



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESIUT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub:- MODEL ANSWER History THIRD TERM EXAMINATION 2018

Duration:2HRS 30MINS

Class: V

F.M.: 80

Date:20.11. 2018

GROUP--A

1x15

Q1.Multiple Choice—a.Gandhiji founded famous Sabarmati Ashram in the year---- 1916, b.The Indian National Congress was founded in—1885, c.Jamshedji Tata Iron and Steel Company in---- 1907, d.The First World War I broke out in—August 1914,

Q2.Fill in the blanks—a.-- Lenin, b.--- Mahatma,

Q3.True and False—a.--- False, b.—True

Q4.Match the Column---Bapuji----- Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha--- strong desire, Roubles--- Russian currency, Red-square---Moscow, Proletariat—Working class

Q5.a—Czar of Russia, b--- Siberian Monk

GROUP-B

2x5=10

Q1.a.Name the places where Gandhiji made his experiments with 'Satyagraha.'Ans---Gandhiji made his first experiments in Champaran ,Khera, Ahmedabad with Satyagraha.

b.When was Gandhiji assassinated and by whom?Ans----Gandhiji was assassinated on 30th January ,1948,by a Hindu Zealot.

c.In which year did the British introduce a new rifle?Name it.Ans-----In 1856 the British introduced a new rifle called the Enfield Rifle.

d.Who was Karl Marx?Ans----Karl Marx was a German philosopher,economist,historian .

e.Write in short the real motive of the British behind the Partition of Bengal?Ans-----The real motive of the partition of Bengal was to weaken the rising nationalist spirit of Bengal and destroy the Nationalist movement in India.

Any 5

3x5=15

B.What was the significance of the Surat Session of the Indian National Congress?When did it take place? Ans----In 1907 there was an open clash in the Congress session held at Surat.The Congress became divided into two groups----the Moderates and the Radicals.This incident is known in history as the Surat Split.

b.Write in short the religious causes of the Sepoy Mutiny. Ans---The activities of the Christian Missionaries were also responsible in a way for the outbreak of the mutiny.The attempts of the missionaries to convert both Hindus and Muslims to Christianity were strongly resented by the common people.Religious sentiments were hurt by the official policy of taxing the lands belonging to temples and mosques which were so long tax-free.

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c. Why was the working class not happy with the Russian Czar Nicholas II? Ans-----The working class was exploited to the utmost by the owners of the factories. They worked for 12 to 16 hrs a day but received very less wages. So they lived in poverty.

d. Write in short the atrocities of the First World War. Ans----- The magnitude of the 1st world war cannot be compared with any other war which had happened before. Submarines and aeroplanes were first used in this war. It lasted for 1556 days and it was the bloodiest and costliest war that had ever been fought. About 60.5 crores people joined this war and 1.3 crores lost their lives. 2.2 crores were severely injured and 70 lacs were permanently disabled.

e. Write --- The estimate of the Bolshevik Revolution. Ans-----After Russia's internal reorganisation, the European countries recognised the Socialist Republic of Russia and established trade relations with it. Imperial Russia came to be known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. After Lenin, Joseph Stalin took over the leadership of Russia.

f. Who was Rousseau? Ans-----Jean Jacques Rousseau was the most rational philosopher. He was a versatile man. He wrote Social Contract. His famous saying 'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains,' became very popular.

g. How many colonies were there in America in the second-half of the 18th century? How were they ruled? Ans----In the second half of the 18th century England held 13 colonies. These colonies were ruled by Governors appointed by the British crown.

GROUP-C any 8

5X8=40

Q1.a. Write the immediate causes of the French Revolution. Ans-----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.

B. Write how did the British suppress the Revolt of 1857? Ans---The British left no stone unturned to suppress the revolt. Lord Canning brought all available troops from every corner of the British-Indian Empire to Kolkata. At last Bahadur Shah II surrendered. He was banished to Rangoon where he died in 1862. Rani Laxmibai fell fighting in the field. Kunwar Singh died of a mortar wound received in an engagement. Tantia Tope was caught and put to death.

c. Who was Nicholas II? Give reasons of his failure. Ans---- Nicholas II was the son of Czar Alexander III, became the ruler of Russia.

