# ICSE Board Class VIII

# **History & Civics**

# Sample Paper - 1

TIME: 2 Hours TOTAL MARKS: 80

### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- 2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
- 3. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- 4. Attempt all questions from Part I (History) and Part II (Civics).
- 5. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

# PART – I: History

#### **Question 1**

Fill in	the Blanks: [05]
-	Bahadur Shah Zafar was deported by the British to in Burma.  Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the grounds of .
•	After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy,took over the Brahmo
	Samaj.
	In 1760, the French were completely defeated at the by the British.  At the end of the first session of the Indian National Congress, delegates professed their
	loyalty to the
f)	The rebels who fought against British rule in Punjab were called
g)	Garibaldi organised a corps of volunteers called the
h)	Whenever we talk of the Modern Period in India, it is generally accepted as the mid
	century.
i)	The British Viceroy responsible for partitioning Bengal was
i)	The Third Battle of Panipat took place in the year

## **Question 2**

Match the following: [05]

Column A	Column B
(a) Treaty of Amritsar	(1) Marathas
(b) Lord Minto	(2) Turk from Khurasan
(c) Treaty of Lahore	(3) Coromandel Coast
(d)Akali movement	(4) Signed between British and Ranjit Singh
(e) Nadir Shah	(5) Jhansi
(f) Invaded Mysore in 1771	(6) Governor General of India (1807 - 1813)
(g) English – official language	(7) 1846
of India	
(h)Doctrine of Lapse	(8) Launched by Sikh reformers
(i) Carnatic	(9) 16th President of Unites States
(j) Abraham Lincoln	(10) 1844

## **Question 3**

Choose the correct answer:

[05]

- a) Who was the Nawab of Awadh at the time of its annexation in 1856?
  - i. Mir Kasim
  - ii. Alivardi Khan
  - iii. Ilavardi Bangash
  - iv. Wajid Ali Shah
- b) In which year did the Battle of Buxar take place?
  - i. i. 1760
  - ii. 1762
  - iii. 1764
  - iv. 1765
- c) Those who argued in favour of traditional Indian education in classical Indian languages were called
  - i. Orientalists
  - ii. Occidentalists
  - iii. Anglicists
  - iv. None of the above

d)	What was the name of the fortified factory established by the English East India Company at Calcutta? i. Fort St. George		
	ii. Fort William		
	iii. Fort Dale		
	iv. Fort Williamson		
e)	Under Lord Lytton's administration, the age limit for the Civil Services Examination was reduced from 21		
	to		
	i. 16		
	ii. 19		
	iii. 17		
	iv. 15		
f)	What does the word agraha in the term satyagraha mean?		
	i. Truth		
	ii. Non-violence		
	iii. Unity/Unanimity		
	iv. Force/Eagerness		
g)	Which Mughal governor was declared as the Commander-in-Chief during the revolt of 1857?  i. Bahadur Shah Zafar		
	ii. Bahadur Shah		
	iii. Farrukhsiyar		
	iv. Alamgir I		
h)	In which century was the American continent discovered?		
	i. 16 <sup>th</sup> century		
	ii. 17 <sup>th</sup> century		
	iii. 18 <sup>th</sup> century		
	iv. 19th century		
i)	In which year did Subhas Chandra Bose become the President of the Congress for the first time?  i. 1930		
	ii. 1935		
	iii. 1938		
	iv. 1939		
j)	Which was the first American state to break off from the Union before the onset of the Civil War? v. North Dakota		
	vi. South Carolina		
	vii. Utah		

viii. North Carolina

Question 4		
Answer any three of the following questions: [30]		
This wer any timee of the following questions.		
a)		
(i) Explain the clauses of the Subsidiary Alliance system.		
(ii) Explain the disadvantages of the Subsidiary Alliance system for Indian rulers.		
b)		
(i) Describe the American political landscape on the eve of the American Civil War.		
(ii) Briefly explain the cultural divide between the American South and the Northern American states.		
c)		
(i) How did the American War of Independence begin?		
(ii) What was the true nature of the conflict between the British Government and the American colonists?		
d)		
(i) How was the Indian National Army formed?		
(ii) Give a brief account of the political career of Subhas Chandra Bose before his association with the Indian National Army.		
e)		
(i) Write a short note on the Arya Samaj.		
(ii) What were the beliefs of Swami Vivekananda?		
PART – II: Civics		

