

STD - 8

HISTORY AND CIVICS

FIRST TERM

(Additional Question and Answer)

Chapter – I - A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

Short question and answer

1. The two famous Renaissance artists?

A. Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael.

2. The follower of Ignatius Loyola.

A. St. Francis Xavier.

3. Why did the voyage of Magellan create a landmark in the history of exploration?

A. Proved for the first time – that the Earth was round.

4. When was the flying shuttle invented and by whom?

A. 1733 – John Kay

5. Why did the industrial revolution make the Western nation rich and powerful?

A. They followed the policy of colonialism – imperialism – exploitation.

6. The Military expedition made by Europeans to recover the Holy land from the Muslims.

A. Crusades.

7. The German scientist to prove that the earth and other planets move round the sun.

A. John Kepler.

8. The English physician who discovered how blood circulates from the heart through arteries through the various parts of the body.

A. William Harvey.

9. Who found the Society of Jesus?

A. Ignatius Loyola.

10. The battle which led to the defeat of the Marathas.

A. The third battle of Panipath.

Long question and answer

1. What are the secondary sources for reconstructing the history of India during the modern period?

A. Secondary sources involve – generalization - analysis and interpretation of original information –they include historical works written by contemporary historians – socio- economic details given in literally works as (novels, plays, poems, short stories, written by British and Indian authors of the period).

2. What is Humanism? Why are the Renaissance thinkers known as Humanists?

A. System of thought – gives prime importance to human rather than divine matters. – known as humanities as they shifted focus of man from Spiritualism to worldly affairs.

3. What were the causes of Imperialism?

A. Capitalists penetrated into new areas for investments, raw materials and new markets due to progress of industrial development. – Colonies were needed to accommodate surplus population – European government regarded power and prestige of nation depended on area of its overseas possessions – They considered superior to Africans and Asians.

Structured question and answer

1. The Reformation created a division in the Christian Church. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) What were the two divisions of the Christian Church?

Ans. Roman Catholics (who continued to remain loyal to the Pope at Rome) and Protestants (who broke away from the Church at Rome)

(ii) What were the practices of the Catholic Church that caused dissatisfaction among the people?

Ans. Giving tithes, Peter's Pence buying pardon certificates called Indulgences and Simony.

(iii) What is the contribution of Martin Luther?

Ans. A German Clergyman and professor of Theology – openly criticized Pope and Church – launched a movement against their abuses.

2. The Industrial revolution marked a changed from hand work to machine work and from domestic system to factory system of production. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) When and where did this revolution begin?

Ans. In England – In about 1750 by mass production of goods.

(ii) Mention any three reasons for the beginning of the revolution in England.

Ans. After Renaissance and Reformation Englishman enjoyed freedom of thought and expression – Cheap availability of raw materials for factories from colonies - plentiful deposits of iron and coal – huge profits along with The Napoleonic wars that made English industries quite active – Agrarian Revolution preceded the Industrial Revolution – Adequate transport system in England along with invention of steam engine and locomotive engine – Religious wars and intolerable conditions drove people from Spain and France to England.

(iii) What was the impact of the Industrial Revolution?

Ans. Domestic system of production replaced by factory system – effects if invention brought about revolutionary changes – establishment of many Town and cities – increase of National wealth – (positive impact)

Gave rise to the capitalism – monopolized political power – exploitation of workers and deterioration in their living conditions – western nations became rich and powerful and followed a policy of colonialism, imperialism and exploitation (negative impact).

CHAPTER – V - DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE.**Short question and answer**

1. When was the battle of Karnal fought and between whom?

A. 1739 – Nadir Shah and Muhammed shah.

2. What was the effect of the defeat of the Marathas?

A. it put an end to hope – that they would succeed the Mughals – as supreme powers in India.

3. Who imposed Jizya tax and on whom?

A. Aurangzeb – on non-Muslims.

4. What is a law of primogeniture?

A. The eldest son – is the rightful successor of the throne.

5. When did the British occupy Delhi and who was the last Mughal ruler?

A. 1803-1858 – Bahadur Shah Zafar

6. Name the three sons of Aurangzeb.

A. Prince Muazzam, Muhammed Azam, Kam Baksh.

7. The general of Jahandar Shah.

A. Zulfiquar Khan.

Name the battle which was fought between Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah.

