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FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**  
**Second Term Examination-2019**



**Sub: History**

**ANSWER KEY Class: IX**  
**Duration: 2Hours 30 mins**

**F.M.:75**  
**Date : 1.08.19**

**GROUP-A**

**1. Multiple Choice Questions : 1x15=15**

i) The capital of Bosnia -Herzegovina:  
c) Sarajevo

ii) When did Napoleon grab the political power of France :  
c) 1799

iii) The hilly region between the Aegean sea and the Danube was :  
d) Balkan

iv) Who became the Empress of India in 1877 :  
b) Queen Victoria

v) Which country is also known as the 'Nation of Shopkeepers' :  
c) England

vi) Name the artist from Florence who was regarded as the Jack of all trades and master of all :  
a) Michelangelo

vii) Who is considered the first Pope of the Christian world :  
d) St.Peter

viii) The Suez Canal was completed in 1869 by a company named :  
b) Suez Canal Company

ix) The Ottoman Empire was named after :  
b) Othman

x) Name the Philosopher who advocated that the King was the creation of society :  
a) Jean Jacques Rousseau

xi) The Balkan issues finally settled at a European Congress held in :  
a) Berlin

xii) The term Ancien Regime was first used by a renowned french pamphleteer named :  
a) William Doyle

xiii) Industrialization on France was achieved mainly through the initiative of the :  
a) government

xiv) The Clergy and the Nobility belonged to the :

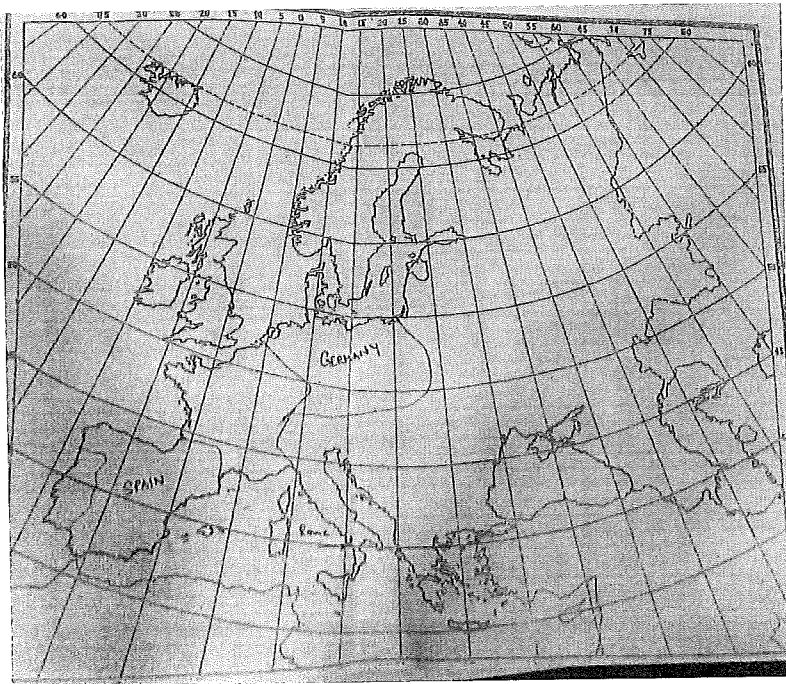
a) Privileged class

xv) Name the first Bourbon Monarch :

b) Henry IV

**GROUP-B**

**2. Map:** On an outline map of Europe mark the following places: Spain ,Germany , Rome - 3



**3. State whether True or False :**

2

a) The Tennis Court Oath was a 'declaration of the end of Absolute Monarchy.' -TRUE

b) A popular plebiscite in 1802 made Napoleon the Consul for life . - TRUE

**4. Match the Column :**

5

- | A                     | B                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) White man's burden | Rocket (B)           |
| b) George Stephenson  | Russian currency (C) |
| c) Rubles             | Zollverein ( D)      |
| d) Tariff- Union      | Rudyard Kipling (A)  |
| e) Charles X          | Polignac (E)         |

4. Fill in the blanks : 2

a) LAST JUDGEMENT / COLOSSAL STATUE OF DAVID was a famous work of Michelangelo .

b) The division of China amongst the European powers after the Opium Wars is known as CHINESE MELON

## GROUP-C

### 5. Very Short Answer Type Question :

2x10=20

a) What is a ghetto ?

