



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**  
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



**First Term Exam – 2018**

Sub: History  
Duration: 2hrs30mins

Class-8

F.M: 80  
Date: 27.4.2018

**GROUP-A**

1. Multiple choice questions.(Answer the following questions.) 1×5=5

- a. Many of the primary sources are preserved in
  - i. Archives
  - ii. Cupboards
  - iii. Lockers
  - iv. Classrooms
- b. The Treaty of Paris was signed in the year
  - i. 1781
  - ii. 1783
  - iii. 1883
  - iv. 1792
- c. The Declaration of Independence was drafted by
  - i. Jefferson Michael
  - ii. George Washington
  - iii. John Milton
  - iv. Thomas Jefferson
- d. The President of the Confederate states of America was
  - i. John Milton
  - ii. John Lenin
  - iii. Jefferson Davis
  - iv. Rousseau
- e. In 1774, the representatives of the 13 colonies assembled in
  - i. New York
  - ii. Philadelphia
  - iii. Boston
  - iv. Washington D.C.

2. Objective questions.(Answer the following questions.Copy the sentences). 1×10=10

- a. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
  - i. Napoleon defeated the combined armies of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the battle of Austerlitz.
- b. Write True or False.
  - i. The First President of America was Abraham Lincoln.
  - ii. The French Revolution popularized the idea of nationalism.
- c. Match the Column.

**Column A**

- i. Richard Arkwright
- ii. James Hargreaves
- iii. Samuel Crompton
- iv. Edmund Cartwright

**Column B**

- a. Spinning jenny
- b. Water frame
- c. Power loom
- d. Spinning mule

- d. On an outline map of the world mark and label the following places.
- i. Manchester
  - ii. Boston

