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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
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Sub: HISTORY

Class: IX

Full

Marks: 75

Duration: 2½ Hours

Date: 12.04.2019

GROUP-A

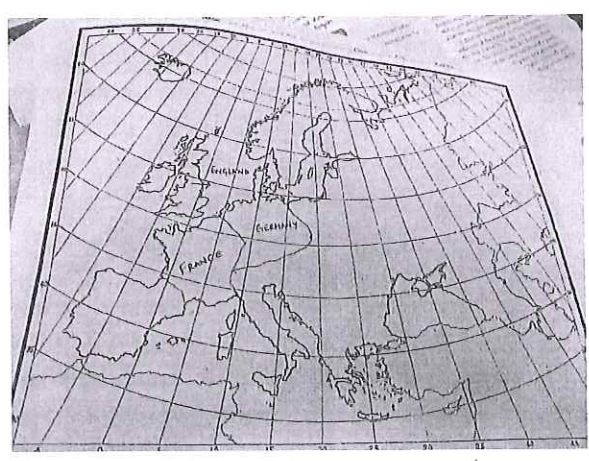
I] Choose the correct option:

(1X15=15)

- i) Which of the following were not included in the Third Estate?
a. Peasantry b. Workers c. Clergymen d. Labourers
- ii) Which of the following two countries did constitute the Iberian peninsula?
a. France and Belgium b. Spain and Portugal c. England and Scotland d. Austria and Prussia
- iii) One of his famous work of art was the 'Last Judgment'
a. Raphael b. Michelangelo c. Leonardo da Vinci d. Titian
- iv) Which of the following was a direct tax collected by the French government ?
a. Taille b. Aides c. Gabelle d. None of these
- v) The first thing that the Nation Convention did was to declare France as a
a. Democratic b. Republic c. Sovereign d. Socialist
- vi) Napoleon garbed the political power of France in
a. 1789 b. 1792 c. 1799 d. 1790
- vii) He invented the printing press
a. Kepler b. Descartes c. Nicolas Copernicus d. Gutenberg
- viii) Which of them enjoyed the benefit of the increased in tax rate prior to 1789?
a. The Church b. The Aristocrats c. The Farmers-general d. The French government
- ix) The administrative system introduced by Napoleon was
a. Directory b. Consulate c. National Convention d. None of these
- x) Mona Lisa and The Last Supper were two of his marvelous paintings
a. Raphael b. Michelangelo c. Leonardo da Vinci d. Titian
- xi) The New Legislative Assembly in France met in session on
a. 5th October 1789 b. 1st October 1791 c. 7th October 1792 d. 10th October 1795
- xii) Renaissance was first used by the French historian
a. Michelet b. A.L. Rouse c. Montesquieu d. Rousseau
- xiii) This country was forced by Napoleon to sign peace treaty and give its lands to France
a. Russia b. Austria c. Spain d. England
- xiv) Corvee was a tax levied and collected as
a. Income tax b. Property tax c. Estate duty d. Labour service
- xv) He was the most able Pope of the Middles Ages
a. Pope Leo b. Pope Innocent III c. Pope Benedict d. Pope Louis IV

GROUP-B

- 1. On an outline map of Europe mark and name the following places.
 - i. England 1x3=3
 - ii. Germany
 - iii. France
- 2. Write True or False (copy the sentences). 1x4=4
 - i. The word humanism is derived from 'humanitas'. True
 - ii. Mona Lisa was a famous painting of Leonardo Da Vinci. True
 - iii. Galileo verified Copernicus's theory. True
 - iv. Amerigo Vespucci reached the mainland of Africa. False



3. Match the Column.

1×5=5

A		B
i. 1492	-	Columbus discovered New World.
ii. 21 st Jan, 1793	-	Louis XVI was guillotined.
iii. 1807	-	Napoleon cast his eye on Iberian Peninsula.
iv. 1688	-	Glorious Revolution occurred.
v. 5 th May 1789	-	Opening of the States- General.

GROUP-C

5. Very Short Answer Type Question :2×10=20

a) What was the root cause of the struggle between the Pope and the Emperor ?

The root cause of the struggle between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire was that each claimed supremacy over the other .So long as each claimed supremacy and tried to lord over the other there could be no lasting peace .

b) What was the real motive for the Italian Humanists?

The real motive for the Italian Humanists was a search and appreciation for beauty no matter if the beauty was expressed in religious or other themes .They preferred the earthly pleasures and worldly wisdom to futile debates on religion .The applied reason to judge anything and everything.

c) What do you know about the first estate of the French Society?

The First Estate of the French Society consisted of the Clergy (priests and the church officials) .Prior to the French revolution the clergy became very corrupt .The wealth of the church came from the land it owned and from the tithes that was a tax on religion.

d) What do you think were the weaknesses of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens ?

There was nothing in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens regarding the economic freedom .No word was said about economic equality neither was there any mention of slavery and slave trade.

e) Name any 2 instruments the discovery of which made sea-voyages easier ?

Mariners Compass and the Astrolabe .

f) Name the Italian explorer who discovered the New World (America) and in which year ?

Christopher Columbus discovered New World (America) in 1492.

g) What was the difference between Active Citizen and Passive Citizen ?

