

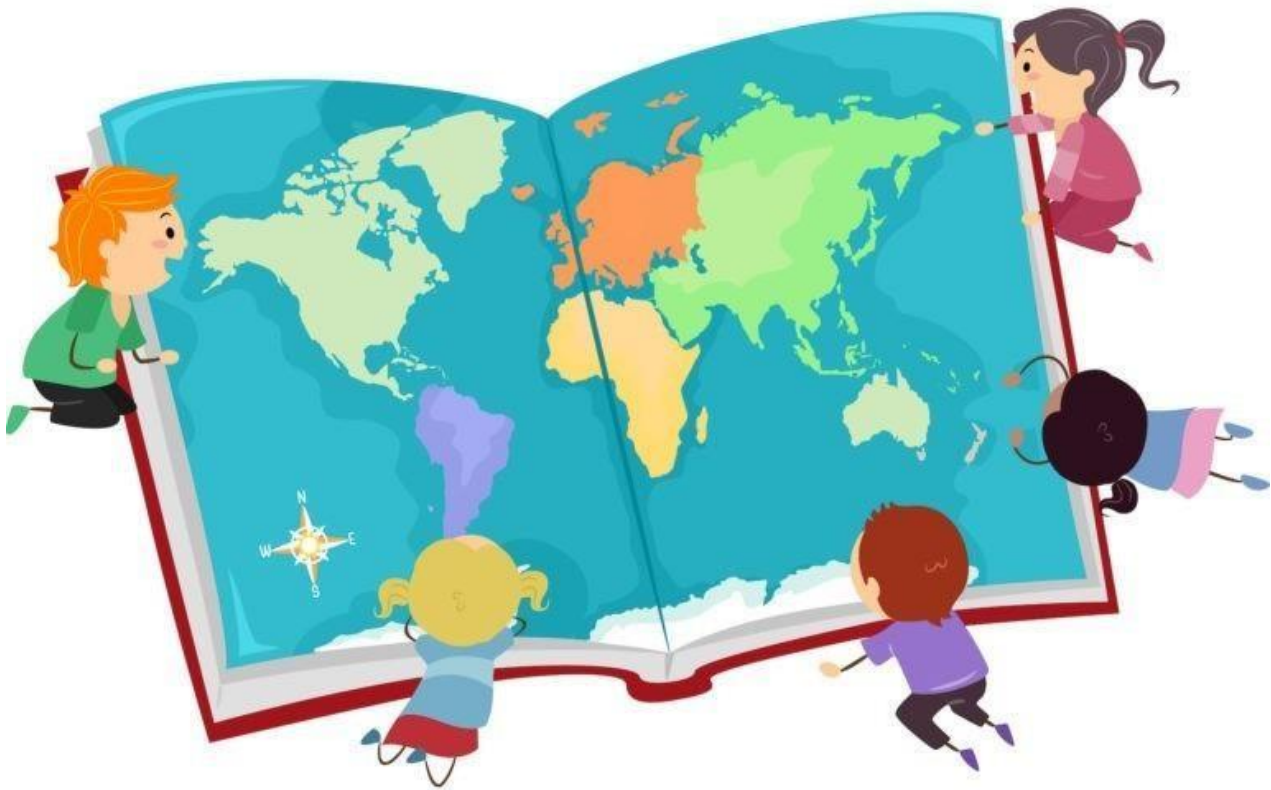


पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT - CIVICS AND HISTORY

GRADE - 8TH



HISTORY - CHAPTER 2
FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY THE COMPANY
ESTABLISHES POWER

Q.1 IMPORTANT TERMS

- 1. Mercantile:** A business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods at cheap rates and selling them at higher prices to the market.
- 2. Injunction:** Instruction..
- 3. Confederacy:** A league or alliance.
- 4. Qazi:** A magistrate or a judge.
- 5. Mufti:** Muslim legal expert who is empowered to give ruling on religious matters.
- 6. Impeachment:** Removal/ Impeaching of a govt, official before an appropriate tribunal.

Q.2 M.C.Q

1. Which of the following was NOT the Presidency?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Kalikata

Answer: (d) Kalikata

2. Tipu Sultan stopped export through his kingdom in

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1772

(c) 1785

(d) 1790

Answer: (c) 1785

3. The first English factory was set up in the year

(a) 1600

(b) 1651

(c) 1655

(d) 1665

Answer :1651

4. Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498?

(a) Columbus

(b) Dutch

(c) East India Company

(d) Vasco-da-Gama

Answer: (d) Vasco-da-Gama

5. Rani Channamma was the ruler of

(a) Bengal

(b) Kitoor

(c) Agra

(d) delhI

Answer: (b) Kitoor

6. Haidar Ali was the ruler of

(a) Bengal

(b) Delhi

(c) Bombay

(d) Mysore

Answer: (d) Mysore

Q.3 Match The Following

Column A	Column B
(i) Tipu Sultan	(c) Mysore
(ii) Dalhousie	(d) Doctrine of Lapse
(iii) Rani Channamma	(a) Kitoor
(iv) Maharaja Ranjit Singh	(b) Punjab
(v) Tipu Sultan was killed in	(f) Battle of Seringapatam
(vi) Sirajuddaulah lost	(e) Battle of Plassey

Q.4 State whether true or false:

1. The British originally came as traders

Answer: True

2. The battle of Buxar ended in 1764.

Answer: True

3. Second Anglo Maratha war was fought in 1757.

Answer: False

4. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the northern part of India.