A. Battle of Karnal.

8. The law whereby the eldest son would be the rightful successor of the throne.

A. Law of Primogeniture.

9. The last Mughal Emperor.

A. Bahadur Shah Zafar.

10. The General of Nadir Shah.

A. Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Structured question and answer

1. The Mughal Empire began to decline towards the beginning of the 18th century. In this context state.

(i) How did the economic condition lead to the decline of the Mughal Empire?

A. Economic condition became worse during reign of Aurangzeb:

- Agriculture was ruined due to long – drawn wars.
- Higher taxes
- Jagirdari crisis
- Famines
- Handicrafts and industries suffered due to lack of finance
- Independence of provincial governors
- Rise of Marathas
- Poor fiscal management
- Scarcity of raw materials
- In security

(ii) What were Sardesmukhi and Chauth?

A. Sardesmukhi:

Tax as tribute by Maratha chief was hereditary Sardesmukh (chief headman) – It was one – tenth of total land revenue.

Chauth:

Tax collected from territories outside direct rule of Maratha. It was one – fourth (25%) of total land revenue

(iii) Who was Jahandar Shah?

A. He was the son of Bahadur Shah – became emperor after death of father – due to support of General Zulfiqur Khan became successful – was a weak ruler – defeated by FarrukhSiyyar – His nephew.

(iv) When was the battle of Karnal fought and between whom?

A. 1739 – Nadir Shah of Persia and Muhammed Shah.

2. The political instability in India gave an opportunity to the foreigners to invade India. In this context answer the following questions

(i) Name the foreign rulers who invaded India.

Ans. Nadir Shah – Ahmed Shah Abdali.

(ii) What wealth did Nadir Shah carry from India?

Ans. Huge booty – Kohinoor diamond – Shah Jahan's Peacock Throne.

(iii) What is the importance of the Third Battle of Panipath?

Ans. defeat of Marathas by Ahmed Shah Abdali – supreme power of Mughals in India.

3. Aurangzeb's policy of continuous war in the Deccan further weakened the empire. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) Name the two taxes imposed by Aurangzeb on the non-Muslims.

Ans. Jaziya – Pilgrim tax.

(ii) What was the effect of his continuous war in Deccan?

Ans. Lost control over his administration and officers in north – long absence emboldened local chiefs-zamindars to defy authorities – drained resources of Mughal Empire.

(iii) Why was Aurangzeb not popular among his subjects?

Ans. Imposed Jaziya tax and Pilgrim tax – removed non-Muslims from high posts – interfered in internal matters of Rajputs – revenue officers oppressed peasants.

Chapter VI - Rise of Independent kingdoms

Answer the following questions:

Q.1. When was Third Battle of Panipat fought and between whom?

Ans. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Marathas and the Afghans.

Q.2. Who was BalajiBaji Rao? Write about his conquest.

Ans. BalajiBaji Rao son of Baji Rao and the official head of the Maratha control over Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand. He also compelled the Nizam of Hyderabad to cede vast territories. The state of Mysore and other Principalities were forced to pay tribute, the Nawab of Bengal was compelled to cede Orissa.

Q.3. What happened after Shivaji's death?

Ans. After Shivaji's death, civil war broke out between his two sons – Shambhaji and Rajaram. Shambhaji ascended the throne. He was defeated and killed by Aurangzeb's force and his son Shahu was taken as prisoner. After Shahu release there emerged a new system of government the Peshwaship, where the Peshwa became the de facto ruler of the Marathas.

Q.4. Write in short about the Marathas.

Ans. The Marathas were the most powerful of the succession states which made a bid for supremacy after the decline of Mughals. Though they failed to replace the Mughals, they continued waging wars against the Mughals and the British.

Structured Question and Answer:

1. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the rise of number of small regional kingdoms. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) Name the regional kingdoms that asserted their independence after the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Ans. Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal, Mysore, Jaipur, Sikhs.

(ii) Who was Kilich Khan?

Ans. popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk- founder of state of Hyderabad –Wazir of Mughal Empire –
Mohammad Shah confirmed him viceroy of Deccan –conferred him title of Asaf Jah.

(iii) Write short note on Hyder Ali.

Ans. Father of Tipu Sultan – soldier in Mysore army –overthrew Nanjaraj –established authority over
Mysore-introduced Mughal administrative, revenue system and gave western military training to
troops.

Q 2. With reference to the decline of the Mughal Empire answer the following questions:

(i) Name the regional kingdoms that came into existence during the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Ans. Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal, Mysore, Jaipur and Sikkim.

(ii) When and by whom the state of Hyderabad was discovered?

