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Que 1: Why did the Bolsheviks oppose the Provisional Government in Russia after the February Revolution? *Marks :(2)*

Ans: key

- No withdrawal from World War I
- Problems in Russia could not be solved

Que 2: Why did European countries unite against Napoleon? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: key

European countries feared that Napoleon's reforms, based on the French revolution, would spread throughout Europe.

Que 3: Explain the circumstances in which the French people who revolted against autocracy were again subjected to autocracy. *Marks :(4)*

Ans: Fall of the Bastille Prison - National Assembly - Declaration of Human Rights - Performance of Women – The National Convention - Republic - - Rise of Napoleon

Que 4: How did the American War of Independence aggravate the financial crisis in France? *Marks :(1)*

Ans: The financial and military assistance given to American colonies by the French rulers aggravated the financial crisis in France.

Que 5: Choose the correct answer from the brackets.

A) Which of the following is not a feature of the Bourbon rule in France?

(Autocracy, squander, Democracy, Luxury Life)

B) Who Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary

(Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Louis XVI) *Marks :(2)*

Ans: A) Democracy

B) Montesquieu

Que 6: If Louis XVI had not been summoned the States General in 1789, the French Revolution would have been started. Substantiate this statement. *Marks :(6)*

Ans: Autocratic rule

Socio-economic inequality

Three estates

Thinkers and their ideas

The financial crisis

The voting system prevailed in the States General

Que 7: Examine List I and List II and find out which one is arranged properly.

I

i) I am the state

ii) After me, the deluge

iii) "If they can't eat bread, let them eat cake.

iv) When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold

1) i - c, ii - d, iii - a, iv - b

2) i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c

3) i - d, ii - b, iii - c, iv - a

4) i - c, ii - a, iii - d, iv - b

II

a) Louis XV

b) Mary Antoinette

c) Maternich

d) Louis XIV

Ans: i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv-c

Marks :(2)

Que 8: How did the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine contribute to the American War of independence ?

Marks :(2)

Ans: key

- John Locke - Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.
- Thomas Paine -There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).
- Their ideas stimulated the American people to fight against Britain.

Que 9: What is the reason for the emergence of the Enlightenment in Europe? How did the Enlightenment inspire the various revolutions? Marks :(2)

Ans: key

- progress in science brought about by the Renaissance
- propagated the ideas like liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism - protest against the prevailing system.

Que 10: How did the European colonization affect Latin America. Explain.
Marks :(6)

Ans:

- Propagated language, religions and customs
- Houses and churches built in Spanish style
- Established educational institutions
- Introduced farming methods and crops
- Racial discrimination
- Do not allow commercial contact
- Spreading new diseases
- Spanish goods were not allowed to be made in the colonies
- enslaved the natives to work

Que 11: How was the use of opium trade in China considered to be a means of imperialist domination?
Marks :(3)

Ans: key

- To reduce the trade gap from China to Europe, opium was imported into China.
- Chinese people were addicted to opium.
- China gains profits and losses to European traders

Que 12: How did the Communists and Mao Zedong become the symbol of the struggle of the Chinese people?
Marks :(2)

Ans: key

- Long March
- Seized out agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed among the farmers.

Que 13: Write the following events in chronological order

***Formation of the People's Republic of China**

***Long March**

***The Boxer Rebellion**

***The revolt led by Sun Yat Sen. Marks :(4)**

Ans: key

- Boxer Rebellion
- Revolt led by Sun Yat sen

- Long March
- Formation of the People's Republic of China

Que 14: Why did the Communists in China protest the policies of Chiang Kaishak? Marks :(2)

Ans: key

- * gave opportunity for foreign powers to freely interfere in China
- * Coal and iron industries, banking, and foreign trade were all controlled by foreign countries.

Que 15: Which was the policy announced by America to establish trade supremacy in China? What were its features? Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Open Door Policy
- Equal rights and opportunities for all countries in Chinese market.
- Make China to be controlled by various countries.

Que 16: Examine the role of writers and thinkers in leading the revolution of workers and farmers in Russia. Explain. Marks :(4)

Ans: • depicted the plight of the workers and peasants – Maxim gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, Anton Chekhov

- establishing the supremacy of the workers instead of that led by capitalists - Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

Que 17: Which was formed in Russia to solve the plight of workers and later split into two? Marks :(1)

Ans: Social Democratic Workers Party

Que 18: Even though there were ideological differences, the February and October revolutions were against the existing system. Evaluate the validity of the statement. Marks :(6)

Ans: The February Revolution

- The autocratic rule of the Emperor
- The plight of farmers and workers
- Influence of writers
- The Russian Revolution of 1905
- Participation in World War I

The October Revolution

- Russia withdrew from the war
- Land was distributed to farmers
- The failure of the Kerensky government

