



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Third Term Examination – 2018



Sub: History

Class: IX

F.M.:75

Duration: 2 hours 30mins

Answer Key

Date :19.11.18

GROUP-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1X15=15

- a) Who is recognized as the first pope of the Christian world :
iii) St.Peter
- b) The total number of permanent members in the Security Council are:
iv) 5
- c) The first book published in the printing press of Gutenberg was:
iv) Mazarine Bible
- d) Who discovered the New World(America) :
i) Christopher Columbus
- e) The Reign of Terror came to an end with the execution of :
iv) Robespierre
- f) The battle of Trafalgar was fought between which two countries :
iii) England and France
- g) Who complained that "the Spanish Ulcer destroyed me" :
i) Napoleon Bonaparte
- h) The first martyr in the movement against Napoleon, Johann Philippe was a :
iii) Bookseller
- i) What does the word Blitzkrieg mean :
ii) lightning war
- j) Hitler married his mistress named :
i) Eva Braun
- k) Who revived the slogan ,"all powers to the Soviet" :
iii) Lenin
- l) Which country entered the 1st world war to make the world safe for democracy :
iv) USA
- m) The final step towards the formation of the United Nations was taken at the following Conference:
i) San Francisco Conference
- n) Name the historian who pointed that the Second world war was a good war :
iv) A.J.P Taylor
- o) The word humanism is derived from the word 'humanitas' which means :
i) culture

GROUP-B

2. On an outline map of Europe mark the following places:

1x5=5

Germany, France, Moscow , Italy and England



Munira Jaber
20.11.18

3. Very Short Answer Type **1X10=10**

Answer in one or two words

- a) What was the central principle in Fascist economics?
3a) Autarchy or economic self-sufficiency.
- b) Name the tax levied on the income from the real estate during the Ancien Regime ?
3b. Vingtieme
- c) Who established that the earth is not the centre of the Universe?
3c. Galileo
- d) Who proclaimed Charlemagne “ the Emperor of the Romans”?
3d. Pope Leo III
- e) Who signed the Emancipation Statute in 1861 ?
3e. Tsar Alexander II
- f) Name the Russian ruler who first assumed the title of ‘Tsar’ ?
3f. Ivan IV
- g) Who wanted to make Italy great , respected and feared ?
3g. Mussolini
- h) What is the German word for ‘master race’ ?
3h. Herrenvolk
- i) Name an organization that has contributed to the growth of internationalism ?
3i. UNO/ Non Alignment Movement
- j) Who was the first Premier of the Soviet Union between 1918 and 1924 ?
3j. Lenin

GROUP-C

3. Short Answer Type : **2x9=18**

- a) Who was Robespierre?
Ans) Robespierre was the most important Jacobin leader who invited the Parisian mob to insurrect against the Girondin representatives of the National Convention. He was one of the main organisers of the Reign of Terror during which 20,000 persons were executed in Paris under the blade of the guillotine .
- b) Mention any one aspect of the crisis of Absolute Monarchy ?
Ans) The chief weakness of hereditary monarchy was its dependency upon the character of the ruler. Under hereditary absolutism a succession of good rulers could not be assured.
- c) Write what do you know about the Mariner’s Compass ?
Ans) The Mariner’s Compass contains a magnetic steel needle that always points to the magnetic North. Initially the compass had 32 points marked on it . From these points , indicating positions , the sailors could tell which way they are going , but not how far they had gone.
- d) When and where did Napoleon die ?
Ans) Napoleon died in 1821 on the Island of St. Helena off the west coast of Africa.
- e) When and where were the Americans attacked by the Japanese that made America to formally join the Second World War ?
Ans) On Sunday 7 December 1941 when the Japanese bombers attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbour at Hawaii and the airfield at Manila.
- f) Mention any two features of the US economic advancement ?
Ans) There was tremendous increase in the sales. Purchasers taking advantage of the ‘hire-purchase ‘ revolution of the time went wild for purchasing everything.
As a consequence of new system of production the manufacturing industry , especially automobiles , developed rapidly.

g) What do you understand by Risorgimento ?

'Risorgimento' is an Italian word which means rebirth or resurgence. In respect to Italy it meant the movement which led to the formation of a united Italy.

h) What was America's reaction when the Japanese refused to surrender after the Second World War officially came to an end?

Atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945 and Nagasaki on 9th 1945.

i) What is a ghetto ?

Ans) Ghetto is a part of a city in which members of a minority group live, specially because of social, legal or economic pressure. The workers were herded in cheap tenements constituting a slum very much akin to the ghettos.

