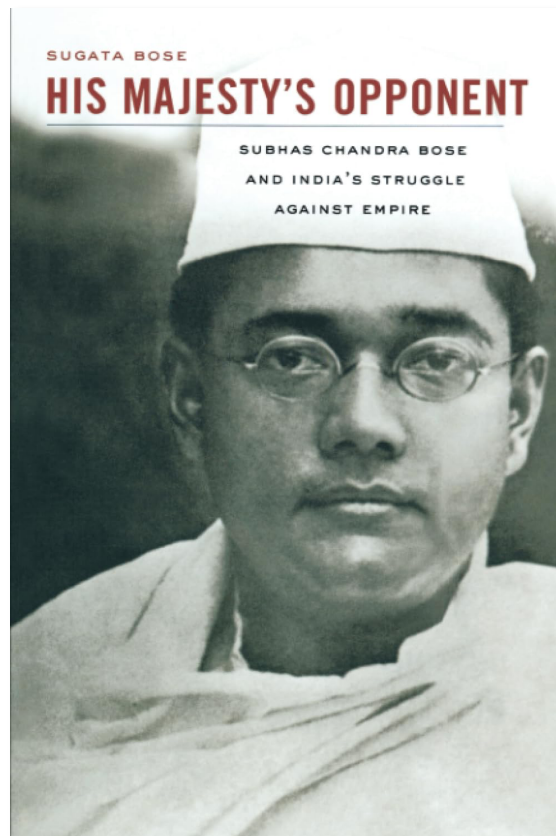




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

# Social Studies

State • 2024



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

STATE • SPRING 2024

**Part I: General Knowledge**

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

1. The majority of the population in the southern, western, central, and north-central parts of Sri Lanka are Sinhalese. The foremost concentration of the Sri Lankan Tamils is in the \_\_\_\_\_ and in the adjacent districts of the northern lowlands.  

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Jaffna Peninsula   | C. Hill Country |
| B. capital of Colombo | D. Uva Province |
  
2. Tension between Portugal and India came to a head on December 18, 1961, when Indian troops supported by naval and air forces invaded and occupied \_\_\_\_\_. It subsequently was granted full statehood in 1987 with Panaji as its capital.  

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. Puducherry    | C. Goa       |
| B. Daman and Diu | D. Hyderabad |
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Muslim educator, jurist, and author, and the principal motivating force behind the revival of Indian Islam in the late 1800s. He advised Muslims against joining active politics and groups such as the Indian National Congress and to concentrate instead on education.  

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Mohammad Iqbal    | C. Abdus Salam        |
| B. Sayyid Ahmad Khan | D. Choudry Rahmat Ali |
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was an Indian soldier whose attack on British officers on March 29, 1857, was the first major incident in what became the Indian Rebellion.  

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Bahadur Shah Zafar | C. Mangal Pandey   |
| B. Rani Jhansi        | D. Mansur Ali Khan |
  
5. Muhammad, the founder of Islam, is traditionally said to have been born in 570 in Mecca and to have died in 632 in \_\_\_\_\_, where his body is entombed.  

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Islamabad | C. Jerusalem |
| B. Medina    | D. Damascus  |

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ language is the lingua franca, or common language, of northern India and Pakistan. Two variants of it are official languages in Pakistan and India. It is widely recognized as India's most common vernacular.
- A. Urdu  
B. Hindustani  
C. Hindi  
D. English
7. In 1969, \_\_\_\_\_ was expelled from the Congress Party by, future prime minister, Morarji Desai and other members of the party's old guard. The expelled member, who was also the current prime minister, was then joined by a majority of party members in forming a faction called the "New" Congress Party.
- A. Indira Gandhi  
B. Lal Bahadur Shastri  
C. Manmohan Singh  
D. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. In 1592, \_\_\_\_\_ became the capital of the Sinhalese kings. Today, the most important of its many Buddhist temples is the "Temple of the Tooth" where, what is supposed to be a tooth of the Buddha, has been preserved since 1590.
- A. Thimphu  
B. Colombo  
C. Kandy  
D. Lumbini
9. Resentment and hostilities between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil groups had been simmering for years, but after an attack on Sri Lankan soldiers by LTTE members in 1983, the deadly events of \_\_\_\_\_ fully plunged the country into a decades long civil war.
- A. the Kot Massacre  
B. Black July  
C. the JVP insurrection  
D. Operation Fair Play
10. Zoroastrianism is an ancient religion that originated in, what is now, Iran. It is still practiced there in isolated areas and, more prosperously, in India. There, the descendants of Zoroastrian immigrants are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ahura  
B. Parsis  
C. Pashtuns  
D. Paradesi

