

**SAMPLE CONTENT**



Perfect Notes

# **HISTORY AND CIVICS**

Based on New Syllabus



**Std. VIII**  
(Eng. Med.)

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Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

# STD. VIII

# History and Civics

## Salient Features

- Important terms along with their explanation
- Includes Flowcharts & Timelines
- Replete with Additional Questions for chapter coverage
- Consists Intext Questions
- Covers Activities along with hints and guidelines
- Chapterwise Assessment for knowledge testing

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## PREFACE

The book 'Std VIII: History and Civics' deals with the Modern Indian History in history section and an Introduction to the Parliamentary System of Government in civics section.

The history chapters begin with 'Important terms' and 'Sequence of events', while the civics chapters begin with 'Civics Terminology'. It is followed by Objective type questions as well as Questions and Answers based upon the chapters. Throughout the book, we have ensured that no topic in the chapter is left uncovered.

In the following section, we've covered as many Intext Questions as we could and deemed necessary. To be judicious towards the exercise, we've left a few Questions unanswered and have expected the students to answer them on their own. However, this was done either based on the nature of the questions or to prod the students to dig deeper into the given topics.

At the end of every chapter, we've included an Assessment Test. This test gives students a chance to test their knowledge based on what they've learned so far.

We hope this book turns out to be more than a guiding angel for the students of Std. VIII.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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*Best of luck to all the aspirants!*

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*Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by \* mark.*

# 3

## Effects of British Rule

### Glossary

Important Terms	
Governor General	The Governor-General of India was originally the head of the British administration in India.
British resident	A British officer who dealt with relationship between British India and the Indian kings.
Exiled	to stop someone from entering their native place.
Bureaucrats	an official in a government department.
Inculcated	to fix ideas in someone's mind by repeating it.
Economic exploitation	using another person's labour without offering them sufficient payment.
Revenue system	the system of taxation for generating money.
Bankrupt	unable to pay the money that has been borrowed.
Indigo	a plant which is cultivated for the use of dye.
Tobacco	a preparation of nicotine-rich leaves, which are dried for smoking or chewing.
Liberalism	an attitude of respecting and allowing many different types of beliefs.
Western thoughts	the ideas and the belief system of the West.
Social reform movement	A social movement that aims to make gradual changes in society.
Sati Prohibition Act	A law to prevent the commission of sati (a funeral custom, which is now obsolete, wherein a widow immolates herself on her husband's pyre) and its glorification
Sequence of Events	
1765	Robert Clive introduced the dual government system in Bengal
1773	Regulating Act was introduced
1774 to 1818	Three wars were fought between the Marathas and the British
1782	The Treaty of Salbai was signed and the first Anglo-Maratha war came to an end
1784	Pitt's India Act was passed
1784	Sir William Jones, an English officer, established the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'
1798	Lord Wellesley arrived in India as Governor General
1802	Bajirao II signed the Subsidiary Alliance treaty with the British
1818	Bajirao II surrendered to the British
1827	Sabhaniti, a book on polity was printed during the reign of Chhatrapati Pratapsingh
1829	Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prohibition Act
1835	English education started being imparted in India according to the recommendation of Lord Macaulay
1847	Chhatrapati Pratapsingh died.
1848	Lord Dalhousie annexed the state of Satara
1853	i. First Railway ran on the route of Mumbai to Thane ii. Kawasjee Nanabhoy Davar started the first textile mill in Mumbai iii. Telegraph system was started in India
1855	First Jute mill was started at Rishra in Bengal
1856	Lord Dalhousie passed the widow remarriage act
1857	Universities were established at Kolkata, Mumbai and Madras (Chennai)
1860 to 1900	India faced great famine
1907	Jamshedji Tata established the Tata Iron and Steel company at Jamshedpur



**Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate option**

- \*1. Portuguese, \_\_\_\_\_, French, British participated in the competition of capturing Indian market.  
(A) Austrian (B) Dutch  
(C) German (D) Swedish
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main centre of the British in western India.  
(A) Kolkata (B) Delhi  
(C) Thane (D) Mumbai
3. During 1774 to 1818, \_\_\_\_\_ wars were fought between the Marathas and the British.  
(A) five (B) four  
(C) three (D) two
4. In 1798 \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in India as the Governor General.  
(A) General Lake  
(B) Grant Duff  
(C) Lord Wellesley  
(D) Lord Dalhousie
- \*5. In 1802 Peshwa \_\_\_\_\_ signed the Subsidiary Alliance with the British.  
(A) Bajirao I  
(B) Sawai Madhavrao  
(C) Peshwa Nanasaheb  
(D) Bajirao II
6. Even after the Peshwaship came to an end, \_\_\_\_\_ of Satara was still ruling.  
(A) Chhatrapati Pratapsingh  
(B) Bajirao II  
(C) Bajirao I  
(D) Sawai Madhavrao
7. In 1765, \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the dual government system in Bengal.  
(A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Dalhousie  
(C) Robert Clive (D) Grant Duff
8. In 1853, the first railway ran on the route of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Mumbai to Kolkata  
(B) Mumbai to Thane  
(C) Satara to Thane  
(D) Kolkata to Thane
- \*9. Jamshedji Tata started the manufacturing of steel at Tata Iron and Steel industry established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Mumbai (B) Kolkata  
(C) Jamshedpur (D) Delhi

**Answers:**

1. (B)      2. (D)      3. (C)  
4. (C)      5. (D)      6. (A)  
7. (C)      8. (B)      9. (C)

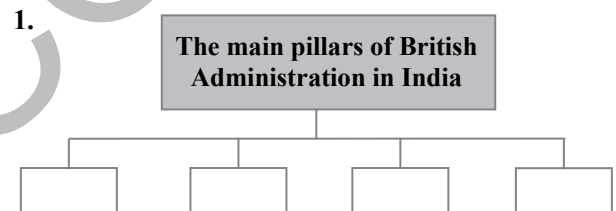
**Complete the table**

\*1. Complete the following table:

	Person	Work
i.	Lord Cornwallis	.....
ii.	.....	Passed Sati Prohibition Act
iii.	Lord Dalhousie	.....
iv.	.....	Established the Asiatic Society of Bengal

**Ans:**

	Person	Work
i.	Lord Cornwallis	<b>Introduced the bureaucracy</b>
ii.	<b>Lord William Bentinck</b>	Passed Sati Prohibition Act
iii.	Lord Dalhousie	<b>Passed the Widow Remarriage Act</b>
iv.	<b>William Jones</b>	Established the Asiatic Society of Bengal

**Complete the chart****Answers:**

- i. Civil Services      ii. Military  
iii. Police force      iv. Judicial system

**Arrange the following in chronological order**

1. i. Lord Dalhousie passed the widow remarriage act  
ii. Treaty of Salbai was signed  
iii. Pitt's India Act was passed  
iv. Lord Dalhousie annexed the state of Satara
2. i. Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prohibition Act  
ii. Robert Clive introduced the dual government system in Bengal  
iii. First Railway ran on the route of Mumbai to Thane  
iv. Sir William Jones established the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'

**Answers:**

1. i. Treaty of Salbai was signed (1782).  
ii. Pitt's India Act was passed (1784).



- iii. Lord Dalhousie annexed the state of Satara (1848).
  - iv. Lord Dalhousie passed the widow remarriage act (1856).
2.
    - i. Robert Clive introduced the dual government system in Bengal (1765).
    - ii. Sir William Jones established the 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' (1784).
    - iii. Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prohibition Act (1829).
    - iv. First Railway ran on the route of Mumbai to Thane (1853).

*[Note: Students are not expected to mention the dates. They are mentioned purely for understanding purpose.]*

### Name the following

1. A book on polity printed during the reign of Chhatrapati Pratapsingh
2. Chief of District Administration
3. The kind of economy that prevailed in England
4. The kinds of courts in every district had
5. An example of cash crop
6. The British Officer who recommended English education for India
7. The cities of India in 1857 where universities were established

### Answers:

1. Sabhaniti
2. District Collector
3. Capitalist
4. Civil and Criminal
5. Indigo/ Tobacco/ Tea
6. Lord Macaulay
7. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai

### Answer in one sentence

1. **What led to the entrance of the British in the Maratha politics?**

**Ans:** The British entered the Maratha politics when Raghunathrao approached them for help to gain the throne, after the death of Peshwa Madhavrao.

