

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

Session: 2025-26

CLASS: VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: HISTORY

CH-1

What, When, Where and How?

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following is true about the British rule in India _____ **All of these**
2. Which of the following is true about the surveys carried out by the British in India _____ **Surveys were carried out to assess population, revenue land, crop yield, etc.**
3. Who was the last Mughal emperor _____ **Bahadur Shah Zafar II**
4. Where have all literary sources of history been preserved _____ **Archives and museums.**
5. What should the modern period of history bring to society _____ **All of these.**

Fill in the blanks

1. The medieval Indian history is identified with the arrivals of the **Turks**.
2. The **literary** sources are instructions, plans and policies in the written form.
3. The 18th century is regarded as the beginning of **modern** era.
4. **Viceroy**s were representatives of the royalty.
5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper **kesari** in Marathi.

Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements.

1. Ancient history is the story Of gradual evolution of primitive humans. (T)
2. The actual modern changes took place in India in the 18th century. (F)
3. The British introduced our country to surveys. (T)
4. British controlled the Indian economy (T)
5. Record rooms are present in judicial departments. (T)

Short Answer Questions

1. What does ancient history symbolize?

Ancient history symbolizes gradual evolution of primitive humans where we learn that life for them was all about survival.

2. What is colonization ?

Colonization refers to one country taking control and ruling over another country to exploit its resources & people by imposing its own culture & systems.

3. What were the adverse effects of control of the Indian economy by the British?

The adverse effects of control of the Indian economy by the British were :

- The British controlled the economy, they collected revenue to meet all their expenses and not for the welfare of the country.
- The Indian farmers were forced to produce cotton, indigo, etc. which was sent to England as raw materials and the finished products found markets in India.

4. What was the use of census surveys?

The census surveys prepared detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India, including information on their castes, religions and occupations.

Long Answer Questions

1. What is the importance of dates in history?

- History is the study of the past; it's the study of chronological records of changes that have occurred over the period of time.
- The association between history and dates is always definite. There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events; it was mainly about kings and their policies.
- Historians wrote every detail about them such as year a king was crowned, the year he married, the year he had a child, the year he fought a particular war etc. They gave importance only to the events that had given shape to the history.

2. Right a note on James mill's philosophy with special reference to the British rule in India?

- James Mill , a Scottish economist and political philosopher published the history of British India in three volumes the three volumes divided the Indian history into three periods : Hindu , Muslim and British .According to him before the arrival of the British, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled India.
- The book represented Indian history before British rule, in a negative outlook and described it as a period of darkness.

3. **List the important sources of history of the modern period of India ?**

The important sources of history of the modern period of India are :

- **Literary sources** include original documents, such as Individual writings, government reports ,administrative records and survey reports of the British include every instruction, investigation, plan and policy in the written form.
- **Official Records** ,includes every decision or policy ,Records of Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments including records of village tehsildar office , the collector, the law courts,. such records have helped the historians to understand the British Period.
- **Survey Reports** Were introduced in our country by the British.They carried out surveys to access population, revenue ,land crop, yield ,etc. The main purpose was to know the geography ,soil content , fertility and soil type in different parts of the country, flora and fauna etc.
- **Native Records** are official records that tell us what the officials thought , what they were Interested in and what they wished to preserve for prosperity. Those records do not always help us understand what the actual facts were in the country.

For example: diaries, accounts of travellers, books , novels, poems , folklores etc.

4. **India became a colony of the British. What was the significance of this in our country?**

- The British conquered the country and established their rule by subjugating the Rajas and the Nawabs . After suppressing the revolt of 1857 they put an end to the Mughal empire.
- In 1858, India came directly under the rule of British crown and the rule of East India company came to an end
- Viceroy from England became the head of the country as the name suggests, viceroy was representative of the British crown.