

HISTORY - CIVICS

S.S.C. BOARD MARCH, 2008

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 40

QUESTIONS

1.(A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets. (3)

i) The _____ of 1764 was passed by the British Parliament
(Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Import Duties Act).

ii) Without _____, the French Revolution would not have
taken place.
(Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire).

iii) Africa was called as _____
(The Province of Slaves, The Dark continent, The Backward
Territory).

- (B) **Match the names given in Group 'A' with the appropriate words given in Group 'B'.** (3)

GROUP 'A'		GROUP 'B'	
1.	Franklin Roosevelt	a.	German Scientist
2.	Winston Churchill	b.	President of America
3.	Albert Eienstein	c.	President of France
		d.	British Prime Minister
		e.	Russian Scientist

2. **Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each**

(Any two) (4)

- i) What is meant by a revolution ?
- ii) What is economic imperialism ?
- iii) Why had European Imperialist nations to quit the colonies ?

3. **Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each**

(Any two) (4)

- i) Japan and Italy were offended.

- ii) The U.N. failed to check the critical situations arising out of the cold war in the case of superpowers.
- iii) In its practical form globalization has become synonymous, with new colonialism.

4. Answer the following questions in 40 to 50 words each

(Any two) (6)

- i) Explain the theory of separation of powers of Montesquieu.
- ii) What was the contribution of the revolutionaries to the Indian Freedom Movement?
- iii) How is the knowledge of space used for the welfare of mankind?

5. Answer the following questions in 80 to 100 words each

(Any two) (8)

- i) What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution on the world ?
- ii) What was the significance of the Russian Revolution?
- iii) What aggressive policies were adopted by Hitler after consolidating power in Germany ?

6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given in the brackets. (2)

i) The Indian citizens above _____ years of age elect the members of the Lok Sabha.

(16, 18, 21, 25)

ii) At the apex of the judicial system in India is the _____

(Supreme Court, High Court, Subordinate Court, Lok Nyayalaya).

7. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each

(Any two) (4)

i) Explain the qualifications prescribed for the membership of the Rajya Sabha.

ii) What changes are caused by the imposition of a financial emergency?

iii) How does the democratic decentralisation help the people ?

8. Write notes in 25 to 30 words each

(Any two) (4)

i) Quorum

ii) Judicial Powers of the President.

iii) Block Development Officer.

9. **Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words each**

(Any one)

(2)

i) Why are the decisions of the Supreme Court binding on all the other courts ?

ii) Local Self Government is a training school of democracy. Explain.

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ANSWERS

1.A)

- i) Sugar Act
- ii) Rousseau
- iii) The Dark Continent

1.B) Match:

A		B
1.	Franklin Roosevelt	President of America
2.	Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister
3	Albert Einstein	German Scientist

2.i)

- a) A revolution is regarded as a fundamental change which is brought about intentionally.

- b) When a social system imposes injustice and is not interested in bringing about social development, people are angry and start revolting.
- c) Such an action, which is in the form of a revolt replaces the old system with a new one.
- d) A revolution is nothing but a social struggle against the injustice suffered by the people.

3.i)

Japan and Italy were offended :

- a) Japan was offended because it did not get an equal status by the Western powers.
- b) Italy felt cheated because the promises that were given to her earlier were not fulfilled at the Paris Peace Conference.

4.i)

- a) Montesquieu was a lawyer by profession.
- b) He made a comparative study of the British and French judiciary.
- c) His theory of separation of powers was based on this conclusion.

- d) According to Montesquieu the French system did not have the qualities of freedom, equality and impartiality which were there in the British system.
- e) This happened because the concentration of all powers were in the hands of the French Monarch.
- f) He therefore, suggested that the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be separated. This was Montesquieu's theory of the separation of powers.

5.i)

The effects of the Industrial revolution on the world were as follows:

- a) The Industrial revolution gave impetus to the progress of European economy. There was a tremendous increase in production of a large variety of goods.
- b) New and better means of communication and transport helped the development of internal and external trade.
- c) The standard of living of common man, greatly improved.
- d) Goods were produced in bulk and hence their prices reduced.

- e) There was a lot of scope for jobs thereby increasing the purchasing power of common man.
- f) With Industrial revolution cities started developing. People migrated from villages to cities causing shortage of dwelling places, water supply, health hazards and pollution.
- g) Backward nations of Asia and Africa were colonized by the rich industrial nations of Europe. This made the difference between the rich countries and the poor nations, very large.
- h) The principles of democracy, constitutional government and welfare state became very strong and were firmly rooted in Europe.
- i) The institution of divided and nuclear family emerged. Rationalism replaced traditionalism and blind faith. Man not only became materialist. But also his life became mechanical.
- j) Trade unions were formed by workers leading to the idea of socialism.
- k) Art, literature and culture were patronized and reflected in contemporary art.

6)

- 1) 18
- 2) Supreme Court

7.i)

The qualifications for the membership of the Rajya Sabha are as follows:

- a) He should be a citizen of India
- b) He should have completed 30 years of age.
- c) He should fulfill all other conditions which are prescribed by the parliament from time to time.

8.i)

Quorum:

- a) The proceedings of the house can take place when a prescribed minimum number of representatives are present in the house.
- b) The requirement of a minimum number is called "Quorum".
- c) Quorum is the presence of 1/10 of the total membership of the house.
- d) This ensures that all decisions are taken by the government by consulting the majority of the people's representatives.

9.i)

- a) The Supreme Court is the highest Court of Record.
- b) Its decisions are recorded, filed and preserved.
- c) They assume the character of law.
- d) The decisions of the Supreme Court cannot be challenged in any other Court in the country.
- e) Hence the decisions of the Supreme Court are final and binding on all other Courts.

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