The New French Constitution of 1789 restricted the voting rights to those who owned property.The citizens of France were split into two categories –Active citizens and Passive citizens .The former were property holders and therefore had the right to vote while the latter who did not own property were deprived of the right to vote.

h) What were the objectives of the Reign of Terror ?

- To establish law and order by increasing the power of the central government.
- To punish the anti –revolutionaries.
- To organize and strengthen the military power for effective fight against the foreign aggressors .

i) Who was Johann Philippe Palm?

Johann Phillippe Palm was the first martyr in Germany in the movement against Napoleon .A bookseller, he was shot dead in 1806 as he authored a pamphlet entitled 'Germany in her deep humiliation against the French'.

j)What were the objectives of the Napoleonic reforms?

- To establish equality and fraternity in the socio-economic life of France that had been disturbed by the Revolution .
- To strengthen the central government and to concentrate all powers at the centre in order to root out internal disorder and indiscipline and to establish national unity .
- To reduce the rights and powers of the self governing institutions
- To leave behind a fame which would be fondly remembered by the posterity .

GROUP-D

6. Long Answer Type Questions :4x5=20 (any 5)

a) What do you know about the Spanish Reaction against Napoleonic Empire?

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

b) Write a note on the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen?

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen condemned the practices of the ancient regime. It clearly stated:

- Men are born free and equal in their rights of liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression.
- No man can be accused, arrested or detained except in cases determined by law.
- No one is to be troubled on account of his opinion, even his religious belief.
- Tax should be borne equally by all citizens in proportion to their means.
- Every citizen has the right through his representative to consent to the payments of tax.
- The right of property is inviolable and sacred.

c) Why was the Russian Czar compelled to flout the Continental System? Write what you know about the Moscow expedition of Napoleon?

The Russian Czar was compelled to flout the Continental System because of the pressure from the Russians. This brought an end to the friendship between Russia and France. Immediately Napoleon sent an army against Russia. This is known as the Moscow Expedition of Napoleon 1812. This expedition was a failure as the French soldiers had to return home due to an excessively inclement weather.

d) Write a note on the 3 instruments of the Reign of Terror?

- Committee of Public Safety: its duty was to enforce law and order everywhere in the country
- Revolutionary Tribunal: It was sort of a criminal court where counter-revolutionaries were brought to trial.
- The Law of Suspects: It was the law applied widely and on all persons suspected of anti-revolutionary activities. None of the persons sent for trial came out without a sentence for guillotine.

e) What do you know about the crisis of the Absolute Monarchy?

- The chief weakness of hereditary monarchical absolutism was its dependency upon the character of the ruler.
- Under hereditary absolutism a succession of good rulers could not be assured.
- Many rulers neglected their duties and enjoyed a splendor and luxury of the court instead. In such an event the day to day governance was left to unscrupulous ministers who exploited the people.

f) Write a note on the storming of the Bastille?

On 14 July 1789 a violent mob attacked the Bastille and razed it to the ground. Bastille was an old fortress used as a prison. The object of the attack was to seize the muskets, gunpowder, cartridges etc. The release of the prisoners was a secondary issue. The crowd that fell the Bastille included artisans, masters or their help-men such as locksmiths, cobblers, shopkeepers and similar others. The fall of the Bastille marked the end of royal absolutism in France and also encouraged the peasants to revolt and paved the way for the end of feudalism.

7. Essay Type Question (answer any 1): 1x8=8

a) Write a note on the Anthropocentric world view? What are your personal thoughts on this theory?

Anthropocentrism is the belief that human beings are the most significant species on the Earth. It is the belief that human needs and interests are of supreme importance. This suggests that human beings would exploit other entities like animals and natural resources for their benefit.

This human centred view has been challenged on various counts by environmental and human rights activists and also philosophers. Firstly, question has been raised on the assumed superiority of human beings to other species on earth

pertinent question is raised how far is it morally permissible or required to consume a huge proportion of the planet's natural resources and culling of animals recklessly ?

b) Write a note on the conflict between Imperial ideology of Napoleon Bonaparte and The French Revolution Ideals ?

By 1810 the French Empire spread extensively over Europe .Much of Europe was ruled directly from Paris .The imperial ideology was that of a centralized empire which was to be ruled from Paris.

- The dependent satellite kingdoms like Holland , Italy ,Naples ,Westphalia , Spain and others were intended to provide Napoleon with troops and money .
 - Napoleon also conquered his other enemies one after another.Austria and Prussia were forced to sign peace treaties and give up their lands to France .
 - By 1808 every major European nation except England was either directly under the control of France or was allied with France .
 - On the surface it seemed that wherever it went , the French army carried the revolutionary ideas of' liberty , equality and fraternity and Napoleon was cheered as a liberator.But soon the conquered people realized that they had only exchanged one kind of absolute ruler with another .
 - Napoleon's rule over the empire was mainly designed to serve the interest of France .It rested on force and military and the people did not accept the French hegemony on their free will .
 - In the final analysis the liberty and equality were the minimum demands of the French Revolution .But as in France so also in Europe ,Napoleon did not permit them to flourish Nowhere did he allow his subjects to enjoy individual liberty .In fact , Napoleon's imperial ideology was in conflict with the revolutionary ideas of the 'Liberty ,Equality and Fraternity.
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