



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESIUT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub:-MODEL ANSWER- History SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2018

Duration:2HRS 30MINS

Class: VIII

F.M.: 80

Date:10.11. 2018

GROUP----A

1x15

Q1.Multiple Choice--- a. Bhartendu Harishchandra and ----- helped in arousing national consciousness. Ans-Subramania Bharati, b.Raja Rammohun Roy founded the Brahma Sabha in ---- 1828, c. The Indian National Congress was formed in ---- 1885, d. In Lucknow ----- led the Revolt of 1857.-----Begum Hazrat Mahal

Q2.True and False--- a.Sri Narayan Guru was known as the 'Vidyasagar of South India'.Ans--- False, b.Poligar Uprising took place in Tamilnadu.Ans--- True

Q3.Fill in the Blank---a.In Jhansi \_\_\_\_\_ challenged the British authority.Ans—Rani Laxshmibai, b.Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in \_\_\_\_\_.Ans--- 1856

Q4.Match the column—Ans---

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio----- Young Bengal Movement

Swami Vivekananda-----Ramkrishna Mission

Annie Besant----- Theosophical Society

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan----- Translation Society

Chembeti Sridharalu----- Veda Samaj

Q5.--- Map

GROUP—B

2x5=10

Q1.Who were the Peshwas?Name them. Ans---a.The successors of Shivaji were weak.In the 18<sup>th</sup> century,power passed into the hands of the Peshwas.Balaji Vishwanath,Baji Rao I,Balaji Baji Rao were the Peshwas.

b. When was the Third Battle of Panipat fought? Ans--The 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Balaji Baji Rao and Ahmad Shah Abdali the leader of the Afghan forces.

c. What is nationalism? Ans--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. Nationalism, in other words, means patriotism towards one's homeland.

d. What did the 'Storming of the Bastille' signify? Ans--- On 14 July 1789, the rebels attacked Bastille. They broke open its gates and released all the prisoners. They broke open its gates and released all the prisoners. This event, popularly known as the 'Storming of the Bastille', symbolized the fall of autocracy. It marked the beginning of the French Revolution. The National Assembly ended monarchy and established a republican government. It also adopted a famous document, Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

e. Write the impact of French Revolution in France. Ans--- The Revolution led to the destruction of feudalism and the growth of a new economic system of capitalism. France became a republic. The citizens got basic human rights. They could also vote and elect their representatives.

Any 5

3x5=15

Q2.a. How did Napoleon unify a large part of Europe? Ans--- Napoleon was a very ambitious man. In his desire to control the whole of Europe, he led France into numerous wars. He declared war on Austria and defeated the Austrian forces in 1805. In the same year he defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia in the Battle of Austerlitz. In 1806, France defeated Prussia and routed the Russian army in 1807. Thus a large part of Europe came under the control of France.

b. What basic rights were promised to the citizens of France under the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen? Ans--- The National Assembly ended monarchy and established a republican government. It adopted a famous document, Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The basic rights of life, liberty and equality were promised to all the citizens. The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity became the guiding principles of the republic of France.

c. Write the religious causes of the Sepoy Mutiny? Ans--- A major cause of the uprising was the fear among the people that the Company wanted to convert all Indians to Christianity. The Christian missionaries were very active at this time. As many natives converted to Christianity, these conversions were taken as a proof of fear.

d. Write any three changes that took place in the Army after the Revolt? Ans--- After the Revolt of 1857 changes took place in the Army. The army was re-organized. The ratio of European soldiers to Indian soldiers was raised. All strategic positions were to be held by European troops. Important divisions, such as the artillery, were totally in the hands of European troops. The concept of martial and non-martial races were also created. People who belonged to the regions where the revolt was strong such as Awadh, Bihar and Central India, were declared non-martial. The Sikhs, Pathans and Gurkhas were declared martial races. These races helped the British to suppress the uprising.

e. Write a short note on Baji Rao I (1720—1740). Ans--- He conquered Malwa, southern Gujrat and parts of Bundelkhand. Towards the south, he defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad and got the right to

collect taxes from some provinces of the Deccan. He also captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese. He is known as the Fighting Peshwa as he spent most of his fighting wars.

f. Explain -----The Jagirdari crisis. Ans-----The Mughals had introduced the jagirdari system. Under this system, they paid their officers through jagirs. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was a scramble for few remaining jagirs. A lot of crown land was converted into jagir land. This decreased the king's share of the revenue and consequently his power declined.

g. When was Khalsa College established? Why? Ans—The Khalsa College was established in 1892. This College was established to promote higher education among the Sikhs.

