**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM**

**OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**CLASS-VIII SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM-2 SYLLABUS**

 **HISTORY**

 **CHAPTER-9**

**WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORMS**

**Difficult Words:**

1. Custom
2. Continued
3. Association
4. Conservation
5. Struggle
6. Missionaries
7. Dignity
8. Domination
9. Arrangement
10. Untouchable

**Key terms**

1. **Polygamy** - the practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
2. **Jinxed -** cursed
3. **Suffrage** – The right to vote
4. **Pyre** – a heap of wood for burning the dead
5. **Taboo -** prohibited by Society

**Very Short Answer type Question**:

**Q1.Which social reformer was popularly called as Periyar?**

Ans. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

**Q2. What was the Satyashodhak Samaj? Who had founded it?**

Ans. The Satyashodhak samaj, was an association Phule founded,to propagated caste equality.

**Q3. How did reformers bring changes in society?**

Ans. Reformers brought changes in society by persuading people to give up old practices and adopting a new way of life.

**Short Answer type question:**

**Q1. What was the Vaikom Satyagraha?**

Ans. Vaikom Satyagraha was a satyagraha in erstwhile Travancore against untouchability and caste discrimination in Hindu society of Kerala .The movement was centered around the Sri Mahadeva temple at Vaikom , the present day Kottayam district.

**Q2. What kind of social evils did women have to face in the colonial India?**

Ans. Purdah system , child marriage , sati system , jauhar system , devadasi system ,cruelty of female infanticide, female feticide and many more evils emerged in the society which were against women .

**Q3. What was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar’s contribution in reforming women’s status?**

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, the man who initiated the concept of 'Hindu Widow Remarriage'. Not only this, but he also worked towards reforming the education system and providing education for girls. He is known as the key figure of Bengali Renaissance.

**Long Answer type question:**

**Q.1 Write about Raja Rammohan Roy and his reforms.**

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer . He started the Bramho Samaj in Calcutta. Rammohan Roy strongly felt the injustice practice against women had to end .He also felt that there were many changes that were necessary for Indian society to develop .

Rammohan Roy and the members of his bramho samaj felt that the best way to ensure such changes was by persuading people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life .He wanted to spread western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women. He wrote about the way women were forced to bear the burden of domestic work , confined to the home and the kitchen , and not allowed to move out and become educated.

Rammohan Roy was well versed in Sanskrit , Persian and several other Indian and European languages . Roy pointed out to the people that sati was not practiced during old days .Through his writing he condemned the practice of sati .

**CHAPTER -11**

**NATIONAL MOVEMENT-I**

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**CHAPTER-12**

**NATIONAL MOVEMENT-II**

**Difficult Words:-**

**1. Nationalism**

**2. Viceroy**

**4. Partition**

**5. Revolutionary violence**

**6. Mobilization**

**7. Picket**

**8. Illegal eviction**

**9. Provincial autonomy**

**10. Constituencies**

**Key terms:-**

**1. Knighthood** – An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service

**2**.**Council –** An appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory or representative function

**3. Repeal**– To undo law; to officially end the validity of something such as a law

**4. Publicist**– Someone who publicises an idea by circulating information, writing reports, speaking at meetings

**5. Sovereign**– The capacity to act independently without outside interference

**Very Short Answer Question**

**Q.1Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the partition of Bengal**

Ans. At that time Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India.

**Q.2 Name three places where Gandhiji started local movements.**

Ans. Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.

**Q.3 Who were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation?**

Ans. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

**Q.4 What does HSRA stand for?**

Ans.HSRA stands for Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

**Q.5 Who raised the slogan ‘do or die’?**

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi raised this slogan.

**Q.6 Why did the Muslim League announced 16 August 1946 as ‘Direct Action Day’?**

Ans. It announced 16 August, 1946 as ‘Direct Action Day’ in support of its demand for Pakistan.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 On what ground Bengal was partitioned by the British?**

Ans. At the time of partition , Bengal was the biggest province of British India which comprised Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience. But it was a totally a false argument. In fact, the partition of Bengal was closely tied to the interests of British officials and businessmen. The British also wanted to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and split the Bengali people. So, there instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province, they separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam.

**Q.2 Why was the Muslim league formed?**

Ans.The objectives of the league were:

* To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards the British Government.
* To safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to convey the same to the government such as separate electorates for Muslims.

**Q.3 What was the Rowlatt Act?**

Ans.T his act authorized the British government to arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities. It also authorized the government to detain such people arrested for up to 2 years without trial. It empowered the police to search for a place without a warrant

**Q.4 Why did Mahatma Gandhi choose to break the salt law to begin the Civil Disobedience movement?**

Ans. It was chosen to symbolize the start of civil disobedience movement because salt was deemed as something on which each Indians had the basic right. Also, salt could be made free of cost from the ocean instead of paying hefty taxes on its purchase from the British.

