

ICSE Board
Class VIII History & Civics
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

Answer 1

- a) Shah Alam II
- b) Maladministration
- c) Agra
- d) Battle of Wandiwash
- e) 1947
- f) Kukas
- g) Satyagraha Day
- h) 18th
- i) Bentinck
- j) 1761

Answer 2

Column A	Column B
(a) Bismarck	(8) Chancellor of Prussia
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji	(4) Moderate
(c) Sepoy Mutiny	(6) Great Revolt of 1857
(d) Boston Tea Party	(1) 1773
(e) Civil Disobedience Movement	(2) Lead by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
(f) Murshid Quli Khan	(3) Bengal
(g) Farman	(10) Licence to carry on duty free trade
(h) Wood's Despatch	(5) Sir Charles
(i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	(7) Brahmo Samaj
(j) Ilbert Bill	(9) Approved of Indian judges to try Europeans accused of crimes.

Answer 3

- a) (iv) Wajid Ali Shah
- b) (ii) West Bengal and East Bengal
- c) (i) Orientalists
- d) (iii) 1724
- e) (ii) 19
- f) (iii) Sardinia
- g) (i) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- h) (iv) 1664
- i) (iv) 1939
- j) (i) 600,000

Answer 4

a)

- (i) Lord Dalhousie provided specific attention to the development of an efficient system of transport and communication in the Indian heartland. The development of such an extensive system helped in the narrowing of regional barriers as people were able to travel easily from one corner of the country to the other. Such travelling enabled them to share ideas and realise that their problems and goals were similar. This somewhat relaxed the regional and caste norms which existed in the country then and assisted the process of the coming together of Indians under the aegis of the national movement.
- (ii) The British exploited the Indian economy in the following ways:
 - i. The British bought raw materials at cheap prices from India and loaded the Indian markets with their finished goods. This threw the Indian produce out of competition and ruined the indigenous cottage industries
 - ii. The peasantry was forced to pay high land revenue to the government. This further pushed them into indebtedness and poverty and induced them to resent the British authorities.
 - iii. The British did not undertake any initiative to improve the infrastructure or the working conditions in industries and agriculture, and so the workers' remuneration continued to be abysmally low.
 - iv. Through these and many other mechanisms, the British administration continued to drain India's wealth to England.

b)

- (i)** With the advent of industrialisation, the demand for raw cotton had skyrocketed and there was much profit to be made if there was cheap slave labour available to be exploited. Therefore, slavery had long become an important part of the economy of the American South, where white farmers employed black labourers brought over from Africa for cultivating large cotton plantations. There was a stark cultural divide between the states of the South and the North America. The North was more industrialised and urbanised, and the population there had largely liberal leanings. On the other hand, the South still had a deep imprint of the plantation era conservative culture. By the middle of the 19th century, slavery was prohibited throughout the British Empire and there grew widespread opposition to slavery in the Northern American states where slave labour was not required for the sustenance of the economy.
- (ii)** The cultural cleavage between the American South and the Northern American states was conditioned by the difference between the economic realities of life between these two regions. While the American South was largely agrarian with vast plantations of cotton and a conservative white population, the North was more industrialised, urbanised and liberal. The North had more cities and towns where people from different parts of the world mingled and participated in the cosmopolitan microcosm of city life. The South however remained steeped in the orthodox social and political mores of racial superiority and white supremacist tendencies.

c)

- (i)** The production of salt in India had been monopolised by the British colonial government and Indians were not allowed to produce salt. This was typically exploitative of the British Government which was extracting revenue from a substance such as salt which was naturally available in nature. Because the Salt Law was one issue which affected all Indians, cutting across all classes and castes, Gandhiji decided to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Law.
- (ii)** Gandhiji's first experiment with Satyagraha occurred at Champaran, Bihar, in 1917. Here, he led the indigo farmers of Champaran in a struggle against the European planters. The movement was successful and the Government was compelled to increase the price of indigo ultimately. After this success, Gandhiji led the peasants of Kheda, Gujarat, in another Satyagraha. The farmers were demanding a tax exemption because of a failed crop. Through Gandhiji's efforts, the peasants were successful in their struggle and managed to win a tax exemption from the British authorities. Later in 1918, he also took up the

cause of Ahmadabad textile workers and won a wage increase for them from the mill owners.

