



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2019

Sub:- HISTORY
Duration: 2HRS 30MINS

Class: VIII
MODEL ANSWER

F.M.: 90
Date: 06.08.2019

GROUP--A

Q1. MULTIPLE CHOICE-

1x15=15

a. The British recaptured the Residency in Lucknow on -

- i. 14 March 1858 ii. 14 April 1719 iii. 14 May 1720. iv. 14 January 1717.

Ans. 14 March 1858 i

b. Misl are political groups among the -

- i. Marathas ii. Gorkhas iii. Sikhs iv. Bengalees.

Ans. Sikhs iii

d. Punjab was finally annexed by the British in -

- i. 1849 ii. 1850 iii. 1851 iv. 1852

Ans. 1849 i

e. In case of an emergency, the terms of the Lok Sabha can be extended by-

- i. 2 years ii. 1 year iii. 3 years iv. 4 years.

Ans. 1 year ii

Q2. FILL IN THE BLANKS—

a. The _____ is the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha. Ans. The Vice President

b. _____ was the speaker of the First Lok Sabha. Ans. Ganesh V. Mavalankar

c. A law is first introduced in the form of a _____. Ans. Bill

d. _____ was made the governor of Bengal in 1717. Ans. Murshid Quli Khan (under the Mughals).

Q3. MATCH THE COLUMN-

A

B

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. Battle of Plassey | i. 1772 | Ans. a. ---- 1757 |
| b. Aurangzeb died | ii. 1664 | Ans. b. ----- 1707 |
| c. Battle of Buxar | iii. 1757 | Ans. c. ----- 22 nd October 1764 |
| d. French East India Company was formed | iv. 22 nd October 1764 | Ans. d. ----- 1664 |
| e. The Dual system of governance ended in Bengal | v. 1707 | Ans. e. ----- 1772 |

Q4. True and False-

- a. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. Ans. -- True
- b. Mir Jafar was a puppet in the hands of the Dutch. Ans. -- False

GROUP—B

Q1.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS--

2X5=10

a.Name two Later Mughal emperors.

Ans.Bahadur Shah I,Jahandar Shah,Farruksiyar and Muhammad Shah.(any two)

b.Who invaded India in 1739?Name any one treasure which he carried away with him?

Ans.Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739.The PEACOCK THRONE.

c.What is the function of the speaker?

Ans.The Speaker is responsible for controlling the flow of House business and acts as 'referee'during debates.The importance of this role in ensuring the proper working of the House is emphasized at the beginning of each sitting of the House in the Speaker's parade.

d.What are money bills?

Ans.Money Bill refers to a bill introduced in the Lower Chamber of Indian Parliament –Lok Sabha , which generally covers the issue of receipt and spending of money,such as tax laws,laws governing borrowing and expenditure of the Government.

e.What is impeachment?

Ans.Impeachment is the process by which a legislative body levels charges against a government official.It does not mean removal from office.

2.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS— (any 5)

3x5=15

(Question number g . is compulsory.)

a.Mention the eligibility criteria for becoming a member of parliament of the Lok Sabha.

Ans.1.Must be a citizen of India, 2.Must not be less than 25 years of age. 3.Must be a voter for any parliamentary constituency in India.

b. Explain The Divide and Rule policy of the British.

Ans.After the Sepoy Mutiny the British began to follow the Divide and Rule policy.During the uprising,both the Hindus and the Muslims had fought together.The British disliked this unity.They felt that to strengthen their rule,they needed to divide the two communities.They accused the Muslims of instigating the uprising and began discriminating against them.The British used divide and rule policy to create differences between the Hindus and Muslims.

c.Why was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Ans.Aurangzeb's prolonged Deccan campaign and his numerous wars with the Sikhs and the Marathas,left him with little time to attend to the administrative needs of the empire.In such a scenario,the empire tottered towards decline.

d.Write a note on Union List.

Ans.The Constitution of India has provided for a division of powers between the Central and the state governments.Under the 7th schedule,there are three lists—the Union ,State and the Concurrent.The Union List has a range of subjects under which the Parliament may make laws.They are ---- Defence,foreign affairs,currency and coinage,war and peace,atomic energy,national resources,etc.

