



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Third Term Examination -2019



Sub: History
Duration: 2Hours 30 mins

Class: V

F.M.:90
Date : 25.11.19

NOTE: Marks shall be deducted for untidy work and incorrect spellings .

GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

- Material Heritage refers to the physical aspect of Culture .
- Monalisa /Last Supper is a famous painting of Leonardo Da Vinci .
- The British came to India mainly for spices or trade.
- The Bastille prison was in Paris in France .
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in West Bengal .

2.Match the following columns: 1x5=5

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) 18 th April | World Heritage Day |
| b) Macbeth | Shakespeare |
| c) Egalite | Equality |
| d) 1853 | first train ran in India |
| e) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | Brahma Samaj |

3.State whether True or False : 1x5=5

- Emperor Akbar built the Taj Mahal. FALSE
- The term Renaissance means hope . FALSE
- The Clergy in France had to pay huge taxes . FALSE
- The French Revolution began in the year 1807 . FALSE
- The Indian Handloom industry flourished after the British came to India . FALSE

4.Answer in one or two words: 1x5=5

- Give two examples of religious literature.
Ans. The Epics : The Ramayana and the Mahabharata , Vedas , The Puranas
- What is a poem of 14 lines called ?
Ans. Sonnet
- Name the portuguese explorer who wanted to find a sea route to India ?
Ans. Vasco da Gama
- Where did the Industrial Revolution first begin ?
Ans. England

e) Mention a wrong tradition that was practiced in hindu society in the earlier periods ?

Ans. sati / child marriage.

5. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x5=5

a) The Ajanta and Elora caves are located near the city of :

i) Aurangabad

b) The force with which the Earth pulls things down is the force of :

i) gravity

c) Christopher Columbus called the island that he discovered as the :

i) New World

d) Kings of which dynasty ruled France in the 18th century :

i) Bourbon

e) With whose permission the English formed the East India Company :

ii) Queen Elizabeth I

GROUP-B

6. Very Short Answer Type Questions : 2x5=10

a) What are the earliest examples of the material heritage of India ?

Ans. The earliest examples of material heritage of India are the various Harappan sites along with the artefacts found there .

b) Name the French thinkers who taught equality and freedom to common people ?

Ans. The two great French thinkers who floated the idea of equality and freedom were Voltaire and Rousseau .

c) What was the slogan of the French Revolution ? What does it mean ?

Ans. The slogan of the French Revolution was "Liberte, Egalite , Fraternite" and this means "Liberty , Equality and Fraternity " .

d) Name the Indian products that were in great demand in Europe for several centuries ?

Ans. From ancient times , India has been carrying on trade with many countries and Indian products like spices, silks , cotton , sugar etc were in great demand in many countries .

e) Why was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru against Alignment ?

Ans. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru felt that the Alignment was against the interest of developing countries and therefore he wanted to stop this groupism .He felt the developing countries should remain neutral and should not align themselves with any military bloc .

7. Short Answer Type Question (answer any 5): 3x5=15

a) Why is India called 'The land of Monuments ' ?

Ans. India is a land of monuments. If we go through the history of Indian monuments, we will find some monuments are not there anymore. They are either in ruins or destroyed altogether. The earliest examples of these ruins are the Harappan Civilization and the various artefacts found there. Example—Sanchi Stupa, Konarak Temple etc.

b) Why are the Middle Ages called the Dark Ages ?

Ans. Towards the end of the 14th century, there was an age when learning had not yet spread among the masses. The people were gripped by the fear of the supernatural . They did not know how to think logically and hence believed in blind faiths and superstitions. That is why this age is called the 'Dark Age.'

c) Where did the Renaissance first start ? Which are the various fields that experienced changes because of the Renaissance ?

Ans.The Renaissance first started in Italy.The Renaissance brought changes in many fields. 1.Many new ideas started to float in the field of science. 2.In the field of arts a lot of creativity was seen. 3.To satisfy their questioning minds,many daring people went out to explore the world.

d) Write a short note on Galileo Galilee ?

Ans.Galileo Galilee was born in Italy about a hundred years after Copernicus.Galileo was a physicist and he talked about many scientific ideas.He invented the telescope.With his invention he discovered that the planet Jupiter has four moons and he even saw that the moons had mountains and craters.

e) Name the three major inventions of the Industrial Revolution ?

Ans.1.The Spinning Jenny 2.The Steam Engine 3.The Locomotive(train) are the main three inventions of the Industrial Revolution.

f) What were the advantages gained by East India Company after the introduction of the Railway system in India ?

Ans.1.It became very easy to move the goods from different parts of India to the port cities.From the ports the goods were sent to England by ship. 2.The railways were a good means of communication and it was now possible for the English to enter the other parts of India.

g)Why do you think the English introduced English education in India ?

Ans.When the trade of the East India Company grew,the English needed more people to help them in their trade and in the administration of the country.To bring educated people from Europe was a very expensive affair.So,they decided to educate Indians who can help them in their work.Thus,English education was introduced in India.

