

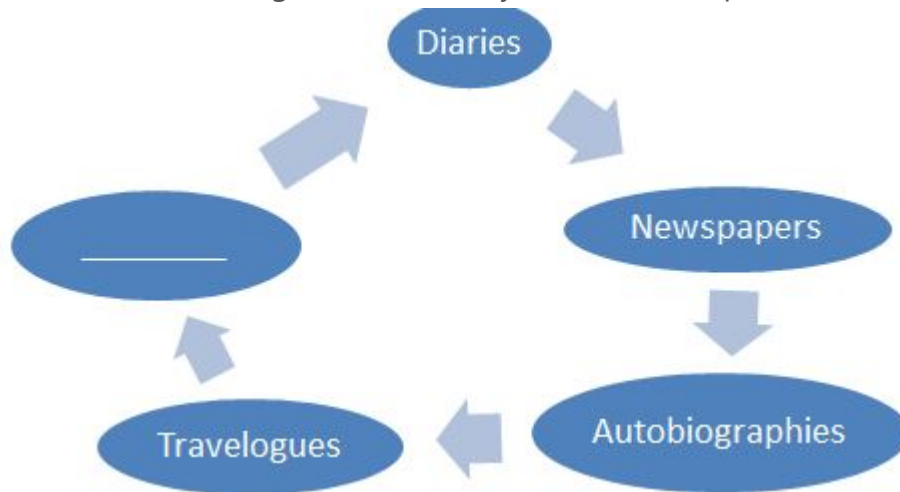
Class 8 History Chapter 1 Important Questions

Ch-1 How When and Where

Answers at the Bottom

1. History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____
 1. Ended/completed
 2. Changed
 3. Started
 4. Evolved
2. From the list of the record rooms set up by the British, pick out the odd man out :
 1. British offices
 2. Collectorate, Museums
 3. Village Tahsildar's office
 4. Law court, Provincial Secretariat
3. Present day historians think that History is beyond the rulers and dynasties. What do they look upon then?
 1. Historians only study about the past events
 2. Historians deal with a host of other issues like how people earned their livelihood, what they produced, how cultures and society changed etc
 3. Historians study about the past and present of great men .
 4. Historians only deal with how man is a social animal

4. Which one from the given list would you add to complete the circle of documents?



1. Official documents
2. Biological surveys
3. Forest surveys
4. Accounts of Pilgrims

5. Listed below are a few statements with respect to the British rule in India. Which one do you think is a wrong statement?

1. British established control over the economy and society without changing the customs and practices prevalent in India
2. British conquered the country and established their rule subjugating local nawabs and rajas
3. British produced the crops they needed for export .
4. British collected revenue to meet all the expenses bought goods they wanted at low prices

6. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
i. James Mill	(a) Governor-General
ii. Official documents	(b) Botanical Garden
iii. Warren Hastings	(c) A History of British India
iv. Custard Apple	(d) Preserved

7. 1. Historians have usually divided Indian history into ancients, and

2. A history of British India is a massive Work.
3. Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a level of civilisation than Europe.
4. The British established specialized institutions like and to preserve important documents

8. State True or False:

1. James Mill divided Indian history into three periods-Hindu, Muslim, Christian.
2. Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think.
3. The British thought surveys were important for effective administration.
4. Newspapers provide accounts of the movement in different parts of the country.

9. What do official records not tell?

10. What was one of the important sources do historians use in writing?

11. What evil practice, according to James Mill, dominated the Indian social life before the British came to India?

12. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them?

13. Why are official records important for British administration?

Answer

2. Changed, **Explanation:** As soon as we compare the past with the present we refer to time, we talk of before and after.

1. British offices, **Explanation:** The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the commissioner's office, the provincial secretariats, the law courts—all had their record rooms. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important documents.

2. Historians deal with a host of other issues like how people earned their livelihood, what they produced, how cultures and society changed etc

Explanation: Besides dates and events historians also discuss about other issues and questions regarding lives of people in the past.

4. Accounts of Pilgrims, **Explanation:** When we search other sources we find diaries of people, Accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities and popular booklets.

1. British established control over the economy and society without changing the customs and practices prevalent in India

Explanation: Britishers established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted for export. They brought changes in values and tastes, customs and practices.

1. James Mill – (c) A History of British India

2. Official documents – (d) Preserved

3. Warren Hastings – (a) Governor-General

4. Custard Apple – (b) Botanical Garde

1. medieval; modern

2. three-volume

3. lower

4. archives; museums

1. False

2. False

3. True

4. True

2. Officials records do not tell what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions.

3. The officials record of the British administration.

4. According to James Mill, the evil practices that dominated to the Indian social life were religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices.

1. Official records do not always help us understand what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions.

2. For that we have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travelers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular books, etc.

3. With the spread of printing press, newspapers came to be published and issued began to be debated in public. Leaders and reforms wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.

1. One important source is the official records of the British administration as they believed that the act of writing was important.

2. Every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement, an investigation was clearly written up.

3. They produced an administrative culture of memos, notings, and reports.
4. The British felt that all important documents and letters needed to be carefully preserved. So they set-up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions.
5. The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the secretariats, the law-courts- all had their record rooms.
6. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important.
7. Letters and memos that moved from one branch of the administration to another in the early years of the nineteenth century can still be read in the archives.