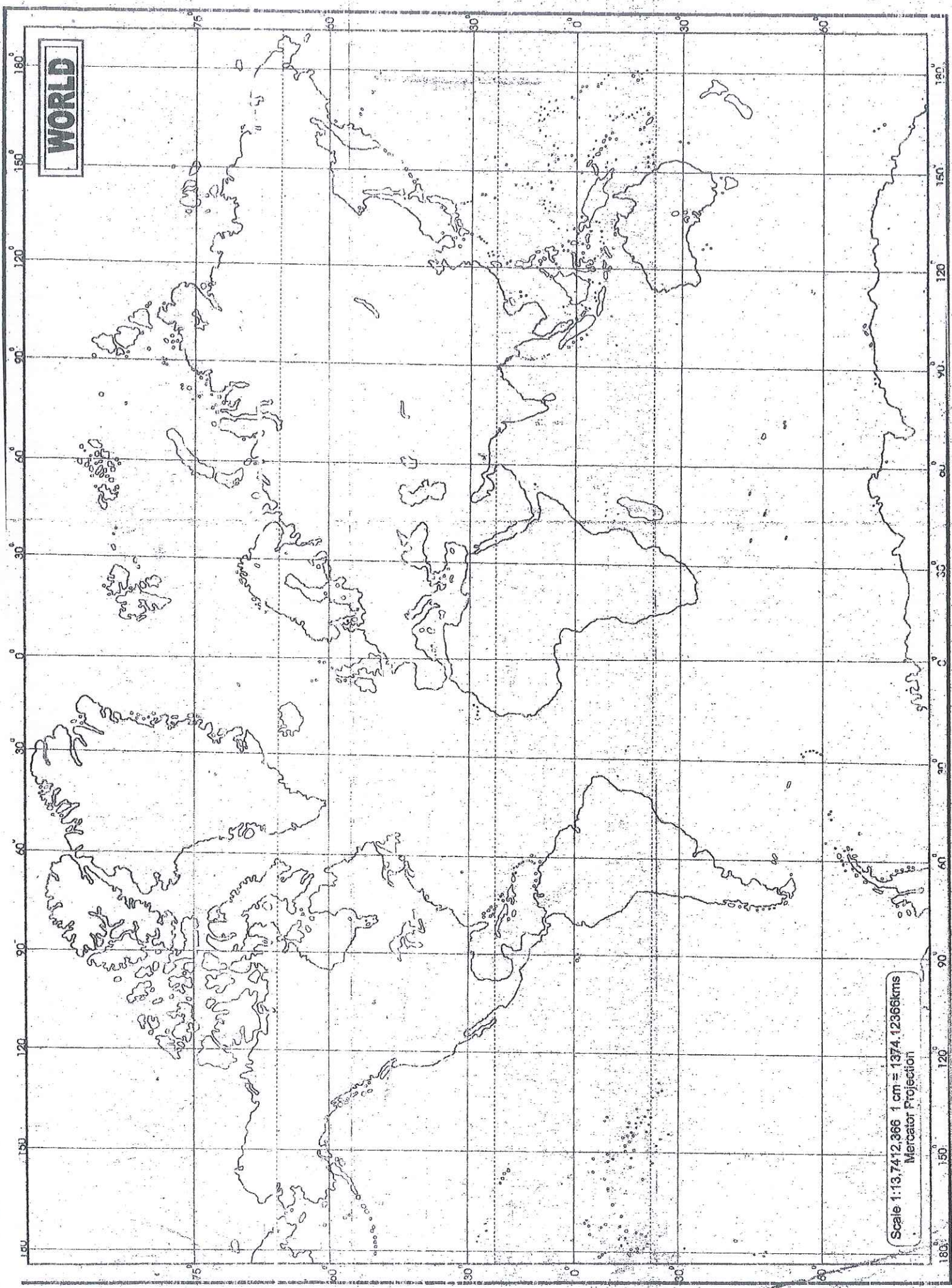
GROUP-B

3. Very short answer type. (Answer the following questions in one or two sentences).  $2 \times 5 = 10$
- i. What is a Civil War?
  - ii. What do you understand by Apartheid?
  - iii. What was the slogan adopted by the colonies when they protested against the Stamp Act?
  - iv. Define the 'Domestic system of production'.
  - v. What do you understand by 'imperialism'?
4. Shorty answer type. (Answer any 5 questions ).  $3 \times 5 = 15$
- i. What was the immediate cause of the American War of Independence?
  - ii. What was the structure of the French society?
  - iii. What was the 'Tennis Court Oath'?
  - iv. What role did Abraham Lincoln play in the American Civil War?
  - v. What provided literary impetus to the American Civil War?
  - vi. What was the impact of the French Revolution inside and outside France?
  - vii. What were the economic causes of the French Revolution?

GROUP-C

5. Long answer type. (Answer any 8 questions).  $5 \times 8 = 40$
- i. Why did Industrial Revolution take place in England?
  - ii. What was the impact of Imperialism?
  - iii. What were the political causes of the French Revolution?
  - iv. What was the 'Summoning of the Estates-General'?
  - v. How were the slaves treated by their masters?
  - vi. Why was the question of tariff an important reason for the difference between the Northern and Southern states of America?
  - vii. Can you call Napoleon 'A Nation Builder'. Give reasons for your answer.
  - viii. Write short note on the 'Storming of the Bastille'.
  - ix. How did the 13 British Colonies enjoy independence in matters of internal administration?(2.5). What were the economic restrictions imposed by the British government on the colonies?(2.5)
  - x. How did the philosophers inspire the colonists in their fight against Britain?





**WORLD**

Scale 1:13,741,366 1 cm = 1374.12366kms  
Mercator Projection



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First Term Exam – 2018  
Class-8

T. Sheela  
23/7/18



Albani  
28/11/18

F.M.-80  
Date:27.4.2018

Duration:2hrs30mins

GROUP-A

1. Multiple choice questions.(Answer the following questions.) 1×5=5
- a. i.
  - b. ii.
  - c. iv.
  - d. lii.
  - e. li
2. 1×10=10
- a. i. Austria, Russia
  - b. i. False
  - ii. True
  - c. i-b
  - ii-a
  - iii-d
  - iv-c
  - d.i. map
  - ii map

GROUP-B

2×5=10

3. 3×5=15
- i. A civil war is a war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country or nation.
  - ii. The system of segregating blacks(as Afro Americans were called) and whites is known as the Apartheid.
  - iii. No taxation without Representation.
  - iv. Under domestic system of production the artisans collected raw materials from the merchant, made goods at home using his bare hands or with some simple tools and then supplied the finished goods to the merchants.
  - v. Imperialism is the policy of extending political and economic control over a weak country by a powerful one.

