from Bangladesh
- Became President of the Awami League in 1981
- Issues ultimatum that helped lead to the end of military rule in 1990
- First serves as Prime Minister in 1996

5. All of the statements above describe _____.
 A. Sheikh Hasina Wazed
 B. Khaleda Zia
 C. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 D. Ziaur Rahman
6. While traveling to Pretoria, Mohandas Gandhi was thrown out of a first-class compartment and left at the rail station. Later, he was beaten by the white driver of a stagecoach because he would not travel on the footboard to make room for a European passenger. He was also barred from hotels reserved for Europeans. Such treatment was common for Indians in _____.
 A. England
 B. the United States
 C. Natal
 D. British India
7. Muhammad Fared Didi was the last monarch of Maldives. He reigned from March 7, 1954, until November 11, 1968. He was deposed in 1968 when _____.
 A. a Maoist revolution began
 B. an Islamic Sultanate was created
 C. the UK briefly reoccupied the nation
 D. the Maldives became a republic
8. The _____ or “Song of God” in Sanskrit has always been cherished by many Hindus, but it achieved new prominence in the 19th century, when American philosophers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau regarded it as the pivotal Hindu text.
 A. Mahabharata
 B. Driglam Namzha
 C. Bhagavad Gita
 D. Ramayana
9. In 1998, an Indian court convicted 26 people in the conspiracy to assassinate _____. The conspirators, who consisted of Tamil militants from Sri Lanka and their Indian allies, had sought revenge against the former prime minister for sending Indian troops to Sri Lanka in 1987.
 A. Rajiv Gandhi
 B. Sanjay Gandhi
 C. Indira Gandhi
 D. Sonia Gandhi

10. Kalpana Chawla became the first Indian-born woman to go to space in 1997. On February 1, 2003, Chawla died when the space shuttle _____ broke up on re-entry into Earth's atmosphere over Texas, killing all astronauts on board.
- A. Challenger
B. Columbia
C. Atlantis
D. Enterprise
11. Bollywood is the _____ sector of the Indian movie-making industry that began in Bombay in the 1930s and developed into an enormous film empire. Today, Indian cinema styles are known globally and seek to stand apart from comparisons to Hollywood.
- A. Tamil-language
B. Hindi-language
C. Telugu-language
D. Bengali-language
12. The Pakistan Muslim League was renamed in 1993 for its leader, _____, who first served as the nation's prime minister in 1990.
- A. Nawaz Sharif
B. Benazir Bhutto
C. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
D. Shaukat Aziz
13. A member of a prominent Sri Lankan political family, _____ also turned to politics in 1984 and helped establish the Sri Lanka People's Party. When her husband was assassinated in 1988, she formed the United Socialist Alliance. After a period in London, she returned home in the early 1990s and formed the People's Alliance.
- A. Sirimavo Bandaranaike
B. Khaleda Zia
C. Chandrika Kumaratunga
D. Leticia Rajapaksa
14. The United Suvadive Republic consisted of the southern portion of the nation of _____. It claimed independence from 1958 to 1963 with Abdullah Afeef acting as its initial leader.
- A. Maldives
B. Nepal
C. Sri Lanka
D. Bhutan
15. The Siliguri Corridor is a narrow strip of land that connects West Bengal with the northeast states of India. This vital and exposed part of the country is often referred to as the _____.
- A. "Nepali-Bengal gap"
B. "new silk road"
C. "mountain's mouth"
D. "chicken's neck"

