



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

First Term Examination - 2018

Class : 9



SUB : History

F.M.75

DURATION: 2 Hrs30Mins

DATE:23.04.2018

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x15=15

i) Who crowned Charlemagne the 'emperor of the Romans':

- a) Pope Leo III b) Pope Leo I
- c) Pope Leo IV d) Pope Leo II

ii) Pope Innocent III was the ablest Pope of the :

- a) Modern age b) Rig vedic age
- c) Ancient age d) Middle ages

iii) Mona Lisa and the Last Supper are the marvelous works of :

- a) M.F.Hussain b) Michelangelo
- c) Leonardo da Vinci d) Amarnath Ghosal

iv),Name the first book published in the printing press of Gutenberg :

- a) Das Kapital b) Gutenberg Bible
- c) Mein Kamph d) The Letters

v) Which country is also known as the 'Nation of Shopkeepers' :

- a) France b) Germany
- c) England d) India

vi) Napoleon died in the year :

- a) 1821 b) 1812
- c) 1789 d) 1800

vii) What did France gift America when it wrested freedom from England :

- a) Statue of Liberty b) Fighter Planes
- c) Statue of Fraternity d) Nuclear weapons

viii) The Reign of Terror came to an end with the execution of :

- a) Robespierre b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Louis XVI d) Napoleon Bonaparte

ix) Napoleon initiated an administration popularly known as the :

- a) Directory b) Republic
- c) Democratic d) Consulate

x) Name the Philosopher who advocated that the King was the creation of society :

- a) Jean Jacques Rousseau b) Montesquieu
- c) Vauban d) Voltaire

xi) Who was the Finance Minister of Louis XVI :

- a) St. Just b) Carnot
- c) Calonne d) Vauban

xii) The term Ancien Regime was first used by a renowned french pamphleteer named :

- a) William Doyle b) Cornwallis
- c) Job Charnok d) William Lloyd

xiii) Name the Revolution that broke out in England in 1688:

- a) Glorious Revolution b) Global Revolution
- c) Emancipation Revolution d) Globus Revolution

xiv) During the reign of King Louis XV , French government was said to be the :

- a) political prison b) social prison
- c) economic prison d) religious prison

xv) Louis XVI was guillotined at a place that later on came to be known as :

- a) Maddox Square b) Square of the Republic
- c) Square of the democratic d) Square of the Dictator

GROUP-B

II] Answer all fifteen questions from each segment: (1X15=15)

A} Answer in one word or sentence:

- ii. Who is recognized as the first Pope of the Christian world?
- ii. What is meant by 'feudalism'?
- iii. Who said 'I am the Revolution'?

B] State whether True or False:

- i. Women marched from Paris to Versailles on 5th October 1791.
- ii. The 'Reign of Terror' came to an end with the execution of King Louis VI.
- iii. Use of flail made separation of crops easier.

C} Match the column:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Pope Leo III | i. Income from real estate |
| b. Letter de cachet | ii. Lafayette |
| c. Vingtieme | iii. Crowned Charlemagne |
| d. National Guards | iv. King Louis XV |

D} On the given outline map of Europe, locate and label the following places:

- a. The symbol of monarch's despotism.
- b. The country whose privilege position Napoleon wanted to destroy.
- c. The place discovered by Portuguese sailor Bartholomew Diaz.

E} Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:

a. **Statement:** Active citizen of France could participate in the election.

Explanation i. Every adult person in France could vote.

Explanation ii. Only the people who owned property could participate in election.

Explanation iii. People who were active and participate in politics could vote.

b. **Statement:** Reformed brought by Napoleon was guided by specific objectives.

Explanation i. To established equality and fraternity in France.

Explanation ii. To reduce the rights and power of self-governing institutions.

Explanation iii. All of the above

GROUP- C

III] Answer the following questions in two or three sentences: (2X9=18)

- a. Which incident was known as the "18th Vendemiaire"?
- b. What is feudalism?
- c. How had the philosophers inspired the people of France for the revolution?
- d. What do you understand by the phrase 'Age of Reason'?
- e. What was the position of middle classes in the pre- revolutionary France?
- f. Name any two principal voyages during the middle ages?
- g. What was the social structure of France prior to the revolution?
- h. What is known as the 'Revolt of Nations'?
- i. Whom did Napoleon install on the Spanish throne?

GROUP- D

IV] Answer the five question in seven or eight sentences: (4X5=20)

- a. What was the role of women in French Revolution?
- b. Write a short note on National Constituent Assembly.
- c. Why was the 'Anthropocentric view' criticized?
- d. State the weakness of and 'Absolute monarchy'.
- e. Why did Napoleon say that "Spanish ulcer destroy me"?