11. At the 1955 Bandung Conference, many of the attending African and Asian countries had recently gained their independence. They called for “abstention from...arrangements of collective defense to serve,” the major powers. This statement that tried to counter the currents of the Cold War embodied what would become the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Khilafat Movement  
B. UN Human Rights Council  
C. Nehru Report  
D. Non-Aligned Movement
12. The Commonwealth of Nations is made up of countries that were formerly dependencies of the United Kingdom. Most nations in South Asia are members except for Bhutan and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Maldives  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. Bangladesh  
D. Nepal
13. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was the result of increased repression by the East India Company. The event most responsible for pushing tensions into an open conflict was the use of new rifle cartridges by Indian troops. The cartridges were offensive to many soldiers because they were believed to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lubricated with pig and cow lard  
B. blessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury  
C. purposefully contaminated with smallpox  
D. cheap and tended to explode randomly
14. Buddha is one of the many titles of a teacher, named Siddhartha Gautama, who lived in northern India sometime between the 6th and the 4th century BCE. The term buddha means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Sanskrit.
- A. Wise Lord  
B. Father of the Few  
C. Awakened One  
D. Without Want
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was established as a separate province in Pakistan in 1970. It is the largest and most sparsely populated province in Pakistan.
- A. Punjab  
B. Balochistan  
C. Sindh  
D. Kashmir

- Born in Paris, France in 1904
- Received the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for aviation in 1988
- Received the United Nations Population Award in 1992
- Died in Geneva, Switzerland in 1993

16. All of the statements above describe \_\_\_\_\_ who was born into one of India’s wealthiest families.

- |    |              |    |                |
|----|--------------|----|----------------|
| A. | J.R.D. Tata  | C. | Sanjay Gandhi  |
| B. | Rajiv Gandhi | D. | Kalpana Chawla |

17. Although he began as a devoted supporter of his fellow Gujarati, Gandhi, \_\_\_\_\_ split with him over the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and opposition to the partition of Pakistan. Gandhi then helped Nehru become India’s first prime minister and his former follower became deputy prime minister and held other cabinet positions before dying in 1950.

- |    |                   |    |                     |
|----|-------------------|----|---------------------|
| A. | Vallabhbhai Patel | C. | Muhammed Ali Jinnah |
| B. | Subhas Bose       | D. | Rajendra Prasad     |

18. Many of the Jewish immigrants to India, known by the Malayalam term for foreigner, arrived in the subcontinent after the Alhambra Decree forcefully expelled them from the nation of \_\_\_\_\_ beginning in 1492.

- |    |        |    |        |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | Persia | C. | Russia |
| B. | Spain  | D. | Italy  |

19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Bhutan basically translates as rules of maintaining order or a way of behavior. The system prescribes how people should act and express themselves and has a division under the Department of Culture that promotes and creates guidelines for proper etiquette.

- |    |                |    |             |
|----|----------------|----|-------------|
| A. | Purdah         | C. | Dzong Caste |
| B. | Driglam Namzha | D. | Lhotshampa  |

“...a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia.”

20. The excerpt above is from the *Minute on Indian Education* written by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1835.

- |    |                     |    |                           |
|----|---------------------|----|---------------------------|
| A. | Allan Octavian Hume | C. | Thomas Babington Macaulay |
| B. | Lord Curzon         | D. | Robert Clive              |

