

Class-VIII

History, Chapter-1

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Death of **Karl** Marks the beginning of modern period in India.
2. Copernicus came up with the new **heliocentric** theory.
3. The **colonies** provided the European nations with cheap labour.
4. **Ferdinand Magellan** sailed round the world.
5. Books became cheap and easily available after the invention of **printing press**.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Abraham Darby | c. discovery of coke |
| 2. George Stephenson | d. 'Father of Railways' |
| 3. James Hargreaves | e. spinning jenny |
| 4. Richard Arkwright | b. spinning frame |
| 5. Leonardo da Vinci | a. <i>Mona Lisa</i> |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:-

1. European trading companies came to India in the 18th century. **(False)**
2. By the second half of the 19th century, the English East India Company had full control over almost the whole of the Indian Subcontinent. **(True)**
3. Karl Marks and Friedrich Engels were against capitalism. **(True)**
4. Sir Humphry Davy wanted the safety lamp in 1816. **(True)**
5. Martin Luther was a leading figure of Renaissance. **(True)**

D. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Who invented the spinning jenny?
a. James Hargreaves
2. Who is known as the 'Father of Railway'?
b. George Stephenson
3. Which of the following is not a source for the modern period of Indian history?
c. pamphlets
4. A systematic control of the territory, political power and economic life of a less powerful country by a more powerful one is called:-
b. imperialism
5. As a result of the Reformation, a new church called Church was formed.
a. Protestant

E. Write short notes on the following topics.

1. Child labour during the Industrial Revolution:-Child labor was a common practice throughout much of the Industrial Revolution. Estimates show that over 50% of the workers in some British factories in the early 1800s were under the age of 14. In the United States, there were over 750,000 children under the age of 15 working in 1870.

2. Imperialism:-A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.

3. Renaissance:-The Renaissance was a period in European history marking the transition from the Middle Ages to Modernity and covering the 15th and 16th centuries. In addition to the standard

periodization, proponents of a long Renaissance put its beginning in the 14th century and its end in the 17th century.

4. Capitalism:-An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

F. Answer the following questions:

1. What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution on England?

Ans. It began in Great Britain's textile industry and was boosted by advancements in steam power and the iron industry. The Industrial Revolution made some major impacts on British society, including the rise of factories, urbanization, humanitarian problems, and improvements in transportation.

2. How would you differentiate between a capitalist and a socialist economy?

Ans. The only main difference between capitalist and socialist economy is who own the means of production. For example, If you own factory buildings, raw materials, machines and technologies, it's capitalist. If the state or a community of workers have those things, it's socialist.

3. What was the reason for the arrival of English East India Company in India?

Ans. Initially the Moto of East India Company was only the Trading. The company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600, coming relatively late to trade in the Indies. During its first century of operation, the focus of the company was trade, not the building of an empire in India.

4. What is the importance of printed books in tracing modern history? Explanation.

Ans. In Germany, around 1440, goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. Because of the wide availability of Bibles, the invention of the printing press actually spread the idea of Christianity even further around Europe, and soon to other countries around the world. Also during the Reformation, Printing helped spread Protestant religion ideas such as Lutheranism.

5. What are the differences between primary and secondary sources of modern history?

Ans. Primary sources are the historical documents used by historians as evidence.

In contrast, a secondary source is the typical history book which may discuss a person, event or other historical topic.

6. How did the industrial Revolution lead to Imperialism?

Ans. The industrialisation process gave birth to Imperialism. The era of industrialisation began with the European countries which needed two things: raw material for their industries and market for their finished products.

7. How did events in modern Europe affect the modern history of the world?

Ans. Historians variously mark the beginning of the early modern period with the invention of moveable type printing in the 1450s, the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 etc. Some of the more notable trends and events of the early modern period included the Reformation and the religious conflicts it provoked (including the French Wars of Religion and the Thirty Years' War), the rise of capitalism and modern nation states, and colonisations in many countries.

8. Analyse the cause that led to the spread of imperialism?

Ans. Various motives prompt empires to seek to expand their rule over other countries or territories. These include economic, exploratory, ethnocentric, political, and religious motives.

9. How did the discovery of new sea routes affect the world?

Ans. Considered to be one of the most remarkable voyages of the Age of Discovery, it consolidated the Portuguese maritime presence over Kerala and the Bengal Sultanate and that country's dominance of global trade routes. However, trade with other countries became start flourishing and after that colonisation took place.

10. What was the most important subject of humanism?

Ans. The subject of humanism was to study old Latin and Greek literature. Humanism includes all aspects relating to grammar, history, philosophy, poetry etc.

G. PHOTO STUDY.

1. Locomotive engine.

2. English engineer, George Stephenson.

3. Raw materials could be brought from all parts of the world.