16. In December 1967, _____ founded the Pakistan People’s Party and then denounced the Ayub Khan regime as a dictatorship and was subsequently imprisoned until 1969. By December 1971, he would become the leader of Pakistan.
- A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
B. Yahya Khan
C. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
D. Mohammad Ali Bogra
17. The _____, was signed on January 10, 1966, by India’s Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Pakistan’s President, Ayub Khan, ending the war between their nations that had begun the previous year.
- A. Simla Agreement
B. Tashkent Declaration
C. Poona Pact
D. Lahore Resolution
18. One of the defining features of the Bengal famine of 1943 that led to approximately three million deaths was that it was _____.
- A. the fault of Japanese “liberation” forces
B. largely man-made and therefore avoidable
C. an inspiration for the independence movement
D. the largest of the century’s weather-related disasters
19. After studying in England in the late 1870s, _____, the son of a religious reformer, returned to India. He published several books of poetry in the 1880s and *Manasi* in 1890. It contains some of his best-known poems, as well as new forms of verse, and political satire that was critical of fellow Bengalis.
- A. Rabindranath Tagore
B. Salman Rushdie
C. Kazi Nazrul Islam
D. Swami Vivekananda
20. Known as Bangabandhu, or Friend of Bangladesh, for his role in founding the nation, _____ held the role of president and then prime minister before his death in 1975.
- A. Ziaur Rahman
B. Hussain Muhammad Ershad
C. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
D. A.K. Fazlul Huq

Part II: Supplemental Readings
(2 points each)

21. An insurgency in _____ broke out in 1996. During the ensuing 10-year civil war between Maoist and government forces, the monarchy dissolved the cabinet and parliament and re-assumed absolute power in 2002, after the crown prince massacred the royal family in 2001.
- A. Nepal
B. Bhutan
C. Maldives
D. Naxalbari
22. Great mountain ranges, rising in the North to _____, Bhutan's tallest peak, run north and south, dividing the country into forested valleys with some pastureland. This peak has also been claimed by China.
- A. Dhaulagiri
B. Kula Kangri
C. Kangchenjunga
D. K2
23. The Chhetri, Brahman-Hill, and Magar are the largest ethnic groups in _____, but account for just over 1/3 of the people while Hinduism is the dominant religion and is practiced by over 80% of the country.
- A. India
B. Nepal
C. Sri Lanka
D. Bhutan
24. India and Pakistan have both made claims in the region of _____. The lack of a resolution in the area has led to armed conflict there in 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999. It continues to be a hotspot of military and paramilitary activity.
- A. Bengal
B. the Arabian Sea
C. Kashmir
D. the Khyber Pass

- | | |
|------|---|
| I. | Indira Gandhi becomes prime minister of India |
| II. | India loses brief border war with China |
| III. | India and Pakistan go to war over situation in East Pakistan |
| IV. | Troops storm the Golden Temple as part of Operation Blue Star |

25. Put the items listed above in correct chronological order.
- A. III, II, I, IV
B. I, IV, II, III
C. II, I, III, IV
D. II, III, IV, I

26. The origins of the name are unclear, but some sources state that the city's site was originally referred to by a term meaning "watchtower," and that the area served as a watch-station for Bengal rulers.
- A. Kolkata
B. Chennai
- C. Dhaka
D. Chattogram
27. Gurkha armies seized territories far beyond the present-day Nepal; but their invasion of _____, over which China claimed sovereignty, was repulsed in 1792 resulting in tribute payments to China until 1910. In 1854, Nepal again invaded their neighbor, which was then forced to pay tribute until 1953.
- A. Bhutan
B. Sikkim
- C. Bihar
D. Tibet
28. Sharchhopka/Tshangla, Dzongkha, and Lhotshamkha, are each spoken by approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population in _____.
- A. Nepal
B. Maldives
- C. Sri Lanka
D. Bhutan
29. The official language of _____ is Dhivehi, a dialect of Sinhala which is written in a script derived from Arabic.
- A. Pakistan
B. Sri Lanka
- C. Bhutan
D. Maldives
30. In 1861, the first step was taken toward self-government in British India with the appointment of Indians to advise the viceroy and the establishment of provincial councils with Indian members. This progress was offset by the reinforcement of British power when _____ was crowned _____ of India in 1877.
- A. Queen Elizabeth I; empress
B. King Edward VII; emperor
- C. King George IV; emperor
D. Queen Victoria; empress

