



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Second Term Examination – 2018



Sub :History

Class: 9

FM: 75

Duration:2hrs30 Mins.

Date: 03.08.2018

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice questions : 1x15=15

- a) Who was the most important Jacobin leader :
i) Robespierre ii) St. Just iii) Carnot iv) Calonne
- b) The kings of France were believers in
i) democracy ii) the 'divine right of kingship' iii) nationalism iv) advancement
- c) Name the tariff union that was effected by king Frederick William III of Prussia in 1833
i) Vienna Congress ii) la Marseillaise iii) Zollverein iv) GST
- d) In 1806 Napoleon declared a naval blockade against England through the :
i) Berlin Decree ii) Code Napoleon iii) Paris treaty iv) 18th Vendemiaire
- e) Name the Indian Social reformer who was deeply impressed by the French Revolution of 1789 and was also invited by the king to attend a dinner with him :
i) IshwarhandraVidyasagar ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy iii) Mahatma Gandhi iv) Mamta Banerjee
- f) Name the first two nation –states under a strong monarchy :
i) Germany and Austria ii) India and Pakistan iii) England and France iv) Austria and Russia
- g) The youth organisation ,Young Italy was founded by :
i) Pope Pius ii) King Victor Emmanuel iii) Count Cavour iv) Guiseppe Mazzini
- h) Who is considered the founder of modern nursing :
i) Marie Antoinette ii) Madame Roland iii) Florence Nightingale iv) Johann Phillippe
- i) Name the first German martyr in the movement against Napoleon :
i) Johann Phillippe Palm ii) Metternich iii) Otto Von Bismarck iv) Louis X
- j) Who is known in history as the TzarLiberator :
i) Garibaldi ii) Alexander II iii) Nicholas II iv) Napoleon III
- k) Name the British Prime Minister who named Indiaas the brightest jewel in the crown :
i) George Stephenson ii) George Canning iii) Phyllis Deane iv) Benjamin Disraeli
- l) The division of China among the foreign powers has often been described as the cutting of the :
i) Chinese cake ii) Chinese silk iii) Chinese melon iv) Chinese apple
- m) The term 'renaissance' was first used by the French historian named :
i) Karl Marx ii) Leonardo da vinci iii) Michelangelo iv) Michelet
- n) Name the document that admitted every frenchman's right to liberty and equality :
i) Reform Bill ii) Das Kapital iii) Declaration of the rights of Man and Citizen iv) Emancipation Statute
- o) The French writer who was the first to use the term 'industrial revolution':
i) Blanqui ii) W.R .Right iii) Friedrich Engels iv) Alexander Ypsilanti

2. In an outline map of Europe , mark the following :1x5=5

Manchester , Italian states ,Austria- Hungary ,Mediterranean sea , Russia , St. Petersburg

GROUP-B

3. Match the following : 1x4=4

| A | B |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Spanish Ulcer | Vienna Congress |
| Metternich System | Vittorio Alfieri |
| La Marseillais | French National Anthem |
| Resorgimento | Napoleon Bonaparte |

4. Fill in the blanks : 1x4=4

- a) The _____ indicates the hilly region between the Aegean sea and the Danube .
- b) On 21st January 1793 Louis XVI was guillotined at a place that later on came to be known as the _____.
- c) France gifted the famous _____ to America when it wrested freedom from England .
- d) Bismarck used to say that the great question of the day would never be solved by speech and majority decisions but by _____.

5. Answer in one or two words: 1x4=4

- a) The foundation of which parliament was the first step towards German Unification ?
- b) Which country was defeated in the Opium wars?
- c) Name the canal that made carrying of cargo between East and the West easier and helped the development of international trade faster ?
- d) What is the name of the Russian currency ?

GROUP-C

6. Short answer type questions: 2x8=16

- a) State any two features of the Emancipation Statute ?
- b) What do you understand by the term Ghetto ?
- c) What do mean by the 'white mans burden ' ?
- d) Mention any two factors responsible for the growth of Nation States ?
- e) What was the duty of the 'Law of Suspects ' which was an instrument of the reign of terror ?
- f) Whom did Napoleon install on the Spanish throne?
- g) When and where did Napoleon die?
- h) What do you know about Florence Nightingale ?