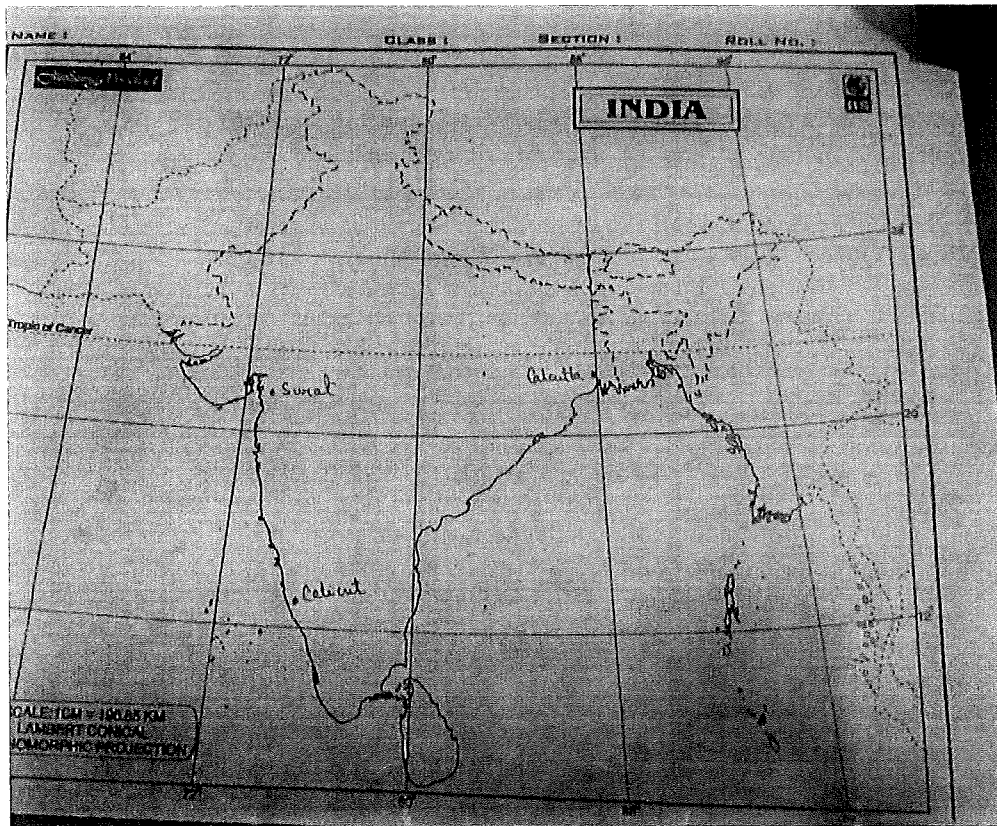
e.Who were the Sayyid Brothers?

Ans.The term Sayyid brothers refer to Syed Hussain Khan and Syed Hassan Ali Khan Barha,who were powerful in the Mughal Empire during the early 18th century.They were known as king-makers.They supported the weaker kings and make them ruler.They took all decisions.

f. Why did the British succeed in India? (any 3)

Ans. 1. The native rulers lacked unity. They failed to unite against a foreign enemy. All of them were victims of the British policy of Divide and Rule. 2. The Indian army were poorly trained and underpaid. They were no match for the disciplined, well-trained and better-paid British forces.

g. On the Outline map of India mark and label the following—



i. Surat

ii. Calicut

iii. Calcutta

GROUP—C

Q1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS—(ANY 8)

5X8=40

a. Write the features of Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans. Features of the Subsidiary Alliance _____ 1. The ruler would not keep an army of his own. 2. He would keep a British army, which was supposedly for his protection, and pay for its maintenance. 3. The ruler would have to take permission from the British before entering into an alliance with another ruler or declaring war against another kingdom. 4. A British officer called the 'Resident' would be stationed at the ruler's court. 5. They could maintain a large army without having to bear the cost of it. 6. They indirectly controlled the defence and foreign affairs of the protected ally, and could overthrow the ruler and annex his territories whenever they wished. 7. The 'Resident' could interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom to further the interests of the Company.

b. Write a short note on Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans. Lord Dalhousie devised a policy called Doctrine of Lapse. After taking over as Governor-General in 1848 began the final stage of annexations. According to it, when the ruler of a kingdom under British protection (subsidiary state) died without a natural heir, his territory would not automatically pass to an adopted heir, but would 'lapse', that is, become part of the British dominion, unless the adoption had been earlier approved by the British. Dalhousie annexed Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi and many other kingdoms under the Doctrine of Lapse.

c. Write the judicial and Constituent functions of the Parliament. Ans. Judicial Function: The Parliament has the power to remove the President and Vice President of India from their offices as well as the judges of Supreme Court and High Court through a difficult process of impeachment if they violate the constitution or misuse their authority.

