

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2018-19)

CLASS-IX

SUBJECT – HISTORY & CIVICS.

TOPIC:- THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Q-1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?
- Q-2. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world.
- Q-3. State the role played by Louis XVI in bringing about the revolution
- Q-4. Explain the term “Society of estates”. Describe briefly the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility.
- Q-5. What was subsistence crisis ? What were its causes?
- Q-6. Differentiate between active and passive citizens.
- Q-7. List some immediate changes undertaken by the National Assembly.
- Q-8. Describe the ‘Reign of Terror’. Why is this reign referred as such ?
- Q-9. Many laws were taken up by Robespierre’s government to establish a welfare state, State them.
- Q-10. What was the condition of women in France before the revolution ? What were the steps taken by the revolutionary government to improve their lives ?
- Q-11. Explain the role of women in the revolutionary movement in France .Mention any three of their demands.
- Q-12. ‘The teachings of Rousseau laid the foundation of democracy ’. Give arguments to justify the statement.
- Q-13. State two women’s club in revolutionary France.
- Q-14. Define the term triangular trade. What led to it? List four commodities which were supplied to Europe by this slaves.

TOPIC;-SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- Q-1. Who were liberals?
- Q-2. Differentiate between the radicals and conservatives
- Q-3. List the problems ushered in by the industrialisation?
- Q-4. Who was Karl Marx? What was his theory of Socialism?
- Q-5. What is New Harmony?
- Q-6. Discuss the social , economic and political conditions in Russia 1905.
- Q-7. In what ways the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917?
- Q-8. Why did the Tzarist autocracy collapse in 1917
- Q-9. Name the territories included in the Russian empire? Which were the religion followed here?
- Q-10. Name the Socialist party formed in Russia in 1898 on Marx’s ideas?
- Q-11. Differentiate between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks .
- Q-12. State the demands of workers of the St.Petersburg.
- Q-13. Which incident was the immediate cause of 1905 revolution of Russia ?
- Q-14. What was the new name of St. Petersburg ?
- Q-15. What was Soviet and Duma ?
- Q-16. What was Lenin’s April thesis?

- Q-17. Name the secret police formed to punish the peoples who criticized the Bolsheviks .
- Q-18. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc .
- Q-19. What social changes can be seen in society after industrialization ?
- Q-20. What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution?
- Q-21. State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd .
- Q-22. Which events led to the October Revolution in 1917 in Russia ?
- Q-23. List the changes brought about by the Bolsheviksafter the revolution.
- Q-24. State any three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence.
- Q-25. Why didn't Stalin's policy of Collectivisation yield immediate results?

TOPIC : WHAT IS DEMOCRACY ? WHY DEMOCRACY.

- Q-1. Distinguish between direct democracy and indirect democracy.
- Q-2. Which is the most common form of democracy ?
- Q-3. Is democracy suitable to all nations?
- Q-4. How does democracy enhance the dignity of the individual ?
- Q-5. 'Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes' . Explain.
- Q-6. Discuss the merits and demerits of democracy.
- Q-7. Explain the main challenges to Democracy .
- Q-8. What are the remedies for the removal of the drawbacks of democracy ?
- Q-9. Discuss how Myanmar,Pakistan and China are not truly a democratic country.
- Q-10. State what was Legal Framework Order . State what happened after passing it ?
- Q-11.What was PRI ? How can you say that people did not have any choice in democratic Mexico?
- Q-12. State the election system in Fiji ?
- Q-13. How does people elect their representatives in China? Which members are allowed to contest elections in China?
- Q-14. What according to you is the broader meaning of democracy?
- Q-15 . How does democracy improve the Quality of decision making ?
- Q-16. In which countries even today , there is denial of equal right to vote?

TOPIC : CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN :

- Q-1. Read the extracts from Nehru's speech and answer the following questions-
 - i. Why did Nehru use the expression 'not wholly or in full measure' in the speech?
 - ii. What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian constitution to take?
 - iii. 'The ambition of the greatest man -----from every eye'. Who was he referring to ?
- Q-2. Who framed the Constitution of India ?
- Q-3. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
- Q-4. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution of India? When did it come into force?
- Q-5. What were the ideals before the Indian nation?

- Q-6. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take in framing the constitution of India ?
- Q-7. When and by whom was Objective Resolution put before the Constituent Assembly ?
- Q-8. Why is India called a 'Republic', 'a secular country', 'a sovereign country'.
- Q-9. Write a note on redesigning of democracy in India
- Q-10. Describe the characteristics of the Indian Constitution .
- Q-11. Define and explain the words – Treason, Apartheid , Fraternity, Bill of Rights.
- Q-12. Who was Nelson Mandela? who were the 'Blacks ' in South Africa? How was apartheid practiced in South Africa? When did it end ?
- Q-13. Who formed the Constitution of New democratic South Africa? What does South African Constitution teach us?
- Q-14. What compromise was made by White minority and black majority in South Africa ?
- Q-15. What is a Constitution? Why is it considered as the Supreme Law?
- Q-16. 'Most of the countries of the world keep changing their constitution but the Indian constitution is accepted even today . Why ? Give reasons.

SYLLABUS FOR SA-II

- **FRENCH REVOLUTION**
- **SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**
- **DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**
- **WHAT IS DEMOCRACY , WHY DEMOCRACY**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN**