



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Second Term Examination – 2018

Sub :History

Class:8

FM:80

Duration:2hrs 30 Mins.

Date: 08.08.2018

Q1.Multiple choice:-

GROUP-A

1x15

- a.Rome became the capital of a unified Italy,headed by King Emmanuel II in
i.September 1869 ii.June 1867 iii.April 1868 iv.July 1871
- b.Mazzini formed an organization called _____ to liberate his country.
i.New Italy ii.Zollverein iii.Red Shirts iv.Young Italy
- c.Murshid Quli Khan made _____ his capital.
i.Gaur ii.Murshidabad iii.Burdwan iv.Chittagong
- d.The Third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and
i.Nadir Shah ii.Muhammad Ghorii iii.Timur iv.Ahmad Shah Abdali
- e.Nationalism emerged as a strong force in Europe during the
i.18th ii.17th iii.20th iv.19th century.

Q2.True and False:-

- a.Garibaldi played an important role in unifying Sicily and Naples.
- b.The successors of Nizam-ul-Mulk were called Peshwas.
- c.Lord Dalhousie became the Governor-General of India in 1848.

Q3.Fill in the blanks:-

- a._____ granted a Coat of Arms to the English East India Company to show that the _____ Company had her royal patronage.
- b._____ was popularly called the 'Tiger of Mysore'.
- c._____ appointed Balaji Vishwanath as his Chief minister.
- d._____ are political groups among the Sikhs, each having its own leader.

Q4.On the outline of India mark the following :-----

- i.Murshidabad ii.Bijapur iii.Pune

GROUP-B

Q1.Answer the following questions:-

2x5=10

- a.Why was the United Nations formed?
- b.Who was Garibaldi?
- c.Why do you understand by nationalism?
- d.Who were 'luddites'?
- e.What is imperialism?

Q2.Answer the following questions:- (any 5)

3x5=15

- a.Write the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India.(any 2)
- b.How did Bismarck unify Germany?

c. Write a short note on the judicial wing of the UN.

d. What do you mean by the 'Diwani'? What led Shah Alam II to grant the 'Diwani' to the British?

e. Give reason----- The British declared war against Mir Qasim.

f. What was the German Confederation? What were the demands of the German states?

g. When was the first Anglo - Sikh war fought? Why?

GROUP-C

Q1: Answer the following questions:- (any 8)

5x8=40

a. Who were the Peshwas? How did they strengthen the Marathas power?

b. What were the main features of the Subsidiary Alliance? How was it advantageous to the British?

c. Why did the British succeed in setting up an empire in India?

d. What weaknesses prevented the Marathas from establishing an all-India empire?

e. Discuss the process of Italian unification under Cavour and Mazzini.

f. Write the functions of the General Assembly of UN.

g. Write what do you know about the causes behind the downfall of the Mughal Empire? (any two)

h. Name the three independent regional kingdoms who were the largest and arose after the fall of the Mughal Empire. How did they become powerful? (write in short)

i. When and between whom was the Battle of Buxar fought? Write its significance.

