

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
REVISION SHEET FOR CT-II
SESSION(2019-2020)

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: HISTORY

Topics: Chapter: 6 :- Colonialism
Urbanization And De-urbanization.
Chapter:9:- Women And Caste Reforms.

Section-A

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:-

	Column A	Column B
1	Oldest municipal corporation	Tarabai Shinde
2	Viceroy's Palace	Periyar Ramaswami
3	"Stripurushtulna"	Madras
4	Self Respect Movement	Rashtrapati Bhawan

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows



- a. Identify the picture of the social reformer ?
b. Which ashram was started by this personality ?
Fill up the blanks:-
- Arya samaj was founded by _____
 - Child marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year _____
 - Shahjahanabad a _____ city during _____ time.
 - Sister Nivedita was a prominent disciple of _____.
 - Dr.B.R.Ambedkar started the _____ Sabha.
 - Define Cantonment.
 - Who introduce the use of Postage stamps?
 - Who was called as Lokahitawadi ?
 - Who framed the Indian Penal code in 1860.
 - How many miles of rail track has been laid ?
 - What do you mean by Polygamy ?
 - Who put forward the scheme called Lahori Gate Improvement Scheme in 1888?
 - In which year British government passed a proclamation banning the practice of Sati?

Section-B

Short Answer Type Question

16. Write a short note on urbanization in medieval India.
17. Who were reformers? What were their views regarding western Education?
18. Who was Kandukuri Veerabalingam ? What was his contribution towards the upliftment of the downtrodden ?
19. List three differences in the design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.
20. Discuss the importance of the port cities during the British period.
21. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:-

In 1947, India was partitioned and Pakistan was created. A large number of people from both sides migrated across the borders. The refugees occupied homes vacated by the Muslims, while some found shelter in refugee camps established by the government of India. The large-scale migration changed the social setting of Delhi. New colonies such as Lajpat Nagar, Tilak Nagar and many more came up. Shops, businesses, schools and colleges also emerged in order to meet the demands of the migrant population.

- a) Why the number of people from both the sides migrated across the borders?
- b) Where the other refugees had to live in?
- c) Which new colonies came up after the large scale migration in Delhi?

Section-C

Long answer Type Question

22. Discuss the changes that Delhi has experienced after Partition ?

Write notes on the changes brought about by the British in law and order and transport.

23. How did B.R. Ambedkar seek to fight the caste system?

22. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:-

Gender and caste discrimination is deep-rooted in the Indian society. For centuries, women have remained subjugated in the male-dominated Indian society. Similarly, caste differentiation is also deeply entrenched in our social system. The fourfold caste division was so rigid that it was believed mixing with people of a lower caste led to the loss of caste status. There was a huge difference between the condition of men and women. Men enjoyed greater rights. They were powerful, practised polygamy and could remarry when wife died. On the other hand, girls were married off at an early age. Due to this, they lost their childhood and if her husband died, the rest of her life became a curse. In many parts of India, widows were burnt alive on their husband's funeral pyre. The widows normally led a restricted life. They were not allowed to participate in weddings and festivals and were considered as a bad omen.

- a) Which is deep rooted in the Indian society ?
- b) What is polygamy ?
- c) Why the widows were burnt alive.
- d) For centuries why women remained subjugated in India Society.
- e) Why the widows were not allowed in participating in weddings and festivals.