GROUP-D

7. Answer any four of the following :

5x4=20

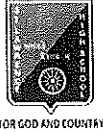
- a) Would you say Napoleon rejected Liberalism in his Code ? Give reason
- b) How was India transformed from an exporter to an importer ?
- c) What do you know about the Metternich system?
- d) What do you know about the Moscow expedition of Napoleon ?
- e) Elaborate on the development of Industries in England and the continent ?
- f) What do you know about Jingoistic Natinalism?

GROUP-E

8) Answer any one of the following :

7x1=7

- a) What was the impact of Industrial revolution on society and polity ?
- b) Describe how Italy emerged as a nation -state ?



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Second Term Examination - 2018



Manisha Yadav
4.8.18

Sub: History

Class: IX

F.M.:75

Duration: 2Hours30 MINS

DATE: 3.8.18

GROUP-A

MODEL ANSWER

1. Multiple Choice questions : 1x15=15

a) Who was the most important Jacobin leader :

i) Robespierre

b) The kings of France were believers in

ii) the 'divine right of kingship'

c) Name the tariff union that was effected by king Frederick William III of Prussia in 1833

iii) Zollverein

d) In 1806 Napoleon declared a naval blockade against England through the :

i) Berlin Decree

e) Name the Indian Social reformer who was deeply impressed by the French Revolution of 1789 and was also invited by the king to attend a dinner with him :

ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

f) Name the first two nation –states under a strong monarchy :

iii) England and France

g) The youth organisation ,Young Italy was founded by :

iv) Guseppe Mazzini

h) Who is considered the founder of modern nursing :

i) Florence Nightingale

i) Name the first German martyr in the movement against Napoleon :

i) Johann Phillippe Palm

j) Who is known in history as the Tzar Liberator :

ii) Alexander II

k) Name the British Prime Minister who named India as the brightest jewel in the crown :

iv) Benjamin Disraeli

l) Where was Louis VI guillotined :

iii) Square of the Republic

m) The term 'renaissance' was first used by the French historian named :

iv) Michelet

n) Name the document that admitted every frenchman's right to liberty and equality :

iii) Declaration of the rights of Man and Citizen

o) The French writer who was the first to use the term 'industrial revolution':

i) Blanqui

2. In an outline map of Europe, mark the following :1x5=5(any 5)

Manchester, Italian states, Austria- Hungary, Mediterranean sea, Russia, St. Petersburg

GROUP-B

3. Match the following : 1x4=4

| A | B |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Spanish Ulcer | Napoleon Bonaparte |
| Metternich System | Vienna Congress |
| La Marsellais | French National Anthem |
| Resorgimento | Vittorio Alfieri |

4. Fill in the blanks : 1x4=4

- The Balkan indicates the hilly region between the Aegean sea and the Danube.
- On 21st January 1793 Louis XVI was guillotined at a place that later on came to be known as the Place de la Revolution Square of the Republic.
- France gifted the famous statue of liberty to America when it wrested freedom from England.
- Bismarck used to say that the great question of the day would never be solved by speech and majority decisions but by blood and iron.

Answer in one or two words:1x4=4

- The foundation of which parliament was the first step towards German Unification?
Frankfurt
- Which country was defeated in the Peninsular wars?
France
- Name the canal that made carrying of cargo between East and the West easier and helped the development of international trade faster?
Suez Canal
- What is the name of the Russian currency?
Rouble

