




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Worksheet No:1	Topic: HOW WHEN AND WHERE(Hist)	Year: 2022-23

I	Choose the correct option:
1	Who was the last Viceroy of India? (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Lippon (d) Lord Wellesley
2	The British thought surveys were important for (a) writing history (b) effective judgement (c) effective administration (d) none of these
3	Which one of the sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history? (a) Official records of the French administration (b) Official records of the British administration (c) Official records of the Church administration (d) None of the above
4	The National Archives of India was set up in _____ . (a) 1910s (b) 1920s (c) 1930s (d) 1940s
5	Which one of the following option is synonymous to Layman's view to the study of History and very difficult to memorise? (a) Dates (b) Census (c) Surveys (d) Artefacts
II	Fill in the blanks:
1	James Rannel prepared the _____ in 1782. first map
2	The British preserved all important _____ and _____. letters, documents
3	History is considered to be a study of _____. The past
4	Historians often compared past with the present and always referred to _____. time
5	History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____. changed
III	Answer the following questions:
1	What were the facts that official records did not tell? Ans: Official records do not always help us understand what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions.
2	Mention the events for which specific dates can be determined. Ans: The year a king was crowned, the year he married, the year he had a child, the year he fought a particular war, the year he died, and the year the next ruler succeeded to the throne.
3	Why do many Historians refer to modern period as colonial? Ans: Under British rule people did not have equality, freedom or liberty. Nor was the period one of economic growth and progress. Many historians therefore refer to this period as 'colonial'.
4	Who is a calligrapher? How were they important in the early nineteenth century? Ans: Calligraphists are those who are specialized in the art of beautiful handwriting. In the early years of the nineteenth century documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by calligraphists.

5	<p>Mention one important source used by Historians in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history.</p> <p>Ans: One important source is the official records of the British administration. Other sources include diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travelers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular booklets that were sold in the local bazaars.</p>
6	<p>Why did the British preserve official documents?</p> <p>Ans: The British believed that the act of writing was important. Every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement, investigation had to be clearly written up. Once this was done, things could be properly studied and debated. This conviction produced an administrative culture of memos, notices and reports.</p>
7	<p>Why do we try and divide History into different periods?</p> <p>Ans: We do so in an attempt to capture the characteristics of a time, its central features as they appear to us. So, the terms through which we periodise – that is, demarcate the difference between periods – become important. They reflect our ideas about the past. They show how we see the significance of the change from one period to the next.</p>
8	<p>Observe the following picture and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>(i) What is it? Ans: It is the National Archives of India.</p> <p>(ii) When it was built? Ans: It was built in 1920s.</p> <p>(iii) Where was it located when Delhi was built? Ans: When Delhi was built, it was located close to the Vice regal Palace.</p> <p>(iv) What does this location reflect? Ans: It reflects the importance of this institution in the British eyes.</p>
IV	<p>Answer in detail:</p>
9	<p>How did the invention of the printing press help in spreading news and information?</p> <p>Ans: In the early years of the nineteenth century documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by calligraphists. By the middle of the nineteenth century, with the spread of printing, multiple copies of these records were printed as proceedings of each government department. As printing spread, newspapers were published and issues were debated in public. Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.</p>
10	<p>What did the British do to preserve important official documents and letters?</p> <p>Ans: The British also felt that all important documents and letters needed to be carefully preserved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So, they set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions. • The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the commissioner's office, the provincial secretariats, the lawcourts – all had their record rooms. • Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important records.

11 What was the reason behind the use of dates in history?

Ans: This association has a reason.

- There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events. It was about rulers and their policies.
- Historians wrote about the year a king was crowned, the year he married, the year he had a child, the year he fought a particular war, the year he died, and the year the next ruler succeeded to the throne.
- For events such as these, specific dates can be determined, and in histories such as these, debates about dates continue to be important.