

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2020**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY-CIVICS**  
**TIME : ~~1~~<sup>2</sup> 1/2 HOURS**

**CLASS:VIII**  
**MARKS: 80**

---

**All answers of Part I and Part II are to be written on the booklet provided.**

**PART –I**  
**INDIAN HISTORY**

Q. I. Do as directed. [5]

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's passionate struggle against sati was supported by \_\_\_\_\_ . ( Name the person who banned the practice in 1829)
2. The Kuka was a rebellion of the Sikhs under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_ . (Fill in the blank)
3. The main aim of the Home Rule League was to \_\_\_\_\_ (State the reason for its formation)
4. Satyagraha is based on the twin principles of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Name the principles)
5. The Cripps Mission failed in India as \_\_\_\_\_ (State the reason for its failure)
6. Japan surrendered after the atom bomb attacks on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ . (Name the places)

Q.II. Name the following. [5]

1. The Mughal ruler who exiled to Rangoon. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The leader who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in the North-West Frontier Province. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Supreme Commander of the Indian National Congress. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Act passed on the basis of Mountbatten Plan. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The President of the first session of the Indian National Congress. \_\_\_\_\_

Q.III. State whether the following statements are true or false. If false rewrite the correct underlined words. [5]

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Kolkata. \_\_\_\_\_
2. European scholars who researched India's historic past were called Indologists.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Indian National Congress met at Lahore under the leadership of Lal Bahadur Shashtri. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Maulana Mohammad Ali urged the Muslims to join the struggle against the British imperialism. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lord Ripon passed the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The office of the Inspector of Schools in Patna was referred to as the 'shaitane daftar'. \_\_\_\_\_

### CIVICS

- IV. Answer the following questions in one or two words. [6]
1. Which system forms the third branch of the government? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Name the court that is at the highest judicial authority and its location. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. State any two types of subordinate courts. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Which court at the village level tries petty civil and criminal cases? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Mention the court that provided speedy and cheaper judicial services. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Name the power of a court that gives a legal opinion on certain cases. \_\_\_\_\_

### WORLD HISTORY

#### World History

Q.V. Complete the following table. [4]

AGENCY	FULL FORM	HEADQUARTERS
1. ICG		The Hague, Netherlands
2. UN	United Nations	_____
3. FAO		Rome
4. UNESCO		Paris
5. ILO	International Labour Organisation	_____

Q.VI. Fill in the blanks. [4]

1. In June 1945, 50 nations met at \_\_\_\_\_ to sign the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Nations.
2. The WHO has succeeded in eradicating \_\_\_\_\_ from the world.
3. The olive branches on the UN flag symbolize \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is observed on 7<sup>th</sup> April every year to mark the founding of the WHO.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an agreement between the enemies to stop fighting for an agreed period of time.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ holds a key position in the administration of the affairs of the United Nations.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is often referred to as the enforcement wing of the UN.

### PART II

#### INDIAN HISTORY

Q. VII. Answer the following questions. [18]

1. What were the main objectives of the Forward Block? (3)
2. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched? State any 2 programs included in it? (3)
3. What were the beliefs of the Early Nationalists? (3)
4. How did the introduction of modern transport and communication foster unity and nationalism among the Indians? (3)
5. Who were the founders of the PrarthanaSamaj? Mention any 4 reforms advocated by them. (3)



6. Explain the discriminatory policies of the British that caused great resentment (3)  
among the educated Indians. Answer with reference to-
- The Vernacular Press Act-
  - The Arms Act-

### CIVICS

- Q.VIII. Answer the following questions. [6]
1. Define Writ. Give any 2 examples. (2)
  2. Why is the Supreme Court referred as the guardian of the constitution? (2)
  3. Mention the section of the society that receive free legal services under the Legal Aid Scheme? (2)

### WORLD HISTORY

- Q. IX. Answer briefly. [10]
1. What are the main functions of the Security Council? (any 2) (2)
  2. How does the ILO promote peace and prosperity in the world? (2)
  3. Why was the Trusteeship Council set up? (2)
  4. Mention any 4 projects supported by WHO? (2)
  5. What is meant by the term 'Veto'? (2)

Q.X. Study the given pictures carefully and answer the following questions.

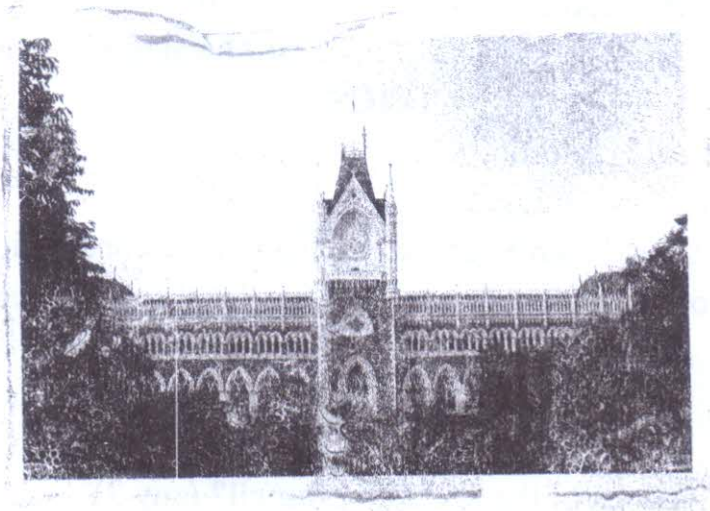
- A. With reference to 'Picture 1', answer the following questions. [7]



- 1.a. Identify the event in the given picture. (½)
- b. Name the national leader who started it. (½)
2. From where did it start and where did it end? (1)
3. What was the purpose of this event? (1)
4. Name the woman leader who actively participated in this event. (½)
5. Which other movement started at the same time? (½)
6. What was the most important feature of this event? (1)
7. How did the government react to this event? (2)

B. With reference to 'Picture 2', answer the following questions.

[5]



1. Identify the structure in the given picture. By whom was it built? (1)
2. How does it exercise its power over the subordinate courts with regards to-Appellate Jurisdiction? (1)
3. What kind of disputes are brought to it under Original Jurisdiction? (1)
4. What is the tenure of its judges? How can they be removed from the office? (2)

C. With reference to 'Picture 3', answer the following questions?

[5]



1. a. Identify the given symbol. (½)  
b. State its full form. (1)
  2. What was the main purpose of setting up this organization? (1)
  3. Name the award achieved by this organization in 1965. (½)
  4. State any 2 activities undertaken by this organization. (2)
-