GROUP-D

4. Long Answer Type Question (ANSWER ANY 5) 4x5= 20

a) Write a short note on Jingoistic Nationalism ?

ans) In the late 19th century, some European nations developed the myth of their superiority over other people. The power and prestige of a European nation depended on the colonies it has acquired. Moreover, many Europeans favoured imperialism as a civilizing mission. They considered imperialism as a way to bring civilization to the uncivilised backward people of the World. The weak governments of the countries of Africa and Asia became the soft targets for the European powers.

b) Write about the formation of the United Nations ?

ans) The United Nations Organisation was the expression of the general desire for international peace and security. The first major step towards formation of the United Nations was the signing of the UN Declaration on 1 January 1942. The Declaration was signed by as many as 26 nations including the USA, the Soviet Union, Britain and China. The name United Nations was selected by the American President Franklin Roosevelt from Lord Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Next was to prepare the draft proposal of the UN Charter.

c) Write in short the nationalist reaction in Spain against Napoleon ?

ans) The Spanish people organised revolutionary committees which looked after local resistance. Even they recruited troops amongst themselves. In 1808 the Spaniards forced Joseph Bonaparte to flee from Madrid. Shortly after, a war broke out with Portuguese and Spaniards, in co-operation with Britain, against the French. It was the beginning of the Peninsular War that continued from 1808 till 1813. In the war Spain played an important role in bringing about the downfall of Napoleon.

d) What were the "Democratic Rights of the Citizens" in France ?

The "Democratic Rights of the Citizens" in France were as follows:

- (1) The Constitution guarantees equal rights to men and women.
- (2) Every person has the right to safeguard his rights. For this purpose, he can join and form Trade Unions.
- (3) Within the limits prescribed by law, every person has the right to strive for securing his legitimate rights.
- (4) Every worker has the right to participate in the determination of collective agreements in respect of the working conditions of his profession. However, the citizens of France were split into two categories – Active citizen (Those who own property) and Passive citizens (Those who don't have property). Such a provision in the constitution deprived larger part of the citizens from participation in elections.

e) Write what you know about Alexander II of Russia as a reformer ?

Alexander II created a completely new court system and a completely new order of legal proceedings was established. The main results were the introduction of a unified judicial system instead of a cumbersome set of courts of the estates of the realm courts, and fundamental changes in criminal trials. The principal of equality before the law (as opposed to separate courts for different classes) was established. Judges

were given better training and pay (so they were less open to bribery). Criminal cases at district level were to be heard before barristers and a jury, selected from a list of property owners above a certain level drawn up by the Zemstva. Judges were appointed by the Tsar. Alexander II was Tsar of Russia from 1855, and following the defeat of Russia in the Crimean War he embarked upon an extensive set of reforms. These reforms led to Alexander earning himself the legacy of 'Tsar Liberator' and 'Great Reformer', however it seems despite these reforms Alexander received radical opposition, which ultimately resulted in his assassination in 1881. This amongst other reasons has led historians to question whether the title 'Great Reformer' is truly deserved.

f) Elaborate on the Russian society before the Russian Revolution ?

Russian society at the end of the late 19th century was strongly hierarchical. Tsarist political structures, religious and social values, rules governing land ownership and Russia's legal code all reinforced the nation's social hierarchy, defining position and status and restricting social mobility. The dominant classes were royalty, aristocracy and land-owners, who wielded significant political influence. Russia's middle class was small in comparison to other nations but was growing by the early 1900s. The peasantry made up by far the largest section, most living in small communities scattered across the empire. Russian society was intensely patriarchal, with men dominant in most spheres of decision-making and women denied many legal and civil rights.

g) What do you know about the Nazi ideology and the Nazi organisation ?

The Nazis called their ideology National Socialism while today it is generally referred to as Nazism. Unlike other political ideologies, it was not articulated in much detail but was broadly defined in Mein Kampf and the NSDAP's 25 Points. At its core, Nazism revolved around an all-powerful leader, a strong state, intense nationalism, a focus on militarism and military strength, the subordination of the individual to national interests and purity of race.

Nazi Organisation divided the country into Gaus (areas), each headed by a Gauleiter, appointed by Hitler and subordinate to him but with considerable local freedom. Associated organisations were set up for women, young people, students, lawyers, factory workers. The Nazis organised special sections to appeal to particular interest groups – students, lawyers, doctors, teachers, self-employed craftsmen and small businessmen. They also made a concerted effort to win farming votes. Walther Darré drew up an agrarian programme in 1930. The Nazis told the farmers what they wanted to hear: that their way of life was morally superior to urban life and should be preserved. The Nazi Party was therefore quick to take advantage of local grievances and to respond to national and regional issues.

GROUP-E

5. Very Long Answer Type Questions : (any one)

1x7=7

a) Discuss the UN Charter in detail? Do you think the UN has been successful in its objectives?

5a. Details of UN Charter are as follows:

- To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.
- The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
- All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
- All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
- All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
- All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
- The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act.

b) What do you know about the economic implications of the Treaty of Versailles ?

The economic implications of the Treaty of Versailles are as follows:

- Germany was forced to pay reparations to repair the damages the war caused. The total cost of reparations was 132 billion marks, a total just recently paid off in 2010.
 - Germany lost vital industrial territory as a result of the treaty, making any attempt at recovery nearly impossible.
 - The United States entered an economic boom after World War I often referred to as the "Roarin' 20's".
 - The United States took control of the Global Economy while major European countries recovered.
 - Trade was severely limited because Germany could not import or export industrial or military good.
 - French and Belgian troops invaded Ruhr to take goods and raw materials because Germany could not make payments at the time.
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