

**ICSE Board**  
**Class VIII**  
**History & Civics**  
**Sample Paper -2**

**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]

- a) In the Battle of Buxar, the combined forces of Mir Kasim, \_\_\_\_\_ and the Nawab of Awadh were squarely defeated by the British.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Indore were an important part of the Maratha Confederacy.
- c) The first telegraph line was opened from Calcutta to \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in the northern part of the country, mainly in Uttar Pradesh and \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Lord Mountbatten was sent to India as its last Viceroy in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) The Peace Treaty of Mangalore was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) Gandhiji called upon Indians to observe 6 April, 1919 as \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) The \_\_\_\_\_ Estate comprised of the nobility and their families.
- i) In 1829, Lord \_\_\_\_\_ passed a law to ban sati and made it a crime punishable by law.
- j) Abraham Lincoln won \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the popular vote in the 1860 Presidential Elections.

## Question 2

Match the following:

[05]

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

## Question 3

Choose the correct answer:

[05]

- (a) Which Viceroy's tenure was considered to be especially detrimental to the interests of the Indian population?
- Lord Lytton
  - Lord Oppenheim
  - Lord Turner
  - Lord Bradshaw
- (b) In 1905, Bengal was formally partitioned into
- West Bengal and Mizoram
  - West Bengal and East Bengal
  - West Bengal and Murshidabad
  - West Bengal and Assam
- (c) The Doctrine of Lapse was imposed on the Indian states by Lord
- Canning
  - Ripon
  - Cunningham
  - Dalhousie
- (d) In which year was the state of Hyderabad formed by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah?
- 1719
  - 1720
  - 1724
  - 1756

- (e) What did Gandhiji call the proposals of the Cripps Mission?
- A post-dated cheque
  - A demand draft
  - A telegram
  - A Morse code message
- (f) Following the elections of 1859 and 1860, all northern states of Italy joined the kingdom of
- Monaco
  - Saxony
  - Sardinia
  - Luxembourg
- (g) How many years did Aurungzeb wage war against the Marathas in Deccan?
- 23
  - 25
  - 20
  - 22
- (h) In which year was the French East India Company formed?
- 1660
  - 1662
  - 1663
  - 1664
- (i) The founder to the Theosophical Society was
- M. G. Ranade
  - B. G. Tilak
  - Annie Besant
  - Dadabhai Naoroji
- (j) What was the number of approximate casualties suffered by the warring sides during the American Civil War?
- 600,000
  - 400,000
  - 300,000
  - 200,000

#### Question 4

Answer any three of the following questions:

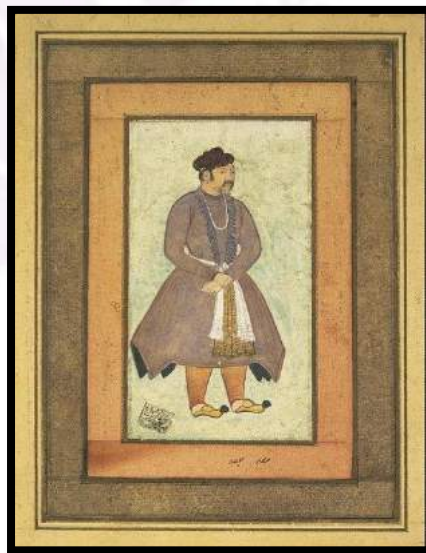
[30]

- a)
  - (i) Explain how the development of a transport and communication system under the British helped bring together Indians.
  - (ii) Explain the ways in which the British authorities exploited the Indian economy.
- b)
  - (i) Explain the features of the land revenue settlements under the British rule.
  - (ii) What was the negative impact of land revenue settlements?
- c)
  - (i) Why did Gandhiji chose to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law?
  - (ii) Briefly explain Gandhiji's early experiments with Satyagraha.
- d)
  - (i) What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?
  - (ii) Elaborate on the nature of the rebellion of 1857.
- e)
  - (i) Explain the reasons behind the Second Carnatic War.
  - (ii) Elaborate on the role of Robert Clive in the British victory in the Second Carnatic War.

#### Question 5

Picture Study:

[5]



- i) Identify the Mughal ruler in the portrait.
- ii) Explain how the failure of the Mansabdari system led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- iii) What was the jagirdari crisis?

## PART – II: Civics

### Question 1

Fill in the Blanks:

[05]

- a) The first summit of SAARC was held in \_\_\_\_\_ in December 1985.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian Constitution make it the bound duty of every citizen to protect and safeguard their environment.
- c) The USA accused \_\_\_\_\_ of hiding weapons of mass destruction and attacked Iraq.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ involves the removal of trade barriers and restrictions, thereby increasing liberalisation.
- e) Large-scale cutting down of trees leading to \_\_\_\_\_ is a cause of airpollution.
- f) Poverty is sometimes measured in terms of the \_\_\_\_\_ requirement of a person.
- g) The \_\_\_\_\_ was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.
- h) ASEAN was established in \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangkok.
- i) The goal of UNICEF is to focus on improving the quality of life of \_\_\_\_\_ by creating awareness about their health and education.
- j) The \_\_\_\_\_ Plans aimed at making India self-reliant through agriculture and industrial growth.

### Question 2

Choose the correct answer:

[05]

- a) Which agency's purpose is to improve the standard of health all over the world?
  - i. FAO
  - ii. WHO
  - iii. UNDP
  - iv. UNESCO
- b) On which of the following principles is India's foreign policy based?
  - i. Panchsheel
  - ii. Racial equality
  - iii. Non-alignment and peaceful co-existence
  - iv. All of the above
- c) Which day is celebrated as United Nations Day?
  - i. 24<sup>th</sup> October
  - ii. 12<sup>th</sup> July
  - iii. 7<sup>th</sup> April
  - iv. 30<sup>th</sup> December

- d) To strengthen ties with her neighbours, India joined hands with them to form a regional co-operation called
- i. ASEAN
  - ii. SAARC
  - iii. SAPTA
  - iv. SAFTA
- e) Which country is not a part of ASEAN?
- i. Singapore
  - ii. Philippines
  - iii. Malaysia
  - iv. Maldives
- f) Which of the following programmes has been implemented by the Government of India to reduce rural poverty?
- i. Nehru Rozgar Yojana
  - ii. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
  - iii. Food for Work Programme
  - iv. National Social Assistance Programme
- g) Who adopted a global plan with an intention of creating a balance between the conservation of environment and the development of industries?
- i. Earth Summit 1992
  - ii. United Nations
  - iii. Atlantic Charter
  - iv. United Nations Development Programme
- h) Cold War primarily involved which two countries?
- i. USA and USSR
  - ii. Italy and Japan
  - iii. Germany and Italy
  - iv. China and France
- i) Who had made a mockery of the disarmament conference of the League of Nations?
- i. Mussolini
  - ii. Jimmy Carter
  - iii. Adolf Hitler
  - iv. Mikhail Gorbachev

j) When was ILO setup?

- i. 1919
- ii. 1926
- iii. 1938
- iv. 1948

### Question 3

Answer any two of the following questions:

[20]

- a) (i) What is globalisation? State some of its important features.  
(ii) What measures were taken by several governments to keep a check on population explosion?
- b) (i) State the goals of UNICEF.  
(ii) State the functions of ILO.
- c) (i) What is acid rain? How is it harmful?  
(ii) What is noise pollution? State the three sources of noise pollution.
- d) (i) How has rapid industrialisation lead to exploitation and depletion of natural resources?  
(ii) State the various sources of water pollution.