31. In 1962, the ruler of _____ inaugurated a panchayat system of basic and limited democracy, based on the elected village councils, district panchayats, and an indirectly elected national panchayat. Political parties were banned and the system continued until it was abolished by a new constitution in 1990.
- A. Nepal
B. Bhutan
C. Sri Lanka
D. Maldives
32. In November 1988, Benazir Bhutto's PPP won the general elections in Pakistan allowing her to become the prime minister. By 1990, she would be dismissed on charges of incompetence and _____.
- A. corruption
B. election fraud
C. treason
D. blasphemy
33. Assamese and West Bengali separatist guerrillas established bases in _____, from which they made attacks into India. After attempts to negotiate the Assamese guerrillas' withdrawal failed, the government mounted attacks in 2003 to demolish their bases.
- A. Myanmar
B. Bhutan
C. Nepal
D. China
34. Pakistan is divided into three major geographic areas: the northern highlands, the Indus River plain, and the Balochistan Plateau. The highlands include the nation's highest point, _____, also known as Mt. Godwin-Austen.
- A. K2
B. Kangchenjunga
C. Kula Kangri
D. Dhaulagiri

- | |
|--|
| <p>I. Muhammed Ali Jinnah dies
 II. First Indo-Pakistani War begins
 III. Martial law is declared and Ayub Khan assumes leadership
 IV. Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated</p> |
|--|

35. Put the items listed above regarding Pakistan in correct chronological order.
- A. I, II, III, IV
B. II, I, IV, III
C. IV, I, III, II
D. II, I, III, IV

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. By early March 1937, it was becoming increasingly untenable for the British authorities to continue holding Bose due to _____, but they feared releasing him might aid Jawaharlal Nehru.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. his continuing hunger strike | C. health problems |
| B. pressure from Japanese forces | D. a sympathy work stoppage |
37. After Bose's arrival in Mandalay, the correspondence between Subhas and _____ showed their strong bond and "exemplified the meaning of friendship."
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Shah Nawaz Khan | C. Dilip Kumar Roy |
| B. Abid Hasan | D. Jatindranath Das |
38. After his arrival by submarine in Sabang, Bose flew to Tokyo to seek Japanese recognition of Indian independence. He arrived on May 16, 1943, but his first meeting with _____, the prime minister, did not take place until June 10th.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Michinomiya Hirohito | C. Kawabe Masakazu |
| B. Isoroku Yamamoto | D. Hideki Tojo |
39. On July 5, 1943, Bose appeared in military uniform to address nearly twelve thousand soldiers in front of Singapore's municipal building. It was here that he gave the Azad Hind Fauj their battle cry: _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Onward to Delhi | C. For truth and for India |
| B. Free India | D. United and undeniable |
40. Late in 1935, Bose published an article on Italy after the launch of its imperialist expedition against _____. He condemned Italian aggression and British hypocrisy. From this situation he drew the lesson that a nation could "hope to be free only if it is strong."
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Czechoslovakia | C. Ethiopia |
| B. China | D. Poland |

41. In 1938, _____'s international stature was high. He had never visited the U.S., but appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine on March 7, 1938. The story was titled "Chariot of Freedom."
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
C. Subhas Bose
D. Mohandas Gandhi
42. In 1921, while Subhas grappled with his own future, the nonviolent noncooperation movement led by Mohandas Gandhi raged in India. After two decades as an expatriate in _____, Gandhi returned to India and led two local campaigns of nonviolent protests.
- A. Malaysia
B. Germany
C. South Africa
D. England
43. In trying to bring the Indian National Congress around to a more militant position, Bose differed from some leftist leaders such as the Radical League's _____, who wanted a clean break with Congress.
- A. Mehboob Ahmed
B. M.N. Roy
C. A.C.N. Nambiar
D. C.R. Das
44. The outbreak of World War II changed all of the political calculations in India. The viceroy, _____, declared India a belligerent in the war against Germany without bothering to consult the INC, which held office in eight of the eleven provinces of British India.
- A. Lord Irwin
B. Lord Wavell
C. Lord Mountbatten
D. Lord Linlithgow
45. At the Calcutta Congress in 1928, Subhas sponsored an amendment demanding "complete independence" instead of _____, in opposition to Gandhi. Gandhi promised that if his own plan was not successful in 1929 then he would also become an "independence-wallah."
- A. dominion status
B. national elections
C. the removal of British troops
D. a new constitution

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.

