

# The Brigade School Unit Test 1 (2020-21)

Total points 23/25 ?

Class 10

History and Civics

Paper 2: Subjective

Maximum Marks: 25

Email address \*

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0 of 0 points

Name of the student \*

Manan Y Mehta ▼

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TBSG ▼

Class \*

10A ▼

History

14 of 14 points

Marks: 14



✓ 1. Explain how division of Europe into two hostile groups led to the First World War. \* 3/3

~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 Entente.

~The hostility of the two groups showed that the war was inevitable.

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**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.

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**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 their sovereignty.

#### (c) 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 there.

#### 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 guilty of aggression.*
  2. *Germany was required to pay 33 billion dollars as compensation.*
  3. *Rhine valley was demilitarised.*
  4. *Germany lost Alsace Lorraine to France.*
- (any four terms can be mentioned)



Marks: 11

✓ 1. Mention any four qualifications required to become the member of Lok 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 )

✗ 2. How does the Parliament exercises control over the executive? \* 3/4

- ~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. 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.
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#### Feedback

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

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