



GROUP-1

Q 1. Multiple choice-

1x25

a. 'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains.' ----

- i. Voltaire ii. Mahatma Gandhi iii. Rousseau iv. Napoleon Bonaparte

b. In the second-half of the 18th century England became the

- i. First ii. Second iii. Third iv. Fifth workshop of the world.

c. Universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 on the model of the University of---

- i. Paris ii. Massachusetts iii. Chicago iv. London

d. By the Navigation Act the thirteen colonists were forbidden to export goods to any country except England.

- i. Act of 1660 ii. Act of 1560 iii. Act of 1760 iv. Act of 1860

e. Fulton made his famous steamboat which ran a distance of 130 miles in 32 hours in the year--

- i. 1787 ii. 1657 iii. 1867 iii. 1547

Q2. Fill in the blanks:-

a. In 1792, a Sanskrit College was established at Benaras by _____.

b. Hare was of _____ origin and a _____ by profession.

c. _____ means a fundamental or total change.

d. In 1765, the British Prime Minister _____ passed the Stamp Act.

Q3. True and False:-

- a. Rapid industrialisation resulted in fast rate of population growth.
- b. The word 'Industrial Revolution' was first used by the Italian thinker Louis Blanqui.
- c. The 6th of July 1775 is celebrated as Independence day in the U.S.A.
- d. The colonists issued the famous Declaration of Independence in the third Philadelphia Conference of 1776.
- e. Derozio was a civil servant.

Q4. Match the column A with column B:-

A	B
Rousseau	Queen of Louis XV
Burbon	Persian Letters
Montesquieu	Reign of terror
Marie Antonette	French Philosopher
Robespierre	France

Q5. Answer in a word or two-

- a. Who wrote the SPIRIT OF THE LAWS?
- b. Who was Voltaire?
- c. Who is regarded as the father of railways?
- d. Who invented Spinning Jenny?
- e. Name the first President of the United States of America.

GROUP-2

Q 1. Answer the following questions in short-

2x5=10

- a. Who was William Carey?

- b. What do you mean by Industrial Revolution ?
- c. Who was David Hare?
- d. Who invented the 'Rocket' and when?
- e. Write one unsatisfactory result of the Industrial Revolution.

Q2. Answer any five questions.(any five)

3x5=15

- a. Write a few lines about King Louis XVI?
- b. Who was James Watt?
- c. Write few lines about Raja Rammohan Roy.
- d. What happened in the first Philadelphia Conference? Mention the year.
- e. Write one satisfactory result of Industrial Revolution.
- f. Write few lines about Montesquieu(1689-1755).
- g. Write in short the social causes of the French Revolution.

GROUP-3

Q1. Answer the following questions.(any eight)

5x8=40

- a. Describe the 'Boston Tea Party'. What was its result?
- b. Discuss how the use of steam became very popular as a source of power.
- c. Write a short note on Rousseau.
- d. Write in short the role of the philosophers in the French Revolution.
- e. Write a short note on Wood's Despatch.
- f. What led to the fall of the Bastille?
- g. Explain the Stamp Act. How did the colonists oppose it?
- h. Write the results of the Renaissance in Bengal.
- i. Write in short the economic and political causes of the French Revolution.
- j. Name and describe some of the pioneer institutions in the field of Western education in Bengal.



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



First Term Exam - 2018

Sub: MODEL ANSWER (HISTORY)
Duration: 2 Hours 30 mins

Class: V

F.M.: 90

Date: 20.04.2018

GROUP- 1

Q1.a.Rousseau b.First c.London d.Act of 1660 e.1867

Q2.a.Jonathan Duncan b.Scottish , watch-maker c.Revolution d.Grenville

Q3.a.True b.False c.False d.True e.False

Q4.Rousseau--- French Philosopher , Burbon---- France , Montesquieu---- Persian Letters, Marie Antonette—Queen of Louis XV, Robespierre--- Reign of Terror

Q5.a.Montesquieu b.French poet and philosopher c.George Stephenson d.James Hargreaves
e.George Washington

GROUP-2

Q1.a. William Carey was an ardent Baptist Missionary. He and his friends, Marshman and Ward established the Baptist Mission at Serampore in 1800. He also translated the Bible into 26 Indian languages.

b. A complete change of conditions in the field of Industries which happened during a period in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in England is called industrial revolution.

c. David Hare was a Christian missionary. He was of Scottish origin and a watch-maker by profession. He devoted his life and property to the cause of western education in Bengal.

d. George Stephenson invented the steam-driven railway engine named 'Rocket' in 1829.

e. Cities and towns grew in an unplanned way. These were very crowded and dirty. The people were ignorant about sanitation and health. There were outbreaks of typhoid and cholera in the mid-1800s.

