

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION 2025 – 26
GRADE - VIII TERM-II SOCIAL SCIENCE
(History) Our Pasts – III
CH:5 When People Revolt 1857 and After(WS)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ proclaimed himself Peshwa.
a) Nana Saheb b) Baji Rao c) Tantia Tope d) Mangal Pandey
2. Lucknow was taken over by the British in _____
a) March 1858 b) September 1857 c) June 1858 d) July 1859
3. The company brought reinforcements from _____
a) Madras b) Bombay c) England d) Delhi
4. The main centres of the revolt were _____
a) Delhi b) Meerut c) Lucknow d) All of them
5. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in _____
a) September 1857 b) May 1857 c) June 1858 d) July 1865
6. When soldiers as a group disobey their superiors in the army is called as a _____
a) Cartridge b) Sepoy c) Mutiny d) Barracks
7. Who was the general of Nana Saheb?
a) Bhakt Khan b) Tantia Tope c) Kunwar Singh d) None of these.
8. Where did the Sepoy mutiny primarily begin in 1857?
a) Meerut b) Kanpur c) Jhansi d) None of these.
9. In 1856, which Governor General decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal King and none of his descendants would be recognized as Kings hereafter?
a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Canning c) Warren Hastings d) William Bentick
10. Who fought against the British in the Mandla Region of Madhya Pradesh?
a) Rani Lakshmi Bai b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi c) Rani Channamma d) Begum Zinat Mahal
11. Name the Governor General who declared that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.
a) Lord Ripon b) William Bentick c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Mountbatten

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS: -

1. _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of _____.
3. _____ was the mother of Birjis Qadr.
4. The Governor General of India was given the title of _____ after the revolt of 1857.
5. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the use of _____ in the Enfield rifle.
6. _____ was declared the leader of the Revolt of 1857 by the rebels.
7. The Revolt of 1857 began in _____ on May 10, 1857.
8. The Doctrine of _____ was introduced by Lord Dalhousie to annex states without a male heir.

9. _____ of Jhansi played a prominent role in the Revolt of 1857.
10. The British captured Bahadur Shah Zafar and sent him to _____.
11. The British described the Revolt of 1857 as a _____, while Indians called it the _____.
12. _____ was annexed by the British in 1856, causing widespread resentment.
13. The Revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British by the year _____.

III ASSERTION & REASON:

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was the first war of Indian independence.

Reason (R): It was a widespread and organized movement against British rule involving various sections of society.

2. **Assertion (A):** The Doctrine of Lapse was a major cause of resentment among Indian rulers.

Reason (R): It allowed the adopted sons the right to inherit the throne, leading to annexation of their states.

IV CASE STUDY:

1. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings – they would just be called princes.

1. When was a subsidiary alliance imposed on Awadh? (1m)
2. Who decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal King? (1m)
3. What did Dalhousie declare with respect to Bahadur Shah Zafar? (2m)

HISTORY L-7 WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORMS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by _____.
2. Widows who chose death by burning themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands were known as _____, meaning virtuous woman.
3. Sati was abolished in the year _____.
4. _____ started a school for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.
5. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of _____.
6. _____ founded a widows' home in Poona to give shelter to widows who were badly treated by their husband's relatives.
7. Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year _____.
8. _____ was popularly known as Periyar.
9. _____ was from the Ezhava Caste in Kerala who argued against treating people unequally based on caste difference.