3×5=15

4. 3×5=15
- i. The British parliament has imposed a tax on tea to assert its right to levy taxes. In 1773, several colonies refused to unload tea that came from England. In Boston a group of people dressed as red Indians boarded a ship and dumped the crates of tea in the sea. This is known as the Boston tea party which hastened the American War of Independence.
  - ii. The French society was feudal in nature. It was divided into 3 estates or classes.  
The first estate consisted of clergy.  
The second estate consisted of nobility.  
The third estate consisted of peasants, workers, bourgeoisie.(details will be given here)
  - iii. On 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1789, members of the National Assembly met in a tennis court and vowed to stay united in their struggle to frame a constitution for France. This event is known as the Tennis Court Oath.
  - iv. Abraham Lincoln guided the Union during the civil war and succeeded in preserving its unity. In 1862, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation which was a giant step towards abolishing slavery and emancipating slaves. After the war, the slaves were granted citizenship and voting rights.

v. The literary impetus was provided by the path breaking novel of 1852, Uncle Tom's cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. This novel created public opinion against slavery.

vi. Inside France, the French Revolution led to the destruction of feudalism and the growth of a new economic system of Capitalism.

Outside France it popularised the idea of nationalism.

vii. The luxurious lives of the rulers and nobility and the frequent wars which France fought had emptied the treasury and the people of the first 2 estates were exempted from paying tax and only the third estate paid them. very often they were also forced to work without payment.