2. **What was the reason for Marathas proving superior in the first war against the British?**

**Ans:** The Marathas proved superior in the first war against the British because they faced the British unitedly.

3. **When did the Anglo-Maratha war come to an end?**

**Ans:** The Anglo-Maratha war came to an in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai.

4. **Whom did General Lake defeat to capture the Mughal emperor?**

**Ans:** General Lake defeated the troops of Daulatrao Shinde, who had the control of the Mughal capital, and thus captured the Mughal emperor.

5. **How did the British react to the great Indian famine of 1860 to 1900?**

**Ans:** The British rulers did not take much effort to overcome the great Indian famine of 1860 to 1900 and also did not allot much expenditure for provision of water supply.

### Answer in brief (25 to 30 words)

1. **How did the British establish themselves in India?**

**Ans:** i. The European powers including the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British reached the Indian coast due to the geographical discoveries and entered the race for capturing Indian market.

ii. When the British reached India for trading, the Portuguese were already settled in India and gave a bitter resistance to the Britishers.

iii. British developed friendly relations with the Portuguese, but still had to face opposition from French, Dutch and local rulers.

In order to establish themselves in India, the Britishers had to overcome all these oppositions.

2. **What were the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?**

**Ans:** i. The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, after he arrived in India in the year 1798.

ii. He wanted to establish British Dominion all over India through this alliance.

iii. The alliance assured the Indian rulers of British military help, but also laid certain terms on them. They were as follows:

a. British Army was to be maintained by the Indian rulers in their court and cash or part of their territory to be paid to the company for the maintenance of this army.

b. The Indian ruler could not have any alliance or declare war on any other kingdom without the permission of the British.

c. A British resident would be stationed in the Indian ruler's state.



**3. Explain the events which led to the annexation of the state of Satara by Lord Dalhousie.**

- Ans:**
- Chhatrapati Pratapsingh Satara was in power, even after the Peshwaship had come to an end.
  - When Britishers signed a treaty with him, Grant Duff got appointed as an officer to assist him in the state affairs.
  - However, soon the Chhatrapati was dethroned and sent in exile to Kashi, where he died in 1847.
  - Later, a loyal officer of the Chhatrapati, Rango Bapuji Gupte, fought a legal battle and even went upto England. However, his efforts were unsuccessful.
  - After this, Lord Dalhousie rejected the adoption policy and annexed the state of Satara.

**4. Write about the welfare work of Chhatrapati Pratapsingh.**

- Ans:** Some of the features of the welfare work done by Chhatrapati Pratapsingh are as follows:
- Chhatrapati Pratapsingh made provision of water to the city by building a water tank on the back side of Yevteshwar temple and Mahadara in Satara.
  - He built roads in the city and planted trees on both sides of the road. The road built during his tenure from Satara to Mahabaleshwar to Pratapgad, further extends till Mahad.
  - He got schools built for both boys and girls and taught Sanskrit, Marathi as well as English.
  - He established printing press and published several useful books including Sabhaniti, a book on polity printed in 1827.

**5. Why did the British Parliament introduce laws to keep control over the East India Company?**

- Ans:**
- In 1765, a Dual Government was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal, wherein the revenue collection was undertaken by the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal maintained law and order.
  - However, money in form of taxes went into the pockets of the company officers and also the Monopoly of trade in India went to the company.
  - Not only did other trading companies in England envy the East India Company, but the company also received strong criticism in England.
  - Thereafter, the British Parliament introduced some important laws to keep control over the East India Company.

**6. Write about the military, police force and the judicial system of the British in India.**

- Ans:**
- The British military in India had the task of safeguarding the British occupied regions, acquiring new territories and also break down any revolt which may occur against the British in India.
  - The police force on the other hand maintained law and order in the country.
  - Apart from this, the British also established a judicial system in India based on the judicial system in England.
  - There was a Civil as well as a Criminal court in every district to solve the local cases. In case of reconsiderations of the judgements of these courts, a High Court was established.

**7. How was equality established before the law by the British?**

- Ans:**
- In India, the law differed from place to place in the early times, and different judgements were given based on castes.
  - However, a committee was setup under Lord Macaulay to create the code of law.
  - The India Penal Code was enforced all over the British India, in accordance with the British principle of equality before the law.
- Thus, the British tried to establish equality before the law.