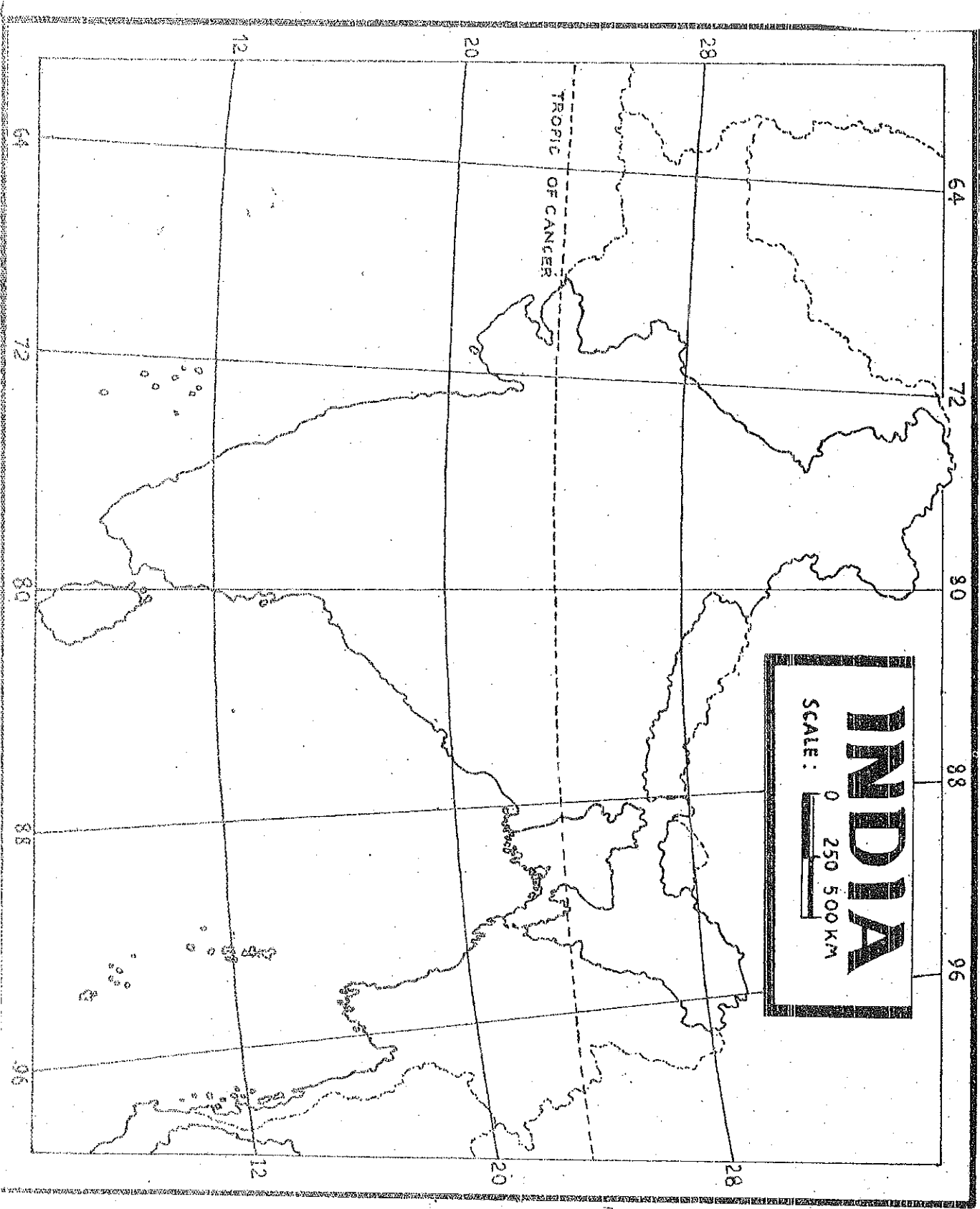
j. Write the political causes of the French Revolution.

Name

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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

J. Sharma
9/8/18



Sweete Chandra
9/8/18

Gomes
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A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub:- MODEL ANSWER History

SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2018

Duration: 2HRS 30MINS

Class: VIII

F.M.: 90

Date: 2018

Group-A

- Q1.a. July-1871 b. Young Italy c. Murshidabad d. Ahmad Shah Abdali e. 19th century
Q2.a. True b. False c. True
Q3.a. Queen Elizabeth b. Tipu Sultan c. Shahu d. Misl
Q4. Map of India

GROUP-B

Q1.a. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the UNO was established on 24 October 1945 after the 2nd World War with the aim of preventing another such conflict. The main purpose was to maintain worldwide peace and security, developing relations among nations, solving different economic, social, cultural problems.

b. Garibaldi was instrumental in the liberation of the two Sicilies. He and his revolutionary fighters first liberated Sicily and Naples. By the end of 1860, the two Sicilies had been liberated and united with Sardinia. He was an Italian general, politician and nationalist.

c. When a large group of people bound by race, geographical territory, language, history, religion and culture, identifies itself as one, a nation is born. This feeling of oneness is called nationalism. It means patriotism toward one's homeland.

d. The new machines worked so fast that people who made cloth at home became jobless. This made people so angry that they tried to destroy the machines. They were called the machine-smashers. A group called luddites was notorious for destroying machines.

e. Imperialism is a system in which a rich and powerful country controls other countries, or a desire for control over other countries. It is a policy or practice of extending a state's rule over other territories.