Que 19: Was the activities of the Bolshevik governments sufficient to solve the problems that existed in Russia? Substantiate. Marks :(3)

Ans: *Russia withdrew from the first World War

- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
- Gave importance to public sector
- Introduced centralized planning

Que 20: Why did the Russian people prepare for another revolution after the February Revolution? Marks :(3)

Ans: Withdraw Russia from the First World War

- Seize the lands and distribute them among the farmers
- Make factories public property

Que 21: How did Russia's participation in the First World War lead to the 1917 Revolution? Marks :(3)

Ans: Severe food shortage

- Women marched along the streets for bread
- Protest march organised by the workers in the streets
- Support of the soldiers

Que 22: What were the changes in Russia with the defeat of the war with Japan in 1905 ? Marks :(3)

Ans:

- * Bloody Sunday
- * Formation of Duma
- * led to the Russian Revolution

Que 23: Though Russia was rich in natural resources, farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsarist Emperors. Why? Marks :(3)

Ans:

- The despotic rule of the Tzar
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.

- Industries were controlled by foreigners. (Any three)

Que 24: Name any four Latin American countries that were liberated from European colonialism. **Marks :(4)**

Ans: Mexico, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Venezuela, Brazil

Que 25: How did the French Revolution influence the reforms of Napoleon? **Marks :(4)**

Ans: The growth of the middle class, the end of feudalism, nationalism

Farmers became the owners of land

Sinking Fund

Roads were built

Control over the clergy

Bank of France

Code of law (any four)

Que 26: “The American war of independence has influenced the history of the world”. Evaluate the statement. **Marks :(4)**

Ans: • stimulated the later struggles and revolutions in the world.

- Republican form of government
- written constitution
- concept of Federal system

Que 27: Explain how the social and economic order in France caused the French Revolution. **Marks :(6)**

Ans: Key

First Estate-

- Held vast land
- Exempted from all taxes
- collected the tax called ‘Tithe’ from farmers
- controlled higher positions in administrative and military service

Second Estate

- engaged in military service

- led luxurious life
- held vast land
- engaged in military service

Third Estate

- middle class
- Farmers and craftsman
- No role in the administration
- Low social status

Que 28: Explain the contributions of thinkers to the French Revolution.

Marks :(6)

Ans: • Voltaire. ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.

- Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.

Rousseau

- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.

- Declared that the people are the sovereign.

Montesquieu

- Encouraged democracy and the Republic.
- Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary

Que 29: Arrange the following in Chronological order. Marks :(4)

a. American Declaration of Independence

b. Treaty of Paris

c. First Continental Congress

d. End of the war between England and the American colonies

Ans: c. First Continental Congress

a. American Declaration of Independence

d. End of the war between England and the American colonies

b. Treaty of Paris

Que 30: Explain the situation that prompted the American people to raise the slogan 'No Taxation Without Representation'. Marks :(4)

Ans: • America was a colony of Britain. (1 score)

• Mercantilist Laws -

(Explain Mercantilism, Affix Stamp, Taxes, Armed Forces) (3 score)

Que 31: How did Russia's participation in the First World War led to the 1917 Revolution?
Marks :(4)

Ans: Key

- Severe food shortage
- Women marched along the streets for bread
- Protest march organised by the workers in the streets
- Support of the soldiers

Que 32: What were the changes brought in Russia after defeated in Russia-Japan war in 1905?
Marks :(3)

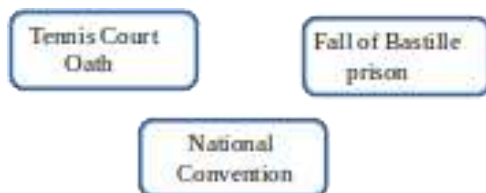
Ans: *workers huge march to Petrograd demanding political rights and economic reforms.

*organisation of 'Soviets'.

* Bloody Sunday

* Formation of Duma

Que 33:



The above are some indicators of a major revolution in the modern world. Write down the significance of each events.
Marks :(4)