**8. What were the defects in the new British system of law?**

- Ans:**
- A new code of law was introduced by the committee setup under Lord Macaulay.
  - However, there were certain defects in this law, as there were separate courts and different laws for Europeans.
  - Also, the new laws were difficult to understand to the common man.
  - Apart from this, the legal cases were expensive for the community and cases remained pending for years together.

**9. Write about the development of new industries in India during the British rule.**

- Ans:** Indian businessmen could not come forward in large numbers to start a business due to the lack of the British support. However, there were few who setup their businesses by overcoming these problems.
- The first textile mill was started by Kawsjee Nanabhoy Davar in 1853.
  - Similarly, the first jute mill was started at Rishra in Bengal in 1855.
  - Jamshedji Tata started the Tata Iron and Steel company at Jamshedpur in 1907.
  - Also, coal, metal, sugar, cement and chemical industries were started in India.





### 10. How did the British encourage English education in India?

- Ans:**
- The British required English educated Indians for carrying out administration in India.
  - Hence, English education started being imparted in India from 1835 on the recommendation of Lord Macaulay.
  - Through this education, Indians were introduced to the western thoughts, modern reforms, science and technology, etc.
  - Also, universities were established at Kolkata, Mumbai and Madras (Chennai) in 1857.
  - The western educated middle class Indian led the social reform movement in India.

### Write short notes on/Explain the following concept

#### 1. Parliamentary Laws

- Ans:**
- The Regulating Act of 1773 changed the title of the Bengal Governor as the Governor General and made Lord Warren Hastings, the Governor General of India.
  - This gave him the rights to control the policies of Mumbai and Madras province and also got a committee of four members to assist him.
  - The Pitt's India Act passed in 1784, provided for the appointment of a permanent Board of Control for better regulation and management of affairs of the East India Company in India.
  - Also, the Parliament passed several new laws in the years 1813, 1833 and 1853, to make several changes in the working of the East India Company.
  - Thus the British Government gained an indirect control of the administration of East India Company. Also, this emergence of the British rule led to the development of the new administrative system in India.

#### \*2. Civil Services

- Ans:**
- Bureaucrats were needed to strengthen the British rule in India and hence bureaucracy was introduced in India by Lord Cornwallis.
  - Due to this, Civil Services became an important part of the British administration in India.
  - The British occupied territories were divided into districts for the purpose of administration.

- The District Collector was the chief of each district and looked after revenue collection, imparting of justice and maintenance of law and order.
- Competitive examinations, known as Indian Civil Services (ICS), were held for the appointment of the officers.

#### \*3. Economic policy of British

- Ans:**
- The Britishers were the first foreign invaders to bring about a change in the Indian economic system.
  - Since, England was a modern industrial nation with capitalist economy, the Britishers changed the economic policy of India to suit the economic system of their country.
  - They gained economic benefit by exploiting India economically.
  - The Britishers also made changes in the revenue system, wherein the tax on land was fixed by measuring the land and the payment was made compulsory in form of cash. Also, fine in form of confiscation of land was laid on non-payment of tax.

#### 4. Land Revenue Policy in India during the pre-British era

- Ans:**
- The village economic system in India was self sufficient before the British, wherein agriculture and related services, fulfilled the needs of the villages.
  - In the pre-British era, land revenue was not the main source of income and revenue was based on the type of crop.
  - The farmer used to be exempted from the taxation in case of loss of crops and the revenue was collected in form of grains.
  - Also, the land of the farmer's was not confiscated even in case of late payment of tax.

#### 5. Land Revenue Policy in India during the British era

- Ans:**
- The British made several changes in the land revenue system in India.
  - The area of the land was measured and the tax was fixed according to this area.
  - This tax had to be paid compulsorily in form of cash and in case of failure of payment, the land of the farmer would be confiscated.
  - Also, the British system of land revenue differed from place to place. This led to the exploitation of the farmers.