d)

- (i)** During the Second World War, a large contingent of the British Indian Army fought against the Axis powers. Japan, during the course of its victories against the Allies, had captured about 40,000 Indian soldiers as prisoners of war. These prisoners were organised into the Indian Independence League by Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionary in Japan. The stated objective of the Indian Independence League was to collaborate with the enemies of England and drive the British colonialists out of India. Building on this groundwork, the Indian National Army was formed by Captain Mohan Singh in September 1942.
- (ii)** Subhas Chandra Bose entered politics at an early age. He was an aggressive figure who believed in the axiom 'ends justify the means'. It was precisely this belief that ran him into a conflict with Mahatma Gandhi. Bose was consecutively elected the President of the Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939. However, soon as differences arose between him and Gandhiji, Bose resigned from the post of President. He then went on to establish the Left Wing political party Forward Bloc. In keeping with the tradition of the Congress, he had formed it within the aegis of the Indian National Congress. However, the Congress disqualified both Bose and his party. As a result, he had to chart out his later political career outside of the Congress.

e)

- (i)** Observing the intense rivalries and political disunity existent in India, the French Governor Joseph Francois Dupleix wanted to consolidate French power in the South. When wars of succession broke out in Carnatic and Hyderabad in 1748, he saw it as an opportunity which was not to be missed, and hence involved the French in these quarrels. After the death of the Nawab of Hyderabad in 1748, Dupleix supported the claim of Muzaffar Jung to the throne, whereas in Carnatic, he supported Chanda Sahib. This stand was diametrically opposite to that of the British, as they supported Nasir Jung and Muhammad Ali in Hyderabad and Carnatic, respectively.
- (ii)** Robert Clive was a young clerk in the office of the English East India Company when he devised an ingenious plan to help out Muhammed Ali, the claimant to the Carnatic throne. Ali was besieged at the Fort of Trichinopoly by Chanda Sahib, his rival to the Carnatic throne, who was supported by the French. To relieve Ali, Clive marched up to Arcot, the capital of Carnatic, with a small army. As a result, Chanda Sahib and the French forces went back to Arcot to defend it. However, Clive and his men defended Arcot stiffly for as many as 53 days. The French forces at Trichinopoly too were defeated eventually. Chanda

Sahib was killed and the British succeeded in placing Muhammad Ali on the throne of Carnatic.

Answer 5

- i)** The Mughal ruler in the portrait is Akbar.
- ii)** The mansabdari system worked fine until the death of Akbar. Under this system, the mansabdars maintained a fixed number of soldiers in return for which they got jagirs. However, after Akbar's death, the number of mansabdars grew but not enough jagirs were available. This resulted in corruption in the system. The jagirdars often did not maintain the required number of soldiers which further weakened the Mughal army.
In addition, the Mughal army did not change with the changing times. The Mughal rulers did not try to reform, modernise or strengthen the army and it continued to use old equipment and techniques of warfare. Unlike the Europeans, the Mughals did not have a navy and did not make any efforts to develop one.
- iii)** The jagirdari system was a system which allotted jagirs to jagirdars or landlords in return for the services rendered by them to the Mughal Empire. However, this led to bitter struggles among the jagirdars for better swathes of land. Although this problem took root during Akbar's reign, it became more serious during the period of the later Mughals. In order to placate the nobility and safeguard their power, the king gave away crown lands (land under the king). This resulted in a major dip in the flow of revenue to the royal treasury and inevitably led to a decline in the power of the Mughal emperor.