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

21. The largest religion in \_\_\_\_\_ is Lamaistic Buddhism with about 75% of the country reported as adherents.
- A. Nepal  
B. India  
C. Bhutan  
D. Maldives
22. The unique shape of \_\_\_\_\_'s flag represents Hinduism and Buddhism, the country's two main religions.
- A. Bhutan  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. Nepal  
D. India
23. \_\_\_\_\_ celebrates National Day on December 17<sup>th</sup> commemorating the unification of the kingdom under its first hereditary ruler in 1907.
- A. Sri Lanka  
B. Nepal  
C. Bhutan  
D. Maldives
24. The national anthem of Bangladesh is "My Golden Bengal." The lyrics and music were written by \_\_\_\_\_, the same author of India's anthem.
- A. Aurobindo Ghose  
B. Kazi Nazrul Islam  
C. Swami Vivekananda  
D. Rabindranath Tagore
25. Pakistan currently consists of four main provinces, two administered areas, and one capital territory. The main provinces are Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Khyber Paktunkhwa  
B. Kashmir  
C. Pashtunia  
D. Gilgit-Baltistan
26. In January 2008, President \_\_\_\_\_ survived an assassination attempt thanks to a boy scout wrestling the assassin's knife away. However, the president's administration would not survive the elections later that year that ended his 30-year rule.
- A. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom  
B. Ibrahim Nasir  
C. Mohamed Nasheed  
D. Ibrahim Mohamed Solih

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the chief river of Pakistan and is the nation's lifeline. It flows the length of the country and is fed by the combined waters of three of the five rivers of the Punjab. Most of Pakistan's population, chief agricultural areas, and major hydroelectric power stations are found along this major river and its tributaries.
- A. Indus  
B. Brahmaputra  
C. Chenab  
D. Jhelum
28. Pakistan Day, which is also referred to as Republic Day, is celebrated on March 23rd. It commemorates both the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1940 and the nation's first constitution in 1956.
- A. recognition of Islam as the state religion  
B. death of founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah  
C. recognition of Urdu as an official Language  
D. adoption of the Lahore Resolution
29. India's ethnic composition is complex, but the two largest strains are Aryan, in the north, and \_\_\_\_\_, in the south.
- A. Bengali  
B. Tamil  
C. Hindi  
D. Dravidian
30. The terrain of \_\_\_\_\_ is mostly a flat alluvial plain with hills in the southeast. Its highest point has been disputed with some claiming it is Keokradong while others claim Mowdok Taung is tallest.
- A. India  
B. Bangladesh  
C. Sri Lanka  
D. Pakistan
31. 2015 was a year of significant events in \_\_\_\_\_. In April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit the capital and in September, a constitution was passed making the nation a secular country.
- A. India  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. Bangladesh  
D. Nepal
32. In the summer of 1999, conflict with India erupted and ended with Pakistani-backed troops withdrawing from Indian-held territory after several weeks of fighting. Later that year, a bloodless military coup led by \_\_\_\_\_ ousted Nawaz Sharif as prime minister, suspended the constitution, and declared martial law.
- A. Pervez Musharraf  
B. Shehbaz Sharif  
C. Yahya Khan  
D. Imran Khan

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| I.   | Hindu extremists demolish mosque in Ayodhya                                 |
| II.  | India deploys troops for peacekeeping operation in Sri Lanka                |
| III. | Pratibha Patil becomes first female president of India                      |
| IV.  | Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Narendra Modi, becomes prime minister |

33. Put the items listed above in correct chronological order.
- |    |                |    |                |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | II, III, IV, I | C. | III, II, IV, I |
| B. | II, I, III, IV | D. | I, III, IV, II |
34. Pakistan is located in southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea. It is situated between India on the east and the nations of \_\_\_\_\_ and Afghanistan on the west.
- |    |      |    |              |
|----|------|----|--------------|
| A. | Iran | C. | Turkmenistan |
| B. | Iraq | D. | Tajikistan   |
35. One of India's major foreign policy issues has been a border dispute that first surfaced in 1957. The controversy climaxed in October 1962, when \_\_\_\_\_ launched an offensive into Ladakh and in areas on the northeast Indian border. A cease-fire was announced in November after the aggressor nation gained some territory claimed by India.
- |    |                  |    |          |
|----|------------------|----|----------|
| A. | Pakistan         | C. | China    |
| B. | the Soviet Union | D. | Nagaland |