GROUP-C

6. Short answer type questions: 2x8=16

- State any two features of the Emancipation Statute?
 - A substantial section of the nobility's land was distributed amongst the peasantry.
 - The tsarist government advanced compensation money to the landowners on behalf of the peasants to be realized from them in forty-nine instalments.
- What do you understand by the term Ghetto?
A Ghetto is a part of the city in which members of a minority group live, especially because of social, legal or economic pressure. The workers and their families were herded in cheap tenements constituting a slum very much akin to the ghettos.
- What do you mean by the 'Zollverein'?
Zollverein was a tariff union that was effected by King Frederick William III of Prussia in 1833. It had done away with the prevalent tariff barriers between the provinces of Prussia. Later on the rulers of other German states also participated in the tariff union. This was an important economic step that helped the process of unification of Germany later.
- Mention any two factors responsible for the growth of Nation States?
 - The Christian Church gave up its earlier opposition to royal power and became supporters of powerful monarchy. By defending the royal power the church helped the growth of nation-states.
 - Support of the middle class to the kings was another important factor to the growth of nation-states.
- What was the duty of the 'Law of Suspects' which was an instrument of the reign of terror?
The Law of Suspects was the law enforced by the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Law of Suspects will be applied widely and on all persons suspected of anti-revolutionary activities.
- Whom did Napoleon install on the Spanish throne?
Napoleon installed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne of Spain.
- When and where did Napoleon die?
Napoleon died in the island of St. Helena, off the west coast of Africa in the year 1821.
- What do you know about Florence Nightingale?
During the Crimean war, reports of terrible hospital conditions in Crimean peninsula reached England. Immediately a group of nurses under the leadership of Florence Nightingale was sent to the war front where she set up clean hospitals. Until this time, there were few properly trained nurses to care for the wounded people. She is considered one of the founders of modern nursing.

GROUP-D

7. Answer any four of the following :

5x4=20

a) Would you say Napoleon rejected Liberalism in his Code ? Give reason

There were areas where Napoleon deviated from the ideals of the Revolution and reflected the ideas of the ancient regime. Under the Code the rights of the individual property was assured but the despotic authority of the Father over his wife and children, as prevalent in the ancient regime, was restored. The status of women was lowered and Napoleon himself was hostile to any kind of women's liberation. Although the Code Napoleon assured equality of all in the eyes of the law but penal measures in the Code resembled more ancient regime rather than the Revolutionary principles. The Code while rejected the democratic principles of the revolutionary France adopted altogether a new concept of property – rights and rights of citizenship. While feudalism and feudal privileges were destructed, the Code insisted on equal division of estates among sons, which is considered the most important of all the articles of the Code.

b) How was India transformed from an exporter to an importer ?

ans) After the English came to dominate over the Indian territories their primary motive was to extend market for British goods. Prior to that Indian Handicrafts has a steady market in Europe. India was the world's principal producer and exporter of cotton textiles. But the industrial Revolution in England completely changed her economic relations with India. With the help of modern machines England developed her industry that produced huge quantity of goods. The products of England developed her industry that produced huge quantity of goods. The products of England found their way in Indian markets and the Indian hand made goods could not compete with the cheaper machine made goods produced in the factories of England. Thus, India saw her own shops flooded with goods produced in England. Deprived of exporting her manufactures, India now was forced to export raw materials like Indigo, tea etc which the industrial establishments needed urgently. Thus, India a country that had been an exporter of finished products, under the British colonial rule, was transformed into a country that imported machine-made products from England.

c) What do you know about the Metternich system?

Ans) Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria, through his system or arrangement, the Metternich System sought to preserve the settlement made in Vienna Congress. The objectives of the system were: Preservation of the arrangements made in the Vienna Congress; Hostility to liberalism and Nationalism; and preservation of Monarchy.

Metternich considered Monarchy to be the only natural form of government. He also took steps to prevent the growth of liberal and nationalist ideas released by the French Revolution. He successfully convinced the big powers that there was a revolutionary conspiracy in Europe against the Monarchical system and he virtually built a 'police system' that would prevent the ideas of liberalism and nationalism.

d) What do you know about the Moscow expedition of Napoleon ?