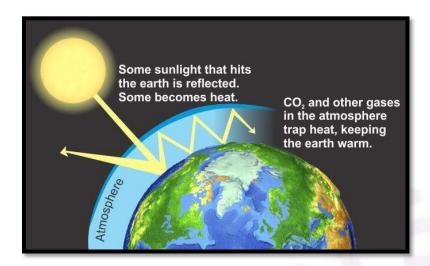
Ouestion	

Treaties in \_\_\_\_and\_\_

Question 1			
Fill inthe Blanks:	[05]		
a) The WHO believes that is one of the fundamental	l rights of every human being.		
b) signed the Atlantic Charter later to become one of th	ne 51 original member		
states.			
c) The Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed bynation d) In 2007, the blast inside the Mecca Masjid in			
cellphone-triggered pipe bomb.	<u> </u>		
e) One of the main objectives of the UN is to develop the basis of equality.	relations among nations on		
f) Thehas taken various steps to reduce rural and u	urban poverty in India.		
g) Thewas awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.	Thewas awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.		
h) UN has worked actively to end the race and en	ncouraged the use of		
nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.			
i) The toy industry in India is facing stiff competition from the_	toy industry.		
i) Serious negotiations between the supernowers led to the Strategic	Arms Limitation		

- a) What percent of total air pollution has occurred due to rapid industrialisation and urbanisation?
  - i. 30
  - ii. 50
  - iii. 67
  - iv. 75
- b) Where is the Secretariat of SAARC located?
  - i. Kabul, Afghanistan
  - ii. New Delhi, India
  - iii. Kathmandu, Nepal
  - iv. Colombo, Sri Lanka
- c) Globalisation has lead to the formation of which of the following economic organisations?
  - i. European Union
  - ii. European Economic Union
  - iii. European Free Trade Union
  - iv. International Finance Corporation
- d) In which year were all the great lakes of North America described as dead?
  - i. 1980
  - ii. 1956
  - iii. 1969
  - iv. 1975
- e) Which is one of the oldest and historically most important trade routes?
  - i. Spice Trade Route
  - ii. The Silk Route
  - iii. The Incense Road
  - iv. Amber Road
- f) Which is the largest organ of the UN?
  - i. The Economic and SocialCouncil
  - ii. The General Assembly
  - iii. The Secretariat
  - iv. None of the above

g)	Who firs	st coined the term 'United Nations'?
	i.	John. F. Kennedy
	ii.	Theodore Roosevelt
	iii.	Franklin D. Roosevelt
	iv.	Andrew Jackson
h)	During Revolut	the French Revolution, who unleashed unbridled violence against the enemies of the ion?
	i.	Napoleon Bonaparte
	ii.	Robespierre
	iii	. Jean Marie Collot d'Herbois
	iv	. Pierre Philippeaux
i)	How ma	any children below the age of 5 die of starvation or preventable diseases every
	day in tl	ne world?
	i.	1 lakh
	ii.	50 thousand
	iii.	45 thousand
	iv.	35 thousand
j)	What ac	ts as a major stumbling block to progress and development?  Overpopulation
	ii.	Pollution
	iii.	Education
	iv.	Poverty
Quest	tion 3	
Answ	er any two	of the following questions:
a)		[20]
ŕ	(i) State	e the main reasons for India's population explosion.
	(ii) Wh	at measures were taken by several governments to keep a check on population explosion?
b)		
	(i) Wha	at is the Atlantic Charter? State the objectives of the Atlantic Charter.
		e the various objectives of the UN.
	()	
c)		
	(i) State	e the composition of the Security Council. Mention some important functions too?
	(ii) Mer	ntion some of the important functions of the General Assembly
d)		
<i>u)</i>	(i) Who	t is foreign policy? State the basic principles of India's foreign policy.
		e the objectives and achievements of SAARC.



- 1. Name the effect shown in the image.
- 2. Define the effect.
- 3. State the various consequences of the mentioned effect.