Ans. The state of Hyderabad was founded in 1724 by one of the nobles of the post Aurangzeb era.

(iii) Who was Tipu Sultan?

Ans. A brave general, he introduced a new calendar; a new system of coinage and new scales of weights and
measures. He modernised his army, strengthened the economy by encouraging agriculture, trade and
industry.

Chapter VII - Traders to Rulers

Answer the following questions:

Q.1. What were the results of Anglo Maratha wars?

Ans. i) First Anglo Maratha war – Treaty of Salbai (1782) by which the English accepted Madhav Rao II as
the Peshwa and gave Raghunath Rao a pension of Rs 3 lakhs per year.

ii) Second Anglo Maratha war – Treaty of Bassein (1802), by which the Peshwa surrendered Surat; gave
up all claims to Chauth.

iii) Third Anglo Maratha war – The Peshwa defeated and pensioned off Poona was merged with
Bombay presidency.

2. The Governor who introduced diarchy or dual government.

A. Robert Clive.

3. The treaty by which the Peshwa surrendered Surat and gave up all claims to Chauth.

A. Treaty of Bassein.

4. Name any three independent states of the Maratha Empire.

A. Baroda, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, Poona.

5. Name the wars fought between the British and the Sikhs.

A. Anglo Sikh Wars.

6. The system of alliances introduced by Lord Wellesley.

A. Subsidiary Alliance.

7. The adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.

A. Nana Saheb.

8. The treaty signed by Tipu Sultan and Macartney.

A. Treaty of Mangalore.

9. The army on the permanent pay role of an empire.

A. Standing Army.

10. The title used for Muslim Princes, Chiefs and Mughal governors.

A. Nawabs.

Structured Question and Answer:

Q1. With reference to The English East India Company answers the following questions:

(i) Discuss the factors that encouraged the Britishers to establish political power in India.

Ans. a) The deplorable political situation in India.

b) The desire to safeguard and furthers the company's commercial interests.

c) To counter the claims of rival Portuguese, French and Dutch companies.

d) To counter the imperialistic designs of other Indian powers and to fulfil their own imperialistic pursuits.

(ii) When was the first English factory established and under whose permission?

Ans. The first English factory in Bengal was established at Hugli in 1651 under the permission from Sultan Shuja, the Subahdas of Bengal.

(iii) Why were the British driven out of their factories in Bengal?

Ans. The East India Company attacked the Mughals. The company was defeated by Aurangzeb and the British were driven out of their factories.

Q2. After the Battle of Buxar, the English power in northern India became unchallengeable. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) What were the causes that led to the battle of Buxar?

Ans. a) Mir Qasim subdued the zamindars and compelled the officers to refund to the state all the revenue.

His forces were trained modern times. He established factories – manufacture of guns.

b) He denied the company undue trade privileges – abolished duties on internal trade - placing the Indian merchants on the same footing as the British.

(ii). Name the three alliances that waged war against the British Company.

A. Mir Qasim, Shuja –ud –daulah, Shah Alam II.

(iii) What are Nizamat and Diwani Functions?

A. Military, defence, foreign affairs of the province and right to nominate Deputy Subehdar or Diwan (Nizamat)

Right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Odisha for an annual payment of Rs.2lakhs to the Emperor.(Diwani)

CH -8 BRITISH POLICIES AND IMPACTS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q.1 What were the main aim to the British to make India their colony?

Ans. The main aim was to promote British economic interests i.e., extract more revenue, find cheap raw materials and expand market for the British manufactured goods.

Q.2 With reference to the introduction of modern education under British policies and impact, Answer the following questions

a) How was the education system in India during the 18th century?

Ans: -During the 18th century, educational system in India was traditional.

- Elementary education was quiet widespread and imparted in pathshalas to the Hindus and in maktabas situated in mosques to the Muslims.
- The students were taught to read, Write and memorise various religious texts.
- Higher education among the Hindus was based on Sanskrit and among the Muslims on Persian.
- Learning was confined to literature, religion, law, philosophy and logic.
- It excluded the study of physical and natural sciences.

b) Why did the East India Company introduce western education in India?

Ans: - The East India Company introduced western education in India were:-

- To cut the cost of administration by employing educated Indians to manage the large number of clerical posts in administration and British business concerns.
- The British believed that educated Indians would help expand the market for British manufactures in India and would also reconcile the people of India to British rules as western education glorified the British conquerors of India.
- The Christians missionaries believed that modern western education will help him in their work.
- The educated Indians considered the western education as the best remedy to rectify the social, economic and political ills of their country.

c) Write about the different personalities who contributed in the introduction of Modern Education.

