



CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE JUNE MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 2 AND 3 GEO – NONE SOC. & POL. LIFE – 2 AND 3

History Lesson -2 (From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power)

*** Keywords:-**

- 1) Qazi
- 2) Mercantile
- 3) Farman
- 4) Mufti
- 5) Impeachment
- 6) Musket
- 7) Matchlock
- 8) Annexation

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1) **Farman:** - A royal order during Mughal period.
- 2) **Puppet:** - A person who is controlled by someone else.
- 3) **Confederacy:** - Alliance
- 4) **Qazi:-** A judge
- 5) **Paramount:** - Being paramount or supreme
- 6) **Charter:** - An official order or resolution.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- 1761 – 1782 ----- Hyder Ali was the ruler of Mysore.
- 1757 ----- The Battle of Plassey took place.
- 1764 ----- The Battle of Buxar took place.
- 1857 ----- The great revolt broke out in India.
- 1848-1856 ----- Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India.
- 1782--1799 ----- Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which Governor General introduced the policy of ‘paramountacy’?

Ans. Lord Hastings

Q2. What was Farman?

Ans. It was royal order.

Q3. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Ans. Queen Elizabeth I

Q4. Who devised the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’?

Ans. Lord Dalhousie

Q5. Who was the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?

Ans. Lord Ripon

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Ans. It was the first major victory the company won in India.

Q2. Whom did the company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Ans. Company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Q3. How did the company purchase Indian goods?

Ans. It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Q4. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful?

Ans. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Q5. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Ans. He did so in order to modernize his army with their help.

*** Answer in Brief:-**

Q1. .What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans. European trading companies were attracted to India because of a number of reasons:

- i. Trading with India was highly profitable and fruitful to the businessmen in Europe.
- ii. The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper and sold them in Europe at the higher prices.

- iii. In Europe, the fine qualities of silk and cotton produced in India had a big market in Europe.

In Europe, Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were in great demand

Q2. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Companies that entered the Eastern markets.

Ans. Different European trading companies were:

- a) **The Portuguese:-** By the time the first English ships sailed down the West Coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of Indian and had their base in Goa.
- b) **The Dutch:-** By the early 17th century, The Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean.
- c) **The French:-** The French traders soon arrived on the scene for the same purpose.

***Answer in Detail:-**

Q1. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?

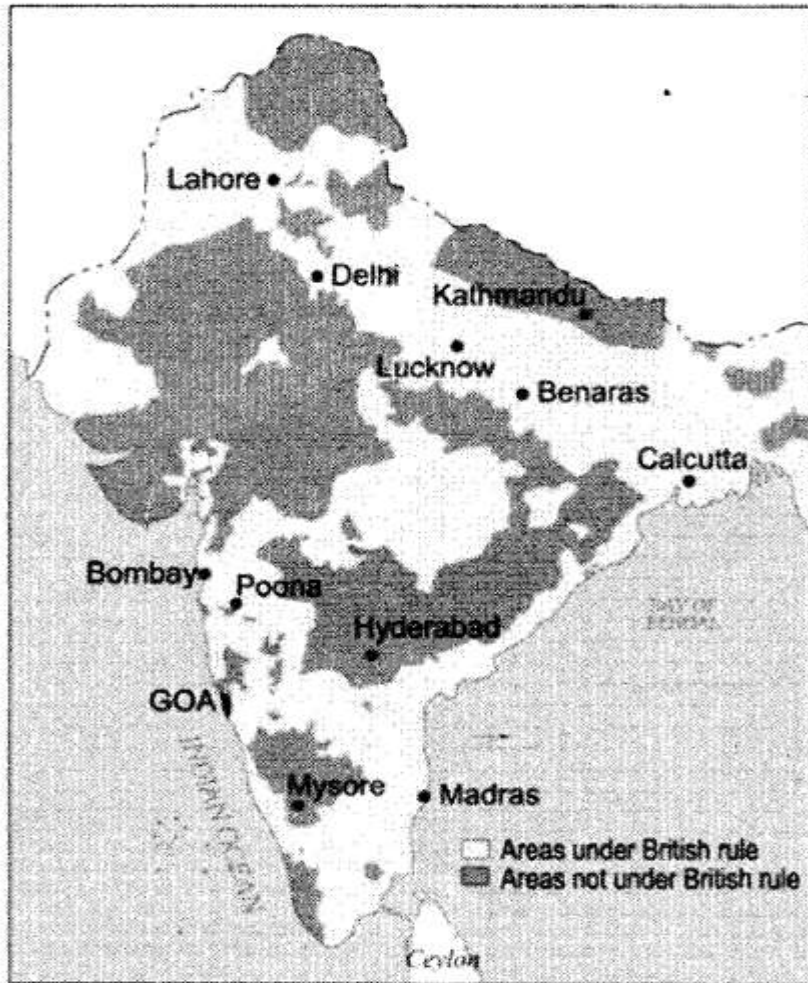
Ans. The areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company are mentioned below:

- i. The Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the company concessions.
- ii. They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade.
- iii. They denied the Company any right to mint coins and stopped the Company from extending its fortifications.
- iv. Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the Nawab. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the Nawab and his officials.

The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed

Map Skills:-

On outline map of India shows expansion of British territorial power in India.



Map 1(c) India 1867

History Lesson-3 (Ruling the country side)

***Keywords:-**

1. Mahal
2. Zamindars
3. Plantation
4. Slave
5. Bigha
6. Satta
7. Lathiyal

***Define the terms:-**

1. **Countryside:** - Rural areas
2. **Ryoti:** - Cultivator
3. **Bigha:** - A unit of measurement of land.
4. **Satta:** - A contract or an agreement.
5. **Indigo:** - A plant that produces rich blue colour.

*** Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Name the governor general of India when the permanent Settlement was introduced.

Ans. Charles Cornwallis

Q2. Where did the English cultivated indigo?

Ans. In Jamaica

Q3. In which year, France abolished slavery in the French colonies?

Ans. In 1792

Q4. In which year Champaran Movement was started?

Ans. 1917

Q5. Where is ST. Domingue located?

Ans. Caribbean Islands

Answer in one sentences:-

Q1. Who created Kalamkari print?

Ans. The weavers of Andhra Pradesh created Kalamkari print.

Q2. Who were the gomasthas?

Ans. They were the agents of planters.

Q3. What did indigo workers do in waist deep water?

Ans. They beat the indigo solution.

Q4. What did nij cultivation require?

Ans. It required many ploughs and bullocks.

Q5. Who was William Morris?

Ans. He was a famous poet and artist of 19 century Britain.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Ans: Two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue were:

- Driven by the desire to increase the income from land, revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand.
- Peasants were unable to pay the revenue as the crop failed in the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions.

Q2. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Ans: The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because:

- i. The planters paid a very low price for indigo.
- ii. The ryots were not in a position to even recover their cost, earning a profit was a far-fetched idea. This meant that the ryot was always under debt.
- iii. The planters insisted that the peasants cultivate indigo on the most fertile parts of their land, but the peasants preferred growing rice on the best soils after an indigo harvest. The land could not be used for sowing rice; the ryots were reluctant to grow indigo.

***Answer in detail:-**

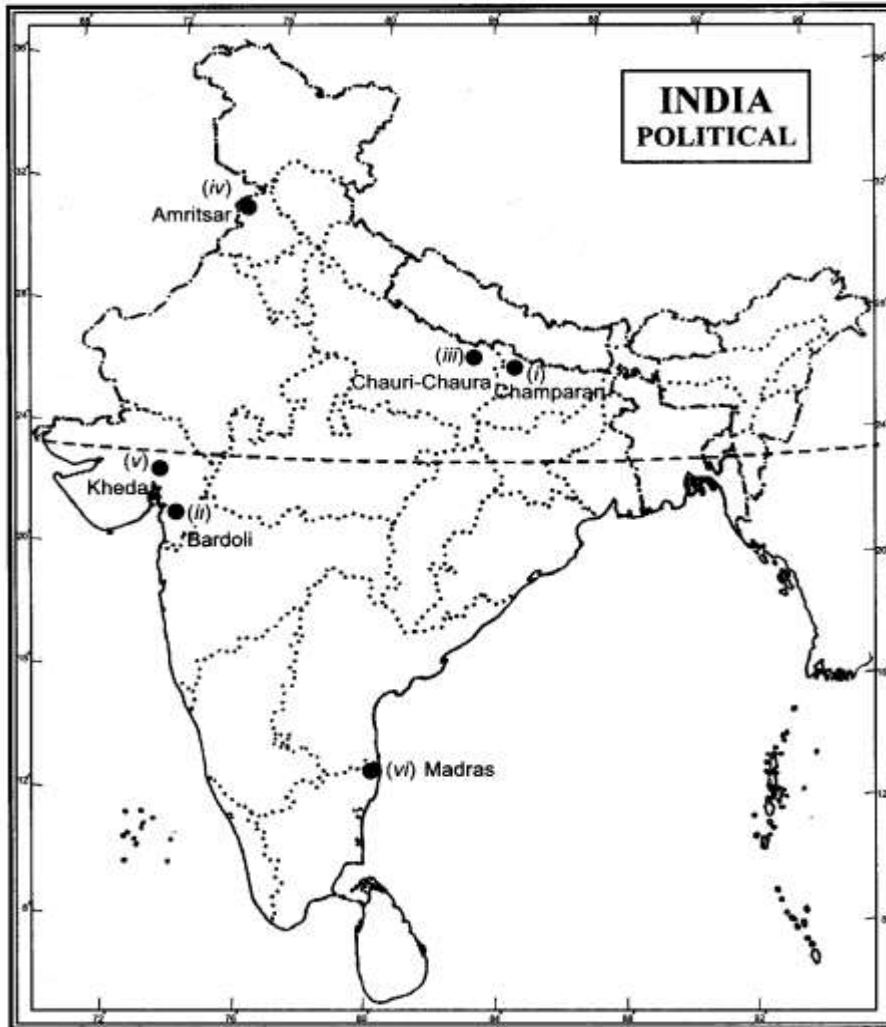
Q1.How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Ans:

	Mahalwari Settlement	Permanent Settlement
1.	The Mahalwari system, devised by Holt Mackenzie, came into effect in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.
2.	It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement.	It was aimed at ensuring stable revenue for the East India Company.
3.	The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.	The rajas and taluqdars were in charge of collecting revenue.
4.	The revenue amount was not fixed, and was to be revised periodically. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village or mahal had to pay.	The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future.

***Map skill:-**

On Outline maps of India, mark the major centres of Blue Rebellion.



Soc. & Pol. Life Lesson - 2(Understanding Secularism)

***Keywords:-**

1. Secularism
2. Domination
3. Freedom
4. Opposition
5. Coercion
6. Intervene
7. Religious
8. Forbidden
9. Infanticide

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Secularism:** - It refers to the separation of religion from the state.
2. **Coercion:** - Forcing someone to do something.
3. **Strategy:** - A plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.
4. **Non-interference:** - Refusal to interfere without necessity.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- Indian secularism does protect individual's religious freedom by maintaining a separation from religion.
- The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group. It also does not support any one religion.
- The intervention of the state can also be in form of support.
- Indian secularism follows a strategy of non-interferences.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. What children cannot do in the government schools?

Ans. Celebrating any religious festivals.

Q2. Why the government cannot force Sikhs to wear a helmet while driving two wheelers?

Ans. Because wearing a pagri is a very important part of Sikh religion.

Q3. What happened in the Jewish state of Israel?

Ans. Muslim and Christian minorities were treated badly.

Q4. Apart from India, name other two countries that practice secularism.

Ans. The United States of America and France

Q5. In which year, France passed law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols of any religions?

Ans. In 2004 year

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. What does the term 'Secularism' refer to?

Ans. The term 'Secularism' refers to the separation of the power of religion from the power of the state.

Q2. How is Indian secularism different from that of American Secularism?

Ans. Unlike Indian Secularism, there is strict separation between religion and the state in American Secularism.

Q3. Give three examples of public spaces that do not promote any one religion.

Ans. Government schools, Courts and police stations do not promote anyone religion.

Q4. What is meant by 'Principled distance'?

Ans. This means that any interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is Secularism?

Ans. The Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights. These rights are very important because they protect us against the tyranny of the majority. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. Thus, our constitution gives religious freedom to all and to maintain it. India adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the state. Secularism is, in fact, the separation of religion from the state.

Q2. What are the three objectives of a Secular State?

Ans. The three objectives of a secular state are:-

1. One religion community does not dominate another.
2. Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the religious freedom of individuals.

