



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL  
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION  
Third Term – 2019

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**Sub: HISTORY**  
**Duration: 2½ Hours**

**Class: IX – ANSWER KEY**

**Full Marks: 75**  
**Date: 26.11.2019**

GROUP-A

1. Choose the correct option.(M.C.Q) 1x15
- i. The term Phony War means
    - a. Fake war
  - ii. The Romanoff dynasty was established by
    - a. Michael Romanoff
  - iii. Karl Marx along with Friedrich Engels wrote
    - a. Communist Manifesto
  - iv. The Emancipation Statute was signed in the year
    - a. 1861
  - v. The diplomats who assembled in the Congress of Vienna were all
    - a. Conservative
  - vi. Who was recognised as the 1<sup>st</sup> Pope of the Christian world?
    - a. Saint Peter
- Fill in the blanks.
- vii. The term Renaissance was first used by the French Historian,\_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Michelet
  - viii. Under which dynasty did France attain the position of a great National State
    - a. Bourbon Dynasty
  - ix. Name the writ issued for the arbitrary arrest of the French people during the reign of Louis XV and Louis XVI.
    - a. Letter de cachet
  - x. The infamous and inequitable salt tax imposed on the third estate was known as
    - a. Gabelle
  - xi. The kings of France were believers in the
    - a. Divine Right of Kingship
  - xii. Laissez-faire meant
    - a. Free trade
  - xiii. The new constitution in France between 1795 and 1799 was known as the
    - a. Directory
  - xiv. What do you mean by the term 'Fuhrer'?
    - a. Leader
  - xv. Who was the American President during the time of Great Depression?
    - a. Herbert.C.Hoover

**GROUP-B**

**(1X12=12)**

**III Answer all twelve questions from each segment:**

**A] State whether True or False:**

- i. Carrot and St. Just were the main organizers of the Reign of Terror. **False**
- ii. Mona Lisa and the Last Supper were two marvelous paintings of Michelangelo. **False**
- iii. Napoleon initiated an administration popularly known as the Consulate. **True**
- iv. The first major step towards the formation of the United Nations was the signing of the United Nations Declaration on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1942. **True**

**B} Match the column:**

- a. Treaty of Paris - iv. Russian claim over the Greek Christian were withdrawn under pressure
- b. Mirs - v. Collected installment from peasants for the government treasury
- c. Vienna Note - ii. Promise to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire
- d. Young Italy - i. Mazzini
- e. 18<sup>th</sup> Brumaire - iii. Seizure of power by a military coup