A Ghetto is a part of a city in which members of a minority group live especially because of social, legal and economic pressure.

b) Who were the sans culottes ?

Sans Cullots were a combination of social forces that emerged in Paris during the course of the French Revolution. They despised the nobility and refused to wear breeches which was the fashion of the aristocrats.

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

They were the privileged class who did not pay taxes and consisted of the clergy.

d) Mention any two objectives of the Reign of Terror ?

To establish law and order by increasing the power of the central government and to punish the anti-revolutionaries.

e) Mention any one area where the Code Napoleon deviated from the ideals of the French Revolution?

A rebellious child could be imprisoned by his father. The status of women was lowered.

f) According to Jules Ferry of France, what was the duty of the superior races ?

According to Jules Ferry the superior races have the duty of civilizing the inferior races.

g) What was the significance of the Reform Bill of 1832 in England ?

According to it there was extensive reform movement.

h) Why is Florence Nightingale remembered?

Florence Nightingale helped the wounded soldiers of Britain during the Crimean War by setting up clean hospitals. It was during this time that the soldiers received good medical care.

i) Who was Mazzini ?

Mazzini founded a youth organization called the Young Italy and contributed immensely to the unification of Italy.

j) What was the most important aspect of industrialization in France ?

There was Government initiative and aid were the most important aspects of industrialization in France.

## GROUP-D

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

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

Napoleon installed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne of Spain. The people of Spain wanted to liberate Spain by uprooting the Napoleonic rule. In 1808 the Spaniards forced Joseph Bonaparte to flee from Madrid. Shortly a war broke out between Portuguese, Spaniards, Britain and French.

b) Write a note on the change in the economy after the crisis of feudalism in Western Europe ?

There was an expansion of agriculture and invention of Agricultural technology. There was a demand for agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. There was a rise of New mercantile Community.

c) Write what do you know about the unification of Germany under Bismarck ?

In the unification of Germany Bismarck used the policy of Blood and Iron. First he defeated Denmark. After 2 years in the Battle of Sadowa 1866 he defeated Austria.

d) What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on society ?

There was the emergence of social classes, rise of new cities. Development

e) What do you understand by Jingoistic Nationalism ?

A feeling of Nationalism which developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in some European nations where they felt that it was their duty to civilize the other races as they were all backward.

f) Write a note on the tidal wave of the February Revolution ?

This revolution was instrumental in overthrowing the reactionary Metternich System. The revolution proved that it was impossible to kill ideas. In Germany and Italy this revolution deepened the nationalist sentiment for union. In Hungary the liberals effected a revolution in their country. In Germany the liberals summoned a national assembly at Frankfurt elected on the basis of Adult Suffrage.

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

a) Discuss the background of the fall of Bastille ? Mention the role of any two philosophers in the French Revolution ?

ANS. 7a) During the reign of Louis XVI, France faced a major economic crisis. This crisis was caused in part by the cost of intervening in the American Revolution and exacerbated by a regressive system of taxation. On 5 May 1789, the Estates General of 1789 convened to deal with this issue, but were held back by archaic protocols and the conservatism of the second estate: representing the nobility who made up less than 2% of France's population.

On 17 June 1789, the third estate, with its representatives drawn from the commoners, reconstituted themselves as the National Assembly, a body whose purpose was the creation of a French constitution. The king initially opposed this development, but was forced to acknowledge the authority of the assembly, which renamed itself the National Constituent Assembly on 9 July.

The commoners formed the National Guard, sporting tri-colour cockades (cocardes) of blue, white and red, formed by combining the red and blue cockade of Paris and the white cockade of the king. These cockades, and soon simply their colour scheme, became the symbol of the revolution and, later, of France itself. Paris, close to insurrection and in François Mignet's words, "intoxicated with liberty and enthusiasm", showed wide support for the Assembly. The press published the Assembly's debates; political debate spread beyond the Assembly itself into the public squares and halls of the capital. The Palais-Royal and its grounds became the site of an ongoing meeting. The crowd, on the authority of the meeting at the Palais-Royal, broke open the prisons of the Abbaye to release some grenadiers of the French guards, reportedly imprisoned for refusing to fire on the people. The Assembly recommended the imprisoned guardsmen to the clemency of the king; they returned to prison, and received pardon. The rank and file of the regiment, previously considered reliable, now leaned toward the popular cause.