10. The Mohammedan Anglo – Oriental college was opened by _____.

11. The RamaKrishna mission founded by _____ stressed the idea of salvation through social service and selfless action.

HISTORY CHAPTER-9 MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in _____.
a) 1840 b) 1870 c) 1857 d) 1878
- The capacity to act independently without outside interference is termed as _____.
a) Socialism b) Democratic c) Sovereign d) Republic
- _____ was one of the congress leaders from Bengal with radical objectives.
a) Bipin Chandra Pal b) Raja Rammohun Roy c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak d) Lala Lajpat Rai
- A person who is against taking extreme actions.
a) Moderate b) Radicals c) Revolutionaries d) Nationalist
- The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidentship of _____.
a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Identify the personality who coined the slogan “Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it “
a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan b) Dadabhai Naoroji c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- The Government of India Act was passed in _____.
a) 1917 b) 1946 c) 1935 d) 1919
- Arrange the following movement in Chronological order.
1 Khilafat Agitation
2 Civil Disobedience Movement
3 Partition of Bengal
4 Quit India Movement
a) 1, 3, 4, 2 b) 3, 1, 2, 4 c) 1, 3, 2, 4 d) 1, 2, 4, 3
- Free India’s first Governor general was _____.
a) Lord Mountbatten b) C Rajagopalachari c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Which of the following pair is incorrect?
1 Ambabai - Prabhat Peris
2 Bal Gangadhar Tilak -Kesari
3 A O Hume — Natal Congress
4 Leader of salt satyagraha in South — C R Das
a) 1,4 b) 1,2 c) 3, 4 d) 2,3
- The Dandi March marked as the beginning of _____ movement.
a) Civil Disobedience b) Non Cooperation c) Khilafat Agitation d) Quit India
- Who was the Viceroy responsible for the Partition of Bengal?
a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Wellesley c) Lord Curzon d) Lord Dalhousie
- The foremost organizer of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards and served as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1931.
a) Maulana Azad b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah d) CR Das

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- _____ was a retired British official who played a part in bridging Indians from various regions together.
- The Natal Congress was established by _____.
- _____ was a veteran nationalist and leader of Salt Satyagraha in the South.

4. Vande Mataram Movement was developed in _____.
5. _____ was a nationalist from Punjab who was also an active member of Arya Samaj.
6. The All India Muslim League was formed in _____.
7. Kesari, a Marathi newspaper was edited by _____.
8. A modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism is _____.
9. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also known as _____.
10. _____ was a leading architect of the national movement and of free India's economy and polity.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The literal meaning of Sarvajanik .
2. The leaders of Khilafat agitation.
3. A foremost organizer of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards and served as the President of the Congress in 1931.
4. A businessman, publicist and former British Parliament member in London guided the younger nationalist.
5. The slogan raised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak..
6. The radical leader from Bengal.
7. The president of the Indian National Congress in 1887.
8. The author of the book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'.
9. The founder of Natal Congress.
10. An honour granted by the British crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.
11. Religious functionaries of Sikh gurudwaras.
12. The first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
13. The bill that provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians.
14. The act that allowed the government to confiscate newspapers assets, including printing presses, for publishing objectionable content.
15. The founder of Khudai Khidmatgars.

WRITE DOWN THE YEAR OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT EVENT:

1. The establishment of the Indian National Congress.
2. The Vernacular Press Act.
3. The Partition of Bengal.
4. The establishment of All India Muslim League at Dacca.
5. The Government of India Act.
6. The passing of the Rowlatt Act.
7. Signing of the historic Lucknow Pact.
8. The Salt Satyagraha.
9. The Russian revolution
10. The Chauri Chaura movement.

ASSERTION & REASONING:

1. **Assertion (A):** The Khilafat Movement and the Non – Cooperation Movement were merged under Gandhiji’s leadership.

Reason (R): Gandhiji wanted Hindu-Muslim unity to strengthen the struggle against British rule.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reasons(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation (A).
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false,
- d) Assertion (A) false but Reason (R) is true

2. **Assertion (A) :** The British passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919.

Reason (R): It gave freedom of speech and expression to Indians.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reasons(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation (A).
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- d) Assertion (A) false but Reason (R) is true

Case Study:

In 1919, Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people’s basic freedoms. They criticized the Act as “devilish” and tyrannical. Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to this Act, as a day of “humiliation and prayer” and hartal (strike). Satyagraha Sabhas were set up to launch the movement. The Rowlatt Satyagraha turned out to be the first all-India struggle against the British government although it was largely restricted to cities. In April 1919, there were a number of demonstrations and hartals in the country and the government used brutal measures to suppress them. The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day (13 April), were a part of this repression. On learning about the massacre, Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.