The Friendship Treaty of 1807 (Treaty of Tilsit) signed between Tsar Alexander I of Russia and Napoleon is regarded as the climax of latter's power. By the treaty the Tsar agreed to enforce the Continental System and it was this Continental system that brought an end to the friendship between the Tsar and Napoleon. Compelled by the pressure brought upon by him by the Russians, the Tsar opened the Russian ports flouting the Continental system. Immediately Napoleon sent an army against Russia. This is the Moscow expedition of Napoleon 1812. It was a failure as the French soldiers had to return home due to an excessively inclement weather.

e) Elaborate on the development of Industries in England and the continent ?

ans) Industrial Revolution first made its appearance in England. Big mills and factories were established where necessary goods of daily use were produced for the markets. By 19th century England became the workshop of the world. Towards the end of the Napoleonic era, Belgium undertook a movement of industrialisation with the indirect help of England and by 1870, Belgium became the most industrialised nation.

In France, Napoleon's efforts included foundation of technical schools, advancing government loans to the manufacturers etc. In 1832 railway construction commenced and the Bank of France.

The greatest handicap in Germany's industrialisation was the political disunity. The real beginning of industrialisation in Germany was only after Germany attained her unity in 1870.

In Russia the first railway line was completed between Moscow and St. Petersburg in 1852. Under Tsar Alexander III coal fields and iron – mines began to be extensively worked. In Russia most of the industries were established with the aid of foreign capital.

After the restoration of peace in Europe 1815, machine production was extended to the Continent. At first the English capital financed the industrial enterprises in the continent, and English engineers supplied the necessary technological knowledge.

f) What are the steps taken by Robert Owen to improve the condition of the workers in Europe ?

ans) Robert Owen was an English Socialist and an industrialist. He adopted certain measures to do away with the evils of the capitalist system of production. In his own factory Owen reduced the hours of labour, did not employ children and introduced a pleasant working condition. He also shared some of the profits with the workers of the factory. But the later experiments of the same sort proved to be disappointing.

GROUP-E

8) Answer any one of the following :

7x1=7

a) What was the impact of Industrial revolution on society and polity ?

ans) The Industrial Revolution gave rise to two classes, namely Industrial Bourgeoisie and the Industrial Proletariat. The Industrial Bourgeoisie (middle class) amassed enormous wealth from profiteering and exploitation. The position of industrial proletariat on the other hand was one of extreme hardship.

This working class proliferated with the growth of new industries . Apart from these two classes , the remaining classes like the nobility , peasantry etc played a minor role in society .

The Capitalists reinvested part of their profit to make further profit and this profit motive proved to be greatest encouragement for rapid development of manufacturing industries and businesses of many kinds . This helped the Bourgeoisie to consolidate their wealth and power . With enormous wealth at their disposal the bourgeoisie was unwilling to accept the lack of rights and political power in the monarchical system of government . By the Reform Bill of 1832 in England the seats in Parliament were redistributed to grant representation from the new industrial centres.

b) Describe how Italy emerged as a nation –state ?

ans) Vittorio Alfieri , a dramatist of Piedmont writing at the time of the French Revolution made the first open call for Italian unity and liberty . The first shot in the Italian movement for unity and liberty was fired by the Carbonaries . These were Italian revolutionaries who worked under a secret society . However , their uprisings were ruthlessly suppressed by the Austrian troops .

However, it was Mazzini who founded a youth organisation called the Young Italy , which firmly believed that Austria was the stumbling block to the Italian unification and in order to push Austria out of Italy , a war with Austria was inevitable. The Young Italy disregarded any kind of foreign help and believed the Italian youth was together powerful enough to fight the Austrians out. Although the Young Italy organised several uprisings in many parts of Italy under Mazzini , the movement soon fizzled out due to lack of organisation and co-ordination among the rebels.

Count Cavour furthered the unification and projected Piedmont in the leadership of the unification. He realised the independence could not be attained without foreign help and for this cultivated friendship with France , Prussia and Britain . In 1859 France helped Piedmont in a war against Austria . As a result Lombardy was conquered . In 1860 the kingdom of Two Sicily revolted under the leadership of Garibaldi . In the same year Cavour invaded the papal states , all of which , except Rome , fell to the Piedmontese forces. Cavour persuaded Garibaldi to permit the unification of the two Sicilies . Thus almost all the Italian Peninsula was united . The final additions of Venetia in 1866 and Rome in 1870 completed the formation of Italy as a nation – state .