

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI
Final Examination (2024)
History and Civics

Std: VIII
Date: 20.02.2024

Marks: 80
Time: 2 hours

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.
You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **two** out of three questions
from **Section A** and **three** out of five questions from **Section B**.
The intended marks for the questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].*

PART I (30 marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options: [16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

1. _____ members of the Rajya Sabha represent the states and the union territories.
 - a. 237
 - b. 238
 - c. 239
 - d. 240

2. _____, the ruler of Mysore, was a powerful and fiercely independent ruler.
 - a. Hyder Ali
 - b. Ranjit Singh
 - c. Tatya Tope
 - d. Haidyar Ali

3. Gandhiji became a leader in the struggle against _____ injustice in South Africa.
 - a. Social
 - b. Economical
 - c. Racial
 - d. Criminal

4. _____ established the Ramakrishna Mission which sought to transform the Indian society through selfless social service and the spread of education.
- Jyotiba Phule
 - Swami Vivekananda
 - Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - Dayanand Saraswati
5. In 1690 CE, a British trading settlement was established and fortified in _____. It was named Fort William.
- Bombay
 - Calcutta
 - Madras
 - Surat
6. Swami Dayanand propagated the following ideas based on the rationalism and Vedic philosophy.
- There is only one God.
 - It is right to worship idols.
- Statement I is correct
 - Statement II is correct
 - Both the statements are incorrect
 - Both the statements are correct
7. _____, which was not represented at the Conference, signed the Charter of the UN later and became one of the original 51 member states.
- Germany
 - Italy
 - Poland
 - Switzerland
8. A member of Lok Sabha:
- Should be a citizen of India.
 - Should be at least 30 years of age.
 - Should be registered voter.
- Statement I and II are correct
 - Statement I and III are correct
 - Statement II and III are correct
 - All the statements are correct
9. The Kuka Rebellion was a rebellion of the _____.
- Sikhs
 - Parsis
 - Muslims
 - Jains

10. _____ was the able leader of the Marathas and the pillar of Maratha unity against the British.
- Nana Saheb
 - Narayan Rao
 - Nana Phadnavis
 - Raghunath Rao
11. Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt signed a document called the _____.
- Antarctic Charter
 - Arctic Charter
 - Pacific Charter
 - Atlantic Charter
12. Out of the universal desire for peace, an international organization called the _____ was born in 1920.
- United Nations
 - League of Nations
 - International Court of Justice
 - Security Council
13. Home Rule Leagues were formed in 1916.
- One League under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - One League under the leadership of Annie Besant
 - One League under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai
- Statement I and II are correct
 - Statement II and III are correct
 - Statements I and III are correct
 - All the statements are correct
14. In February 1947, the British government declared that power would be transferred to the Indians by _____.
- August 1947
 - December 1947
 - January 1948
 - June 1948
15. The headquarters of the French East India Company was based in _____ in 1664 CE.
- Mahe
 - Chandernagore
 - Masulipatam
 - Pondicherry

16. The _____ language acted as a link between the educated Indians from various parts of the country.
- Hindi
 - Gujarati
 - English
 - Marathi

Question 2

[14]

1. What are the long-term goals of UNICEF?
2. How did the British economic policies in India expose the true nature of the British rule?
3. Write a short note on Kheda Satyagraha.
4. What was Cripps mission? Was it successful?
5. Mention Annie Besant's contribution in the field of education.
6. What are the four basic rights guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter?
7. How did India support the Britishers during the First World War? What did the Indian nationalists expect from the Britishers in return?

PART II

Section A (20 marks)
(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 3

With reference to the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions:



1. This is a picture of a leader. With reference to this picture, answer the following questions: (3)
 - a. Identify the leader in the picture.
 - b. What was the name of the party he formed?
 - c. Name the slogan he gave while taking the oath.

2. Write the objectives of his party. (3)
3. Which two places were liberated by the INA? Mention the contribution of this personality (4)

Question 4

The shock of enslavement galvanized the nation into action. Many Indians realized the need for social and religious reforms. With reference to the Indian Renaissance, answer the following questions:

1. Contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in denouncing caste discrimination and supporting women's education. (3)
2. Name the society founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Mention the evil practices against which the society launched a relentless struggle. (3)
3. Explain Raja Ram Mohan Roy's views and ideas on religious reforms. (4)

Question 5

With reference to the specialized agencies of the United Nations, answer the following questions:

1. What is the full form of UNICEF? When was it established and what is its aim? (3)
2. The aims of FAO. (3)
3. The projects supported by WHO. (4)

Section B (30 marks) **(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)**

Question 6

With reference to the Indian National Movement (1885 - 1905), answer the following questions:

1. Mention any two Early Nationalists leaders. State the objectives of the moderates. (3)
2. What were the beliefs of the Assertive Nationalists? (3)
3. Which policy did the British implement to partition Bengal? What methods did the Radicals adopt after the partition? What was the result of the partition? (4)

Question 7

With reference to the United Nations, answer the following questions:

1. What is the Security Council often referred to as? Mention the composition of the Security Council along with its tenure. (3)
2. State the important functions of the Security Council. (3)
3. Write a short note on: The Veto Power of the Security Council: (4)

Question 8

With reference to the Rise of Indian Nationalism, answer the following questions:

1. Give a Brief account of the Ilbert Bill Controversy (3)
2. The first session of the Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. List any three aims of the Indian National Congress (3)
3. How did the British follow the policy of racial discrimination against the Indians? (4)

Question 9

Dalhousie was a great expansionist and adopted a number of methods to build an all-India empire. With reference to the expansion of British power in India, answer the following questions:

1. List the methods adopted by Dalhousie and the territories annexed by him. (3)
2. Why did Nana Saheb join the Revolt of 1857? (3)
3. State any four factors responsible for the success of the British over their Indian rivals in 1856. (4)

Question 10

With reference to the circumstances leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement, answer the following questions:

1. Why were the popular nationalist leaders arrested in Amritsar? (3)
2. What was the ultimate goal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? The constructive programmes of the movement addressed the social and economic issues. Justify the statement and mention any two points. (3)
3. What was the objective of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Which event was chosen to launch the movement and why? Mention one important feature of this movement. (4)
