

DOON PUBLIC SCHOOL BHUJ
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS VIII

Dear students

This is your home assignment which you have to complete in your Social Science notebook. Write all the following chapters very neatly in the notebook and learn the same. This Assignment will be checked on reopening of the school. Manage your time effectively as time is free, but it is priceless. I wish you to have great time with your family during this vacation. Take care and stay safe!

CHAPTER 1

HISTORY

WHERE, WHEN AND HOW – INDIA AND THE MODERN WORLD

Fill in the blanks.

1. The modern period of Indian history starts with the British conquest of India.
2. The Industrial Revolution started in Britain around 1750.
3. The Renaissance period gave rise to scientific method of enquiry.

Write True or false.

1. The demarcation of history into three periods is uniform all over the world. (F)
2. The movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities is known as urbanisation. (T)
3. Industrial Revolution refers to producing goods on a large scale using machines. (T)
4. The Gateway of India is in Delhi. (F)

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the characteristic features of the Modern Age?

Ans. The Modern Age was a period of great and sweeping changes.

- a) Industrialisation–large scale production of goods in an increasing number of factories
- b) Urbanisation–movement of people from villages to towns
- c) Nationalism–patriotism
- d) Democracy–government by the people
- e) Socialism–a system where the state tries to ensure equitable distribution of wealth
- f) Scientific and technological progress
- g) Humanism–a great concern for human welfare and value
- h) Exploration–the search for new lands and sea routes

2. What is meant by the term ‘Industrial Revolution’?

Ans. The Industrial Revolution was:

- (a) an economic revolution brought about a sweeping change in methods of production through mechanization in the 18th century CE.

- (b) increased the demand for products as a result of which the system of artisans working from home with simple tools was replaced by the 'factory system.'
- (c) resulted in large machines producing much more of the same products, faster and at a fraction of the cost.

3. What is meant by 'nationalism'?

- Ans. (a) Nationalism is a strong feeling of love, pride, and loyalty that people have for their country.
- (b) Patriotism and a growing identification with one's homeland.

4. What are the ideals that became popular because of the French Revolution?

Ans. The French Revolution gave birth to the ideals of:

- Liberty
- Equality
- Fraternity.

5. Write in detail about the various sources of information of modern Indian history.

Ans. Sources of information about modern Indian history are of two types:

a) Primary sources:

- * Those that are original - artefacts from archaeological sites
- * Coins
- * Monuments
- * Inscriptions
- * Travelogues
- * Autobiographies
- * Government reports, letters, photographs, maps, diaries.

These are generally accessed from government museums and archives.

b) Secondary sources:

Second-hand accounts of events usually collected and put together by people who study the primary sources

- * Textbooks
- * Biographies
- * Magazines
- * Newspapers
- * Movies.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPANY POWER

Fill in the blanks.

1. Between the 7th and the 14th centuries the Arab traders carried goods from India overland to Europe.
2. King James I sent Sir Thomas Roe as ambassador to the court of Jahangir.
3. The first French factory in India was set up at Surat.
4. Robert Clive was the chief commander of the British army at the Battle of Plassey.

Write True or False.

1. The original purpose of the Europeans in coming to India was trade. (T)
2. The British were the first European traders to land in India. (F)
3. Chandernagore was a Dutch settlement. (F)
4. The British appointed Mir Qasim as the nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey.(F)
5. Tipu Sultan was killed in the Fourth Anglo Mysore War. (T)

Answer the following questions.

1. Between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought?

Ans. The Battle of Plassey was fought between:

- Robert Clive of the British East India Company and Sirajuddaulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

2. Which Indian rulers took part in the Battle of Buxar?

Ans. • Mir Qasim

- Nawab Shujauddaula
- Shah Alam

3. What is the system of dual government?

Ans • The system of dual government was introduced in Bengal after the Battle of Buxar.

- The Nawab continued to be responsible for the administration of the province but the revenue from the land went to the British.

4. Describe the system of subsidiary alliance.

Ans. In the subsidiary alliance system:

- an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state either by giving some of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of the troops.
- the Indian ruler could not fight wars or sign treaties with any other power.
- the British were allowed to maintain a large army at the expense of local rulers.

5. Write a short note on the annexation of Punjab by the British.

Ans. • Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab maintained friendly relations with the British.

- After his death in 1839, there was anarchy in Punjab and the Khalsa (Sikh army) became powerful.
- The Khalsa distrusted the British and two Anglo-Sikh wars were fought.
- The Sikhs were comprehensively defeated.
- Punjab became a vassal state of the British, and its ruler Duleep Singh was pensioned off.

Answer in detail.

1. Write a note on the Carnatic Wars.

Ans. • In India, the conflict between the French and the British was focussed around the Carnatic Peninsula.

- The states of Hyderabad, Carnatic and Mysore were in constant conflict.
- The French and the British took advantage of this rivalry.
- They allied themselves with rival groups and fought three wars between 1746–1763, which came to be called the Carnatic Wars.
- The British defeated the French.
- By the end of the Third Carnatic War, the French retained only Pondicherry and Chandernagore.
- The British were now the main European power in India.

2. Write a summary of the wars between Tipu Sultan and the British.

Ans. • In 1782, Hyder Ali died leaving his son Tipu Sultan to carry on the fight with the British.

- In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92), Lord Cornwallis, the governor-general at that time, entered into an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Their joint forces defeated Tipu and two of his sons were taken as hostages by the British.

