



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Third Term - 2019

Sub: HISTORY

Class: VIII - Answer Key

Full Marks: 80

Duration: 2½ Hours

Date: 28.11.19

GROUP-A

I} CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

(1X3=3)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. An electoral college elects the _____ of India. | b. President |
| 2. The civil servants are selected by the _____ | c. UPSC |
| 3. The Declaration of Independence was drafted by. | b. Thomas Jefferson |

II} FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(1X3=3)

- After the Uprising of 1857, the British began to follow a policy of Divide and Rule
- The World Health Organization headquarters are in Geneva
- Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj.

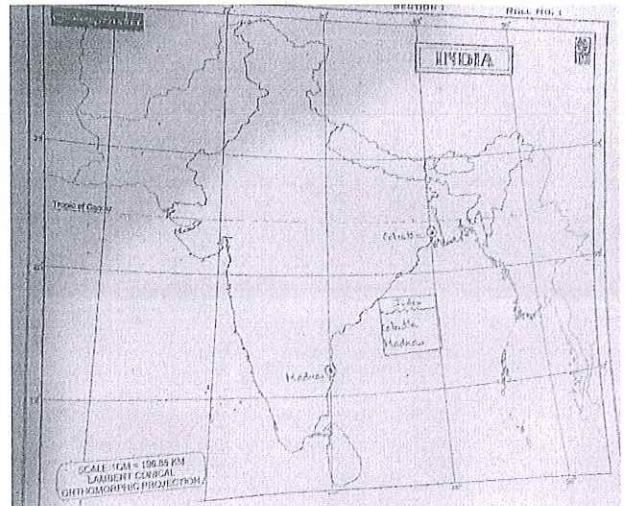
III} TRUE OR FALSE:

(1X4=4)

- Napoleon Bonaparte became the emperor of France on 1804. **True**
- The first soldier to protest against the use of new cartridges was Mangal Pandey. **True**
- Vidyasagar means 'Ocean of Humanity'. **False**
- Jyotiba founded the Prarthana Samaj. **False**

V} NAME THE FOLLOWING:(1X3=3)

- He declared - 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.' Balgangadar Tilak
- He was the first President of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- This specialized agency was established in 1945 to fight hunger and malnutrition. Food and Agriculture Organisation



VI} MARK THE FOLLOWING ON THE MAP OF INDIA:

(1X2=2)

- Calcutta
- Madras

GROUP-B

I} ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(2X5=10)

- What does the 'Storming of the Bastille' signify?
Ans : 'Storming of the Bastille' signify the fall of autocracy.
- Who was declared the emperor of India after the Revolt of 1857?
Ans : Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the emperor of India after the Revolt of 1857.
- Name the present the constitutional head of our country?
Ans : The present the constitutional head of our country is Ramnath Kovind.
- Who set up the Brahma Sabha? When?
Ans : The Brahma Sabha was set up by Raaja Rammohan Roy in 1828.
- What is nationalism?
Ans : Nationalism is the love and commitment that an individual have for his/her country.

II} ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: {Answer any five}

(3X5=15)

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

Ans: Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812. It is considered as a big mistake because after his Russian campaign his power started to decline.

2. Why was the annexation of Awadh seen as an act of betrayal?

Ans: The annexation of Awadh seen as an act of betrayal because the rulers of Awadh has always been loyal to the British but still it was annexed on the ground of misgovernance.

3. How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fight the caste system?

Ans: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fight the caste system by welcoming students from all the section of the society to enroll in Sanskrit College at a time when only brahmins were allowed to study.

4. State any one objectives of A. O Hume in forming the Indian National Congress.

Ans: A. O Hume created the Indian National Congress with the objective of making it a 'Safety valve' for the British and to prevent any more revolt after the revolt of 1857.

5. 'If a vote of No- Confidence is passed, all the ministers have to resign' – Why?

Ans: If a vote of No- Confidence is passed, all the ministers have to resign because it implies that the ruling party has lost the support of the majority in the parliament.

6. What is known as 'President's Rule'?

Ans: If there is a breakdown of government machinery in any state. In such a situation, the President takes control of the administration of the state. This is known as 'President's Rule'.

7. Why did the British attitude towards the Indian National Congress changed gradually?

Ans: The British attitude towards the Indian National Congress (INC) changed gradually because INC grew into a strong and firm organization. They started demanding rights for instead of just applying the policies of please, pray and petition.