“...if British governments had been prepared to grant in 1900 what they refused but granted in 1920; or to grant in 1920 what they refused...but granted in 1940; or to grant in 1940 what they refused...but granted in 1947 – then nine-tenths of the misery, hatred, and violence, the imprisonings and terrorism, the murders...even the racial massacres would have been avoided; the transference of power might have been accomplished peacefully, even possibly without Partition.

-Leonard Woolf, 1967; as quoted in India After Gandhi by Ramachandra Guha

It has been argued that the teaching of Indian history tends to abruptly halt at Partition and no firm narrative of history is agreed upon after that fateful August. Describe the major issues, events, and people that shaped 1947 in British India and the legacy that was created for its offspring nations.

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ANSWER KEY**

Part I (1 point each)	Part II (2 points each)	Points contestants could mention in their essay:	
1. D	21. A	Background Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">•By 1930, J. Nehru called for Purna Swaraj from the British. As the INC became the dominant party after 1937 elections (“there are only two parties that mattered in India”: the British and the INC) it moved away from efforts to appease the Muslim League and sought a secular non-communal government.• M.A. Jinnah led the League to pass the Lahore Resolution in 1940 calling for “independent states” in Muslim areas.•The Quit India movement of 1942 was the most direct call for independence by the INC, but the Muslim League did not support it and their influence grew as the INC leadership was largely jailed during WWII.• UK PM C. Attlee committed to Indian independence after the end of WWII in 1945. Events of Partition <ul style="list-style-type: none">•After Nehru stated that the UK Cabinet Mission Plan for Hindu and Muslim control could be changed, Jinnah called for a “Day of Action” and “a divided India or a destroyed India,” on 8/16/46 resulting in thousands dying, especially in Calcutta.•In 1947, L. Mountbatten was viceroy and quickly moved up the day of independence to August, 14/15 at midnight rather than in 1948 noting that the British had little control and favored avoiding further responsibility for violence.•Cyril Radcliffe headed the Boundary Commission to draw the terms of a partitioned India along Hindu/Muslim lines leading to an imprecise bisection of Bengal & Punjab provinces leaving Sikhs in W. Punjab exposed to violence.	•Princely states could join Pakistan or India. Hyderabad and other mixed areas sought independence while Kashmir was undecided.
2. A	22. B		•Hindus fled areas expected to be Muslim-controlled and vice versa. Reprisals in areas that refugees congregated spread the violence across the subcontinent.
3. B	23. B		•Exact borders were released on 8/17 & minorities that stayed were attacked while even those leaving were exposed to ghastly ambushes.
4. A	24. C		•Gandhi fasted with S. Suhrawardy in Calcutta to help end riots and killings.
5. A	25. C		Legacy
6. C	26. C		•Around 15M people migrated across new borders in possibly the largest mass-migration in history and ~2M were killed, with Sikhs most dramatically affected.
7. D	27. D		•Pakistan became officially Muslim and minorities felt compelled to leave. E. Pakistan was made from E. Bengal, but cultural and linguistic differences were greater than the shared religion leading to a break in 1971. Muhajir Muslims from India would become a controversially powerful ethnic group in Pakistan.
8. C	28. D		•Punjab would be further divided by India into Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Sikhs wanting autonomy support the Khalistan movement which led to violence in 1984 and continues to simmer.
9. A	29. D		•Kashmir borders are still disputed and has been part of Indo-Pak conflicts in ‘47, ‘65, ‘71, & ‘99. It was further subdivided along religious lines in 2019 into directly controlled Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
10. B	30. D		•Muslims in India have faced violence and discrimination in numerous areas and occasions.
11. B	31. A		
12. A	32. A		
13. C	33. B		
14. A	34. A		
15. D	35. B		
16. A			
17. B	Part III (3 points each)		
18. B	36. C (pg. 118)		
19. A	37. C (pg. 61)		
20. C	38. D (pg. 240)		
	39. A (pg. 245)		
	40. C (pg. 108)		
	41. C (pg. 143)		
	42. C (pg. 41)		
	43. B (pg. 166)		
	44. D (pg. 170)		
	45. A (pg. 74)		