



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Second Term Examination - 2018



Sub :History

Class: 5

FM:90

Duration:2hrs 30 Mins.

Date: 06.08.2018

GROUP-A

1. Multiple choice questions :1x5=5

a) Napoleon was born in Ajaccio in :

- i) Kolkata ii) Australia
iii) Corsica iv) Italy

b) Guiseppe Mazzini organized a society named:

- i) Young Italy ii) Modern Italy
iii) Old Italy iv) Golden Italy

c) Bismarck followed a policy of :

- i) Blood and Iron ii) Peace
iii) blood and bombs iv) blood and needle

d) The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 started at Meerut on :

- i) 10th may ii) 10th August
iii) 10th December iv) 10th June

e) In which year was Queen Victoria proclaimed as the Empress of India:

- i) 1858 ii) 1875
iii) 1885 iv) 1857

2. Match the following columns :1x5=5

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
i) MangalPandey	Bismarck
ii) Lord Amherst	Austrian Primè Minister
iii) Continental System	Sanskrit College
iv) Blood and Iron	Barrackpore
v) Metternich	Napoleon

3. Answer in one or two words :1X5=5

- i) Who is called the soldier of the French Revolution?
ii) Who were the two pillars of the Italian unification movement?
iii) What was the name of the book written by Bismarck?
iv) In which India came directly under the british crown ?
v) Name the revolution that took place in France in 1830 ?

4. Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

- a) Napoleon defeated Russia and compelled the Russian Czar to sign the treaty of _____.
- b) _____ is regarded as the father of Railways .
- c) In 1886 Bismarck completely defeated _____ at the Battle of Sadowa..
- d) _____, the first Governor General of India encouraged Indian traditional learning.
- e) The British introduced a new type of rifle , called the _____ .

5. State whether True or False: 1x5=5

- a) Mutiny means a rebellion against authority , especially by members of the armed forces.
- b) Mazzini and Cavour were the two main pillars of the Italian Unification Movement.
- c) Napoleon died on 5th May in 1912.
- d) Ram mohan Roy was the leader of the movement for the abolition of sati.
- e) The term 'Industrial Revolution' was first used by the French thinker Louis Blanqui.

GROUP-B

6. Very short answer type question :2x5=10

- a) What do you know about Raja Ram mohan Roy as a social reformer?
- b) Mention any one unsatisfactory result of the Industrial Revolution?
- c) Who was Henry Louis Vivian Derozio ?
- d) Who founded the young Italy ? What was its purpose?
- e) Mention any one social cause of the sepoy mutiny?

7. Short Answer Type Question :(answer any 5)3x5=15

- a) What do you understand by the term ' Industrial Revolution " ?
- b) Why did the English East India Company introduce English education in India?
- c) What was the Continental System of Napoleon Bonaparte?
- d) What was the Zollverien ? How did it help in German Unification ?
- e) What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny ?
- f) What do you mean by 'Mutiny' ? Name the places where the mutiny spread?
- g) What do you know about Napoleon as a builder?

GROUP-C

8. Long answer type questions :(Answer any 8)5x8=40

- a) Write a note on the early life of Napoleon?
- b) Describe the condition of Italy before unification?
- c) Why did Bismarck need a war with France ? Describe the Battle of Sedan?
- d) Describe the social causes of the revolt of the Sepoy Mutiny?
- e) Give an idea of the Napoleonic reforms?
- f) What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 ?
- g) What do you know about the role of the Christian Missionaries in introducing English education in Bengal?
- h) Discuss about the agricultural revolution in England?
- i) Mention in point form the results of the Industrial Revolution?
- j) What were the economic causes of the revolt of 1857?



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Second Term Examination-2018



Sareka Choudhary
7/8/18
Manisha Yedev
7/8/18

Sub: History

Class: V

F.M.:90

Duration: 2 hours 30 mins

Date : 6.8.18

GROUP-A

1. Multiple choice questions :1x5=5

a) Napoleon was born in Ajaccio in :

iii) Corsica

b) Guiseppe Mazzini organized a society named:

i) Young Italy

c) Bismarck followed a policy of :

i) Blood and Iron

d) The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 started at Meerut on :

i) 10th may

e) In which year was Queen Victoria proclaimed as the Empress of India:

i) 1858

2. Match the following columns :1x5=5

A	B
i) Mangal Pandey	Barrackpore
ii) Lord Amherst	Sanskrit College
iii) Continental System	Napoleon
iv) Blood and Iron	Bismarck
v) Metternich	Austrian Prime Minister

3. Answer in one or two words :1X5=5

i) Napoleon Bonaparte

ii) Mazzini and Cavour

iii) Memories

iv) 1858

v) July Revolution

4. Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

a) Napoleon defeated Russia and compelled the Russian Czar to sign the treaty of Tilsit.

b) George Stephenson is regarded as the father of Railways .

c) In 1866 Bismarck completely defeated Austria at the Battle of Sadowa..

d) Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India encouraged Indian traditional learning.

e) The British introduced a new type of rifle , called the Enfield Rifle .

