INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH WORKSHEET NO.7

CIVICS CH#5 JUDICIARY HISTORY CH#5 WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

1. The power of the Supreme Court to review laws and actions of the government is called:

A. Judicial appointment B. Judicial review C. Judicial service D. Judicial activism

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary?

A. Protecting fundamental rights B. Delivering justice

C. Enforcing laws D. Interpreting the Constitution

Answer: C

3. The High Court is the highest court at which level?

A. National level B. Local level C. State level D. District level

Answer: C

4. The principle of equality before law means:

A. Rich people get special treatment B. Everyone is equal in the eyes of law

C. The government is above the law D. Only adults have rights

Answer: B

5. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) allows:

A. Only government to file cases B. Any citizen to appeal on behalf of others

C. Only lawyers to file cases

D. Only victims to file cases

Answer: B

Fill in the Blanks

- 1. The revolt of 1857 began on 10 May 1857 at Meerut.
- 2. The soldiers who revolted in 1857 were called **sepoys**.
- 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the emperor by the rebels.
- 4. The British described the Revolt of 1857 as a mutiny.
- 5. The policy of **Doctrine of Lapse** was introduced by **Lord Dalhousie**.
- 6. The leader of the revolt in Kanpur was Nana Saheb...
- After the revolt, the British Crown took over the administration from the East India Company.
- 8. The revolt of 1857 is also known as the **First War of Independence**.