***Answer in detail:-**

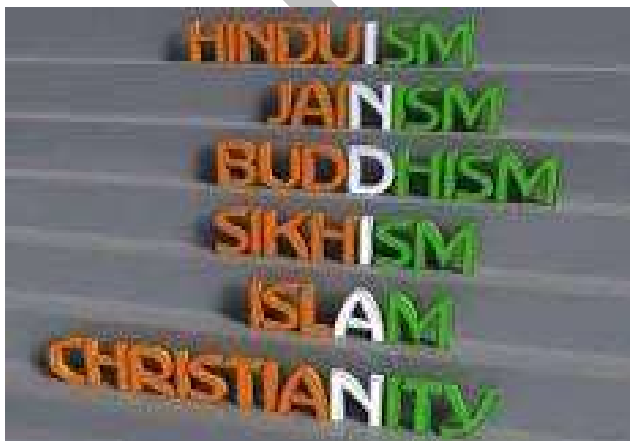
Q1. Describe Fundamental Duties in the light of Fundamental Rights.

Ans. Fundamental Duties and Fundamental Rights are the two sides of the same coin. The enjoyment of Fundamental Rights involves the fulfillment of certain obligations mentioned as Fundamental Duties. The Indian Constitution incorporated the Fundamental duties in the year 1976 by the 42nd Amendment. Ten Fundamental Duties were added in Article 51A which describe that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India.

- To abide by the constitution and respect the national flag and national anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country.
- To promote the spirit of common brotherhood.
- To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment.
- To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
- To safeguard public property.

To strive towards excellence in all sphere of individual and collective activity.

Flow chart of Secularism



LESSON-3 (Why Do We Need Parliament?)

*Keywords:-

1. Approval
2. Coalition
3. Representatives
4. Legislature
5. Parliament
6. Opposition
7. Franchise
8. President

* Define the terms:-

1. **EVM:** - It stands for Electronic Voting Machine.
2. **The Parliament:** - It consists of the President, the Rajyasabha and the Loksabha. It is the highest law-making body of the country. It is also known as Sansad.
3. **Representatives:** - The person who is elected by the people is known as the people's representatives.
4. **Ruling party:-** The party that rules the country.
5. **Universal Adult Franchise:** - All adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.

*Points to be remember:-

- The Indian parliament came into existence in 1947. It is the representatives of the people and enjoys immense powers.
- The parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajyasabha and the loksabha.
- The parliament makes laws for the entire country.
- Some seats are reserved in the parliament for SCs and STs.

*Answer in one word:-

Q1. In which year EVM were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections?

Ans. In 2004 year

Q2. The parliament of India is also known as-----

Ans. Sansad

Q3. How many total membership of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. 245

Q4. Who is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The Prime Minister

Q5. Name the two houses of the Parliament?

Ans. The Rajya Sabha and The Lok Sabha

***Answer in One sentences:-**

Q1. What is the advantage of the use of Electronic Voting Machine?

Ans. Cutting of trees has been stopped.

Q2. What is the term or tenure of the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.

Q3. What makes the Indian Parliament powerful?

Ans. It is the representatives of the people.

Q4. Name the ministries which are housed in the North Block.

Ans. The Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Home affairs.

Q5. Who nominates the 12 members of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. The President of India

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is the role of Prime Minister?

Ans. The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. From the MPs who belong to his/her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with him to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning such as health, education, foreign, tourism, etc.

Q2. Why do we need a Parliament?

Ans. We in India pride ourselves on being a democracy. It is these elements that together make us a democracy and this is best expressed in the institution of the Parliament. The Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making and control the

government, thus making it the most important symbol of Indian democracy and a key feature of the Constitution.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Describe briefly about the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Ans. The Lok Sabha: - It is the lower house of the parliament. It is the house of the people because its members are directly elected by the people. The elections of the Lok Sabha are held on the basis of Universal Franchise, i.e., all adults, citizens in the country who are above 18 years of age, have the right to vote. At present, the total membership of the Lok Sabha is 545; in which 543 are elected members while 2 are nominated. The speaker conducts the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and maintains order within the house. The term of Lok Sabha is of 5 years. The term can be extended by the Parliament in case of emergency. It can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by the President, if ruling party loses its majority.

The Rajya Sabha: - It is the upper House of the Parliament. It is also called the Council of States. It functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament. It can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through the Rajya Sabha in order to become law. In this way, it plays an important role of reviewing and altering, if alterations are required, the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the legislative assemblies of various states. The total strength of the Rajya Sabha is 245, in which 233 members are elected while 12 members are nominated by the President. The Rajya Sabha is chaired by the Vice President of India.

***Flow chart of Parliament:-**