Nicholas II was a timid man and incapable of taking firm decisions. Under his rule Russia became politically, socially and economically weak. Nicholas II did not realise that his people did not like a war. His weak and corrupt government was torn by frequent revolts and was not able to stand the test of a war. He became extremely unpopular among the common people. The Russian autocracy met with military disasters.

d. Write a short note on Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre. Ans-----The Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre was an attempt to putting down this agitation. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, ordered his troops to open relentless fire without warning on thousands of unarmed people assembled in a

prohibited meeting at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar on 13th April, 1919. This was only to terrorise the people of Amritsar and to suppress their peaceful protest against the Rowlatt Act.

e. How did the economic factors play an important role in the growth of imperialist activities before the First World War? Ans-----There were many reasons which had led to the 1st World War. In fact, during the first quarters of the 19th century, the European powers did not show much interest in imperialist expansion. They were busy fighting amongst themselves. But in the last quarter of the century, the European industry grew at a rapid pace and created the necessity of finding new markets where the industrial goods could be sold. So, imperialist activities started because of economic reasons.

f. Describe the activities of Surendranath Banerjee and his Indian Association from 1876 to 1885. Ans-----Surendranath Banerjee has been rightly described as the father of nationalist movement in India. Being unjustly dismissed from the prestigious civil service, Surendranath Banerjee joined politics and journalism. He infused in his students patriotic feelings and public spirit. His lectures on the life of Mazzini and Garibaldi created great enthusiasm amongst the students. He was also founder editor The Bengalee. His Activities----- 1. His association organised a national protest against the British for reducing the age limit for the Civil Service Exam from 21 yrs to 19 yrs. 2. His association opposed against The Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act of 1878. Surendranath Banerjee also supported the Ilbert Bill which tried to remove certain racial inequalities in judicial matters. 3. Indian National Association merged with the Indian National Congress.

g. Give an idea of the anti-British feeling of the people of Bengal that was reflected through the Swadeshi Movement. Ans-----The Viceroy Lord Curzon announced his scheme of partitioning Bengal which was implemented on the 16th October, 1905. This announcement of partition led to a protest all over the country. Anti-partition meetings were organised in almost all the towns. A strong movement was started to put pressure on the British government by boycotting British goods. The students started picketing shops and made bonfires of British goods. Thus the Swadeshi Movement was born. The idea of Swadeshi inspired many people to devote themselves to the development of Indian industries.

h. What were the causes behind the failure of the Revolt of 1857? Ans-----Reasons for the failure of the Sepoy Mutiny--- 1. It had no general plan or fixed time for the revolt. 2. Lack of co-ordination among the mutineers. 3. The leaders of the revolt were fighting for narrow interests and were not suitable for all-India leadership. 4. There was no unity among the Indian leaders. 5. Lack of military skills, shortage of arms and ammunitions. 5. Many Indian princes did not join the revolt and supported the British.

i. Describe the political condition of India when Mahatma Gandhi appeared in the political scene of India. Ans-----Gandhiji was one of the greatest leaders of the freedom movement of India. He was a new leader of his age with a lot of novel ideas and teachings. When in 1919, unrest spread all over the country and a powerful agitation arose against the repressive measures of the British Government, Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the political scene of India. He took up the command of the nationalist movement, uniting most of the movements all over India. This helped in strengthening the freedom struggle.

j. Write a short note on Voltaire (1694—1778). Write the names of the books written by Montesquieu. What did he explain his books. Ans-----Voltaire (1694---1778) was a French poet and philosopher. He was a prolific writer and published many plays, novels, poetry, essays and historical works. His target of attack was the

French society, the French government and the French Catholic church. He called upon the French people to destroy the Catholic church as the church was oppressing the common people.

Montesquieu---He was a French political thinker. He wrote Persian Letters and Spirit of Laws. There he explained how he dealt with the social evils of France and how a government should be set up.