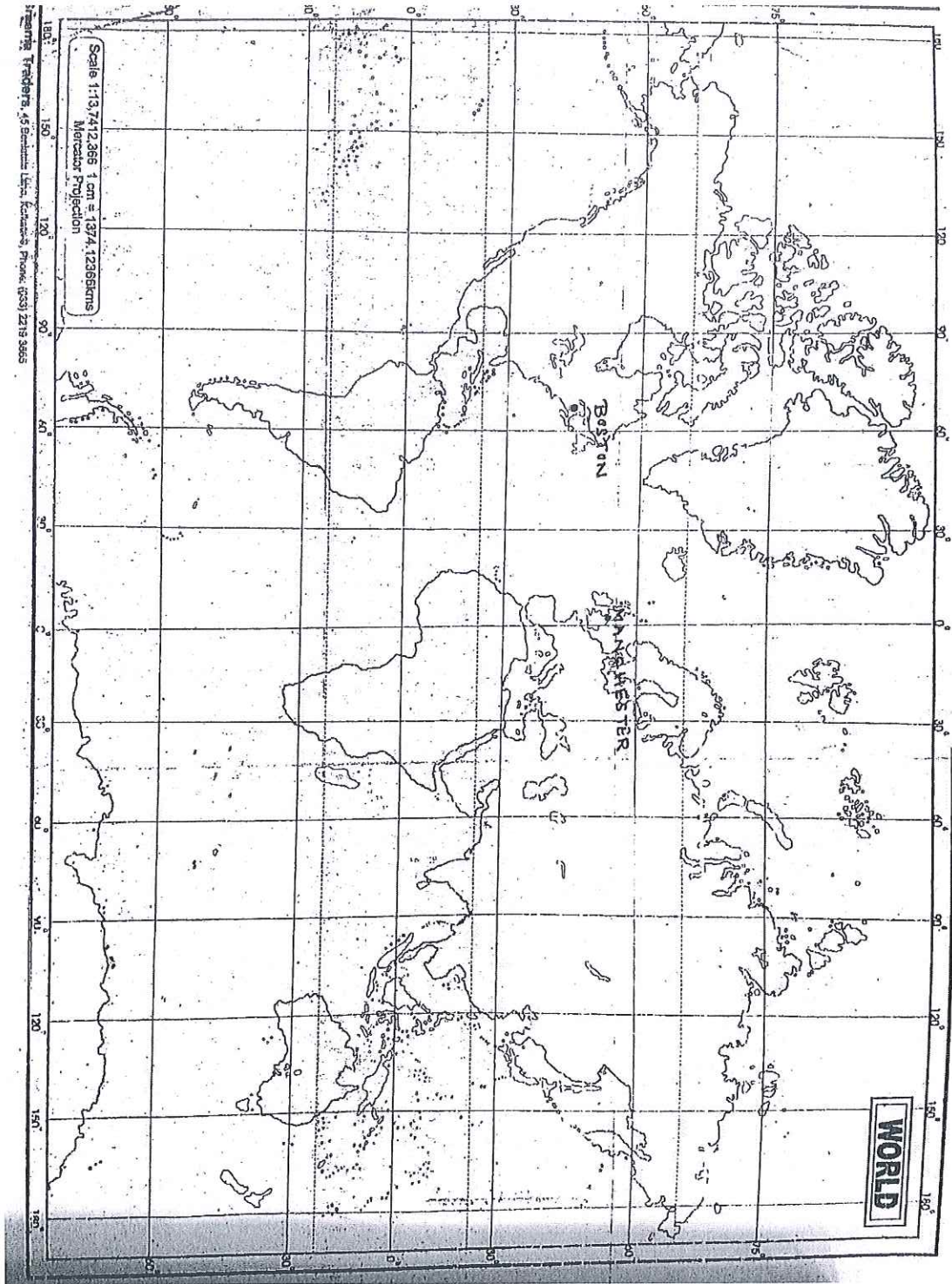
GROUP-C

5×8=40

5. 5×8=40
- i. England had an abundant supply of natural resources.  
It had a stable government.  
It had free and cheap labour due to the abolition of serfs.  
It had a strong navy.  
It had an atmosphere of scientific enquiry and improved transport system.  
( students will elaborate these points).

- ii. The colonists exploited the colonies economically. They destroyed their local industries. The colonies were treated as mere suppliers of raw materials. Agriculture was modified to suit the requirements of the imperialist countries.
- iii. Louis xvi and his wife Marie Antoinette were autocratic rulers who led luxurious lives and were not concerned about the sufferings of the people. The administrative machinery under the king had become corrupt. The nobles and officials were also corrupt. They tortured people for taxes and arrested and confined them to the prison of Bastille.
- iv. The Estates general was a body of people representing the 3 estates. It had not been summoned since 1614. Faced with acute financial crises Louis xvi summoned it in May 1789. The members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate saw in this a golden opportunity to voice their grievances. The prevalent system allowed one vote to each estate and not one vote per representative. This meant that even when the members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate outnumbered the members of the other 2 estates, they could not get their demands passed. They therefore demanded the introduction of one man one vote, which the king turned down. When no agreement could be reached the members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate formed the National Assembly.
- v. Slaves were tortured and treated like personal property by their masters. They could be auctioned bought and sold at the will of their owners. They were kept in unhygienic conditions and were poorly fed. They were not allowed to read or write and any attempt to read the bible was met with cruel punishment.
- vi. The north and south clashed over the question of tariff. The northern states preferred protective tariff as it would make foreign goods more expensive than the locally manufactured goods .As the southern states imported a wide variety of goods from foreign markets they thought such taxes were unfair.
- vii. Napoleon was a very ambitious man. He desired to control the whole of Europe. He defeated Austria, Russia, Prussia. By 1812 he had made France the power centre of Europe.
- viii. On July 14 1789, the rebels attacked Bastille, broke open its gates and released the prisoners  
It symbolised the fall of autocracy and the beginning of French revolution.
- ix The colonies enjoyed a considerable amount of freedom in matters of internal administration. Each colony had a governor and a local council. The local council was elected by the people of the colony. They passed their laws and levied taxes.  
The colonies were forbidden to use non-British ships for trading purposes. Products like cotton, tobacco and sugar could only be exported to England and that too at prices fixed by the British. The colonies could only import materials from England. Goods imported from other countries were taxed heavily. They were also forbidden to set up industries that could compete with the British ones.
- x. Philosophers such as John Locke, John Harrington, wrote that all men are equal and have some basic human rights. Thus all men have a right to earn a living in any way they like and raise their voice against any form of injustice.





*Amos*  
27/4/18

*T. Sharpe*  
27/4/18

*Sehanda*  
27/4/18