GROUP—C

4x8=40

Q1. Answer the following questions----- any 8

a. What weaknesses prevented the Marathas from establishing an all-India empire? Ans---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 develop a modern army or adopt modern European techniques of warfare.

b. What were the social causes of the French Revolution? Ans--- The then French society was feudal in nature. It was divided into three classes. 1. First estate ---- church officials, 2. The second estate---- nobility, 3. The Third Estate --- peasants, workers, merchants, traders, doctors, teachers, lawyers. The middle class despite paying taxes, had no social standing. They were unhappy with the way they were treated by the people of the First and the Second Estates. While the First and the Second Estates enjoyed all political and social rights, the Third Estate was deprived of all rights and privileges. Thus, there was widespread inequality.

c. What were the reasons behind the failure of the revolt of 1857? Ans---The Revolt of 1857 was the first big challenge to the British rule. It failed due to many reasons.

1. The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported help the by all groups and sections of society. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels. Some were openly hostile to them and helped the British to suppress the revolt. 2. The revolt was not organized properly. The uprisings in different parts of the country were uncoordinated. The rebels had no proper ideology or programme to follow. 3. The leadership of the movement was weak. Most of the leaders fought to liberate their own territories only. No national leader emerged to coordinate the movement and give it a purpose and direction. 4. The rebels were short of weapons and finances.

d. What administrative changes took place after 1858?(any three) Ans ---1. In August 1858, the British Parliament passed an act by which the rule of the English East India Company in India came to an end. The Act transferred all administrative powers to the Crown. All policies concerning India were to be framed by the government in Britain. The British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India. 2. The Queen promised not to interfere in the social and religious beliefs and customs of the people. But in the name of non-interference, the government stopped supporting social reforms.

3. The British began to follow the policy of 'Divide and Rule'. The British disliked the unity of the Hindus and the Muslims. They accused the Muslims of instigating the uprising and began discriminating against them.

e. Why did Raja Rammohan Roy decide to reform religion first? Discuss his religious and social reforms. Ans----- Raja Rammohun Roy was the pioneer of the socio-religious reform movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He felt that since religious beliefs dictated social life, religion needed to be reformed first. Religious reforms --- He believed in the existence of one God. He opposed idol-worship and meaningless rituals and sacrifices. In 1828 he set up the Brahmo Samaj to work for religious and social reforms. Social reforms--- Rammohun Roy opposed the caste system, untouchability and superstition. He supported women's education and widow remarriage. He opposed child marriage and polygamy. He also stopped the inhuman system of 'sati'. It was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in 1829.

f. Describe the role of Annie Besant as a social reformer. Ans---- Annie Besant was a member of the Theosophical Society. It was founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in New York. In 1886, they set up their headquarters in India at Adyar. Annie Besant soon joined it. Annie Besant urged Indians to take pride in their culture. She opened many schools for boys and girls and for the children of the oppressed classes. She established the Central Hindu School in Benaras.

g. Write the economic causes of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Ans---- Economic causes of the Sepoy Mutiny---- 1. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict policy of its collection. The British took away a large part of his produce. The peasants borrowed money from the moneylender to pay it. If he was unable to pay back the loan, the money lender took away his land. 2. Artisans and craftsmen were ruined by unfair competition. The Indian craftsmen made goods by hand. These cost more than the machine made goods. People preferred to buy these cheaper goods. So, the traditional industry of India was ruined. 3. The old ruling classes were displaced by the British. Due to the withdrawal of royal patronage, people who earned a living by following religious and cultural professions, such as priests, poets, musicians, lost their source of livelihood.

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

Ans-- The Indian ruler who signed the subsidiary treaty had to agree to the following conditions.

1. He 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 ruler or declaring war against 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.

i. Write a short note on Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Ans--- The partition of Bengal gave rise to two new methods of struggle --- swadeshi and boycott. Swadeshi literally means 'of one's own country'. It was aimed at popularizing goods manufactured in India so that Indian industries could prosper. The method of boycott focussed on asking people to boycott goods manufactured in Britain. This way, the British would stop treating India as a dumping ground for British goods. Starting from Bengal, the movements spread across the country. People boycotted British goods and began to use

Indian-made goods. At some places, huge bonfires of foreign clothes were organized. People who wore clothes made from cloth manufactured in Britain were criticized. Some washermen even refused to offer their services to such people. Students and women played very important roles in these movements. They picketed shops selling foreign goods.

j. Why did the British succeed in India? Ans----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.

