



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESIUT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub:- HISTORY MODEL ANSWER

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2019

Duration:2HRS 30MINS

Class: VIII

F.M.: 80

Date:23.4. 2019

Q1. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1X15

a.Crops such as tobacco or cotton that are grown to be sold rather than for use by the farmer are known as

Ans. ii.cash crops , plantation crop is also correct.

b.India turned into an importer of factory-made finished goods and an exporter of

Ans. ii.raw materials.

c.The process of developing industries in an area or a country is called---

Ans. ii.industrialization

d.The Renaissance thinkers were called—

Ans. iii.rationalists

e.Capitalism gave birth to

Ans.iv 2 new social classes

Q2. True and False ----

a.The Industrial Revolution led to imperialism. True

b.Vasco Da Gama reached India in 1598.False

c.Napoleon Bonaparte became the First Consul.(1799--- 1804).True

d.The American Revolution popularized the idea of nationalism.False

e.The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen served as the Preamble to the French Constitution of 1792.False

Q3.Match the column---

a.Storming of the Bastille            i.17<sup>th</sup> June 1789    Ans.14 July 1789

b.National Assembly                ii.14<sup>th</sup> July 1789    Ans.17 June 1789

c.Treaty of Paris                      iii.4<sup>th</sup> July 1776    Ans. 1783

d.Declaration of Independence    iv.1783            Ans.4<sup>th</sup> July 1776

Q4.Fill in the blanks---

a. \_\_\_\_\_ was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961 for his efforts to strengthen the UN. Ans.Dag Hammarskjold

**GROUP—B**

Q5. Answer the following questions----

2x5=10

a. Who was Mary Ludwig Hays?

Ans. In the American War of Independence women also played an important role. Among the women, mention may be made of Mary Ludwig Hays who took her wounded husband's place at the cannon and fought bravely.

b. What is nationalism?

Ans. Nationalism is a strong feeling of love and pride for one's country. It is a political, social, and economic ideology and movement characterized by the promotion of the interests of a particular nation.

c. What are the official languages of the UN?

Ans. There are six official languages of the UN—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The proceedings of the UN are translated in all these languages.

d. Who was Abraham Lincoln?

Ans. President Abraham Lincoln played the most crucial role during the Civil War. He guided the Union during the War and succeeded in preserving its unity. In 1862, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This was a giant step towards abolishing slavery and emancipating the slaves.

e. i. Who was Harriet Tubman? ii. What is tariff?

Ans. i. Harriet Tubman was a slave who rescued many enslaved families. ii. Tariff is a tax on goods coming into the country.

Q6. Answer the following questions. (any 5)

3x5=15

a. On the Outline map of the World, mark the following. (This question is compulsory)

i. England            ii. Italy                    iii. South Africa

b. Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin? Mention the year. How did this novel help the common people?

Ans. Uncle Tom's Cabin, was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in the year 1852. This novel helped to create public opinion against slavery.

c. What is apartheid? (write 3 lines)

Ans. Even after slavery was abolished, the African-Americans were treated as second-rate citizens. In many southern states, the Afro-Americans were prevented from voting and were not allowed to send their children to 'white' school or sit in bus seats reserved for 'whites'. This system of segregating blacks and whites on the basis of their skin colour is known as apartheid.

d. Write the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India.

Ans. India turned into an importer of factory-made finished goods and an exporter of raw materials. As factory-made goods were cheaper than handmade goods, Indian artisans could not face the competition. As a result the traditional textile industry was ruined. With the decline of the there was large-scale de-urbanization.

e. What is veto power?

Ans. It is the power to give a negative vote against a resolution; if any of the five permanent members of the Security Council votes against a resolution, it cannot be passed; thus, all resolutions must get a 'yes' vote from all the 'Big Five' before it can be passed.

f. Which country did Napoleon Bonaparte invade in 1812? Why was it a mistake?

Ans. In 1812 Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia. His decline began after his Russian campaign in 1812. He made a mistake of invading Russia in winter. A large part of his army perished due to the bitter cold.

g. What happened to Napoleon Bonaparte after the Battle of Waterloo (1815)?

Ans. Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. This battle shattered Napoleon's dream of returning to power. The British exiled Napoleon to the island of Saint Helena where he died in 1821.

### GROUP—C (any 8)

Q1. Answer the following questions.

5x8=40

a. Write in short any two causes of the American Civil War.

Ans. There were many causes that led to the American Civil War. 1. The North and South clashed over the question of tariff. The northern states preferred protective tariffs as it would make foreign goods more expensive than the locally-manufactured goods. This, in turn, would increase the demand for manufactured goods. The South, on the other hand, felt that such tariffs were unfair and aimed at disturbing the economy of the southern states. This is because the southern states imported a wider variety of goods from foreign markets than their northern counterparts. Further, taxes were also levied on many southern goods that shipped to foreign countries, an expense that was not always applied to northern goods. 2. The North had an industrial base, while the south was agricultural. The North wanted improvement in transport and communication facilities that in turn would aid in industrial growth. The South was against such changes because it felt that such changes would affect the soil's fertility adversely. (the students may write any other causes from book—page no – 28,29).

b. Write the Principles of UN.

Ans. 1. All member-countries have sovereign equality, that is, all nations are equal. 2. All member-countries must obey the UN Charter. 3. All member-countries must settle their mutual disputes through peaceful means. No member-country shall use force or threaten to use force. 4. All member-countries must offer unconditional support to the UN. 5. The UN shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of the member-countries. 6. The UN shall ensure that even non-member countries work for world peace.

c. Why did the northern states abolish slavery? What kind of tariff did the North want and why?

Ans. By the end of the American War of Independence, most northern states had abolished the institution of slavery because they needed free labour to work in the factories. The northern states felt that slavery was social injustice and should be abolished.

Ans. The northern states preferred protective tariffs as it would make foreign goods. This in turn, would increase the demand for locally manufactured goods.

d. Write the functions of the General Assembly.

Ans. 1. To admit new members on the recommendation of the Security Council. 2. To appoint the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council. 3. To elect ten temporary member-countries to the Security Council, and members of the other organs of the UN. 4. To discuss the reports put forth by the main organs and agencies of the UN, and take decisions on them. 5. To draw the attention of the Security Council whenever it finds that world peace is endangered by the actions of one or more countries. 6. To discuss any matter falling within the Charter of the UN, for example, security, international cooperation and development. 6. To consider and pass the annual budget of the UN.

e. Write the economic causes of the French Revolution.

Ans. Economic causes --- The luxuries lifestyles of the rulers, nobility and the clergy, and the frequent wars that France got involved in, had emptied the state treasury. People belonging to the First and the Second Estates, despite being very rich, were exempt from paying taxes. The entire burden of taxation fell on the Third Estate. Among the Third Estate, the worst hit were the peasants and workers. They had to pay many taxes such as tax on land, salt, items of daily use and so on. Very often, they were forced to work without payment, for example, in case of constructing roads.

f. Discuss Napoleon's attempt at unification of Europe and also write about Napoleon's decline.

Ans. Napoleon was a very ambitious man. In his desire to control the whole of Europe, he led France into numerous wars. After crowning himself the emperor, Napoleon 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. By 1812, Napoleon had made France the power-centre of Europe. His decline began after his Russian campaign in 1812.

He made a mistake of invading Russia in winter. A large part of army perished due to the bitter cold. Major European powers such as Sweden, Austria, Prussia and Russia formed an alliance and defeated France in the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. Napoleon was forced to abdicate. He was exiled to the island of Elba. Again he gathered a small army and marched towards Belgium but was defeated. This battle shattered Napoleon's dream of returning to power.

g. Discuss— a. Storming of Bastille b. The Tennis Court Oath .

Ans. a. On 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789, the rebels attacked Bastille. They broke open its gates and released all the prisoners. This event, popularly known as the 'Storming of Bastille', symbolized the fall of autocracy. It marked the beginning of the French Revolution. b. On 20 June 1789, members of the National Assembly met in a tennis court and vowed to stay united in their struggle to frame a constitution for the nation. This event is known as the Tennis Court Oath.

h. Write a. short note on Boston Tea Party b. Birth of the United States of America.

Ans. a. The government's decision to tax tea was severely criticized by the colonists. In 1773, several colonies refused to unload the tea that came from England. In Boston, a group of people disguised as Native Indians raided British ships and dumped the crates of tea into the sea. This incident is known as the Boston Tea Party. It hastened the American War of Independence.

b. In 1783, the British government and the colonies signed the Treaty of Paris. The British recognized the independence of the 13 colonies. The colonies then came together to form the United States of America (USA). A constitution was drafted, which declared the USA a republic. An important part of this constitution is the Bill of Rights. It guarantees American citizens the right to freedom of speech, religion and justice.

i. Why did the Industrial Revolution take place in England in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century? (write in points).

Ans. 1. England had an abundant supply of natural resources, especially coal and iron, needed for industrialization. 2. It had a stable government which encouraged trade and commerce. Thus the British traders and merchants were given the liberty to trade as they liked. 3. With the abolition of serfdom in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a large number of people became free. They moved to the cities looking for work. Thus, cheap labour was easily available. 4. The British government, with its strong navy, embarked on a policy of geographical expansion. This led to rapid colonization which enabled England to get cheap raw materials from the countries it colonized. These colonies also served as markets where the British could dump their finished products for sale.

j. Write the achievements of the UN. (any four points)

Ans. 1. The UN brought about an end to apartheid in South Africa. The General Assembly described the policy of apartheid as 'a crime against humanity'. 2. The UN has helped many countries to secure independence. It has also conducted free and fair elections in many countries. 3. The UN is working to end the nuclear arms race and to end the possibility of another world war. 4. The specialized agencies of the UN have made a tremendous contribution to the economic and social development of nations—providing aid to victims of conflict, improving health care, ensuring the welfare of women and children, and so on.

Q no.6 a. ANSWER