- 1.) When did Gandhiji give a call for a Satyagraha? (1m)
- 2.) Who did feel that the Government had no right to restrict people’s basic freedoms ? (1m)
- 3. Why did Tagore express the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his ‘Knighthood’? (2m)

(SPL) LESSON – 2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1. _____ are not allowed to celebrate the festivals of any religion to promote secularism.
a) Private schools b) Government schools c) Madrasas d) Pathshalas
- 2. From where did the immigrants come to France in 1960’s?
a) Algeria b) Tunisia c) Morocco d) all of these
- 3. Indian constitution contains _____.
a) discrimination b) domination c) fundamental rights d) all of these
- 4. Which one of the following is a fundamental right
a) right to freedom of religion b) right to work. c) right to property d) none of these

5. Hitler persecuted _____ during his reign in Germany.

- a) Hindus b) Parsis c) Jews d) Christians

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the country where religion and politics are strictly separated.
2. Name the type of state that does not have an official religion.
3. Name the fundamental right that protects religious freedom in India.
4. Name a practice in India that was banned by the state for violating fundamental rights.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The Indian State is secular and works in various ways to prevent _____
2. 'Pledge of Allegiance' takes place in the school of _____
3. In _____ France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols.
4. The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights that are based on the _____ principles.
5. _____ refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution.

IV ASSERTION & REASONING:

Assertion (A)-In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses

Reason (R)-the strict separation between religion and the State in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reasons(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- d) Assertion (A) false but Reason (R) is true

Assertion (A): Secularism is an ideology that says religion should not be involved with the ordinary social and political activities of a country.

Reason (R): It dictates that there is no official religion of the state.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reasons(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- d) Assertion (A) false but Reason (R) is true

V CASE STUDY:

The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of religion from State power. This is important for a country to function democratically. Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. If this majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions. This tyranny of the majority could result in the discrimination, coercion and at times even the killing of religious minorities

1. If this majority religious group has access to _____, then it could quite easily use this power and _____ to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions. (1m)
2. What is the most important aspect of Secularism? (1m)
3. Explain coercion with reference to the passage (2m)

L- 7 : UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- Adivasis makeup _____ percent of India's population.
a) 6 b) 7 c) 7 d) 8
- Economic and social marginalization is interlinked
a) Economic and social b) Social and religious c) Economic and Physical d) None of these
- The term Adivasi means _____
a) original inhabitants b) Minority c) Majority d) Animal spirits
- The Dongarriakonds is the Adivasi community that inhabits the Niyamgiri hills in Orissa.
a) Dongarriakonds b) Santhals c) Banghis d) Pakhis
- In the northeastern part of India, the land of tribes or Adivasis remain highly _____ and war-torn.
a) Displaced b) wealthy c) Militarized d) dangerous

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

- The practice of exploitation and segregation followed by the upper caste Hindus against the lower caste Hindus
- The most commonly spoken Adivasi language.
- The communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.

III. STATE TRUE AND FALSE:

- Safeguards were not provided to the minority community.
- If safeguards are not offered to minority communities, then it can lead to cultural domination.
- Adivasis used to live in areas that were rich in natural resources and minerals.
- The government acts differently when it comes to Adivasis or marginalization.

IV ASSERTION & REASONING:

- ASSERTION (A):** The Adivasis are displaced from their lands and lose their traditions.
REASON (R): Nowadays, forest lands are used for mining and other developmental projects.
a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b). Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
c). Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d). Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- ASSERTION (A):** Literacy rates among tribals are very low.
REASON (R): Adivasis have migrated to cities in search of work where they are employed for very low wages in local industries or at building or construction sites.
a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b). Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
c). Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d). Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Two sunrise industries.
2. Hubs of IT industry.
3. The Great Lakes.
4. The world's major industries.
5. Causes of industrial disasters.
6. Two industrial regions of India.
7. Place in China where a gas well blowout occurred on 23 December 2005.
8. Two examples of secondary activities.
9. Two important steel producing centres of India .
10. Metals added to make alloys of steel.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING:

1. **ASSERTION** : A car manufacturing plant is an example of an industrial system.
REASON : It receives inputs like steel and glass, processes them, and its output is finished cars.
2. **ASSERTION** : Cottage industries use simple tools and local raw materials.
REASON: Cottage industries are run by large corporations in industrial zones.
 - a). A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b).A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c). A is true & R is false.
 - d). A is false & R is true.

