



STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS : VIII

Subject : History & Civics
Topic : Answers to worksheets
Dated : 30th June and 2nd July, 2020

Answers to Worksheet No. : 09

Date: 30/06/2020

1. Answers:
 - a. Many members of the Third Estate attacked on Bastille on 14th July, 1789 because that was the prison for state prisoners and symbol of the oppression of Ancien Regime.
 - b. The significance are:
 - i. The French Revolution marked the end of the despotic rule of the monarchy in France and setting up of a Democratic Republic.
 - ii. The welfare of the common man became the paramount priority.
 - c. There were frequent conflicts between the Directory and the Legislative Councils. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - d. After the fall of Jacobin Government, the wealthier middle class seized power. They approved a new constitution, which provided for two elected legislative councils. Executive power would lie in hands of a five member Directory.

- e. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Initially many people saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom to the People. However, gradually, due to their atrocities Napoleonic armies came to be considered as an invading force.
- f. In the Battle of Waterloo Napoleon was forced to be abdicated in 1813 when he was defeated at the Battle of Leipzig and when went into temporary exile.

2. Fill up:

- a. Sovereignty and Nationalism
- b. Jacobins
- c. Constitutional Monarchy
- d. First Consul
- e. Democratic Republic

3. a-----iv
b-----i
c-----ii
d-----vi
e-----iii
f-----v

4. Answer:

- a. This personality is Napoleon Bonaparte.
- b. Napoleon resolved internal conflicts and brought stability and security o France. He introduced economic, legal and social reforms, though he was opposed to the idea of liberty. He waged many successful wars against several European countries and expanded the boundaries of France.
- c. He was a powerful military leader. During the years of French Revolution Napoleon rose through the ranks of the military very rapidly and was made General due to his

spectacular military tactics. He was being held as military hero by the French People who were tired of the Directory's inefficient rule.

- d. In 1815 Napoleon was finally defeated by the British in the Battle of Waterloo and was exiled to St. Helena Island.

5. Answer:

- a. This incident is marked as Storming of Bastille fort by the French people.
- b. This incident happened on 14th July, 1789.
- c. This prison was the symbol of power and oppression of Ancien Regime. Through this incident the prisoners of Bastille were released and they joined the revolutionaries. The Storming of Bastille symbolised the victory of the French People over their Monarchy and marked the beginning of French Revolution.

Answers to Worksheet No. : 10

Date: 02/07/2020

1. **By the mid-nineteenth century both the Northern and Southern states had progressed towards mass production. While the economy in the North was based on industry and factory based manufacture of goods, the South still survived on plantation agriculture.**
2. **Abraham Lincoln was elected as 16th President of USA in 1860.**
3. **Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote this book in 1852 which was a powerful book on wickedness and evils of slavery. It started a wave of anti-slavery reaction from most Americans in the North.**

- 4. On 16th October 1859, an abolitionist named John Brown with his 21 accomplices tried to begin an armed slave rebellion by seizing United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. John Brown's effort failed as most of his men were killed. He was captured and hanged. Northern abolitionist made him a martyr.**
 - 5. The industrialised North felt that abolition would free more people to work in their expanding industries. They were against the institution of slavery, declaring it as a sign of the backwardness of the Southern States. However slavery was considered indispensable and an economic necessity to the labour intensive plantation economy of the Southern States.**
 - 6. The Southern States were known as Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as President.**
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