Constitutional Function: The Parliament can amend or repeal any provision of the Constitution. It can make amendments to the Constitution by either simple majority or by a special two-third majority if required.

d. Discuss the following causes responsible for the decline of the Mughal empire.

a. Mansabdari crisis b. Jagirdari crisis

Ans. a. Under the mansabdari system, a mansabdar was required to maintain a fixed quota of troops. Every mansabdar was assigned a jagir, the taxes from which equalled his salary. A mansabdar was expected to collect the revenue from his jagir and with the money collected maintain his household and pay his troops. The mansabdari system faced a crisis in the latter half of the 17th century. The number of mansabdars increased rapidly. Due to shortage of good jagirs and a lack of central control, the mansabdars did not maintain the number of troops that was required of them. This resulted in a decline in the military strength of the empire.

b. The Mughals had introduced the jagirdari system. Under this system, they paid their officers through jagirs. By the end of the 17th century, there was a scramble for the few remaining jagirs. A lot of crown land was converted into jagir land. This decreased the king's share of the revenue and consequently his power declined further.

e. Discuss the factors responsible for the failure of the Marathas to establish an all-India empire.

Ans. Several factors were responsible for the failure of the Marathas to establish an all-India empire. 1. The Maratha chiefs lacked unity. They fought amongst each other for more power and territory. The five groups—Peshwas of Poona, Gaekwads of Baroda, Bhonsles of Nagpur, Holkars of Indore and Sindhiyas of Gwalior were enmeshed in petty jealousies and failed to unite for a common cause. 2. The Marathas alienated other rulers by raiding their kingdoms and levying taxes and tributes. 3. The Marathas made no attempts to improve the administration of the territories under them. As a result, they could not gain the loyalty of the people.

f. Write short notes on – a. Balaji Vishwanath (1713—1720) b. Balaji Baji Rao (1740—1761)

Ans. a. Balaji Vishwanath took advantage of the weakness of the Later Mughals to capture more territories. He forced Farrukhsiyar to return all the places which had been under Shivaji. Besides, the Marathas also got the right to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from 6 provinces in the Deccan. b. Balaji Baji Rao was the next Peshwa. After the death of Shahu in 1749, he became the head of the Marathas. He shifted the capital from Satara to Poona. During his reign, the Maratha armies reached as far as Punjab and Rajasthan in the north and Bengal and Orissa in the east. The kingdoms of Mysore and Hyderabad were forced to cede territories and pay tribute. Under Balaji Baji Rao, Maratha power was at its greatest.

g. What do you know about the immediate causes of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?

Ans. There was widespread discontentment against the British rule. By 1857, the stage was set for a massive outbreak. Only a spark was needed to set the country ablaze. A rifle cartridge provided that spark. GREASED CARTRIDGES INCIDENT – A new rifle had been introduced in the army at this time. It was called the Enfield rifle or the Enfield Pritchett rifle, as Enfield was the place where it was manufactured and Pritchett was the person who had designed its bullet. The cartridges of this rifle were covered with a greased paper wrapper. The sepoy had to bite off the greased wrapper before loading the cartridge into the rifle. News spread that the grease was made from the fat of cows and pigs. Hindus consider the cow sacred. Muslims consider the pig dirty and do not eat pork. Hence, sepoys of both communities were enraged at such disrespect shown to their religious sentiments. They felt that it was an attempt to make them outcasts.

h. Why did the Uprising of 1857 fail?

Ans. The Revolt of 1857 was the first big challenge to the British rule. It failed due to many reasons. 1. The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported by all groups and sections of society. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels. Some were openly hostile to them and helped the British to suppress the revolt. 2. The revolt was not organized properly. The uprisings in different parts of the country were uncoordinated. The rebels had no proper ideology or programmes to follow. 3. The leadership of the movement was weak. Most of the leaders fought to liberate their own territories only. No national leader emerged to coordinate the movement and give it a purpose and direction. 4. The rebels were short of weapons and finances. The Company's army had access to modern weaponry and unlimited funds.

i. Write the significance of Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.

Ans. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was a turning point in India's History. The Battle of Plassey was a war fought between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal and his close allies who were mainly the French troops. It was an important British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. It let

the British East India Company take control of this part of the Indian subcontinent. The Battle of Buxar took place on 22nd October, 1764. The battle took place at Buxar. The victory at Buxar allowed the British to extend their domination up to Allahabad. It finally consolidated British rule in Bengal. Thus, the British East India Company became a dominant power in the region.

j. The Great Revolt of 1857 led to several changes. Discuss the changes that took place in the army.

Ans. The Indian army was re-organized to prevent another revolt. The ratio of European soldiers to Indian soldiers was raised. It was fixed at one to two in the Bengal army and two to five in the Bombay and Madras armies. All strategic positions were to be held by European troops. Important divisions, such as the artillery, were totally in the hands of European troops. No Indian could become an officer. The concept of martial and non-martial races was also created. The Sikhs, Pathans and Gurkhas were declared martial races. People from these races began to be recruited in the army in large numbers. People who belonged to the regions where the revolt was strong such as Awadh, Bihar and Central India, were declared non-martial. They were kept out of the army.