Q2.a. 1. India turned into an importer of factory-made finished goods and an exporter of raw materials. 2. As the factory-made goods were cheaper than the handmade goods, Indian artisans could not face the competition. As a result the traditional textile industry was ruined. 3. With the decline of the textile industry, there was large-scale de-urbanization. The main centres of the textile industry such as Murshidabad, Dacca, Surat, Lucknow and Masulipatnam among others became deserted.

b. Bismarck wanted unification under the leadership of Prussia as it was the largest and the most powerful German state. He planned the unification meticulously. He first defeated Austria and eliminated it from the Germanic Confederation. He then dissolved the Confederation and formed the North German Confederation, uniting a majority of the German states under it. The King of Prussia, Kaiser Wilhelm I, was the head of this new Confederation. In 1870, Prussia defeated France. The German states, which were under French domination, also became part of the North German Confederation. Once again, Bismarck played an important role and Wilhelm I became the emperor of a unified Germany.

c. The International Court of Justice is the judicial wing of the UN. It has 15 judges, all from different countries. The judges are elected by the General Assembly. Their term is nine years, with one-third retiring every three years. The headquarters of the ICJ is at The Hague, in Netherlands. The International Court of Justice hears disputes between two or more member-countries and gives its verdict. It also provides legal advice to the other organs.

d. The Diwani –the revenue collection rights.

Enraged by the steps taken by Mir Qasim, the British declared war and defeated Mir Qasim. He fled to Awadh and formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal emperor. The combined armies of these allies met the British forces in Buxar on 22 October 1764. The Britishers were victorious. A treaty was signed in Allahabad in 1765. This led Shah Alam II to grant the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.

e. When Mir Jafar could pay no more, he was replaced by Mir Qasim. The new Nawab rewarded the Company by granting it the right to collect revenue of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong. After few years he wanted to make him free from the Britisher's control. Slowly the Britishers became annoyed with Mir Qasim. 1. He dismissed the court officials. 2. He hired European experts to train his army. 3. He abolished all duties on internal trade so that both Indian and British merchants could trade on equal terms. It ended their trade monopoly. So the Britishers declared war against Mir Qasim.

f. Like Italy, German was also divided into many independent states. Some of these states were very small, while others such as Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony were fairly large. After the fall of Napoleon, the numerous German states and Austria were organized into a Germanic Confederation. It was however a very loose association of different states. Each state was independent and there was no sense of nationhood. Austria and Prussia controlled this Confederation. Demands----- national unification, establishment of a democratic government and social and economic reforms.

g. Map

GROUP—C

Q1.a. Shivaji was a very strong Maratha ruler. **But** his successors were weak. In the 18th century, power passed into the hands of the Peshwas. It was under them that the Marathas became the dominant regional power. A Peshwa was the equivalent of a modern Chief Minister in the Maratha Empire. Originally they served as subordinates to the Maratha king but later when rulers became weak they became the leaders of the Marathas.

Under Balaji Vishwanath got the right to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from 6 provinces in the Deccan. Baji Rao I succeeded Balaji Vishwanath. He conquered Malwa, south Gujrat and parts of Bundelkhand. He defeated the Nizams of Hyderabad. He captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese. During Balaji Baji Rao's reign the Maratha armies reached as far as Punjab and Rajasthan in the north and Bengal and Orissa in the east. In this way the Marathas became powerful under the Peshwas.

b. The features of the Subsidiary Alliances—1. The Indian ruler would not keep an army of his own. 2. He would keep a British army, which was supposedly for his protection, and pay for its maintenance. The ruler could also cede part of his territory to the British instead of maintaining the British army. 3. He would have to take permission from the British before entering into an alliance with another kingdom. 4. A British officer called the 'Resident' would be Stationed at the ruler's court. Also, no official of any other European power would be allowed in the court.

The subsidiary arrangement was very advantageous to the British. They could maintain a large army at the cost of the Indian rulers. They indirectly controlled the defence and foreign affairs of the protected ally, and could overthrow the ruler and annex his territories whenever they wished to.

c. 1. The native rulers lacked unity. They failed to unite against a foreign enemy. All of them were victims of the British policy of Divide and Rule. 2. Most of the rulers did not try to win the loyalty of their subjects. They exploited the people and taxed them heavily. When the British attacked, the common

people did not come forward to fight.3.The Indian armies were poorly-trained and under- paid.They were no match for the disciplined,well-trained and better-paid British forces.4.The Indians were technologically backward.5.The British strength lay in their navy. So the Britishers succeeded in establishing the empire in India.