- In 1799, the British defeated Tipu at Seringapatam in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- Tipu died fighting and with that, the British were rid of their most bitter enemy.
- The British annexed half his kingdom and gave Mysore back to the royal family, thereby ensuring their loyalty.
- This victory over Mysore paved the way for the total control of India by the British.

3. What were the reasons for the success of the British in India?

Ans. • Absence of a strong central leadership—with the decline of the Mughals, there was no strong central leadership in India to check the activities of the British.

- Lack of unity among the Indian states—the Indian states were unable to form a united front against the British, who took advantage to play one ruler against the other.
- The weakness of the Indian rulers—many rulers chose to have a subsidiary alliance with the British rather than fight them. They showed little regard to the poor and carried out few reforms for the benefit of the people.
- Britain's superior army and navy—the British soldiers had better firearms than the Indians. They were also better disciplined and better trained than the Indian soldiers.

CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCES

Name the following.

1. Any three practices that conserves resources.

Ans. Consuming less, reusing a product and changing a product into another useful material.

2. Any two natural resources.

Ans. Plants and minerals

3. Any two uses of water.

Ans. Drinking and generating electricity

4. Any two minerals found in South Africa.

Ans. Gold and diamond deposits

5. Any two things a student can do to protect nature.

Ans. Making and using paper bags and planting saplings

Distinguish between.

1. Renewable resources and non-renewable resources

Ans. Renewable resources

- (a) Are those that get regenerated or replenished rapidly. Some resources replenish themselves (like wildlife and forests)

- (b) Some can be replenished with the help of physical, chemical and mechanical processes (like soil and water).
- (c) Overexploitation and unscientific use of renewable resources like water, soil and forests can even affect future supply. Today, drying up of rivers, land degradation and deforestation are challenging issues in many parts of the world.

Non-renewable resources

- (a) Are those which do not get replenished or renewed within a short time.
- (b) If we use them carelessly, then we may run out of these resources as they are exhaustible in nature.
- (c) It will take thousands of years for them to get naturally replenished which is several times more than the human life span. Metallic minerals, petroleum, coal and natural gas are some examples. Some of them like metals are recyclable, but fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas cannot be recycled.

2. Ubiquitous resources and localised resources:

Ans. Ubiquitous resources:

Are resources that are found everywhere. Example: Air

Localized resources:

Are resources that are unevenly distributed across the world and are only found concentrated in certain regions Examples: Copper, Iron-ore, Gold, Diamonds and Silver

Answer the following questions.

1. What are resources? Explain in detail.

- Ans. * A resource is anything that can be used to satisfy human wants.
- *include things which are present in the environment and which humans use directly, and things which humans transform into usable materials to satisfy their needs.
 - *has value added to it by humans, as they are the ones who identify the use of the resource.
 - * is transformed by humans by using an appropriate technology and skill.
 - *like land, rivers, plants, animals and minerals gain meaning and value with reference to the wants of people.
 - *like iron and manganese became highly valuable only after humans understood the value of steel and learnt that it could be made from iron.

2. What are the four 'golden Rs' of conservation?

Ans. The four 'golden Rs' of conservation are:

Reduce – Consume less and do not waste.

Reuse – Use a product or resource as many times as you can.

Recycle – Avoid wastage by changing a product in to another usable material.

Refuse – If you do not need a thing, refuse it.

3. What are human-made resources? Give examples.

Ans. Human-made resources are those which humans create using technology and skills.

Natural substances are transformed into useful products.

Some examples are: aircrafts, machinery, buildings, roads and railway tracks.

4. 'Human wants are satisfied primarily by nature'. Justify the statement.

Ans. Almost every need of man is satisfied primarily by nature.

Food: has to depend on the soil fertility to harvest a good crop.

Clothing: has to depend on fibre like cotton or jute.

Shelter: has to depend on nature for timber, bricks, mortar and iron.

CHAPTER 1

CIVICS

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEED FOR LAWS

Fill in the blanks.

1. The constitution denotes the nature of the political system of a country.
2. Indian constitution contains 395 articles and 11 schedules.
3. The Constitution of India has banned untouchability and sati.
4. The constitution lays down the fundamental rights and duties of citizens.

Write True or False.

1. Constitution of India was given by the British. (F)
2. India is a democratic republic. (T)
3. Giving and taking of dowry is banned by law. (T)
4. Each state of India has its own constitution. (F)
5. The constitution of India has special provisions for the safeguard of scheduled castes and tribes. (T).

Answer in brief.

1. What is a constitution?

Ans. A constitution is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed. These laws are specially created to suit the needs of the people of that country.

2. Name the three components of the government whose powers are defined by the constitution.

Ans. The legislature, The executive and The judiciary

3. When can a law be declared null and void by a court?

Ans. If a law is enacted against the principles of the constitution, then the judiciary has the right to declare it null and void.

4. Give an example of a country that became a democracy from being a monarchy.

Ans. Nepal

5. What is meant by dissent?

Ans. If a law goes against the interest of a group of people and that group protests to express its dissatisfaction. This is known as dissent or opposition to the law.

Answer in detail.

1. Give examples of at least three disadvantaged groups of people who are protected by special laws enacted for their welfare.

Ans. The three disadvantaged groups of people protected by special laws are:

- * Schedule castes and tribes
- * Manual scavengers
- * Bonded labour.

2. Explain why rules and laws are necessary for a society.

Ans. (a) If there are no rules and laws there will be chaos and violence.

(b) Adjustments, negotiations and a framework to reconcile differences must be created for

everyone to enjoy life to the fullest.

(c) Therefore, every country is governed by rules that suit its needs.