**\*6. Commercialisation of Agriculture**

- Ans:**
- Before the advent of the British, the farmers produced food grains for their own use as well as for the consumption of the village.
  - However, the British started forcing the cultivators to grow cash crops like indigo, jute, tea etc.
  - Due to this shift to growing cash crops instead of growing food grains is known as commercialization of agriculture.
  - This commercialisation of agriculture affected the Indian agriculture severely.

**7. Development of transport and communication by British in India**

- Ans:**
- The British developed modern facilities like transport and communication to facilitate trade as well as for the convenience of administration.
  - They introduced railway transport in India and the first train ran from Mumbai to Thane in 1853.
  - The British started the Telegraph system in India in the same year. This led to a good connectivity between all cities and military stations.
  - They also started the Postal system.
  - This development in transport and communication impacted the social life of Indian on large scale and brought a sense of unity among them.

**Give historical reasons****1. Bajirao II surrendered to the British.**

- Ans:**
- Bajirao II signed the Subsidiary Alliance treaty or the Treaty of Vasai with the British in 1802.
  - However some Maratha sardars did not accept this treaty and this led to the second Anglo Maratha war.
  - As the British emerged victorious in this war, their interference into the Maratha state increased.
  - When this became intolerable, Bajirao II waged a war against the British in which he was defeated by the British. Hence, in 1818, Bajirao II surrendered to the British.

**\*2. Farmers in India became bankrupt.**

- Ans:**
- The land revenue system introduced by the British had a negative impact on the farmers of the villages.
  - In order to pay the taxes and avoid confiscation of their land, the Indian farmers started selling their produce at whatever price they got.

- The merchants and brokers exploited them by buying their produce at a very low rate.
- Sometimes the farmers even had to mortgage their land to the money lender in order to raise cash to pay the tax. And in case of non payment of the mortgage loan, they would have to sell off their land.

Thus, the farmers were exploited by the *zamindars*, money lenders as well as merchants which made them bankrupt.

**\*3. There was decline of traditional industries in India.**

- Ans:**
- Huge taxes were imposed by the British on the goods exported from India, while nominal taxes were imposed on goods imported into India from England.
  - The goods coming from England were machine made and were produced in bulk and hence were cheaper.
  - It was very difficult for the Indian artisans to compete with the machine made cheap goods of England.

Due to the inability of competing with British products and taking load of the increased taxation, several traditional industries of India closed down and the artisans became unemployed.

**4. The British started studying the tradition, history, literature, music and flora and fauna of India.**

- Ans:**
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, values like humanitarianism, democracy, nationalism, liberalism, etc. were realised.
  - These changes in the western part of the world also impacted India.
  - In order to carry out administration effectively, the British had to familiarize themselves with different aspects of Indian society.

Thus the British started studying the tradition, history, literature, music and flora and fauna of India.

**Apply Your Knowledge****Project**

- Prepare detailed information with pictures about the development by British in administration, education, transport and communication in India.**

*[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]*



## Chapter Assessment

**1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate option**

- i. The capital of the Mughals was under the control of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Daulatrao Shinde (B) Lord Wellesley  
(C) Grant Duff (D) Bajirao II
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ a German thinker was a devout scholar of Indian language, literature and history.
- (A) William Jones (B) Lord Macaulay  
(C) William Bentick (D) Max Muller

**2. Answer in one sentence**

- i. Which European power resisted the British when they came to India for the purpose of trade?  
ii. Why did Raghunathrao approach the British for help?

**3. Give historical reasons**

- i. Bajirao II surrendered to the British.  
ii. There was decline of traditional industries in India

**4. Write short notes on**

- i. Civil Services  
ii. Economic policy of British

**Answers:**

1. i. (A) ii. (D)
2. i. The Portuguese resisted the British when they came to India for the purpose of trade.  
ii. After the death of Peshwa Madhavrao, his uncle Raghunathrao approached the British for help to gain the title of Peshwa.
3. i. Refer 'Give historical reasons'; Q.1  
ii. Refer 'Give historical reasons'; Q.3
4. i. Refer 'Write short notes'; Q.2  
ii. Refer 'Write short notes'; Q.3



# Std. VIII



## AVAILABLE SUBJECTS:

- English Balbharati
- हिंदी सुलभभारती
- मराठी सुलभभारती
- Mathematics
- General Science
- History and Civics
- Geography

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