

Assignment: (History) Class 8th U1, U2.

Unit-01: -How ,When and where:-

History is certainly about changes that occur over time .it is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed .There was a time when historians were fascinated with dates. There were debates about the dates on which rulers were crowned or battles were fought.

in 1817 James mill a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three volume work ,A History Of British India, in which he divided Indian history into three periods Hindu, Muslim and British.

The sources which historians used in writing about last 250 years include official records of British administration preserved in archives .These official records tell us what the official thought was and what they were interested in .There were other sources like diaries of people, accounts of travelers, autobiographies, newspapers.

SELF ASSESSMENT

Q1.What do u mean by history.

Q2.who was James mill.

Q3.what are the sources which historians used last 250 years.

Unit:-2from trade to Territory

Read the key points and answer the questions following:-

- Aurangzeb was the last powerful Mughal ruler. He established control over a very large part for the territory that is now known as India.
- By the second half of the 18th century, a new power was emerging on the political horizon of India i.e., the British.
- In 1498 a Portuguese explorer, Vasco De Gama discovered a sea route to India and settled a Portuguese base in Goa.
- In 1651 AD, the British East India Company setup its first factory on the banks of river Hoogli in Bengal.
- By the end of 17th century, the Dutch and the French arrived on the scene.
- All these European countries where interested in buying the same thing i.e. cotton and silk.
- The race for the trade led to several battles. In 1757, the battle of Plessey was fought between Nawab Sirajuddaulah, the nawab of Bengal and the forces of east India Company led by Robert Clive. The company came out victorious and the nawab was killed.
- After the battle of Buxar in 1764, the company appointed residents in Indian States.
- Mysore was under the strong rule of Hyder Ali (1761-1782) and his famous son Tipu Sultan (1782-1799).
- In 1799, Tipu Sultan was killed by the British forces in the battle of Srirangapatnam and

- the British got the control of Mysore.
- The final wave of annexations occurred under the lord Dalhousie, who was Governor-General of India from 1848-1856. He devised the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would “lapse” and is automatically annexed to British rule.
- Warren Hastings (Governor –General from 1773-1785) was one of the important persons, who played a significant role in expansion of company powers.

Answer the following questions:-

1. Who discovered a sea-route to India?
2. When was Tipu Sultan killed? Name the Battle also.
3. What was the doctrine of lapse?
4. _____was the last powerful Mughal ruler.
5. The first factory was established by the British at _____ in _____.

Unit-03:- Ruling the Countryside:

Read the key points and answer the following questions:-

- On August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the east India company as the Diwan of the Bengal.
- As Diwan, the company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.
- But the company still saw itself primarily as a trader and wanted large revenue.
- To improve the revenue, the investment in land had to be encouraged and agriculture had to be improved.
- The permanent settlement, however created problems and the Zamindars were not interested to improve their lands.
- A new system was devised by Halt Mackenzie which came into effect in 1822.
- Ryotwari system was devised by Captain Alexander Read to move away from permanent settlement system.
- Within a few years after the imposition of new systems, Ryots fled from the countryside, as the peasants were unable to pay.
- By the end of the 18th century the company was trying to expand the cultivation of opium and indigo.
- Indigo was used by the textile mills in Italy, France, and British to dye cloths.
- Due to rising demand for indigo in Europe the company looked for ways to expand the area under indigo cultivation.
- In March 1859 thousands of Ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo, attacked indigo factories and refused to pay rents to the planters.
- Gomasthas were the people who persuaded Indians to grow opium and indigo and acted as link between the company and the Indian farmers.

Answer the following questions:-

1. When was the company given the Diwan of Bengal?
2. What was the indigo used for?
3. Ryotwari system was advised by _____?
4. Who were Gomasthas?

Assignment: (Geography) Class 8th U1, U2
Chapter :- Resources.