- Ans- Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrasa to encourage modern education in India.
- Jonathan Duncan, another Englishman, established a Sanskrit College at Varanasi.
- Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Hindu College at Calcutta.
- Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General made English the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges.

Q.3 What were the impact of Wood s Despatch?

Ans: - The impacts of Wood s Despatch were:-

- Departments of Education were set up in all the provinces.
- Universities were set up in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857.
- English became the medium for the spread of modern ideas.

Q.4 What was the Mahalwari system?

Ans:-The revenue settlements were made village to village or with an estate comprising one or more village called Mahal.

- The settlement was made with the village as a whole or the families who collectively claimed to be the landlords of the village or the estate.
- The head of the mahal, the talukdar collected the revenue and gave it to the British collectors.

Q.5 Write short note on the Ryotwari system.

Ans: - The government made direct settlement with the ryots or the cultivators.

- The cultivator was recognised as the owner of the land.
- He had to pay the revenue, which amounted to half of the total produce, directly to the government officials.
- The revenue fixed was very high and the collectors were harsh.

Q.6 Why did the Eastern India Introduce Western Education in India?

Ans. The Eastern India Introduce Western Education in India for some reasons –

- During the 18th century, Education system in India was Traditional
- Elementary Education was quite widespread and imparted in pathshalas to the Hindus and in makhtabs situated in Mosques to the Muslims
- The students were taught to read , write and memories various religious texts
- Higher education among the Hindus was based on Persian.
- However, learning was confined to Literature, religion, law, philosophy and logic
- It did not promote original thinking and excluded study of physical and natural science

Short Question and Answer:

1. Who brought about the Permanent Settlement?

A. Lord Cornwallis.

2. Who is the head of the mahal under the mahalwari System?

A. Talukdar.

3. Name the system in which the government made direct settlement with the ryots or cultivators.

A. The Ryotwari System.

4. What is Drain of Wealth?

A. Transfer of wealth from India to England- India got no proportionate return.

5. Name the book written by DadabhaiNaoroji.

A. Poverty and un- British Rule.

6. Who established the Calcutta Madrasa?

A. Warren Hastings.

7. Name the founder of the Hindu College at Calcutta.

A. Raja Rammohan Roy.

8. Name three western thinkers.

A. Rousseau, Paine, John Stuart Mill.

9. Who made English the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges?

A. Lord William Bentinck.

10. Which settlement made the zamindars the owners of the land?

A. Permanent Settlement.

CIVICS

CHAPTER 1

THE UNION LEGISLATURE

Short question and answer:

1. What is the function of the Deputy speaker of Lok Sabha?

A. In case of death or illness of speaker – Deputy Speaker takes over his charge.

2. On what grounds can a person not be a member of Rajya Sabha?

A. Not hold any office of profit under the Government of India – not be a criminal or insolvent.

3. Where is an Ordinary bill introduced?

A. In either House of the Parliament.

4. State any two functions of the Parliament.

A. Law making – Passing the Budget - Judicial – electoral (any two).

5. Who is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

A. The Vice-President of India.

6. Who is the nominal head of the government of India?

A. The President.

7. What is the maximum strength of the members of the Lok Sabha?

A. 552 members.

8. Which is known as the Upper House of the Parliament?

A. The Rajya Sabha.

9. Name the two Houses of the Parliament.

A. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

10. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected?

A. Elected directly-through secret ballot-by adult citizens –for five years.

Structured question and answer:

1. The legislature is the branch of the Government which makes laws. In this context explain.

(i) What is the Union Legislature comprise of?

A. The President – Two houses of Parliament – Lok Sabha – Rajya Sabha.

(ii) What is the maximum permissible strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

A. Lok Sabha-552 –Rajya Sabha 250

(iii) How many members are nominated to the Lo Sabha? Who can nominate them?

A. Two members – By the President – from Anglo-Indian

(iv)How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha? On what basis are they nominated?

A.12 Members – By the President from fields of Art, Literature, Science and Social Service.

2. Passing a Bill is one of the most important functions of the Parliament. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) What is a bill?

A. Law introduced in Parliament in the form of Bill-it is a draft of proposed law.

(ii)Name the three different types of Bills.

A. Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Constitution Amendment Bill.

(iii). A Bill has to pass through three stages .Explain.