V. CASE STUDY :

A long time ago, in the early 1900s, a visionary man named Jamshedji Tata dreamed of building India's first steel plant. He wanted it to be world-class and make India self-reliant in steel production.

He sent a team of geologists and engineers across India to find the perfect location. They explored forests, rivers, hills, and mining areas. After months of searching, they came across a small village called Sakchi, surrounded by dense forests, rivers, and mineral-rich hills. The team found everything they needed:

- Iron ore from the hills of Noamundi nearby,
- Coal from the Jharia mines to power the plant,
- Limestone, another important mineral, in nearby areas,
- And plenty of water from the Subarnarekha River.

Jamshedji smiled and said, "This is the place!"

Sakchi was soon renamed Jamshedpur in his honor. The plant was built there in 1907, and it became the famous Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO). Over time, Jamshedpur grew into a well-planned industrial city with schools, hospitals, parks, and playgrounds – all because of one smart decision: choosing the right location.

1. Why was the availability of iron ore and coal important for setting up the TISCO plant? (1m)
2. What role did the Subarnarekha River play in the success of TISCO? (1m)

3. Imagine you are Jamshedji's advisor. What three key factors would you suggest to look for when selecting a site for a factory today? Justify your suggestion. (2m)

GEO: CHAPTER: 5 HUMAN RESOURCES

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about _____ per cent of the land surface.
a) 35 b) 30 c) 40 d) 75
2. When a person enters a country, it is known as:
a) Immigration b) Emigration c) Migration d) Out migration
3. Number of people living in unit area of the earth's surface.
a) Population change b) Population composition c) Population density d) Population growth
4. Which country is both a continent and part of Oceania?
a) Africa b) Australia c) South America d) Europe
5. Which landscape is described as generally preferred for farming, manufacturing, and service activities?
a) Mountains b) plains c) deserts d) Plateaus
6. _____ shows the present number of males and females in a country along with their age groups.
a) Population composition b) Population pyramid c) Population density d) Life expectancy
7. Countries like United Kingdom, population growth is slowing because of both _____ and _____.
a) low death and low birth rates b) high death and low birth rates
c) high death and high birth rates d) immigration and emigration
8. Identify the incorrect statement.
a) Population composition refers to the structure of population.
b) Sudan has gained in population by emigration.
c) people always prefer to live on plains than plateaus.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Kenya | a. sparsely populated |
| 2. polar regions | b. South Africa |
| 3. Diamond mines | c. high population growth rates |
| 4. Andes. | d. extreme climates |
- a) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a c) 1-b, 2- d, 3-a
b) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b ,4-a, 4-c d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Present Education Minister of India
2. A country that has experienced a gain in population due to In- migration.
3. Full form of PKVY

ASSERTION AND REASONING:

1. **Assertion (A)** - Understanding the qualities of people (age, sex, literacy, health, occupation, income) is essential to know the role of people as a resource.

Reason (R) - Population composition, which is the structure of the population, directly influences how people can be used as a resource.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true, but R is false.
- d. A is false, but R is true.

2. **Assertion (A)**- When birth rate is higher than death rate, the population increases. Reason

Reason (R) - If birth rate equals death rate, the population decreases.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true, but R is false.
- d. A is false, but R is true.

CASE STUDY:

A population pyramid is a simple, two-sided bar graph that shows the number of people in each age group, separated by gender, to reveal the age structure of a country or region. Typically, males are shown on the left and females on the right, with younger ages at the bottom and older ages at the top, so a wide base indicates many children and a narrow top indicates fewer elderly people. This shape helps us understand whether a population is mostly young, aging, or balanced, and it provides clues about future needs like schools, jobs, healthcare, and pensions. By comparing the two sides, we can also spot gender differences in survival or social factors, making the pyramid a handy tool for demographic studies and policy planning.

- 1) Why does a population pyramid typically have a wide base, and what does this imply for a country's future needs? (1m)
 - 2) What are population pyramids? (1m)
 - 3) Explain two insights that a population pyramid provides about a country or region, as mentioned in the paragraph. (2m)
-