d.1.The Maratha chiefs lacked unity.They fought amongst each other for more power and territory.2.The Marathas alienated other rulers by raiding their kingdoms and levying taxes and tributes.3.The Marathas made no attempts to improve the administration of the territories under them.As a result,they could not gain the loyalty of the people.4.The Marathas neglected trade and industry, nor did they encourage science and technology. They also failed to developed a modern army or adopt modern European techniques of warfare.

e. Cavour- After 1848,Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, took up the task of unifying Italy under the leadership of Sardinia. In 1859, Sardinia went to war with Austria and ousted Austrians from Lombardy. Lombardy was then annexed to Sardinia. Cavour also persuaded Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Papal States to join Sardinia. Mazzini--- Giuseppe Mazzini was a member of the Carbonari. In 1831 he formed an organization called Young Italy.Its aim was the independence and unification of Italy and the subsequent establishment of a republic.This organization encouraged young men to join and support the cause of Italian unification.

f. Functions of the General Assembly---- 1.To admit new members, on the recommendation of the Security Council. 2.To appoint the Secretary General, on the recommendation of the Security Council. 3.To elect the 10 temporary member-countries of the Security Council, and also the members of the other organs of the UN.4.To discuss the reports of the main organs and agencies of the UN and take decisions on them. 5.To draw the attention of the Security Council whenever it finds that world peace is endangered by the action of one or more countries. 6.To discuss any matter within the Charter of the UN.7.To consider and pass the annual budget of the UN.

g. There are seven causes behind the downfall of the Mughal Empire.These two were very important causes--- Jagirdari and Mansabdari crisis.

Jagirdari crisis--- The Mughals had introduced the jagirdari system. Under this system, they paid their officers through jagirs.By the end of the 17th century, there was a scramble for the few remaining jagirs.A crown land was converted into jagir land. This decreased the king's share of the revenue and consequently his power declined. **Mansabdari crisis**--- Under the Mansabdari system, a mansabdar was required to maintain a fixed quota of troops. Every mansabdar was assigned a jagir,the taxes from which equalled his salary. A mansabdar was expected to collect the revenue from his jagir and with the money collected maintain his household and pay his troops.The number of mansabdars increased rapidly .Due to shortage of good jagirs and a lack of the central control ,the mansabdars did not maintain the number of troops that was required of them.This resulted in a decline in the military strength of the empire.

h.On the ruins of the Mughal Empire, there arose many regional kingdoms.Three of the largest provinces to become independent were Hyderabad, Awadh and Bengal.

Hyderabad---Chin Qilich Khan was a powerful noble in the court of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah. He appointed mansabdars and granted them jagirs without the permission of the Mughalking.He curved out the state of Hyderabad, which he ruled over as an independent ruler. The successors of Nizam-ul-mulk were known as the Nizams.

Awadh---In 1722,Muhammad shah appointed Saadat Khan the governor of Awadh.Saadat Khan suppressed the rebellious zamindars and reformed the revenue system.He held the combined office of the 'subadar', 'faujdar' and the Diwan. He was a good administrator.Lucknow,their capital,was a major centre of art and culture.

Bengal—Murshid quli Khan was the governor of Bengal under the Mughals. He began to rule independently. He was succeeded by Shuja-ud-din, who ruled till 1739. After him, Alivardi Khan and then Siraj-ud-daulah governed Bengal. The rulers of Bengal improved the administration and encouraged trade, agriculture, industry. Poor farmers were given loans. In the 18th century Bengal became one of the most prosperous regions of India.

