

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II EXAMINATION
(2018-19)
CLASS- VIII
HISTORY

WHEN WHERE AND HOW

1. Which period is considered as the Modern Age?
2. When did Modern age started in Europe?
3. What impact did industrial revolutions have on the life of the people of England?
4. Define colonialism and nationalism?
5. How did British establish themselves as the main power of India?
6. Cite some government documents, why were they important and where are they found?
7. What are the main sources of modern history? How can we divide the sources? Do you think they are authentic?
8. What are the Characteristic features of the Modern Age?
9. What is meant by the term 'Industrial Revolution'?
10. What are the ideals that became popular because of the French Revolution?
11. Write in detail about the various sources of information of modern Indian history

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMPANY POWER

1. What right was granted to East India Company through the charter of Queen Elizabeth?
2. How was Bengal brought under the British control?
3. What do you understand by 'Mercantilism'?
4. Explain in details the following- a) Doctrine of Lapse, b) Subsidiary Alliance c) The Cornwallis' Code
5. What was the Dual system of Administration and why was it advantageous to the British?

6. How was Clive able to defeat Siraj uddaulah in the Battle of Plassey?
7. Mention the clauses of Subsidiary Alliance.
8. Why was Jhansi annexed by the British?
9. Which Governor-general annexed Awadh in 1856? What was the significance of this act?
10. What were the reasons for the success of the British in India?
11. Between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought?
12. Which Indian rulers took part in the Battle of Buxar?
13. What is the system of dual government?
14. Which governor-general annexed Awadh in 1856? What was the significance of this act?
15. Write a note on the Carnatic Wars.

RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

1. What did the permanent settlement actually mean?
2. Describe the main features of the permanent settlement.
3. How was Mahalwari system different from permanent settlement?
4. What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of Indigo production in Bengal?
5. Explain the ill effects of the British agrarian policies on Indian Agriculture.
6. What was the reform brought by Sher Shah Suri in land records?
7. Who were the Zamindars? How did they come into existence?
8. How did the farmers of Punjab benefit from the British Efforts?
9. Describe the salient features of the Ryotwari System. How was it different from the Permanent Settlement of Bengal?
10. What was the Mahalwari system? Mention a disadvantage the farmers had in it.
11. Write a short note on the Indigo Revolt of 1866-1868

THE REVOLT OF 1857

1. What was the main cause for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857?
2. Mention the reasons due to which the Revolt of 1857 failed?
3. List the economic, political and social causes of the Revolt of 1857.
4. State the main features of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.
5. Mention two economic policies of the British that led to discontent in India.
6. Write about the military causes for the Revolt.
7. What was Wahabi Movement? Who started the Movement?
8. Citing what reason was Jhansi annexed? Who was the leader of Jhansi at the time?
9. Who were the leaders of the Revolt? Mention the regions they ruled.
10. Name the last Mughal emperor. What happened to him after the Revolt?
11. How did the religious and economic reforms of the British alienate orthodox Indians?
12. Describe briefly the immediate cause of the Revolt.
13. Describe the reasons for the failure of the Revolt.
14. Describe the outcome of the Revolt.

CIVICS

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEED FOR LAWS

1. Why does society need rules?
2. What is a constitution?
3. What is the need for a constitution?
4. When was monarchy abolished and Nepal declared as federal democratic republic.
5. Differentiate between 'State' and 'state'.
6. How many articles and Schedules in Indian constitution?
7. Why do we need laws?
8. What is rule of law explain?
9. Explain 'constitution is ultimate source of power'?
10. Name the three components of the government whose powers are defined by the constitution.
11. When can a law be declared null and void by a court?
12. Give an example of a country that became a democracy from a monarchy.
13. What is meant by dissent?
14. Give examples of at least three disadvantaged groups of people who are protected by special laws enacted for their welfare.
15. Explain why rules and laws are necessary for a society.

IDEAS AND IDEALS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Name the body that framed the Indian Constitution and state when it was constituted.
2. When did the Constitution of India come into force?
3. The preamble is the key to the Constitution. In this context state the preamble says about:
 - a) The nature of the Indian state.
 - b) The ideals sought to be achieved.
 - c) Source of the Constitution of India

4. Mention four basic principles of Indian political system given in the preamble to the Constitution of India.
5. The preamble resolves to secure citizens of India "Justice and liberty" What it says about each of the two.
6. Why the directive principle of the state policy been included in the Constitution?
7. Mention any two Fundamental Rights and any two directive principles.
8. The Constitution of India adopt a Parliamentary system. In this context state essential features of Parliamentary system of Government. Name two countries having Parliamentary system.
9. Explain the term "Right to equality"-
10. Under what circumstances can the Fundamental Rights be suspended.
11. Mention three Fundamental Rights that indicates that India is a secular state.
12. Explain the importance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
13. Define the term "Writ". Name the court which are competent to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
14. What is meant by the terms i) sovereign ii) secular?
15. What is meant by the terms i) socialist ii) democratic?
16. What is the major difference between the fundamental rights and duties?
17. Write a short note on the right to freedom of speech.
18. What are the three branches of a government?
19. Describe the federal structure of Indian democracy.

THE UNION LEGISLATURE-THE PARLIAMENT

1. Write the differences between Parliamentary form of Government and Presidential form of Government.
2. What are the three Constituents of the Indian Parliament?

3. Mention the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution. How many members may the president nominate to the Lok Sabha?
4. How are the members of the Lok Sabha selected?
5. What qualification should an individual have in order to be chosen a member of the Lok Sabha?
6. What is meant by the session of the House? Name the three sessions of the Indian Parliament.
7. Who is the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha? Mention some of the powers and functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
8. Mention the maximum number of members that the President may nominate to the Rajya Sabha.
9. Mention the qualification which an individual should possess in order to be chosen a member of the Rajya Sabha.
10. What do we mean when we say that the Rajya Sabha is a permanent-body?
11. Who is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
12. What happens when a No-Confidence Motion is passed by the Lok Sabha?
13. Mention the maximum period for which the following may be delayed by the Rajya Sabha.
 - a) Ordinary Bill
 - b) Money Bill
14. What is the purpose of the question hour?
15. What is the purpose of the zero hour?
16. What is an adjournment motion?
17. What is a non-confidence motion?
18. Discuss in detail the process of election to the Lok Sabha.
19. What is meant by impeachment?

SYLLABUS FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II

HISTORY

Chapter 1: WHEN WHERE AND HOW

Chapter 2: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMPANY POWER

Chapter 3: RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

Chapter 4: THE REVOLT OF 1857

CIVICS

Chapter 1: THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEED FOR LAWS

Chapter 2: IDEAS AND IDEALS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Chapter 3: THE UNION LEGISLATURE-THE PARLIAMENT