Role of philosophers in French Revolution are as follows:

(1) During 18th century, France had many revolutionary thinkers. Among them were Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Diderot. Their revolutionary ideas helped the people to fight for their rights.

(2) They exposed the inefficiency of the monarch and his government.

(3) Voltaire's ideas encouraged people to fight against the privileges and finance of the Church without guilt.

(4) John Locke propounded the ideas refuting divinity and absolute rights of monarch.

(5) Montesquieu believed that all the powers should not be concentrated in one person's hand.

(6) Rousseau asserted the doctrine of democracy and popular sovereignty. He believed that the government should be based on the consent of the governed. He wrote a book known as "Social Contract".

(7) Thus the ideas of the philosophers were a direct attack on privileges and feudal rights which protected the upper classes. They played a vital role in bringing about the revolution.

b) Write a note on the colonial Expansion as an outcome of Industrial Revolution ?

ANS. 7b) Colonial Expansion was a direct outcome of Industrial revolution. Along with the rise of the Industrial Revolution, which economic historians generally trace to the 1760s, and the continuing spread of industrialization in the empire-building countries came a shift in the strategy of trade with the colonial world. Instead of being primarily buyers of colonial products (and frequently under strain to offer sufficient salable goods to balance the exchange), as in the past, the industrializing nations increasingly became sellers in search of markets for the growing volume of their machine-produced goods. Furthermore, over the years there occurred a decided shift in the composition of demand for goods produced in the colonial areas. Spices, sugar, and slaves became relatively less important with the advance of industrialization, concomitant with a rising demand for raw materials for industry (e.g., cotton, wool, vegetable oils, jute, dyestuffs) and food for the swelling industrial areas (wheat, tea, coffee, cocoa, meat, butter).

This shift in trading patterns entailed in the long run changes in colonial policy and practice as well as in the nature of colonial acquisitions. The urgency to create markets and the incessant pressure for new materials and food were eventually reflected in colonial practices, which sought to adapt the colonial areas to the new priorities of the industrializing nations. Such adaptation involved major disruptions of existing social systems over wide areas of the globe. Before the impact of the Industrial Revolution, European activities in the rest of the world were largely confined to: (1) occupying areas that supplied precious metals, slaves, and tropical products then in large demand; (2) establishing white-settler colonies along the coast of North America; and (3) setting up trading posts and forts and applying superior military strength to achieve the transfer to European merchants of as much existing world trade as was feasible. However disruptive these changes may have been to the societies of Africa, South America, and the isolated plantation and white-settler colonies, the social systems over most of the Earth outside Europe nevertheless remained much the same as they had been for centuries (in some places for millennia). These societies, with their largely self-sufficient small communities based on subsistence agriculture and home industry, provided poor markets for the mass-produced goods flowing from the factories of the technologically advancing countries; nor were the existing social systems flexible enough to introduce and rapidly expand the commercial agriculture (and, later, mineral extraction) required to supply the food and raw material needs of the empire builders.

The adaptation of the nonindustrialized parts of the world to become more profitable adjuncts of the industrializing nations embraced, among other things: (1) overhaul of existing land and property arrangements, including the introduction of private property in land where it did not previously exist, as well as the expropriation of land for use by white settlers or for plantation agriculture; (2) creation of a labour supply for commercial agriculture and mining by means of direct forced labour and indirect measures aimed at generating a body of wage-seeking labourers; (3) spread of the use of money and exchange of commodities by imposing money payments for taxes and land rent and by inducing a decline of home industry; and (4) where the precolonial

society already had a developed industry, curtailment of production and exports by native producers. Therefore we can conclude that Colonial expansion was a direct outcome of Industrial Revolution.

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