PART II – Civics**Answer 1**

- a) Good health
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) 178
- d) Globalisation
- e) Friendly
- f) Nutritional
- g) Chinese
- h) 1967
- i) Children
- j) Five-Year

Answer 2

- a) (ii) WHO
- b) (iii) Kathmandu, Nepal
- c) (i) 24th October
- d) (iv) 1975
- e) (iv) Maldives
- f) (ii) The General Assembly
- g) (i) Earth Summit 1992
- h) (ii) Robespierre
- i) (iii) Adolf Hitler
- j) (i) Overpopulation

Answer 3

a)

(i) Main reasons for India's population explosion:

1. Rise in birth rate: There has been an increase in the birth rate due to many reasons such as poverty, illiteracy, improved medical facilities, religious and social beliefs and early marriage.
2. Decline in death rate: This has been one of the fundamental causes of overpopulation. Due to the advancements in medicine, better control and management of diseases, famines and epidemics, improvement in the public health and sanitation techniques, spread of education, decline in killer diseases and immunisation programmes initiated by the government, that the death rate has gone down.

3. Migration: Inhabitants from various parts of the world migrate to different countries at different times and settle over there. This makes the country overly populated.
4. Lack of education: It is another important cause of overpopulation. Uneducated people do not understand the harmful effects of overpopulation and thus do not find the need to prevent the excessive growth of population.

(ii) The UN drew the attention of the countries to the gravity of the situation of overpopulation. This made governments to launch massive awareness campaigns. It also set up various programmes such as family planning which helped people in planning small families. Also, many Asian and African governments made the concept of small families necessary. For example, China fixed a legal maximum number of one or two children per family, while India suggested a maximum of two to three children per family.

b)

(i) Goals of UNICEF:

- i. It focuses on improving children's quality of life by creating awareness about their health and education. Therefore, it also provides assistance to various nations for developing and running childcare centres.
- ii. UNICEF focuses on providing opportunities to children so that they enjoy basic rights and privileges.
- iii. It fights against social evils (such as child labour, child exploitation) and tries to solve these problems.
- iv. It works for the welfare of children in various fields such as education, health and sanitation.
- v. UNICEF provides assistance to young mothers as well as medicines for them and their new born babies.

(ii) Functions of ILO:

- (i) To guarantee economic and social justice for all the workers around the world
- (ii) To improve the working conditions of workers and to maintain a standard code
- (iii) To promote them with social security
- (iv) To make them aware of their rights

c)

(i) The Security Council comprises of 15 member countries. Of these 15 members, 5 are permanent member countries—USA, UK, France, Russia and China. The remaining 10 are non-permanent members who are elected to the Security Council by the General Assembly on a regional basis.

Some of its important functions are:

1. To investigate disputes which lead to international tension and recommend solutions to settle them.
2. To take military actions against the aggressor, if necessary.
3. To stop the aggressor, it calls upon the member states to apply economic sanctions on them.
4. Various admissions to the UN are made by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council.

(ii) Some of the important functions of the General Assembly are

1. To discuss matters involving international peace and security and recommend solutions
2. To regulate and supervise the work of the other organs of the UN
3. To consider and approve the budget
4. To elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economics and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.
5. To amend the UN Charter according to the situation
6. To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes

d)

(i) Rapid industrialisation has led to exploitation and depletion of natural resources in the following manner:

1. There has been a rapid use of fossil fuels such as oils, coals and gases.
2. There has been a continuous usage of non-renewable metal resources in mining. These include tin, lead, copper etc.
3. The animal kingdom has started to lose its habitat because of large-scale use of timber. More than half of the world's rainforests have been chopped down.
4. Phosphates used in fertilisers are nearing exhaustion.
5. Due to urbanisation, there has been a decrease in the farmland used for agriculture.

(ii) Various sources of water pollution:

1. Discharge of various effluents and chemical wastes from heavy industries pollute water bodies.
2. Improper disposal of sewage in large cities lead to the sea being used as a disposal ground. This results in water pollution.
3. Usage of artificial fertilisers by farmers drains the soil from the land into the seas and lakes.
4. Contamination of oceans and seas because of oil spills kills thousands of sea animals.
5. In India, washing of clothes and utensils, and bathing of humans or cattle in water bodies lead to water pollution. Not only does this harm marine life but is also a serious threat to people who drink this polluted water.