GROUP- E

V] Answer any one question in fifteen or sixteen sentences: (7X1=7)

- a. Elaborate in detail the causes of French Revolution?
- b. ' Napoleon was in conflict with the ideas of the French Revolution'. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons to support your answer.



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Sub: HISTORY

Class: IX

Full Marks: 75

Duration: 2½ Hours

ANSWER KEY

Date: 23.04.18

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x15=15

- i) Who crowned Charlemagne the 'emperor of the Romans':
a) Pope Leo III
- ii) Pope Innocent III was the ablest Pope of the :
d) Middle ages
- iii) Mona Lisa and the Last Supper are the marvelous works of :
c) Leonardo da Vinci
- iv) Name the first book published in the printing press of Gutenberg :
b) Gutenberg Bible
- v) Which country is also known as the 'Nation of Shopkeepers' :
c) England
- vi) Napoleon died in the year :
a) 1821
- vii) What did France gift America when it wrested freedom from England :
a) Statue of Liberty
- viii) The Reign of Terror came to an end with the execution of :
a) Robespierre
- ix) Napoleon initiated an administration popularly known as the :
d) Consulate
- x) Name the Philosopher who advocated that the King was the creation of society :

a) Jean Jacques Rousseau

xi) Who was the Finance Minister of Louis XVI :

c) Calonne

xii) The term Ancien Regime was first used by a renowned french pamphleteer named :

a) William Doyle

xiii) Name the Revolution that broke out in England in 1688:

a) Glorious Revolution

xiv) During the reign of King Louis XV , French government was said to be the :

a) political prison

xv) Louis XVI was guillotined at a place that later on came to be known as :

b) Square of the Republic

GROUP-B

II] Answer all fifteen questions from each segment: (1X15=15)

A} Answer in one sentence:

i. Saint Peter

ii. Social, political and economic relations and conditions existing in the Western Europe during the Middle Ages.

iii. Napoleon

B] State whether True or False:

i. False

ii. False

iii. True

C} Match the column:

a. Pope Leo III

i. Crowned Charlemagne

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| b. Letter de cachet | ii. King Louis XV |
| c. Vingtieme | iii. Income from real estate |
| d. National Guards | iv. Lafayette |

D} On the given outline map of EUROPE, locate and label the following places:



- a. FRANCE (1/2+1/2)
- b. ENGLAND (1/2+1/2)
- c. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (1)

E} Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:

a. Statement: Active citizen of France could participate in the election.

Explanation ii. Only the people who owned property could participate in election.

b. Statement: Reformed brought by Napoleon was guided by specific objectives.

Explanation iii. All of the above

GROUP- C

III] Answer the following questions in two or three sentences: (2X9=18)

- a. The day when the National Convention was threatened by an uprising of the Parisian mob is known as the 13th Vendemiaire.
- b. People arrested during the rule of King Louis XV where they were put to prison without trial (letter de cachet).
- c. Many philosophers like Montesquieu, Jacques Rousseau inspired the people by their ideas which emphasis the importance of individual freedom and that the king was the creation of the society and could rule only with the consent of the people
- d. During the seventeenth century the works of great thinkers determined the future direction of the Westerns civilization. Thus men became free from the shackles of conventionality in society, economy and politics. This prepared the way for a revolutionary era in politics and society in the eighteenth century. That is why the eighteenth century is known as the 'Age of Reason'.
- e. The condition of the middle class in the pre- revolutionary France was not good. In spite of being much superior to the aristocracy in term of economy they position was third and had to pay the taxes.
- f. Some of the principal voyages are: 1. Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern end along the coast of Africa. He called it the Cape of Storm. 2. Vasco da Gama reached India. 3. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. 4. Brazil was discovered.
- g. The social structure consisted of 3 parts – First estate followed by the Second estate, which was exempted, from paying taxes. Third estate lied to the bottom of this structure, which bore the burden of taxes and the king was above the social structure.
- h. The countries like France, Germany, England and other with support of their subjects revolted against the Papacy such a revolt was known as 'Revolt of the Nations'
- i. Napoleon installed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne.