GROUP-C

8.Long Answer Type Questions(answer any 8):

5x8=40

a) Name some organizations that help in the conservation of our heritage ? Explain

Ans.1.The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is a government organization that is mainly responsible for the conservation of the material heritage of our country.2.The museums all over India have been putting in good efforts to conserve our material heritage. 3.There are many non-governmental organizations that are working hard to safeguard the monuments and other works of art.

b) Discuss the changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution ?

Ans.1.Machines were used instead of handmade tools to produce goods.Production became very fast and a large number of things were produced at a short time. 2.These readymade goods needed a market and trade developed. 3.Factories were set up in many places.These factories needed many workers and they were hired from the villages.So people gave up work of agriculture and farming and joined factories. 4.The people who migrated to the factory sites started living nearby.As such new townships grew up in those localities.Some of these industrial townships grew to become big cities.5.The communication developed.Transport improved a lot and travel became easier for the common people.

c) The feeling of discontent grew very strong among all the classes in India ? Discuss.

Ans.The introduction of the regional-language newspaper and magazines helped in spreading the anti-British sentiment very fast among the educated class.The uneducated classes and the peasants also started sharing the same feeling against the British.The feeling of discontent grew very strong among all

the classes in India. The discontent and dissatisfaction among the various classes in India lit the fire of revolt against the British.

d) What were the negative influences of the changes brought about by the English in India ?

Ans. 1. The cotton industry in India suffered a lot. Before the Industrial Revolution, England had bought all the cotton fabrics from India. But the Industrial Revolution gave new machines to England with which a large amount of goods were produced in very short time. The Indian markets were flooded with the machine-made finished products from England. This badly affected the Indian handloom industry. 2. The English also introduced many new laws in India. Most of the newly made laws were prejudiced against the Indians. The Indians were made to pay heavy taxes for various reasons to the British.

e) How do the agencies of the UN help India ?

Ans. Many Indian experts are working for the UN agencies like WHO, FAO, UNESCO, etc. Many experts come to our country to solve our problems. India has received help from the international agencies like the World Bank, WHO, FAO, UNICEF. i. The WHO—has helped India fight against diseases and epidemics. ii. The FAO—helped to change the desert area of Rajasthan into a fertile area. The FAO helped in improving farming methods. New seeds, pesticides and fertilizers have been developed through cooperation with Indian scientists.

f) Who were the main leaders of the Non-Alignment Movement? How has it helped to the cause of World Peace ?

Ans. The main leaders were ---- Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia and President Abdul Gamal Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Non-Alignment Movement was founded at the Belgrade Conference in 1961. It has played a big role in the cause of world peace. They cooperate with each other in solving problems of poverty, illiteracy, health, etc. They carry on trade with each other. They depend on each other rather than on big countries. Today, it has 120 members.

g) Discuss the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to fight the wrong traditions in the Indian society ?

Ans. Raja Rammohun Roy is called the 'first modern man of India'. His educational reforms--- Rammohun Roy wanted to spread modern western education in India. He wanted Indians to learn from the West and then to reform their own society. He was, however, against blind imitation. He laid emphasis on reason. He faced opposition from the orthodox section of the society but that did not deter him. Social reforms --- Rammohun Roy opposed caste system, untouchability and superstition. He fought vigorously for the upliftment of women. He supported women's education and widow remarriage. He opposed child marriage and polygamy. He also campaigned against 'sati'. It was largely due to his efforts that the practice of sati was declared illegal by Lord William Bentinck in 1829.

h) Discuss the difficulties faced by the common people in France on the eve of the French Revolution ?

Ans. The life of the commoner became unbearable. 1. They had to obey both the aristocracy and the clergy. 2. They had to pay heavy taxes to both. 3. They had to go to wars whenever the king ordered them. The country's money was spent on building new palaces and in the maintenance of

the royalty. 4.To meet the expenses,heavy taxes were levied on the commoners.They had to pay very high prices for food.

i) Elaborate on the Non-Religious literature as our Heritage ?

Ans.The non-religious Literature can be divided into--- 1.Historical accounts – eg.Baburnama,Akbarnama,Shahjahanama,etc. 2.Travel accounts: Written accounts left behind by foreign travellers who came to India during the reigns of various kings.Some of the notable travellers who left valuable accounts are Megasthenes,Hiuen Tsang, Fa Hien,Ibn Batuta. 3.Biographies of kings like Harshacharita. 4.Stories written for children and common people.These include – the Panchatantra,the Jataka Tales,etc.

j) Name two scientists of the Renaissance period .What were their major achievements ?

Ans.Isaac Newton ,Copernicus.

Isaac Newton --- He was a mathematician.Observing an apple falling from a tree,he wondered as to why the fruit did not go up.Finally he found the reason why things fall to the ground.It is because the earth has a force which pulls things down.This force is called gravity.Till today,this discovery remains significant.

Copernicus --- was a Polish astronomer.During his time it was believed,that the earth was at the centre and the other planets revolved around the earth.But Copernicus observed the night sky for several years and recorded his observations.He discovered that the sun was at the centre of the universe and the earth and the other planets revolved around it.His untiring efforts brought the truth before us.