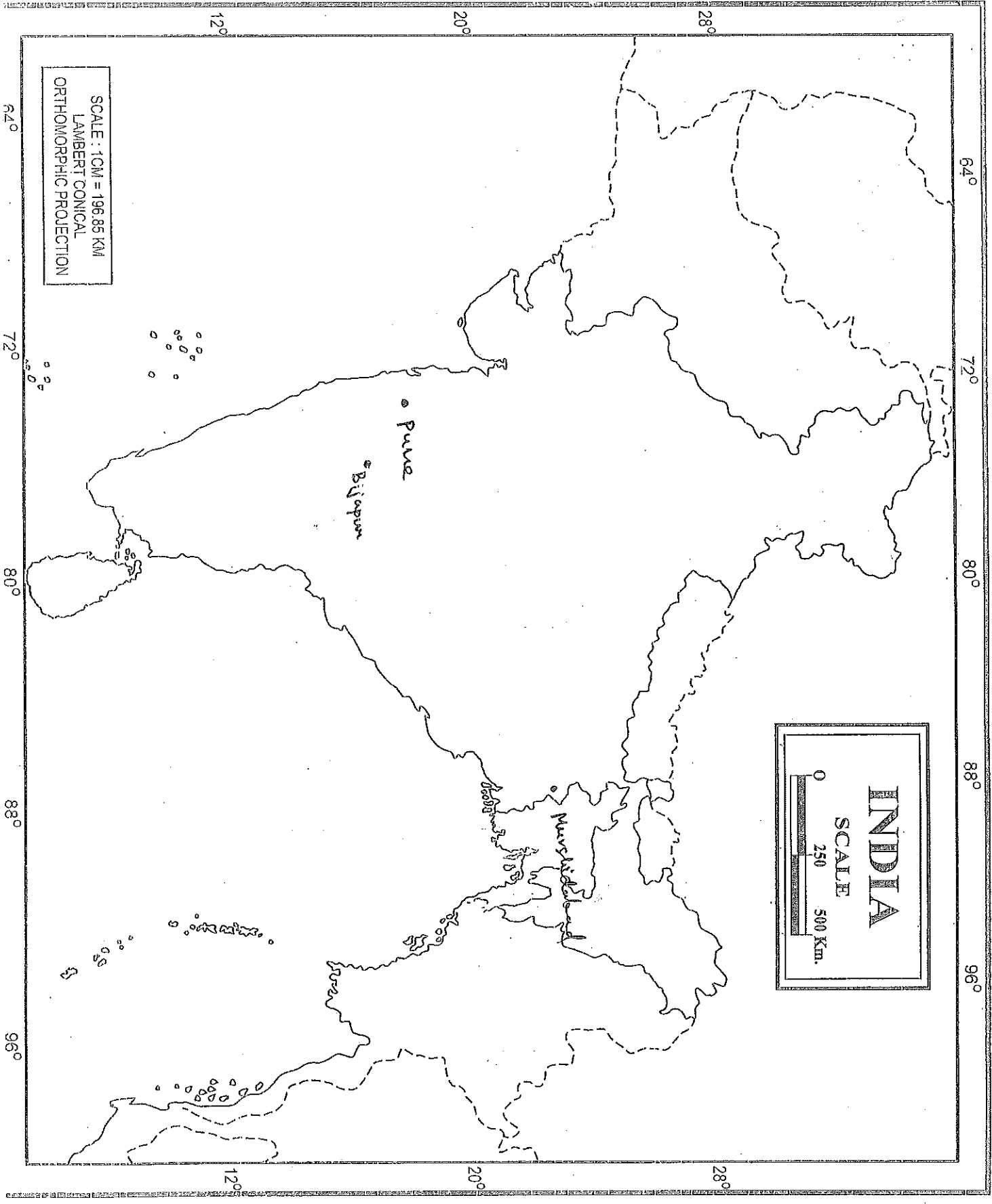
i. Battle of Buxar was fought between Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II, Shuja-ud-Daulah of Awadh and the British on 22 October 1764. Mir Qasim was defeated. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal.

The Battle of Buxar was a decisive battle in Indian history. It exposed the weakness of the native armies. The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal, and the Mughal emperor now became dependent on the English East India Company. Total financial control over the rich eastern provinces gave the British enormous resources for the next round of expansion.

j. The achievements of UN are as follows:

The UN Peace Keeping Forces have been part of numerous peace-keeping operations in different regions of the world. In 1988, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the UN Peace Keeping Forces for its operations. It has been successful in ending apartheid in South Africa. It has helped many countries to secure independence. It has also conducted free and fair election in many countries. The UN is working to end the nuclear arms race and to end the possibility of another world war. The specialized agencies of the UN have made a tremendous contribution to the economic and social development of nations- providing aid to victims of conflict, improving health care, ensure the welfare of women and children

Name Class Sec Roll



SCALE : 1CM = 196.85 KM
LAMBERT CONICAL
ORTHOMORPHIC PROJECTION

INDIA
SCALE
0 250 500 Km.

• Pune
• Bhopal

• New Delhi