

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I - 2016 - 2017
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(English Version)
PART - A & B

IX Class] (Max.Marks: 40) [Time: 2.45 Hrs.

Marks : 30] PART - A [Time: 2 Hrs.

Instructions:

1. 15 minutes are allotted to read the question paper and 2.30 Hrs. for writing answering.
2. Part - A must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
3. Students can take along the Part - A Question paper with them.
4. Map and Part - B (bit paper) should be tied to the answer sheet and handover to the invigilator.

Section - I**Note: 1) Answer the following four questions.****2) Each question carries 4 marks.****4x4=16**

1. ***The Aspirations of Women:***

The new ideal of individuality and citizenship excluded women. Men from aristocratic families dominated public life and were the decision-makers in their families. They educated their sons to take their place in family businesses or in public life, at times sending their younger sons to join the Church. Although their dowries were invested in the family businesses, women generally had no say in how their husbands should run business. Often, marriages were intended to strengthen business alliances. If an adequate dowry could not be arranged, daughters were sometimes sent to convents to live the life of a nun. Obviously, the public role of women was limited and they were looked upon as keepers of the households.

Interpretate the role of women in Europe.

(OR)

The Reign of Terror:

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.

SET - II

All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic-ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods-were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a, revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them 'guilty' they were guillotined. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell in at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden. All citizens were required to eat the pain degalite (equality bread), a loaf made of whole wheat. Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

Read the above paragraph and interpretate on 'The Reign of Terror'.

2. The Declaration of Independence was adopted on 4th July 1776, during the Third Congress at Philadelphia. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration. It declared that all men are created equal and are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. In 1789, the national government of the United States of America adopted a Republican Constitution. The division of powers between states and federal government was introduced with the efforts of Jefferson. A bill of Rights was adopted guaranteeing the freedom of speech, religion, and rule of law were enacted. This paved way for the establishment of the United States of America (U.S.A)

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions.

- 1) Who adopted Republican constitution of U.S.A ?
- 2) What are the important factors of Independence declaration?
- 3) With whose efforts, division of powers was introduced ?
- 4) Where third congress meeting was done ?

(OR)

SET - II

- 1516: Thomas More's Utopia published
- 1517: Martin Luther writes the ninety five theses
- 1522: Luther translates the Bible into German
- 1525: Peasant uprising in Germany
- 1543: Andreas vesalius writes on Anatomy
- 1559: Anglican church established in England with the king/queen as its head.

Read the above points and answer the following questions.

- 1) Who wrote the book 'Utopia' ?
 - 2) When did peasant uprising in Germany had taken place ?
 - 3) Who is the head of Anglican Church ?
 - 4) Write the incident occurred in 1517 ?
3. Do you agree with the following statement 'printed books continue to dominate our lives'. Give your reasons for your answer.

(OR)

After the completion of chapter on fundamental Rights draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

4. ***Mark the countries on Europe map.***

A) 1. England 2. France 3. Sweden 4. Italy

(OR)

Mark the following places on world map.

- B)**
1. The route by which vascodagama travelled India.
 2. The route by which Columbus travelled West Indies.
 3. Indonesian Islands 4. China

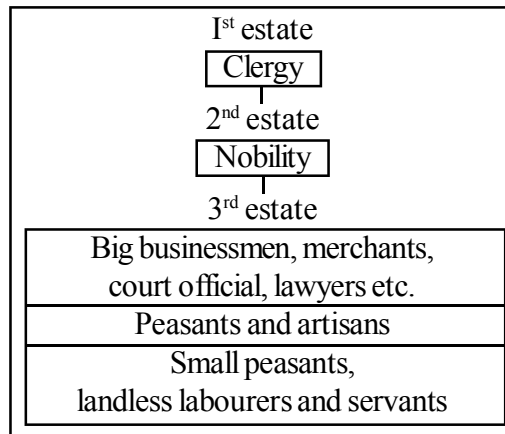
Section - II

Note: 1) Answer the following five questions.

2) Each question carries 2 marks.

5x2=10

5. What were the features of humanist thought ?
6. Mention the outstanding features of the renaissance architecture. Explain. Why?
7. What is meant by glorious or blood less revolution ?
8. Observe the given data and answer the following question.



- 1) In which estate, more people are as members ?
 - 2) Who are members in second estate ?
9. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was best with contradictions ? Explain.

Section - III

Note: 1) Answer the following four questions.

2) Each question carries 1 mark.

4X1=4

10. How many years 'long parliament' had been ?
11. Who invented 'printing machine' ?
12. Are there more opportunities for trying and knowing new thoughts and new things in towns than in villages. Explain.
13. Plot Rome city in Italy map.

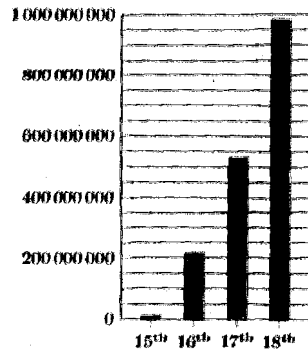
SET - II

19. Who abolished parliament and ruled without parliament for 11 years []
A) James I B) Charles I C) William D) Charles-II
20. 'The social contract' book was written by []
A) Montesque B) Roussean
C) Machiavelli D) None of these
21. Number of colonies, England established in America []
A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 13
22. In 1453, after over thrown of constantinople, many
Greek scholars fled away to----- []
A) America B) England C) Italy D) Spain
23. Michelangelo sculpture 'The pieta' means ---- []
A) Pity B) Mercy C) Kindness D) Love
24. Historians used the word renaissance from century? []
A) 16 B) 17 C) 18 D) 19
25. 'The civilisation of the renaissance in Italy' book was written by? []
A) Erasmus B) Jacob Burchkardt
C) Andreus D) Durer
26. 'Humanity' was first started in the country []
A) France B) England
C) Netherlands D) Italy
27. ----woman was remarkable as marchesa of mantua []
A) Isabella B) Cassandra fedele
C) Monalisa D) Denouja
28. Who had written the book 'The praise of folly' []
A) Donatello B) Andreas vesalius
C) Erasmus D) Machiavelli

SET - II

29. Jacob Burckhardt belongs to which country []
A) Italy B) France
C) Switzerland D) England
30. In which century, more books were published []
A) 15 B) 16 C) 17 D) 18

European Output of Printed Books ca. 1450–1800*



Observe the above graph and answer the following questions.

31. Number of books published in the 17th century (approximately) []
A) 20 crores B) 40 crores
C) 55 crores D) 60 crores
32. In 1453, after overthrow of constantinople by the turkish, which country got chance to rule of India []
A) France B) Portugal C) Holland D) England
33. Leonardo davinci's amazing painting 'The last supper' means ----- []
A) Last meal B) Last walk
C) Last travel D) Last trial



Q.No.13

