

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL

FINAL EXAMINATION

HISTORY AND CIVICS

Std: VIII

Duration: 2 hours

Marks: 80

Date: 09.03.2026

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***PLEASE NOTE: All the answers must be written in the answer booklet only.***

Q.I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW:

(10)

1. The early nationalists were also called:

- a. Radicals
- b. Extremists
- c. Moderates
- d. Revolutionaries

2. The partition of Bengal took place in:

- a. 1907
- b. 1905
- c. 1919
- d. 1920

3. The Civil Disobedience movement began with the:

- a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- b. Chauri Chaura incident
- c. Dandi March
- d. Quit India speech

4. Which of the method was NOT a method used by the early nationalists:

- a. petitions
- b. public meetings
- c. boycott of foreign goods
- d. appeals to British parliament

5. 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it' was said by:

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai

6. Axis Powers were the countries of Germany, Italy and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Japan
  - Russia
  - France
  - USA
7. The slogan 'Do or Die' was given during the:
- Non-Cooperation Movement
  - Civil Disobedience Movement
  - Quit India Movement
  - Swadeshi Movement
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- Bahadur Saheb
  - Nana Saheb
  - Shahu Saheb
  - Balaji Saheb
9. The full form of ECOSOC:
- European Cultural Society
  - Environmental Security Organisation
  - Economic and Social Council
  - Emergency Civil Support Committee
10. The headquarters of WHO is in \_\_\_\_\_
- Geneva
  - Paris
  - New York
  - Rome

Q. II STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE, MENTION FALSE AND CORRECT THE UNDERLINED WORD/WORDS.

(6)

- The annexation of Satara, on grounds of maladministration outraged the people of India.
- A rumour about greased cartridges started at Dum Dum cantonment.

3. Bengal was partitioned to break the unity of the Indians.
4. The office of the Inspector of Schools in Gaya was referred to as Shaitane Daftar.
5. The early nationalists supported swadeshi and boycott to protest against partition of Bengal.
6. At the Lucknow session of Congress, the Early nationalists' leaders expelled the assertive nationalist leaders.
7. The proclamation of the Queen was an attempt to pacify the Indians that now their interests were under safe rule of the East India Company.
8. Gandhiji was born in Porbandar, Gujarat.

Q.III FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(5)

1. Assertive Nationalists had no \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ methods followed by the early nationalists.
2. The Muslim League was founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_ in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Gandhiji was a devout \_\_\_\_\_ and a passionate believer in the equality of all \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ name was given to the untouchables which means \_\_\_\_\_ of the God.
5. On 29<sup>th</sup> March 1857, \_\_\_\_\_, a sepoy at \_\_\_\_\_ refused to use cartridges and attacked his senior officer.

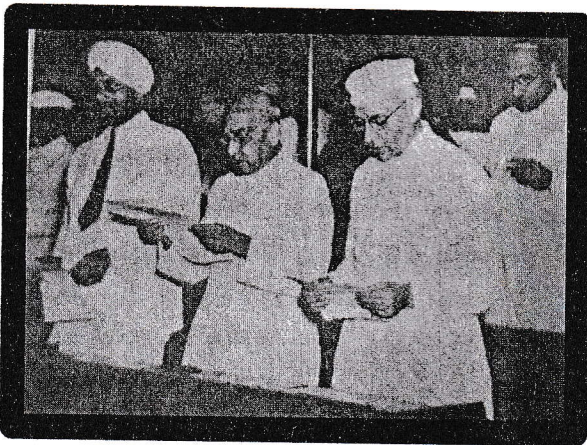
Q.IV STUDY THE GIVEN IMAGES CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WHICH FOLLOW:

(14)



A.

1. Identify the commander in the picture given above. (1)
2. Which policy was adopted by the British government to crush the anti-British movement against the Rowlatt Act? (1)
3. Where and when did the public meeting in Amritsar take place to protest against the arrest of the nationalist leaders? (2)
4. What did the commander from the picture above do in the famous incident which took place? (2)
5. What was Gandhiji's reaction to the brutality done by the commander in the given picture? (1)



B.

1. Identify and name the gathering depicted in the above picture. (1)
2. Who gave the historic speech addressing this meeting? What was the title of this speech? (2)
3. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the gathering and when was it introduced? (2)
4. Name the British Viceroy, who proposed to partition India. State any two regions which became a part of Pakistan. (2)

Q. V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES: (10)

1. What emboldened the Indian soldiers to take up arms against their foreign masters during the Revolt of 1857?
2. What was the objective of the Early Nationalists?
3. Mention any four methods of resistance utilised in India during the Non-Cooperation with the British.
4. What was the Lucknow Pact?
5. How did the sense of fear and insecurity among the rulers of subordinate states act as a political cause of the Revolt?

Q. VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF: (12)

1. Name the important Early Nationalists leaders. Which class and profession did the Early Nationalists belong to?
2. According to Tilak's methods, how could Swaraj be achieved?
3. Mention the objectives of the Muslim League.
4. Describe the characteristics of a Satyagrahi.

Q. VII GIVE REASONS: (8)

1. The Early Nationalists believed that British rule was a blessing.
2. When and why did Gandhiji develop the technique of Satyagraha?
3. The Khilafat movement was launched by the two Ali brothers.
4. The sentiment of the Indian Muslims were hurt by the humiliation of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

### CIVICS

Q. VIII FILL IN THE BLANKS: (3)

1. The six-official language of the UN are English, French, Spanish, Russian, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. UNICEF provides assistance to \_\_\_\_\_ mothers and provides \_\_\_\_\_ to newborn babies.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is guided by the belief that good health is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ right of every human being.

Q.IX STUDY THE GIVEN IMAGE CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

(4)



A.

1. Identify the logo. (1)
2. State the colour of the branches and the background colour of the flag. (1)
3. What does the flag depict? (2)

Q.X ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(8)

1. What was the Atlantic Charter based on?
2. What are the functions of the UNESCO?
3. What is meant by the right to veto? What is its significance?
4. Discuss any two functions performed by the General Assembly.