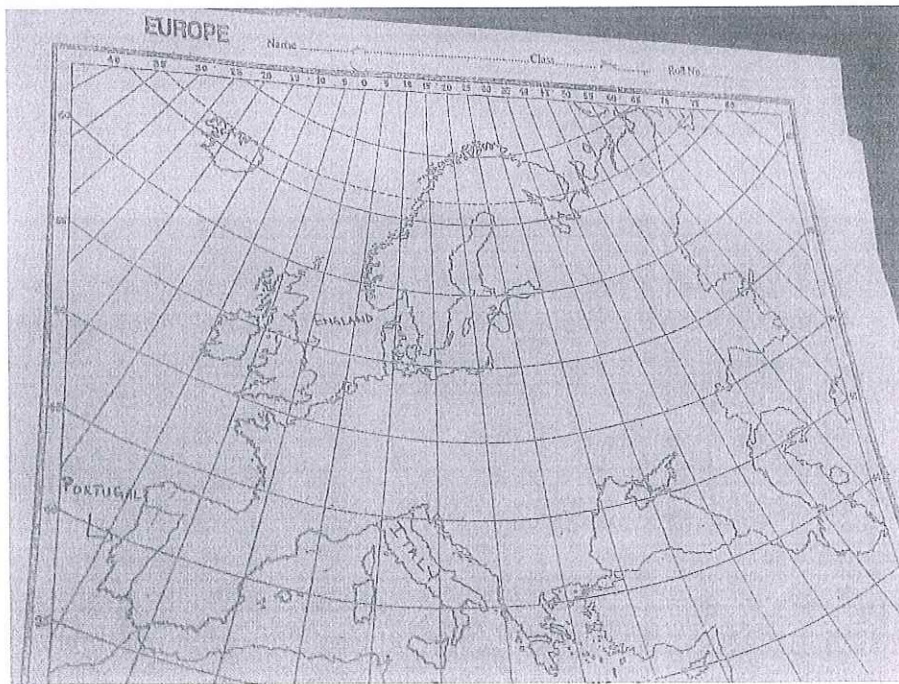


**C) On the given outline map of Europe, locate and label the following places:**

a. Italy

b. England

c. Portugal



**Group C 2x10=20**

**a) Who are called the Original members of the United Nations ?**

The 51 representatives of different states who signed the document known as the United Nations Charter on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1945 in the San Francisco Conference were the Original members of the United Nations .

**b) Why was the World War II called a truly global war ?**

The Second World War is called the really global war for the first time .This is because it was the only war that was fought on most of the inhabited parts of the earth .Over 90 million combatants were mobilized of which war dead ranged from 40-60 million . Although the war started as a European war with invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany , by 1941 Yugoslavia , Greece and Soviet Union were engulfed into the war due to German invasion .With the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour , USA was drawn into the war .From 1942 onwards the war also spread to Africa .In view of the involvement of most of the countries of the globe in the war the Second World War was truly a Global War .

**c) When did the US enter the World War I ?How did it help the allies ?**

The USA entered the First World War on the side of the Allies in 1917 .Participation of the USA strengthened the resources of the Allies .Additional troops and supplies from America redoubled the strength of the Allies.

**d) What was the result of the collapse of the German money system after the First World War ?**

Under the strain of the post –war economic problems German money system collapsed .The German currency was not worth the paper it was printed on , The german shopkeepers refused to accept money in exchange of goods and in such a situation the German people were forced to resort to the ancient system of barter to get the goods they required .The value of money dropped which adversely affected those who depended on wages and salaries paid in cash .

**e) What do you know about the 13<sup>th</sup> Vendemiaire ?**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Vendemiaire was the incident in French history which took place on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1795 when the very existence of the National Convention was threatened by an uprising of the Parisian mob .Napoleon and his soldiers repulsed the mob and thus saved the National Convention.



f) What do you mean by Anthropocentrism ?

Anthropocentrism is the belief that human beings are the most significant species on the planet of earth. The term is also used to mean 'human supremacy'. In a broader sense it is the belief that human needs and interests are of supreme importance and that human beings exploit other entities like animals and natural resources for their benefit.

g) Mention the 2 aspects of the crisis of the Absolute Monarchy ?

The two aspects of the crisis of Absolute Monarchy are:

- The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England proved that the experiment of limited monarchy was remarkably successful and
- The scientific discoveries of the eighteenth century created a new consciousness amongst the people of Europe, which gave rise to the 'Age of Reason'.
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h) What do you know about the Tennis Court Oath ?

On 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1789 the members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate went to the Assembly Hall to find its entrance closed. In such a situation they assembled in the adjacent Tennis court to take an oath where they vowed never to separate until the constitution of the kingdom shall be established.

i) Which group of people consisted of the Sans Culottes ?

The Sans Culottes 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.

j) What do you know about the Peninsular War ?

The Peninsular War took place between Napoleon on one side and Spain and Portugal on the other side in 1807. These two countries in the Peninsular were loyal to Britain and together defeated Napoleon.

#### GROUP-D

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

a) What was the contribution of the USA in the World War II ?

At the outbreak of the World War II the USA remained committed to a policy of isolation or non-participation under the Neutrality Act of 1937. But the circumstances of war events triggered almost immediate change in the policy. The US economy was fully mobilized after the Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbour, where huge quantity of weaponry including tanks, merchant shipping and aircrafts were used and about 1.5 crore of men and women were enlisted in the war effort.

b) Write a note on the aims of the League of Nations ?

The aims of the League of Nations are as follows:

To promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by not resorting to war.

To have open, just and honorable relation between nations.

To respect international laws as rules of conduct among governments

To have just and scrupulous respect for treaty obligations.

c) Write a note on the Pearl Harbour incident?