Answer: False

5. The army was known as sepoy army during the company's rule.

Answer: True

Q.5. Fill in the blanks:

1. Indian rulers' administrative units were divided into districts and

Answer: Parganas, Tehsil

2. The new system of justice was set up in the year

Answer: 1772

3. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the

Answer: river Hugli

4. Queen Elizabeth granted the East India Company the sole right to trade with the

Answer: East

5. After the defeat at Plassey, was made the Nawab.

Answer: Mir Jafar

6. Lord Dalhousie devised the policy of

Answer: Doctrine of Lapse

Q.6 ANSWER IN SHORT

1. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Answer: Queen Elizabeth, I was the ruler of England in 1600.

2. What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Answer: Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, did not fight the battle.

3. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Answer: It was the first major victory the Company won in India.

4. Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Answer: The company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

5. How did the Company purchase Indian goods?

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

Q.7 ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer: The European countries were attracted towards India due to the availability of pepper, sandalwood, silk and cotton clothes at cheaper rates which had a huge demand in European countries.

2. Explain the system of subsidiary alliance?

ANSWER: Subsidiary alliance was a political method used by Britishers to get control over Indian territories. According to this, Indian rulers had to keep company's army for protection and make their payments, otherwise part of their territory was taken away as penalty. Territories of Awadh and Hyderabad were taken away on this basis.

3. What were the areas of conflict between Bengal nawabs and the East India company?

Answer: Following are the areas of conflict between East India company and the nawabs-

1. The nawab of Bengal refused any concession to the company.
2. The nawab also demanded large tributes from the company.
3. He denied the company any right to mint coins.
4. Accused company of deceit which result into huge loss to Bengal government.
5. Tried to humiliate nawab by writing disrespectful letters and not paying taxes.

Q.8 ACTIVITY

Collect pictures and information about Rani of Jhansi and Lord Dalhousie .

CIVICS - CHAPTER 1

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Q.1 IMPORTANT TERMS

- I. **Ideal:** A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.
- II. **Sovereign:** It means possessing supreme or ultimate power legislative.
- III. **Legislative:** It refers to the elected representatives.
- IV. **Tyranny:** The cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
- V. **Federation:** It refers to the existence of more than one level of government.

Q.2 MCQ

1. Constitution of a nation contains:

- (a) Rules
- (b) Laws
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

2. What refers to a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form?

- (a) Arbitrary
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Ideal

3. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?

- (a) February, 2002
- (b) February, 2005
- (c) February, 2007
- (d) April, 2003

Answer: (b) February, 2005

4. Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?

- (a) All adult Indians
- (b) Only males
- (c) All children
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) All adult Indians

5. What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?

- (a) Indirect
- (b) No Role
- (c) Direct
- (d) Submissive

Answer: (c) Direct

6. What refers to independent people in a democratic form of government?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Ideal
- (c) Polity
- (d) Trafficking

Answer: b) ideal



Q.3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

COLOUMN A	COLOUMN B
(a) INC	(vii) Indian National Congress
(b) Constitution of India	(viii) Bhimrao Ambedkar
(c) A group of 300 people (d) Independence Day of India	(v) Constitution Assembly in 1946
(d) Independence Day of India	(i) 15th August, 1947
(e) School	(vi) Teachers
(f) Father of Nation	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(g) Republic Day	(ii) 26th January, 1950

Q.4 TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Answer: False

2. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2007.

Answer: True

3. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

4. Nepal, was a Monarchy in 1990.

Answer: True

5. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.

Answer: False

Q.5 FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Dr .B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of _____.

Answer: Indian Constitution

2. _____ refers to the cruel and unjust use of power and authority .

Answer: Tyranny

3. _____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form

Answer: Ideal

4. Buddhists in India are counted as _____.

Answer: minority

Q.6. ANSWER IN SHORT

1. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Answer: A democratic country needs a constitution because

- In a democracy people choose their representatives and the leaders might misuse their powers. Constitution provides safeguards against this.
- In a democracy, the constitution ensures that the dominant group does not use power against less powerful groups.
- The constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens for their social, economic, and political welfare.

2. What is the difference in who exercises Executive Power in the 1990 and Interim Constitutions of Nepal? Keeping this in mind, why do you think Nepal needs a new Constitution today?

Answer: In the 1990 Nepal constitution, the Executive powers of the Kingdom were entirely in the hands of the King. According to the Interim constitution drafted in 2007, the executive powers of Nepal are in the hands of the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

There was a dire need for a new constitution as the ideals of the people had changed as the country had moved from a monarchy to a democracy. The old constitution was drafted when the country was under the rule of the king. The people of Nepal fought for a democratic government for many years. So the old constitution does not reflect the ideals of the people. The new constitution will change the rules of the old constitution in order to bring in a new society with new ideas.

3. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Answer: If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives then:

- These leaders (representatives) might misuse their authority.
- This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and mismanagement.

Q.7 ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Answer: In a democratic country, the people from every society irrespective of their social, religious, economic and cultural background have a direct role in electing their representatives who form the government. A democratic country need a constitution since it plays a crucial role in many aspects

like – It lays out the important guidelines that govern decision making within the various societies of the country. It lays down the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that its citizens aspire to live in.

2. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Answer: In democracy people choose their leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf. But there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority as per their wish which cannot be allowed in democracy. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and breakdown of democratic system. Hence as a safeguard against the misuse of power by our political leaders it is necessary to have restriction on their power.

Q.8 ACTIVITY

What are our Fundamental Rights? Explain in brief.



CIVICS - CHAPTER 2

UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Q.1 IMPORTANT TERMS

- 1. Coercion:** It refers to the force used by a legal authority like the State.
- 2. Freedom of interpret:** It refers to a persons liberty to develop their own understanding and meaning of the religion they practice.
- 3. Intervene:** It refers to the States efforts to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution .

Q.2 MCQ

1. What does 'to force someone to do something' mean?

- (a) Coercion
- (b) Intervene
- (c) Interpret
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Coercion

2. What happened in Hitler's Germany?

- (a) Several million people were killed
- (b) Bomb blast took place in Nagasaki
- (c) Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Several million people were killed

3. Indian Constitution contains

- (a) fundamental rights

- (b) discrimination
- (c) inequality
- (d) all of these

Answer: (a) fundamental rights

4. What refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?

- (a) Intervene
- (b) Coercion
- (c) Meditation
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Intervene

5. What can we not do in government schools?

- (a) Sing national anthem
- (b) Sing Rashtriya Geet
- (c) Celebrate any religious festival
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Celebrate any religious festival



Q.3 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(a) Hindu	(ii) Pooja, Meditation
(b) Muslim	(iv) Mecca, Madina
(c) Sikh	(v) Golden Temple
(d) Diwali	(i) Religious festival
(e) Republic Day	(iii) National Festival

Q.4 STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Qawwali is religious music of Christians.

Answer: False

2. Shabad Kirtan is the religious music sung by Sikhs.

Answer: True

3. Shiva and Vishnu are the God of Hindus.

Answer: True

4. Id-ul-Zuha is the religious festivals of Muslims.

Answer: True

Q.5 FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Pooja sthal of Hindus is

Answer: temple

2. The form of prayer of is Namaj.

Answer: Muslims

3. is God of Muslim.

Answer: Allah

4. Holi is celebrated in the month of

Answer: March

5. Makkar Sakranti is celebrated on January every year.

Answer: 13th or 14th

6. Independence Day is festival of India.

Answer: National

Q.6. ANSWER IN SHORT

1. What does Indian constitutions bans completely?

Answer: Indian constitution bans untouchability.

2. What type of strict separation exists in USA?

Answer: There is a strict separation between religion and state in the USA.

3. What is mandatory for the Indian state in respect to Indian secularism and its mentioning in the Indian constitution.

Answer: It is mandatory for the Indian state to be secular.

4. What restriction are put on the government schools in order to make India a proper secular state?

Answer: They are restricted to promote any religions either in morning prayer or through religions celebration.

5. In which year does the France passed the law banning wearing of any conspicuous religious or political signs?

Answer: In 2004

6. How does the children in government school of USA have to begin their school day?

Answer: In USA the most children in the government schools have to begin their school day reciting the 6 pledge of Allegiance.

7. Which community is taken or granted exception from wearing helmets in India?

Answer: Sikh community.

Q.7 ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. How is the Indian State a secular State and what has it actually adopted to prevent religious domination?

Answer: India is a secular State and it works in various ways to prevent religious domination. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on the secular principles. Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability.

In Indian secularism though the State is not strictly separate from religion and it does maintain a principled distance vis-a-vis religion. This is how religious domination is prevented.

2. According to 1st amendment of the US Constitution what does it prohibit?

Answer: The first amendment of the US Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws “respecting an establishment of religion” or that “prohibit the free exercise of religion”. The meaning of word establishment is that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion nor can they give preference to one religion as the official religion.

3. How does the Indian State prevent the religious dominations by using the strategy of distancing itself from religion?

Answer: The Indian State works in various ways to prevent domination and one of the way is by using a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion.

4. What will be the consequences of the time if majority religious groups will have access to state power?

Answer: If majority religious groups have the access to state power, they misuse their power against other religions. The majority could quite easily prevent minorities from practising their religions, can create tyranny and violate the Fundamental Rights.

Q.8. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. How does the Indian Constitution mandate the Indian State to be secular?

Answer: The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State should be secular.

According to the Constitution, only a secular State can realize its objectives to ensure the following:

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

Following the Indian Constitution.

1. The Indian State works in various ways to prevent the above domination.
2. First it was a strategy of distancing itself from religion.
3. Second, the Indian secularism works to prevent the domination through a strategy of non-interference.
4. Third way in which Indian secularism works to prevent domination is through a strategy of intervention.

Q.9 ACTIVITY

What was Gandhiji's view regarding our Constitution