Read the key points and answer the questions following:

- **Resources:** - anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource. E.g. water, land, forests, animals, electricity, textbook, transport, etc.
- **Utility:** - It refers to usability of an object which makes it a resource.
- **Value:** - use or utility of an object gives it a value.
- **Natural Resources:** - Resources that are drawn from nature and are used without much modification are called as natural resources e.g. air, water, forests, animals, ect.
- **Human made resources:** - when natural substances are changed from their original form to make them usable, they become man-made resources. E.g. iron ore becomes a resource, when iron is extracted from it.
- **Renewable resources:-** Resources which get renewed or replenished quickly are called as renewable resources. E.g. water, soil, forests, etc.
- **Non-renewable resources:-** Resources which have a limited stock and takes thousands of years to be renewed are called as non-renewable resources. E.g. petrol, coal, fossil fuel, etc.
- **Human resources:** - Humans are referred as human resources , because anything can be put to its best use when we have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.
- **Resource conservation:** - Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.
- **Sustainable development:-** Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called as sustainable development.

Answer the following questions: -

- I. What is a resource?
- II. What is difference between natural and man-made resources?
- III. Name the two categories of resources?
- IV. What is sustainable development?
- V. What is resource conservation?

Chapter 2. LAND,SOIL,WATER,NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE RESOURCES

Land:-land is among the most important natural resources .it covers only about 1/3rd of the total area of earths surface.

Land use:-The usage of land for different purposes such as agriculture,forestry,buildings etc is termed as land use.

Conservation of land:- Growing population and growing demands led to a large scale destruction of natural resources including soil.therefore the present rate of degradation must be checked.

Soil:- soil is the thin layer of the earth .it is made up of organic matter,minerals and weathered rocks.The major factors of soil formation are the nature of the parent rock,climate factors,topography,role of organic matterand time taken.Reducing the the quality of soil is called soil degradation. Preventing soil from soil erosion is called soil conservation.

Water:-water is a vital renewable natural resources 3/4th of the earths surface is covered with water.

Natural vegetation and wildlife exists only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere,hydrosphere and atmosphere called as biosphere.

Destruction of natural vegetation by human activities have led to the loss of natural heritage for plants and animals.

SELF ASSESSMENT

Q1.Fill in the blanks.

a.3/4th of earths surface is covered with_____.

b.soil is the thin layer of the _____.

c.lithospher,hydrosphere ,atmosphere and _____.

Q2.what is land use ?

Q3.what is soil ?

Q4 .what is soil conservation?

Assignment: **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE-III** *Class 8th U1, U2*

Chapter: - **THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

Sub topic:-Why does a country need a constitution.

Key points.

* A constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.

*Today most countries in the world have a constitution. It is not necessary that all

the countries that have a constitution are democratic.

*The constitution tells us about the fundamental nature of our society.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

KEY FEATURES

1. FEDERALISM:- This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. The government at the state level, centre level and at a panchayat level.

2. Parliamentary Form of Government. - The constitution of India guarantees universal suffrage for all citizens. People of India have a direct role in electing their representatives and contest elections.

3. Separation of powers: - Three organs of government are legislature refers to our elected representatives, executive is a smaller group of people responsible for implementing laws and Judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country.

4. Fundamental Rights:- Right to Equality, Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, Cultural and educational rights and Right to constitutional remedies.

5. Secularism: - A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

SELF ASSESSMENT.

Q1.Fill in the Blanks.

- a. The constitution tells us about the fundamental nature of our _____.
- b. constitution of India guarantees_____ fundamental rights.

Q2.why does a democratic country need a constitution?

Q3.what are the key features of Indian constitution?

Q4.what are the three organs of government?

Q5.what are the fundamental rights of Indian constitution?

Chapter 2:-UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

KEY POINTS

Secularism.

*Secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any religion as the state religion.i.e, separation of religion from the state.

*separation of religion is important for a country to function democratically.

Indian secularism

*That one religious community does not dominate another.

*That the state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

*The Indian state is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any religion.

SELF ASSESMENT

Q1.Fill in the blanks.

A. Asseveration of religion is_____ for a country to function_____.

B. That one religious community does not _____another.

Q2.what is secularism?

Q3.what is Indian secularism?

Q4.why is it important to separate religion from state.