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Atomic Energy Education Society

Session: 2023 -24

Class: 8

Answer Key

Subject: Social

Science

WORKSHEET NO.3...

Name of the Chapter: How, When and Where, From Trade to Territory, Ruling the Countryside, Tribals, Dikus and Vision of the Golden Age.

Name of the Topic:

Q I. Choose appropriate answers from the following. (1x10=10)

1. a. Warren Hastings
2. b. James Mill
3. c. Both (a) and (b)
4. a. Sirajuddaulah
5. b. Mahal
6. c. Plantation
7. c. Colour clothes and leather
8. a. shepherds
9. c. Gomasthas
10. d. Ashley Eden

Q II. Choose appropriate answers from the following. (1x10=10)

1. Major James Rennel an English geographer, historian and pioneer of oceanography prepared the first Map of India.
2. Farman is a royal edict or a royal order the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the Company the right to trade duty free.
3. Ryots were the cultivators of south India in the British territories.
4. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India, Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon etc. were in great demand.
5. Baigas
6. The British declared that forests were state property.

7. The Santhals of Hazaribagh reared cocoons.
8. Birsa was born in a family of Munda tribal group.
9. The British faced the problem of shortage of labour after they stopped the tribal people from living inside forests.
10. They viewed the British and Traders as their main enemies.

Q III. Choose appropriate answers from the following. (2x10=20)

1. History is 'a record of all known past events'. It is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed.
2. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British companies traded in:-
Cotton, Silk, Pepper, Cloves, Cardamom, Cinnamon.
3. Company officials who managed to return with wealth led flashy lives and flaunted their riches. They were called "nabobs"
4. When Alivardi Khan died in 1756, Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal?
5. In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East?
6. By the terms of the permanent settlement, the rajas and Talukdars were recognised as Zamindars.
7. Birsa set out to resolve the following:-
 - The familiar ways/ traditional ways of tribal living.
 - Their livelihoods were under threat.
 - The religion appeared to be in danger.
8. Traders, moneylenders, missionaries, Hindu landlords, and the British were the outsiders being referred to as dikus.
9. Birsa was convicted on the charges of rioting.
10. Bewar – A term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation.

Q IV. Choose appropriate answers from the following. (3x5=15)

1. The other sources of information that is available to historians are:-
 - a. Diaries of people
 - b. Accounts of pilgrims and travellers
 - c. Autobiographies of important personalities
 - d. Popular booklets and newspapers
 - e. Books and letters written by Leaders, reformers, poets and novelists.

2. The battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj Ud Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, and the British East India Company. The British East India Company used Siraj-Ud-Daulah's deposed army chief – Mir Jafar, to defeat Siraj-Ud-Daulah. Siraj-Ud-Daulah was captured and executed. The Company won the battle and took the entire province of Bengal and appointed Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Bengal.
3. The Khonds were basically hunter-gatherers. They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves. They ate fruits and roots collected from the forest and cooked food with the oil they extracted from the seeds of the sal and mahua. They used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purposes and sold forest produce in the local markets. All their activities were based on forests.
4. Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and moneylenders. Traders came around with things for sale. They sold the goods at high prices.
Moneylenders used to give loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was very high. Thus, both traders and moneylenders always exploited tribal people. It is therefore the tribals- saw them as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.
5. The British officials saw settled tribal groups such as the Gonds and Santhals as more civilised than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators. These tribal groups lived in the forests and kept on moving. They did not have a fixed home. The British considered them wild and savage and therefore they needed to be settled and civilised.

Q V. Choose appropriate answers from the following. (5x5=25)

1. According to Mill before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim dictators ruled the country. There was religious intolerance, caste discrimination and superstitious practices in the Indian society. James Mill felt that only the British could bring enlightenment and happiness to the Indians by refining them. He felt that European culture, arts and law were necessary to uplift the downtrodden Indians.
So, James Mill divided his book into 3 periods; namely the Hindu, Muslim and British; to establish his view that the period before British rule was one of darkness and British rule represented all the forces of progress and civilisation.
2. The reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire were:-

- a. Local Subadars and Zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdoms.
 - b. Powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India.
 - c. There was no effective control over the entire region in the centre.
 - d. The British started emerging as a political power.
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4. Change in the Powers of the Tribal Chiefs under Colonial Rule:-
- Before the arrival of the British in India, tribal chiefs were important people.
 - They had economic power.
 - They had the right to administer and control their territories.
 - In some areas, they had their own policy.
 - They decided on the local rules of land and forest management.
5. Refer NCERT History Text Book Page No. 41.
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