

Class-8th

History, Chapter:-7

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. **Bengal Gazette, 1780** was the first Indian newspaper.
2. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** is known as 'Father of the Indian Renaissance'.
3. The Hindu college (1817) was founded in Calcutta by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**.
4. M.G Ranade founded **Prarthana Samaj** in 1867 in Bombay.
5. Vivekananda was the disciple of **Ramkrishna Paramhansa**.

B. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. The Arya Samajis opposed child marriage and encouraged widow remarriage. **(True)**
2. Dadabhai Naoroji was affectionately called the 'Grand Young Man of India'. **(False)**
3. Annie Besant founded the Philosophical Society. **(True)**
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated against the abolition of the practice of *pardah*. **(True)**
5. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. **(True)**

C. Match the following:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Swami Vivekananda | b. Ramakrishna Mission |
| 2. Madam Blavatsky | a. Theosophical Society |
| 3. Swami Dayanand | e. Arya Samaj |
| 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan | d. Aligarh Movement |
| 5. Kandukuri Veersalingam | c. Vidyasagar of South India |

D. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. What is the present name of the M.A.O College?

Aligarh Muslim University

2. In which year was the Sharda Act passed?

1929

3. Who was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

Dadabhai Naoroji

4. Swami Dayanand founded the _____ in Bombay.

Arya Samaj

5. Where was the Ramkrishna Mission founded by Vivekananda in 1897?

Belur

E. Answer the following questions:-

1. In what ways did Raja Rammohan Roy contribute to the social reformation?

Ans.1 In 1828, Ram Mohan Roy formed the Brahmo Samaj, uniting the Brahmos in Calcutta, a group of people, who had no faith in idol-worship and were against the caste restrictions; He advocated the introduction of an English Education System in the country teaching scientific subjects and opposed of Sati.

2. What were the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?

Ans.2 Vidyasagar worked to uplift the status of women in India, especially in his native Bengal. He was a social reformer and wanted to change the orthodox Hindu society from within. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar introduced the practice of widow remarriage and worked against polygamy.

3. What was the main contribution of Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan in the field of education?

Ans.3 In 1864, he founded the Translation Society, later known as the Scientific Society, to translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu. He also started an English-Urdu journal to spread the ideas of social reform. In 1869, he visited England and after his return, established the Mohammedan Anglo- Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

4. When and by whom was the Arya Samaj founded? In which part of India did it become popular?

Ans.4 In 1875, Swami Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay. The Arya Samaj has always had its largest following in western and northern India.

5. How did the Arya Samaj help in removing inequalities in society?

Ans.5 Arya Samaj pleaded for four castes according to work in the Vedic society. It criticized the conception of countless sub-castes which had destroyed the Indian unity. Dayananda advocated for equal rights for men, and women. He tried to bring the untouchables to the rank of the caste Hindu.

6. Who established the Theosophical Society? What were its main aims?

Ans.6 The Theosophical Society was started by Madam Blavatsky at Adyar, near Madras (now Chennai). Annie Besant, who came to India in 1893, became the leader of the movement. Its philosophy embodied in itself, the truths which underlay all religions.

7. Who was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj? What were its main contributions?

Ans.7 Brahmo Samaj was started by Ram Mohan Roy(1772-33) in 1829. Weekly services held at Shantiniketan, services like Upnishads for a general audience, reading of Vedas, recitation, religious hymns, etc. Ram Mohan Roy is considered as Father of Indian Renaissance. He was modern in views, scientific.

8. What was the contribution of Swami Vivekananda in the awakening of the Indian people?

Ans.8 Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to propagate the teaching of his guru, Ramakrishna Paramhansa. He believed that the best way to serve God, was to serve mankind, and it became the motto of the Mission, which soon became a powerful center of numerous public activities.

E. Photo study questions:-



1. Who is shown in the picture?

Ans.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

2. Who gave him the title 'Raja'?

Ans.2 Mughal Emperor, Akbar-II.

3. Write three major reforms achieved by him.

Ans.3 i. Brahmo Samaj ii. Abolition of Sati iii. Father of Indian journalism.