### 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. Subhas Bose wanted to take full advantage of the fall of Singapore. He made his first broadcast from Berlin, but he felt he had to go to \_\_\_\_\_, which was soon to be freed by the Japanese. He wanted to make it a base for Indian nationalist propaganda and the springboard for the nationalist movement.
- |    |         |    |           |
|----|---------|----|-----------|
| A. | Delhi   | C. | Hong Kong |
| B. | Rangoon | D. | Dhaka     |
37. Both Japan and Germany wished to establish a link across \_\_\_\_\_. If this could be done, "the war would be practically won and the British Empire would be finished."
- |    |                       |    |                   |
|----|-----------------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | the Cape of Good Hope | C. | the Indian Ocean  |
| B. | mainland Asia         | D. | the Arctic Circle |



38. On March 11, 1944, *The Saturday Evening Post* carried a lengthy diatribe on Bose under the title \_\_\_\_\_. The author described his subject as a “brown cavalier” of a “Nordic girl.”
- A. “The Mahatma’s Distorted Reflection”      C. “India’s Would-Be Führer”  
 B. “A Hindi Despot”      D. “An Eastern Traitor to the Crown”
39. Indian students were not permitted to enlist in the Officers’ Training Corps. Subhas helped present a case for change to the government, but the War Office was worried training could lead to Indians seeking officer commissions in the army and they were not prepared to deal with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. offering equal pay to Indian officers      C. arming Indian troops  
 B. Indians commanding white soldiers      D. expanding the officer corps
40. Subhas had very much wanted his second mother, \_\_\_\_\_, to come with him to Gujarat to assume the INC presidency. It was the first time, since the Deshbandhu had presided over Congress in 1922, that a leader from Bengal had been president.
- A. Ellen Roy      C. Prabhabati Dutt  
 B. Sarojini Naidu      D. Basanti Devi
41. With the new viceroy, \_\_\_\_\_, utterly unwilling to make concessions to the nationalists, Gandhi and the Congress leadership had little option but to announce the resumption of civil disobedience in January 1932.
- A. Lord Wavell      C. Lord Curzon  
 B. Lord Cripps      D. Lord Willingdon
42. Bose believed that the INC had made a grave tactical error by deciding to send Gandhi as its sole representative to the second round table conference in London. He believed Gandhi would find it difficult to focus on national issues with the British seeking to highlight more \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
- A. international      C. military  
 B. economic      D. sectional

43. Subhas was happy in his primary school. He was good at his studies and usually at the top of his class. He was too young and too far away in Cuttack to be influenced by the anticolonial \_\_\_\_\_ movement that swept Calcutta and Bengal beginning in 1905.
- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Swaraj         | C. Satyagraha |
| B. Noncooperation | D. Swadeshi   |
44. Bose said in an interview to Rajani Palme Dutt in 1938 that India should “move in the direction of Socialism” instead of as he had written in *The Indian Struggle*, “a synthesis between Communism and \_\_\_\_\_.”
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Fascism   | C. Anarchy    |
| B. Democracy | D. Capitalism |
45. On February 18, 1926, Subhas and his compatriots began a fifteen-day hunger strike due to the refusal of the government to sanction funds for the observance of the annual worship of \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Surya, the sun god        | C. Holi, the Festival of Colors      |
| B. Durga, the mother goddess | D. Ram Navami, the birth of Lord Ram |

**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 Valley was now clearly under military occupation and if not technically a war zone was certainly a ‘dirty war’ zone. ...Hindu fundamentalism and Islamic fundamentalism were feeding off one another. The two processes began independently, yet legitimized and furthered the other.”*

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

*“Once the idyllic pleasure ground of the British Raj and later a tourist resort..., Kashmir is now a war zone – the disputed territory fought over by two hostile nations that were once one...Those writers who go to Kashmir are...journalists covering...conflict that rumbles, flares up, dies down and rumbles on year in and year out... Kashmir, a place of minor material or economic importance...possesses enormous significance to Indians’ and Pakistanis’ conflicting, irreconcilable conceptions of the subcontinent.”*

*-excerpt from Indira: The Life of Indira Nehru Gandhi by Katherine Frank*

**In many ways the modern story of the ongoing Kashmiri conflict is a microcosm for the recent past and current situation of India, Pakistan, and their relations with the countries of the greater**

**region. Describe the major conflicts that have occurred in Kashmir since 1947 and discuss how its current status is a result of these past events.**

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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. A                         | 21. C                           | <p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Kashmir is remotely located along the W. Himalayas and Karakoram range and spreads into a valley and lowlands historically known for their beauty and are the ancestral home of the Nehru family. Its main areas include Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir in the Pakistani zone, the areas of Jammu &amp; Kashmir (which are further divided along religious lines with Jammu being about 2/3 Hindu and Kashmir being over 95% Muslim) and Ladakh (which is Buddhist and Muslim) in the India controlled zone, and Aksai China. All areas are claimed by India.</li> <li>•Hari Singh was the Hindu maharaja during partition that controlled the Muslim majority princely state and tried to be neutral. Pakistan promoted a tribal invasion in Oct. '47 that led to the 1<sup>st</sup> Indo-Pak War after Singh acceded to India.</li> <li>•The UN brokered a ceasefire in Jan. '49 and the Line of Control was created as part of the Karachi Agreement that divided the region into Indian and Pakistani administrations. These are still in effect, but were meant to only last until a plebiscite decided control.</li> <li>•In '52, Article 370 of the Indian Constitution made Jammu &amp; Kashmir a state with unique rights to autonomy, its own constitution, and flag.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conflicts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•China invaded Ladakh in '62 and after a weak Indian response withdrew, but kept the Aksai Chin region along the Line of Actual Control.</li> <li>•A 2<sup>nd</sup> Indo-Pak war came in '65 after Pakistan invaded again, fought to a standstill,</li> </ul> | and the Treaty of Tashkent reaffirmed the status quo.  |
| 2. C                         | 22. C                           |   | •In '71, Pakistan bombed Indian bases in the region bringing the conflict over Bangladesh into an open war. Pakistan was soundly defeated in weeks and Z. Bhutto and I. Gandhi signed the Simla Agreement in '72 to end the war and move towards a permanent border along the Line of Control. |
| 3. B                         | 23. C                           |   | •In '84, India moved troops into the Siachen Glacier where the Line of Control runs out. Pakistan also moved troops into this "highest battlefield in the world." At around 20k ft. it is an access point through the mountains and helps feed the Indus.                                      |
| 4. C                         | 24. D                           |   | •Separatist movements, often supported by Pakistan led to an anti-insurgency response by India creating the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in '89 that still operates in Kashmir. Roughly 300k Hindu Pandits have left the region due to thousands of deaths by militant groups.      |
| 5. B                         | 25. A                           |   | •In '99, Pakistani and other militants took positions in Kargil in W. Ladakh. India mostly repelled the invaders.  |
| 6. B                         | 26. A                           |   | <b>Current Status</b>  |
| 7. A                         | 27. A                           |   | •In '05 bus services re-opened between India/Pakistan in Kashmir and border crossings were established in '08.   |
| 8. C                         | 28. D                           |   | •The BJP has committed to keeping Kashmir in India and continues to use the AFSPA to crackdown on dissent.   |
| 9. B                         | 29. D                           |   | •In '19, India stripped Jammu & Kashmir of its status after a bombing killed 40 police. Separate centrally-controlled union territories were created for Jammu & Kashmir and newly formed Ladakh.  |
| 10. B                        | 30. B                           |   | •Thousands have been arrested and curfews instituted to maintain control. Jihadis from around Asia continue to be active.  |
| 11. D                        | 31. D                           |   |  |
| 12. D                        | 32. A                           |   |  |
| 13. A                        | 33. B                           |   |  |
| 14. C                        | 34. A                           |   |  |
| 15. B                        | 35. C                           |   |  |
| 16. A                        |                                 |   |  |
| 17. A                        | <b>Part III (3 points each)</b> |   |  |
| 18. B                        | 36. B (pg. 215)                 |   |  |
| 19. B                        | 37. C (pg. 215)                 |   |  |
| 20. C                        | 38. C (pg. 274)                 |   |  |
|                              | 39. B (pg. 36)                  |   |  |
|                              | 40. D (pg. 137)                 |   |  |
|                              | 41. D (pg. 83)                  |   |  |
|                              | 42. D (pg. 82)                  |   |  |
|                              | 43. D (pg. 20)                  |   |  |
|                              | 44. A (pg. 132)                 |   |  |
|                              | 45. B (pg. 65)                  |   |  |