The Brigade School Unit Test 1 (2020-21)

Total points 23/25

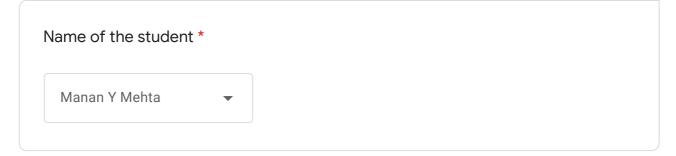


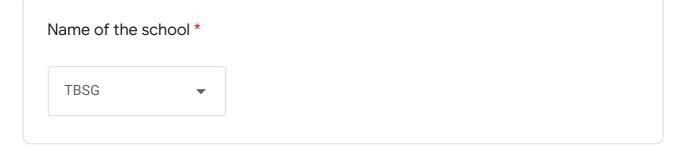
Class 10 History and Civics Paper 2: Subjective

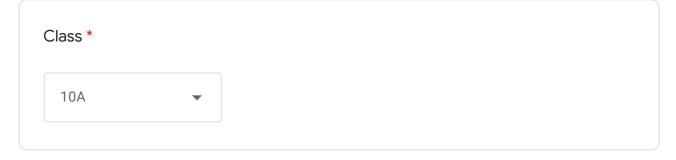
Maximum Marks: 25

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14 of 14 points History

Marks: 14

- ✓ 1. Explain how division of Europe into two hostile groups led to the First 3/3 World War. *
- ~Germany came into an alliance with Austria which was later joined by Italy, forming the Triple Alliance.
- ~To counter the Triple Alliance, Britain, France and Russia came into an alliance called Triple
- ~The hostility of the two groups showed that the war was inevitable.

Feedback

- 1. There were single Nation-States like France, Holland and Germany whose national identities were based on their common language and traditions.
- 2. There were imperial States like the Austria-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire.
- 3. Germany, Italy and Austria entered into Triple Alliance.
- 4. France, Russia and England entered into Triple Entente. (any three points)
- 2.State any three causes which led to the Second World War. *
- 3/3

- (a) Failure of the League of Nations
 - ~The league did nothing when Poland captured Lithuania and Italy attacked Ethiopia and they suffered an early blow when USA did not join the League.
- (b)Treaty of Versailles
 - ~Germany was humiliated by the treaty and was seeking revenge to show their power which was only possible through armaments and militarism. Thus, war was inevitable.
- (c) Hitler's Invasion of Poland (Immediate Cause)
 - ~When Hitler invaded Poland, France gave on ultimatum to Germany. In return Germany attacked France and thus Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Feedback

- 1. Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles
- 2. Rise of Fascism and Nazism
- 3. Japanese invasion of China
- 4. Failure of League of Nations
- 5. Hitler's invasion of Poland (any 3 points to be explained)

3. How did the British expand their political power in India? *

4/4

- (a) By Outright Wars
 - ~ The British waged many wars to get the political and economic control on India. The wars fought by them were Battle of Buxar, Anglo-Mysore Wars, Anglo-Sikh War, Anglo-Maratha War.
- (b) By Subsidiary Alliance
 - ~ This policy was devised by Lord Wellesly. By this policy the British and the Indian Princely States came into an agreement and the Indian Princely States lost thier soveriegnity.
- (c) By By Doctrine of Lapse
 - ~By Doctrine of Lapse, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir to his kingdom, then the kingdom would lapse, that is, come under the British.
- (d) By Pretext of Alleged Misrule
 - ~ The British said that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed their.

Feedback

- 1. Outright wars
- 2. Subsidiary Alliance
- 3. Doctrine of Lapse
- 4. On the pretext of alleged misrule. (four points to be explained)

4. State any four terms of the Treaty of Versailles. *

4/4

- ~Germany was declared guilty of aggression.
- ~Coal mines of Germany called Saar was ceded to France for 15 years.
- ~The area of Rhine Valley was to be completely demilitarized and the east of this place would be given to the Allied Troops.
- ~Germany had to pay the damages of the war which was fixed at 33 billion dollars.

Feedback

- 1. Germany was held quilty of aggression.
- 2. Germany was required to pay 33 billiion dollars as compensation.
- 3. Rhine valley was demilitarised.
- 4. Germany lost Alsace Lorraine to France.

(any four terms can be mentioned)



Civics

9 of 11 points

Marks: 11

- ✓ 1. Mention any four qualifications required to become the member of Lok 4/4 Sabha. *
- ~The candidate should be a citizen of India.
- ~He/She must be at least 25 years of age.
- ~The candidate should not hold any office of profit under the Government.
- ~He/She should not be a proclaimed criminal, insolvent and of unsound mind.

Feedback

- 1. He should be the citizen of India.
- 2. He should be atleast 25 years of age.
- 3. He should not be an insolvent.
- 4. He should not be of unsound mind. (any 4 points)
- X 2. How does the Parliament exercises control over the executive? *
- ~The members of the Parliament have the right to ask questions to the government to keep a check on its functioning which is called interpellation.
- ~Adjournment Motion can be passed to keep aside the business of the House and take up a matter on public importance.
- ~Other motions of Censure.

Feedback

- 1. Interpellation
- 2. Vote of No-Confidence
- 3. Adjournment Motion
- 4. Monetary controls (to be explained in brief)

3/4

X 3. State the exclusive powers of Lok Sabha. *

2/3

- ~During a joint sitting of both the Houses, the decision of the Lok Sabha prevails as their composition is more than double the composition of Lok Sabha.
- ~All money bills are introduced in the Lok Sabha which is later passed on to the Rajya Sabha.
- ~The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended during an emergency by a year.

Feedback

- 1. Motions of No-Confidence
- 2. Money bills
- 3. Incase of deadlock between the two Houses (to be explained)

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