Pearl Harbour in Hawaii was the main US naval base. Although there was no formal declaration of war, the Japanese airforce attacked Pearl Harbour early on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1941 sinking as many as 19 ships, destroying 188 planes and killing 2400 people.

d) What do you know about the Anglo- French policy of Appeasement?



The Anglo- French policy of Appeasement was unsuccessfully followed by Britain and France to Germany between 1936 to 1939 . The first instance of this appeasement was the Anschluss which was the union of Austria with Germany .When Hitler started rearmament repudiating the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles ,Britain and France raised no objection .Again , the union of Austria with Germany in violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles was also not objected to by Britain and France .

e) Write a note on Nazi ideology ?

The Germans were the only descendants of the Aryan race having 'pure blood 'that emphasized on the racial superiority of the Germans .Germans would work for the betterment of the nation and they strongly believed that there was no alternative to dictatorial government , creation of one party in lieu of democracy .Aggressive nationalism was the final element in the Nazi Ideology .

f) Write what do you know about the economic implications of the Treaty of Versailles ?

The economic implications of the Treaty of Versailles signed by the Allies with Germany was a matter of concern for the Germans .Germany had to compensate for all the damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and also the property damaged by her aggression by land , sea and air .The Reparation Commission assessed the debt as high as 660 crores of Sterling Pound ,Meanwhile was to deliver large quantities of coal to France , Belgium and Italy for 15 years . A large number of cattle, horses, sheep etc was to be delivered to France and Belgium .For 5 years the Allies were given concessions on certain imports into and export from Germany which obviously crippled the German economy .

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

a) What was the impact of the World War II on contemporary world history? How do you think aggressive nationalism has been a threat to internationalism?

**Ans:** 5a) The World War II greatly affected contemporary history in the following manner:

The German Instrument of Surrender ended World War II in Europe on the night of May 8, 1945. The terms of Germany's unconditional surrender had been discussed since January 1944 and further clarified at the Yalta conference. They established, among other things, that the Allied Representatives "will take such steps, including the complete disarmament, demilitarisation and dismemberment of Germany as they deem requisite for future peace and security." The surrender of Japan was announced by Imperial Japan on August 15 and formally signed on September 2, 1945, bringing the hostilities of World War II to a close. Their terms of surrender included disarmament and occupation by Allied forces. The terms of Italy's defeat were determined during the Paris Peace Conference in 1947, and included limits on their military and a ban on all fascist organizations. Potsdam Declaration: A statement that called for the surrender of all Japanese armed forces during World War II. unconditional surrender: A surrender in which no guarantees are given to the surrendering party. Paris Peace Treaties: A series of documents wherein victorious wartime Allied powers negotiated the details of peace treaties with minor Axis powers, namely Italy (though it was considered a major Axis Power), Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland, following the end of World War II in 1945. German Instrument of Surrender: The legal document that established the unconditional surrender of Germany in World War II.

Yes, aggressive nationalism has been a threat to internationalism because this kind of nationalism is suicidal and causes danger to world peace.

b) Write a note on the structure of the United Nations ? What is the nature of the United Nations?

**Ans:** The United Nations (UN) has six main organs. Five of them — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

The United Nations is neither a supra-State nor a government of governments. It does not have an army and it imposes no taxes. It depends on the political will of its Member States to have its decisions put into action



and relies on the contributions of its Members to carry out its activities.

The six organs of the United Nations are outlined in the sections below:

### **General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives from all Member States, each of which has one vote.

### **Security Council**

Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

### **Economic and Social Council**

A founding UN Charter body established in 1946, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the place where the world's economic, social and environmental challenges are discussed and debated, and policy recommendations issued.

### **Trusteeship Council**

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories and to make sure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence.

### **International Court of Justice**

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court is charged with settling legal disputes between States and giving advisory opinions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

### **Secretariat**

The UN Secretariat, consisting of staff representing all nationalities working in duty stations all over the world, carries out the day to day work of the Organization. The Secretariat services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies established by them.

The **United Nations (UN)**, is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.<sup>[2]</sup> It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations.

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