5. State whether True or False: 1x5=5

- a) Mutiny means a rebellion against authority , especially by members of the armed forces. -TRUE
- b) Mazzini and Cavour were the two main pillars of the Italian Unification Movement.-TRUE
- c) Napoleon died on 5th May in 1912. -FALSE
- d) Ram mohan Roy was the leader of the movement for the abolition of sati.-TRUE
- e) The term 'Industrial Revolution' was first used by the French thinker Louis Blanqui. -TRUE

GROUP-B

6. Very short answer type question :2x5=10

a) Raja Ram mohan Roy was a humanist who was a pioneer in the field of social reforms .He was the most prominent leader of the movement for the abolition of Practice of Sati. Governor General William Bentinck also came to his help with official support for the movement .

b) The industrial revolution brought about rapid and unregulated urban growth . Cities and towns grew in an unplanned way .These were very crowded and dirty . The people were ignorant about sanitation and health .The sanitation became so worse that there were ignorant about sanitation and health.

c) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an Anglo-Indian teacher .Young Bengal was a young enlightened reformist group under him played a very important group and the students of the Hindu College were truly inspired by him.

d) Guiseppe Mazzini founded the Young Mazzini .Its purpose was to free Italy from Austrian domination and unify it.

e) The spread of English education , prohibition of sati , child marriage and several reforms introduced by the british were not always well received by the Indians as they took it as a serious threat to their culture.

7. Short Answer Type Question :(answer any 5)3x5=15

a) What do you understand by the term' Industrial Revolution" ?

ans a) Industrial Revolution happened during a period in the late 18th and the early 19th centuries. Fundamental Changes took place in agriculture , textile , metal manufacturing , mining , transportation , economic policy and social structure in England .

b) Why did the English East India Company introduce English education in India?

Ans) When the English settled in the country as traders they felt it necessary to have employees for their commercial communications .They needed staff who would be conversant with the English language and familiar with their trading norms.In their early days British people sailed to India from England to serve the company's purposes. Butbtheir employment became too costly.Over the years the English became the ruler of greater part of India and decided to introduce English education in the country , so that the Indians could be trained in English language.

c) What was the Continental System of Napoleon Bonaparte?

Ans) Napoleon tried to ruin England by destroying her economic power. He declared all the European ports closed to the English merchant ships .This is known as the Continental System

d) What was the Zollverien ? How did it help in German Unification ?

Ans) Zollverein was a free trade zone under the leadership of Prussia .It contributed towards the growth of German Nationalism , where german states who were a part of the Zollverein were allowed to carry on duty

– free trade between themselves .By 1850, almost all the states of Germany , except Austria , joined the Zollverein and created a unity in economic matters.

e) What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny ?

Ans e) The british introduced a new type of rifle , called the Enfield rifle ,the cartridges of which had to be bitten off before loading the gun. It was rumoured that the cartridges were greased with tallow or lard . This angered both the Hindus and Muslim sepoys who took it to be a serious threat to their religious beliefs

f) What do you mean by 'Mutiny' ? Name the places where the mutiny spread ?

ans f) Mutiny means a rebellion against authority , especially by members of the armed forces.Some of the places it spread in are Meerut, Delhi, Ferozpur , Oudh ,Jhansi , Bengal ,Bihar , Central India and the Deccan.

g) What do you know about Napoleon as a builder?

Ans) Napoleon supported the construction of new roads , universities ,art galleries and the Louvre museum .Many canals were dug , marshes were cleared and ports were enlarged. States palaces were remodeled and the city of Paris was beautified with palaces , roads and gardens .

GROUP-C

8.Long answer type questions :(Answer any 8)5x8=40

a) Write a note on the early life of Napoleon?

Ans) Napoleon was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on 15th August , 1769. He was educated in French military schools at Brienne –le –Chateau and Paris.He joined the army at the age of 17 as an artillery officer and made his mark at the siege of the port of Toulon.Then he was promoted to to the rank of Brigadier-General.He was appointed as the commander of the army for the Italian campaign .He became influential in French politics and returned to Paris as a hero .

b) Describe the condition of Italy before unification?