**Long Answer Questions**

**Q.1 What was the main demand of the Moderates? What methods did they used to achieve these objectives?**

Ans. Demands of moderates are as follows:

1. The Moderates demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.
2. It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government. For this purpose it called for Civil Service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London.
3. The Moderates demanded for the separation of the judiciary from the executive.
4. The repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression was also a major demand of the Congress.
5. It also demanded reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure and more funds for irrigation.

**Methods of the moderates**

They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods to demand and fulfil their demands.

1. They used petitions, meetings, resolutions, pamphlets, memoranda and delegations to voice their demands.
2. Their method was called 3P – Prayers, Petition and Protest.
3. They had complete faith in the British justice system

**Q.2 How did Mahatma Gandhi become the leader of the mass movement?**

Ans. Gandhiji’s method of fighting was known as “Satyagraha” which was based on the principles of- ‘Truth’ and ‘Non-Violence’. People thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, as someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty. Gandhiji wished to build class unity, not class conflict, yet peasants could imagine that he would help them in their fight against zamindars, and agricultural labourers believed he would provide them land. At times, ordinary people credited Gandhiji with their own achievements. Gandhi had a good relation with all classes and all religions. He was a feminist as well and wanted women to be equal as men.

Gandhian ways are non violent and based on mass mobilization and compelling government by his unique style of mass movement. Mahatma Gandhi showedthe path of independence to millions of Indians. He had a philosophy of welfare of all.

**Q.3 Briefly discuss the Non-cooperation movement. Why did Gandhiji withdraw it?**

Ans. The Non-Cooperation Movement was pitched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress from September 1920 to February 1922, marking a new awakening in the Indian Independence Movement.

 In 1921-22, the Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers such as Moti Lal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. British titles were surrendered and legislatures were boycotted. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth.

**People’s Initiatives:**

(i) In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organized non-violent campaigns against the high revenue demand of the British.

(ii) In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.

(iii) In Bengal, the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.

(iv) In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants-supported by the British from their gurudwaras.

Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement because of the following reasons:

1. In Chauri Chaura, a peaceful demonstration was going on but it turned violent and the police station was burnt down by the people.

2. Gandhiji thought that satyagrahis needed more tolerance and training for leading non-violent mass struggles.

 **CHAPTER -12**

 **INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

**Difficult Words:-**

1. Partition

2. Majority

3. Constituent assembly

4. Autonomy

5. Mixed economy

6. Alignment

7. Cold war

8. Alliance

9. Humanitarian

10. Military rule

**Key terms:-**

**1. Franchise** – The right to vote

**2**.**Linguistic** – Relating to language

**3. State** – Concerned with the government. (Here, the word does not refer to the different states which are found in a country.)

**4. Secular**-Not connected with religious or spiritual matters.

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 When was the Indian Constitution adopted?**

Ans. The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 January 1950.

**Q.2 What was the basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India?**

Ans. The basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India was non-alignment.

**Q.3 When was second five year plan formulated?**

Ans.The Second Five Year Plan was formulated in 1956.

**Q.4 Who were the founding members of Non-aligned Movement**

Ans. The founding members of Non-aligned movement were India, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, and Ghana

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 Write about any one important feature of the Indian Constitution.**

Ans. The Constitution offered special privileges for the poorest and the most disadvantaged Indians. The evil practice of untouchability was abolished. Hindu temples were thrown open to all, including the former untouchables. After a long debate, the Constituent Assembly also recommended that a certain percentage of seats in legislatures as well as jobs in government be reserved for members of the lowest castes, including the Adivasis.

**Q.2 What was role of the Planning Commission?**

Ans. In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. The commission had to design the roles played by the private players and the government in a system which was to be called a mixed economy system.

**Long Answer Questions**

**Q.1 Write about any two immediate challenges that India had to face after independence.**

Ans. India faced many challenges after it gained independence. The partition of India created a lot of problems. The major problem was that of the refugees. 8 million refugees entered India from Pakistan. These people needed shelter and a livelihood.

Another problem faced by independent India was its diverse population. India’s population in 1947 was almost 345 million. This vast population was divided into many castes and religions. They spoke different languages and had their own individual cultural and food habits. They wore different kinds of dresses and practiced different professions. Unity in diversity had to be achieved.

**Q.2 Critically analyze the policy of Non-Aligned Movement.**

Ans. The Non-Aligned Movement was formed during the Cold War as an organization of States that did not seek to formally align themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union, but sought to remain independent or neutral. NAM had no future goals for world peace and economic order. Countries of NAM were engaged in war among themselves and were allied with superpowers according to their need.

Non-Alignment movement was weak in front of superpowers as the member countries were newly independent countries and facing economic hardships. Principles were good but achievement was lesser in comparison with other world organizations.