A. After reading is introduced ,first reading is completed-Bill is discussed in detail in second reading-in final reading the Bill is either accepted or rejected-it is regarded as passed in the House and sent to the other House.

Chapter 2 - THE UNION EXECUTIVE

Short question and answer:

1. Who is the nominal head of the State?

A. The President.

2. Name the three wings of the Armed Force.

A. Army – Navy – Air Force.

3. When does the Vice-President cease to be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

A. When he acts as the President – (during the absence of the President)

4. Who is the real Executive head in a Parliamentary Government?

A. The Prime Minister.

5. Who is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha?

A. The Council of Ministers.

6. Who appoints the Prime Minister?

A. The President.

7. Who is the Executive of the Indian Union?

A. The President.

8. Who is the link between the President and the Parliament?

A. The Prime Minister.

9. Name the body that elects the President of India.

A. An Electoral college.

10. How is the President removed from his office?

A. For violation of the constitution-by process of impeachment.

Structured Question and Answer

1. The President is the head of the Executive. In this context answer the following question.

(i) How is the Vice-President elected?

A. By Electoral College – comprising members of both the houses of the Parliament.

(ii) What is the composition of the Electoral College?

A. The elected members of both the houses of Parliament – elected members of Legislative Assemblies of State – elected members of Legislative assemblies of Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

(iii) Write short notes on the following:

- I. Term of office of the President.
- II. Salary, Allowance and Privileges of the President.

Ans. i) Term of office of the President:

Elected for a period of 5 years – eligible for a re-election – He can resign from office by writing to the Vice-President.

ii) Salary, allowance, privileges of President.

Entitled to monthly salary and allowances as determined by law under constitution – enjoys rent-free residence (Rashtrapati Bhawan) at New Delhi – receives pension after expiry of his term.

2. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) Who is the head of the Council of Ministers?

A. The Prime Minister.

(ii) Name the three categories of the union ministers.

A. Cabinet Ministers, Minister of state, Deputy Ministers.

(iii) Mention any four powers of the Prime Minister.

A. Leader of Lok Sabha-Manages the affairs of country both internal as well as external –chief spokesperson of the Government –selects other ministers-distributes portfolios –can demand the resignation of any minister –advises the President on various appointments to important posts- presides over cabinet meetings.

CHAPTER – III THE JUDICIARY

Short Question and Answer

1. Name the highest court of appeal in India.

A. The Supreme Court.

2. What are subordinate Courts?

A. The courts at district level- below it are such courts.

3. Where is the Supreme Court of India located?

A. New Delhi.

4. What is the function of the High Court?

A. It controls – supervises –functioning of subordinate courts.

5. Which court has the power of judicial review?

A. The Supreme Court.

6. What are writs?

A. A form of written command- or legal document –giving order or direction-to a person to act or not-in a particular manner.

7. Give example of any three writs.

A. Habeas, Mandamus, Writ of Prohibition, Writ of Certiorari, Quo-warranto.

8. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?

A. The President – in consultation with judges of Supreme Court and High Court as he thinks necessary.

9. When was the Supreme Court established?

A. 1950

10. In which of the presidency cities were the High Court's first established?

A. Calcutta (Kolkata), Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai)

Structured Question and Answer

1 .The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the country. In this context answer the following questions.

(i) Explain its Original Jurisdiction.

A .Certain cases are brought before the Supreme Court directly for the first time- only this court has to decide and has jurisdiction -

Includes following cases-dispute between Government of India and one or more states –disputes between two or more States –violation of the constitution by the government or an individual –violation of the Fundamental Rights of an individual.

(ii) How is the Supreme Court the guardian of the Constitution?

Ans. It can cancel a law or an executive order- if found to violate the Constitution –can issue writs (order or direction) for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

(iii) On what grounds can the judges of the Supreme Court be removed from office?

Ans. On grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity.

2 The Constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state. In this context answer the following questions.

(i).What is the composition of the High Court?

A .It comprises of a Chief Justice –such other judges as the President of India decides from time to time – number of judges of a High Court is not fixed.

(ii) What is the qualification required to be the judge of the High Court?

A .He should be a citizen of India- should have held a judicial office in the country for at least 10 years – should have been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10years.

(iii) Why is the Judiciary important?

A. As criminal and law breakers need to be punished –it is important to explain the meaning of law –to interpret them -to apply them when and where needed –legal disputes need to be settled –without judiciary legal disputes cannot be settled.