GROUP- C

I} ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: {Answer any eight}

(5X8=40)

1. The President of India's position is one of authority and prestige. In this context, explain the following :

a. Judicial powers of the President of India b. Two financial powers of the President of India

Ans.a. The Judicial powers of the President -- 1. The President has the power to grant pardon or reduce the sentence of a person convicted of an offence. 2. The President is not answerable to any court for her/his actions unless faced with impeachment.

b. Financial powers of the President--1. The budget is laid before the Parliament in the name of the President. 2. Certain bills such as Money Bills can be introduced only with the President's permission.

2. Elaborate any three causes that led to the French Revolution.

Ans.1. Political cause – France was ruled by Louis XVI. He and his wife ruled like autocrats. They ignored the sufferings of the common people. So they become unpopular. The administrative machinery became corrupt. People were tortured for taxes and were also arrested who failed to pay taxes. These people were sent to prison of Bastille.

2. Social cause— French society was divided into 3 classes or estates. 1st, 2nd, 3rd.— Clergy, nobility, peasants and workers, traders, doctors, teachers, lawyers. The 1st and the 2nd estates enjoyed all political and social rights. The 3rd estate was deprived of all rights and privileges. There was widespread inequality.

3. Economic cause—The rulers, nobility and the clergy led a very luxurious lifestyle. This emptied the state treasury. The 1st and the 2nd estates did not pay any taxes. The entire burden fell on the 3rd estate. They were forced to work without payment.

3. 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.

4. Who was known as the 'First Modern Man of India'? State his contribution towards the 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.

5. With reference to the Partition of Bengal, discuss the following:

a. The real reason for the partition

b. People's reaction to the partition.

Ans. The real reason—The national movement in Bengal was very strong. The partition was a deliberate attempt to weaken it by sowing seeds of disunity between Hindus and Muslims.

People's reaction—All sections of population rose in opposition. Demonstrations and public meetings were held throughout Bengal. People of all communities tied sacred threads on each other's wrists to express their solidarity and unity. The day—16 October 1905 was observed as a day of mourning. No business was conducted in the entire province. The national movement instead of weakening, became more organized, radical and mass-based.

6. How did spread of modern education help in the growth of nationalism?

Ans. The spread of modern education helped in the rise of nationalist feelings. The British had introduced modern western education to prepare Indians to work at low posts in the administration. The British also believed that exposure to western thoughts and ideas would turn Indians into supporters of the British rule in India. They thought that since educated Indians would be dependent on them for employment, they would always be loyal to the British. Things, however, did not turn out as the British had expected. Exposure to western ideas made people more conscious of their rights. They began to criticize the government for suppressing the ideas and denying basic human rights to the Indians. This helped the educated Indians to acquire a democratic and a nationalist outlook hence helped in the growth of nationalism.

7. Discuss any three functions of the Prime Minister of India?

Ans. 1. The Prime Minister can transfer a minister from one department to another, and, if necessary, may even ask a minister to resign. 2. The Prime Minister is the chief adviser to the President. The President appoints and dismisses ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. 3. It is the responsibility of the Prime Minister to see that the various ministers work in a coordinated manner so that the administration functions smoothly.

8. Who were assertive nationalists? How were they different from the early nationalist?

Ans. The failure of the early nationalists to achieve political reforms brought forth new trends in the Congress. The new group of leaders were called assertive nationalists. They were led by – Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. These leaders felt that the present ways of the Congress were ineffective.

The early nationalists were modest in their objectives and methods. They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods, and in methods of persuasion. They regularly sent petitions and resolutions to the government asking for 1. freedom of speech and expression, 2. promotion of welfare programmes etc.

9. How did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to reform the then Muslim society?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed that social practices such as purdah and polygamy had kept the community backward. He stressed the need for English education. In 1864, he founded the Translation Society, which was later renamed the Scientific Society. He also set up many schools in different parts of the country. He established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875. Later this College grew into Aligarh Muslim University. He believed that if Muslims acquired scientific knowledge from the West then there will be progress in the Muslim society.

10. State the functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Ans. Functions of UNESCO--- 1. To work towards achieving education for all, particularly universal primary education. 2. To provide financial assistance to underprivileged children, and fellowships and study grants to deserving teachers. 3. To provide information about the latest researches in science through bulletins, exhibitions and journals. 4. To help member-countries preserve their cultural heritage.