Ans) During the middle ages ,Italy was split up into a number of small principalities which were weak and became the centres of intrigues and jealousies which prevented the development of any sense of nationality. When Napoleon conquered many of them during the close of 18th century , they were influenced by the ideas of nationalism and democracy of the French revolution .But after Napoleon s fall ,the application of the principles of Vienna Congress brought back the pre-Napoleonic conditions in Italy.

c) Why did Bismarck need a war with France ? Describe the Battle of Sedan?

Ans) Bismarck wanted a war with France to complete the unification of Germany .He realized a united Germany adjoining France was against the French interest.

He waged a war against Napoleon III of France and defeated him in the battle of Sedan in 1870.By the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871 , signed in the Hall of Mirrors , in the Palace of Versailles , William I was proclaimed German Emperor and the Bismarck the first Chancellor .

d) Describe the social causes of the revolt of the Sepoy Mutiny?

Ans) The British had developed some amount of distrust towards the Indians. They avoided contact with the natives and lived an exclusive life . They considered the Indians as uncultured and uncivilized . Friendship between the British and the Indians gradually decreased. The spread of English education , prohibition of Sati , child marriage and other reforms introduced by the British were not always well received by the Indians as they took it to be a serious attempt to destroy their culture.

e) Give an idea of the Napoleonic reforms ?

ans) Napoleon Bonaparte was not only a military genius but also an able statesman .His greatest achievement in the work of internal reconstruction was his Civil Code, which placed all men on the same footing of equality in the eyes of law .Napoleon founded the Bank of France in 1800.He established many schools and encouraged trade and industry .The Order of Merit was granted for service to the state.

f) What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 ?

Ans) The Sepoy Mutiny failed due to multiple reasons :

- It had no general plan or no fixed time for the revolt . there was no co-ordination among the mutineers .
- Every locality had its own leaders , its own problems and its own ideals.
- The principal leaders of the revolt were not suitable for all-India leadership.
- The British control over the telegraph and the railways helped to overcome the mutiny
- Shortage of arms and ammunition and lack of military skills led to the collapse of the revolt.
- Indian princes did not join the revolt and supported the British .

g)What do you know about the role of the Christian Missionaries in introducing English education in Bengal?

Ans) Charles Grant , Chairman of the British East India Company first thought of introducing schools for teaching English in Bengal.But his attempt proved to be futile. While Grant failed to do through Government , the Christian missionaries succeeded .Among them , William Carey , an ardent Baptist missionary , deserves special mention. Carey and his friends , Marshman and Ward established Baptist Mission at Serampore in 1800. They also translated the Bible into 26 indian languages and brought out the first newspaper in Bengali .They set up schools in Chinsura , Burdwan ,Berhampore and other places of Bengal .The Baptist Mission School at Serampore came to be known as Serampore College in 1818.

h) Discuss about the agricultural revolution in England?

Ans) The spirit of scientific inquiry was for the first time applied to agriculture in England .Several scientific experiments enabled the cultivators to raise different crops in different years. Scientific breeding of animals was also encouraged and this was done for the improvement of agriculture as well as increasing the production of meat and wool. All this helped in the improved variety of cattle , horses and sheep .Improved quality of fertilizers and cattle fodder were also being produced.

i) Mention in point form the results of the Industrial Revolution?

Ans) With rapid industrialization , the population became affected in a way never seen before.

- One of the major effects was the fast growth rate .
 - A healthier diet and adequate food supply resulted in lower death rate combined with a higher birth rate. Diseases like plaque were practically eliminated.
 - There was a major shift in population from villages to urban areas.
 - Factories were also located near ports for easy transportation or near mineral sources to reduce the trouble and cost of procuring raw materials .
 - Cities and towns grew in an unplanned way and these were very crowded and dirty .The sanitation became so worse that there were outbreaks of typhoid and cholera in the mid 1800s .
- The working conditions inside the factories were poor and unhealthy .Gradually , the workers realized that they needed to become united if they wanted to protest against these conditions.

j)What were the economic causes of the revolt of 1857?

Ans) The British exploitation of the Indian people impoverished them entirely .Transfer of huge quantities of wealth to England result in the economic downturn. Cheap variety of machine-made clothes manufactured in England completely destroyed the Indian cottage industries .The British land and land revenue policies and its systems of law and administration also added to the crisis. The annexation of princely states came as a severe blow to the families dependent upon them.