GROUP- D

IV] Answer the five question in seven or eight sentences:

(4X5=20)

a. Women of France have not founded much space in the history of the French revolution. Leaving aside famous aristocrat ladies like Madame Roland however at a very crucial stage of revolution women played a crucial role in French Revolution. The leadership that the women had given to the menfolk in the great march to Versailles from Paris was commendable. The women marcher compelled the king and his family to accompany them back to Paris. They installed Louis xvi in place of Tuileries.

b. The National Assembly formed a constitution for France on 12th August 1789 with the name National Constituent Assembly. After two years of debates it adopted a new Constitution for France on 30th September 1791. It discussed important matters of the country. ' Tennis Court Oath' declared the end to the absolute monarchy and beginning of people's sovereignty and although the king initially remained adamant he ultimately reserved his earlier decision and agreed the three Estates to sit together and vote individually as the member of a National Constituent Assembly.

c. Anthropocentric Worldview is the belief that human beings are the most significant species on the planet earth. The term is also use to mean ' human supremacy'. In the border sense it mean that human needs and interests are of supreme importance. Criticism against the anthropocentric views is as follows: 1.It's assumed superiority, 2. Intrinsic value to natural environment and its non-human content. 3.Cintracst to modern biological interpretation of evolution. 4. Not morally permissible.

d. Weakness of Monarchy: 1. The chief weakness of hereditary monarchical absolutism was it dependency upon the character of the ruler which meant a good ruler will have proper administration however a weak ruler will lead to poor administration. 2.Succession of good ruler cannot be assured. 3.Many rulers neglected their duties and enjoyed the splendor and luxury of the court instead. 4. Taking advantage of the weak ruler the corrupt officials exploited the people. It was because of such weakness that in the eighteenth century the monarchical absolutism came to be discredited

e. Napoleon said that ' The Spanish ulcer destroyed me' since after Napoleon replaced their king Ferdinand installed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne generated patriotic and nationalist spirit of the Spaniards. The Spanish people tried their best to uproot the Napoleonic rule not only in Spain but the

collaborated with Portuguese and Britain against Him. Even in the Peninsular war they played a very significant role which ultimately brought the downfall of Napoleon.

GROUP- E

V] Answer any one question in fifteen or sixteen sentences: (7X1=7)

a. French Revolution, also called Revolution of 1789, the revolutionary movement that shook France between 1787 and 1799 and reached its first climax there in 1789. Hence the conventional term "Revolution of 1789," denoting the end of the ancient régime in France and serving also to distinguish that event from the later French revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

There were many causes for this revolution, the important ones are listed below :

1. France as a Museum of Economic Errors: Despite there had a serious annual deficit of the pre-revolutionary government extraordinary privileges were possessed by the nobility and the clergy i.e exemption from the weight of taxation.
2. Political conflict: Conflict between the Monarchy and the nobility over the "reform" of the tax system led to paralysis and bankruptcy.
3. The Enlightenment: impulse for reform intensifies political conflicts; reinforces traditional aristocratic constitutionalism, one variant of which was laid out in Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws; introduces new notions of good government, the most radical being popular sovereignty, as in Rousseau's Social Contract [1762]; the attack on the regime and privileged class by the Literary Underground of "Grub Street;" the broadening influence of public opinion.
4. Social antagonisms between two rising groups: the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie
5. Ineffective ruler: Louis XVI did not look after his subjects rather he spend his time in luxury neglecting his duties.
6. Economic hardship, especially the agrarian crisis of 1788-89 generates popular discontent and disorders caused by food shortages.
7. International: struggle for hegemony and Empire outstrips the fiscal resources of the state

b. Yes. We can see how Napoleon Bonaparte repeatedly opposed himself in each one of the French Revolutionist areas. Therefore his initial claims and theories were not completed, his actions contradicted his preliminary ideas.

1. Napoleon sought to develop the French model of government and administration throughout Empire. However, this cultivated as a source of resistance to French domination thereby laid a conflict between the Napoleonic Empire and ideas of nationalism released by the revolutionary France.
2. The dependent satellite kingdoms like Italy team and others what intended to

provide Napoleon with troops and money.

3. Austria and Prussia forced to sign peace treaties and give up the land to France. Napoleon ultimate made his brothers to rulers of Netherlands and Spain.

4. Napoleon betrayed the ideas of the French Revolution: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Napoleon did not permit these ideas to flourish. Nowhere did he allow his subject to enjoy individual liberty.

5. Another example of his actions conflicting with his "beliefs" occurred at the very beginning of Napoleons reign over France. Napoleon claimed that his main aim while ruling France was to get rid of the monarchy, however he felt the need to be crowned so his power over France was official.

6. Another example of how Napoleon betrayed Equality can be seen in the way women were treated during his reign over France. During Napoleons time the women were isolated from the society by not receiving too many responsibilities in all aspects of life. These are examples from the many that make critics of Napoleon.

Janisza Fedler
26.4.18

Bromus
26/4/18