Ans: The French Revolution

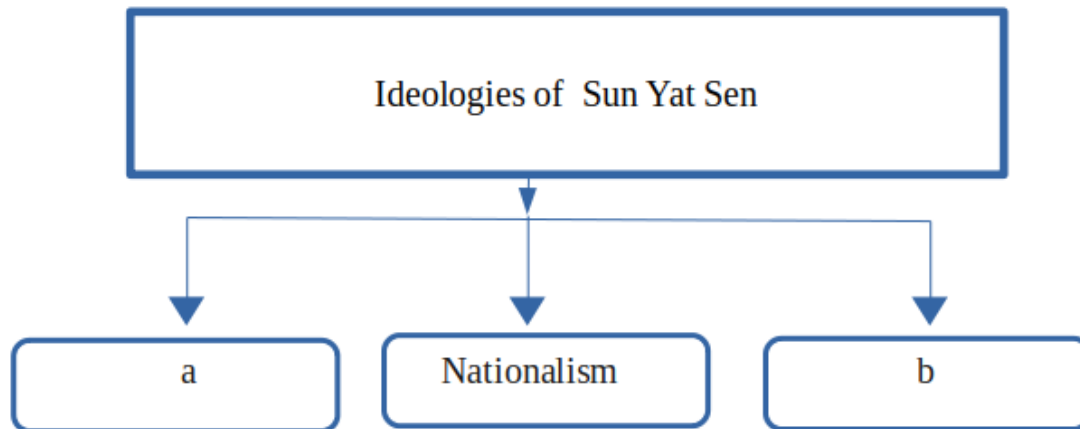
Tennis Court Oath - Commons - Constitution

The fall of the Bastille prison- symbol of the Bourbon monarchy - beginning of the French Revolution

National Convention - France was declared a republic.

Que 34: Complete the given chart

Marks :(2)



Ans: a. Democracy

b. Socialism

Que 35: How did the British use the American colonies for economic gain?

Marks :(2)

Ans: The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products

Que 36: The tax collected from the peasants namely 'Tithe' was the property of which estate in French society? What were the other rights of this estate?

Marks :(4)

Ans: • Clergy/ the First Estate

• Held vast land.

Exempted from all taxes, Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service

Que 37: What was the main purpose of the migrated population in America in the 16th century?

Marks :(1)

Ans: To exploit the resources.

Que 38: Fill the B column with the corresponding items in column A. Marks :(3)

A	B
Sun yat Sen	Chaina
james Otis	?
Trotsky	?
Chiang Kaishak	?

Ans:

A	B
Sun yat Sen	Chaina
james Otis	America
Trotsky	Russia
Chiang Kaishak	Chaina

Que 39: Choose the correct answer from the brackets for the questions given below.

1) Who was not related with the Latin American Revolution?

(Francisco Miranda, Simon Bolivar, Maxim Gorky and Jose San Martin)

2) 'A man is born free but everywhere he is in chains'. Whose statement is this?

(Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Louis XIV)

3) Who was the leader of the drafting of American Constitution?

(Thomas Paine, John Locke, George Washington, James Madison)

4) In Which country took place the "Bloody Sunday"?

(United States, France, Russia, China) Marks :(4)

Ans: • Maxim Gorky

• Rousseau

• James Madison

•Russia

Que 40: Arrange the following events in chronological order connected with Russian Revolution.

Marks :(4)

Russian Revolution

Formation of the Soviet Union

Bloody Sunday

Russia – Japan war

Ans: • Russia - Japan War

• Bloody Sunday

• The Russian Revolution

- Formation of the Soviet Union

Que 41: "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" Explain the results of the French Revolution based on this statement. Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world
- Ended the feudal system in Europe
- Proclaimed that the nation is not merely a region but the people
- Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty to mankind
- The emergence of nationalism
- Growth of Middle class
- Threatened the autocratic rulers

Que 42: Explain the influence of the French Revolution in the later history of the world? Marks :(6)

Ans:

- Threatened autocratic rulers
- Stimulated the later revolutions
- Ended the feudal system
- The nation is the people
- People's sovereignty
- Growth of the middle class
- The emergence of nationalism

Que 43: What is revolution? Marks :(1)

Ans: Revolutions are struggles to replace the existing system that denies freedom and rights.

Que 44: Explain the influence of ideas put forwarded by Napoleon, such as rise of the middle class, the end of feudalism and nationalism on the French revolution. Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Farmers were made the owners of land
- Constructed several roads for transportation
- Exercised state control over the clergy
- Formed 'sinking fund'
- Established Bank of France

- Code of law

Que 45:

Identify the relationship

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- I. a) Sun Yat Sen: Kuomintang Party b) Maozedong:
- II. a) First Estate: clergy b) Second Estate:
- III a) Louis XVI: France b) Nicholas II:

Marks :(3)

Ans: • I-b Chinese Communist Party

- II-b Nobility
- III-b Russia

Que 46:

Complete the table given below

Common sense	a
b	Maxim Gorky
Heights of <u>Macchu Picchu</u>	c
d	Long March

Marks :(4)

Ans: a. Thomas Paine

b. Mother

c. Pablo Neruda

d. Mao Zedong

Que 47: Complete the table given below. Marks :(4)

Bolsheviks	Alexander Kerensky
Duma	Tsar
Mensheviks	Trotsky

Nicholas II	Legislative Assembly
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Ans:

Bolsheviks	Trotsky
Duma	Legislative Assembly
Mensheviks	Alexander Kerensky
Nicholas II	Tsar