

Class-VIII

History, Chapter-2

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Lincoln wanted to abolish slavery in USA.
2. Civil war broke out in USA in 1861.
3. The French Revolution spread the ideas of Liberty, equality and Fraternity.
4. Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo.
5. England recognized the existence of USA after the Treaty of Paris was signed.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Napoleon | c. defeated by Vienna Congress (1815) |
| 2. bourgeoisie | a. middle class |
| 3. Emancipation Proclamation | b. Gettysburg address |
| 4. Thomas Jefferson | e. Declaration of Independence |
| 5. Lincoln | d. President of USA during the Civil War |

C. Tick the correct option:-

1. Who drafted the Declaration of Independence in USA?
a. Thomas Jefferson
2. Washington, the capital of USA, is named after which person?
b. George Washington
3. Who won the Battle of Waterloo?
b. Duke of Wellington
4. Which was the first 'Nation State' that emerged in Europe?
a. England
5. In which year was the USA formed?
b. 1776

Notebook Work

D. Answer the following questions:-

1. How did the European thinkers influence the settlers in America?

Ans.1 Significant figures, such as John Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau, all influenced the Founding Fathers of America and the fight for independence from Great Britain.

2. Describe the Boston Tea Party incident.

Ans.2 The Boston Tea Party was a political protest that occurred on December 16, 1773, at Griffin's Wharf in Boston, Massachusetts. American colonists, frustrated and angry at Britain for imposing "taxation without representation," dumped 342 chests of tea, imported by the British East India Company into the harbor.

3. What were the causes of the American Revolution? What was its impact?

Ans.3 Cause: British leaders feared that more fighting would take place on the frontier if colonists kept moving onto American Indian lands.

Effect: This law banned British settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. It also ordered settlers to leave the upper Ohio River Valley.

4. Who is the 'Father of the Declaration of Independence'? What does it state?

Ans.4 American philosopher, Thomas Jefferson, was the principal author of the Declaration. It stated that all men are born equal and are endowed equality and liberty, which Napoleon had brought with him, were spreading all over Europe.

5. Why was the American Civil War fought? What were its effects?

Ans.5 The American Civil War was fought from 1861 to 1865. It was fought between the northern states of America, known as the Union, and the Southern states of America, known as the Confederates. The Abraham Lincoln became President of Union, wanted to stop slavery in the USA, whereas the Confederates wanted to keep slavery as it formed the basis of their economy.

During Reconstruction, many small white farmers, thrown into poverty by the war, entered into cotton production, a major change from prewar days when they concentrated on growing food for their own families.

6. 'The fall of the Bastille was a victory for the French people'. Substantiate the statement.

Ans.6 The fall of the Bastille set off a series of events that led to the overthrow of King Louis XVI and the French Revolution. The success of the revolutionaries gave commoners throughout France the courage to rise up and fight against the nobles who had ruled them for so long.

7. When and did the French Revolution break out?

Ans.7 The French Revolution began in 1789 and lasted until 1794. King Louis XVI needed more money, but had failed to raise more taxes when he had called a meeting of the Estates General. This instead turned into a protest about conditions in France.

8. How did the French Revolution lead to the growth of new ideas in Europe?

Ans.8 It spread Enlightenment ideas across Europe. It reshaped the borders of Europe. It led to the rise of nationalism, which would unify Germany and break apart the Austrian Empire in the future.

9. How was the French Revolution inspirational to the world?

Ans.9 The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. It inspired the Germans, Italians, and Austrians to overthrow their oppressive regimes.

10. What is the one basic similarity and difference between the American War of Independence and the French Revolution?

Ans.10 Both want a change from being ruled by an absolute ruler, both have economic instability from war debt, both have social inequality. And also, both started because of enlightenment ideas.

The most obvious difference was that the American Revolution resulted in the newly independent United States, whereas the French Revolution overthrew its own government.

E. Write brief notes on the following:-

1. Napoleon Bonaparte:-In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself emperor of France.

He set out to conquer neighboring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdom where he proceed members of his family.

1. He crowned himself as an emperor in 1804.

2. He conquered many European countries.

3. He was considered as moderniser of Europe.

4. He was defeated but his ideas had a deep imprints on society.

2. The Battle of Gettysburg:-The Battle of Gettysburg fought in July 1863, was a Union victory that stopped Confederate General Robert E. Lee's second invasion of the North. More than 50,000 men fell as casualties during the 3-day battle, making it the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War.

3. Stamp Act of 1765:-The Stamp Act of 1765 was the first internal tax levied directly on American colonists by the British Parliament. Parliament passed the Stamp Act on March 22, 1765 and repealed it in 1766, but issued a Declaratory Act at the same time to reaffirm its authority to pass any colonial legislation it saw fit.

4. American Civil War:-The American Civil War was a civil war in the United States from 1861 to 1865, fought between the northern United States and the southern United States. The civil war began primarily as a result of the long-standing controversy over the enslavement of black people.

F. Photo study questions:-

1. The Boston Tea Party Incident

2. In 1773.

3. It open hostility between the settlers and the British Parliament.