Q2.a. King Louis XVI was the king of France. The Bourbon Monarchy of France was autocratic. They believe in divine rights enjoyed by the king. King Louis XVI had plunged France into huge national debts and the treasury became empty. He was compelled to summon the Estates General after 175 years, which indicated the beginning of the French Revolution.

b. James Watt was the famous Scottish engineer. He invented his famous Steam Engine in 1769. He is regarded as the father of the steam engines. He started manufacturing engines and supplied them to industries throughout Europe.

c. Raja Rammohan Roy was one of the progressive minded Indians. He founded Hindu College in Calcutta. He was a pioneer in the field of social reforms. He was the most important leader of the movement for the abolition of Practice of Sati.

d. In the third Philadelphia Conference of 1776, the colonists issued the famous Declaration of Independence. On 4th July 1776, the colonies announced their independence. The 4th of July is celebrated as Independence Day in the United States of America.

e. Rapid industrialisation resulted in fast rate of population growth. A healthier diet and adequate food supply resulted in lower death rate combined with a higher birth rate. Diseases like plague were eliminated.

f. Baron de Montesquieu was a French political thinker. He was an ardent supporter of the English system of government. He wrote PERSIAN LETTERS, SPIRIT OF LAWS.

g. The social structure of France consisted of 3 main estates.—The Clergy, The Nobles, The Common people. The first two estates owned all the land in France and enjoyed all the privileges and were exempted from paying tax. The people belonging to the 3rd estate, which comprised 95% of the population, had to pay all the taxes but did not get any benefit in return. As a result, the people of this estate were very annoyed.

GROUP-3

Q1.a. The Prime minister Lord North abolished all the taxes but did not remove 'Three pence tax' on tea. As a result, in 1773 some colonists, dressed themselves up as Red Indians and looted ships full of tea anchored at Boston harbour. They threw chests full of tea into the sea. This is known as Boston Tea Party.

The British Government decided to punish them by closing the port of Boston. The right of self-government of Massachusetts was also snatched away. They met in conferences at Philadelphia in 1774 and demanded redressal of their grievances from the British government. But this was not taken care of. So, in the 3rd Philadelphia Conference of 1776, the colonists issued the famous Declaration of Independence.

b. Invention of steam power brought about revolutionary changes in the field of production. The famous Scottish Engineer, James Watt invented his famous Steam Engine in 1769. Steam-driven machines increased the rate of production. Steam replaced human labour in textile industry, printing press, railways, ships etc. It brought about a great improvement in production and transportation. George Stephenson invented the steam-driven railway engine. In 1829, he built the Liverpool and Manchester railways. The name was 'Rocket'. He was regarded as the Father of railways.

c..Jean Jacques Rousseau was the most rational philosopher among his contemporaries.He was a versatile man who was well versed in ancient literature,music and philosophy.He wrote books on education,political system,nature of man and the origin of language.In his famous book,The Social Contract he outlined the roles of the monarch,the law and the citizens.He explained how a republican form of government would function.He was in fact a forerunner of democracy.His famous saying,'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains',became very much popular during the days of the French Revolution.

d.The Philosophers played a very important role in making the French Revolution a success.Jean Jacques Rousseau was the rational philosopher .Inhis book ,The Social Contract he outlined the roles of the monarch,the law and the citizens.His famous saying,'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains',became popular.Voltaire was French poet and philosopher.He called upon the French people to destroy the Catholic church as the church was oppressing the common people.Montesquieu was a French political thinker.In his book Persian Letters he dealt with the social evils of France.In his book the Spirit of Laws he explained how a government should set up.

e.In 1854,Sir Charles Wood,President of the Board of Control,England sent a Despatch to Lord Dalhousie.It recommended that at least one government school should be opened in every district; private schools should be given aid and Indians should be given training in their mother tongue also.According to its suggestions,universities were established in Calcutta,Bombay and Madras in 1857 on the model of the University of London.

f.King Louis XVI, summoned the Estate General.On this occasion the members of the third estate demanded voting rights for the individual.This was also opposed by the clergy and nobles.The members of the third estate walked out in anger.They formed a separate National Assembly,which was for common people.The king opposed this which enraged them.In this period of turmoil,there were riots in Paris.The mob attacked the Bastille Prison and broke it open.They set free the political prisoners who had been imprisoned without trial.At last King Louis XVI lost all powers.

g. Q2.a.In 1765 , the British Prime Minister Grenville passed the Stamp Act.The sole purpose of these acts was to raise the amount of the revenue, but the colonists refused to pay the taxes saying 'No taxation without representation'.They said that as they had no representatives in the British Parliament,so, they would not pay the taxes. The Rochingham Ministry came next and withdrew the Stamp Act.

h.Results of the renaissance --- Indians became familiar with the culture,scientific development and concepts of nationalism,democracy and humanism of the west.This led to movements which tried to change the society and religious practices.Rammohan Roy was a pioneer in the field of social reforms.He was the prominent leader of the movement for the abolition of Practice of Sati.Western education gave birth to the young reformist groups like Young Bengal.They were all inspired by Anglo-Indian teacher,Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.The movement gave rise to nationalist literature which spoke of patriotism.

i.Political causes- The Burbon Monarchy of France was autocratic.They believed in divine rights enjoyed by the king.They were free to do whatever they wished to.The kings were lacking in personality and as a result the nobles regained their lost power and started misusing the same.King Louis XVI had plunged France into huge national debts and the treasury became empty.His attempts to reform the French economy proved to be futile.He was compelled to summon the Estates General after 175 years,which indicated the beginning of the French Revolution. **Economic causes**---The French treasury became empty due to the huge expenses for wars,and lavish lifestyle of the kings.The nobles and the clergy did not pay any taxes.The common people were too poor to pay taxes.Hence the treasury became empty.The corrupt revenue officials deposited only a

part of tax collected in the Royal Treasury. Further the luxurious lifestyle of the queen of Louis XVI Marie Antoinette hastened the crisis.

j. David Hare and Raja Rammohan Roy established the famous Hindu College in January 20, 1817. This was renamed as the Presidency college in 1855. In 1817 Hare established his famous School book Society. Dr. Alexander Duff established the Scottish Church School in 1830. He also introduced English as the medium of instruction. St. Xavier's College was founded in 1860.

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