

## Worksheet 2

**Class: VIII**

**Topic:  
History**

**Subject: Social science**

**Ch. 4. Tribals ,dikus and the vision of golden era.**

**Ch. 5. When people rebel(1857)**

### Ch. 4. Tribals ,dikus and the vision of golden era.

#### 1. Match the following :

Column A	Column B
1. Bodos	a. Central India
2. Nagas	b. Asam
3. Baigas	c. Jharkhand
4. Mundas	d. Punjab
5. Gujjars	e. Nagaland

2.

Column A	Column B
1. Bewar	a. Land belongs to the clan as a whole
2. The Mundas of Chottanagpur	b. Extracted oils from the seeds of the sal and mahua
3. Santhals and Oraons	c. A term used in Madhya Pradesh
4. The Konds	d. Followers of Birsa Munda

#### 2. One Word Answers:

1. It is below the dignity of a----- to become a laborers.
2. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work in the ----- of Assam and the ----- of Jharkhand.
3. The local weavers and leather workers turned to the Konds when they needed supplies of ----- and ----- flowers to colour their clothes and leather.
4. The ----- of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, The Bakharwals of ----- reared goats.

#### 3. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. British official saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter- gatherers.
  - a) Gonds
  - b) Santhals
  - c) Konds
  - d) Both a and b
2. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become.
  - a) Miners
  - b) Tea Planters
  - c) Peasant cultivators
  - d) Herders
3. The revolt of Songram Sangama in 1906 in Assam was.
  - a) Against the money Lenders and traders

- b) Against the colonial forest laws
- c) Against the tribal chief
- d) Against the owners of tea plantation

4. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the Santhals reared.

- a) Sheep
- b) Camels
- c) Goats
- d) cocoons

#### 4. Source Based Question.

**Tribal people needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produce within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and money lenders gave loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was usually very high. So for tribals, markets and commerce often meant debt and poverty. They therefore came to see the moneylenders and traders as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.**

Q1. Tribal depend on traders for-

- a) Loan
- b) Goods not produce within their locality
- c) Money
- d) To meet their cash needs

Q2. Who were evil outsiders and the cause of misery for tribals?

- a) Moneylender
- b) Traders
- c) Tribal Chiefs
- d) Both a and B

Q3. Why tribal see markets and commerce as the reason for poverty and Debt?

- a) High interest rate of loans
- b) They had to buy goods from market
- c) They don't want to buy and sell in the market
- d) They are depended on Moneylenders

#### 5. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?

#### 6. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

#### 7. Map Skill:

On an outline map of India, mark any one location of the following tribal groups in India.

- a) Santhals
- b) Gujjars
- c) Nagas
- d) Bhils
- e) Bhotias

## Ch 5.WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

### **1) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:**

- (i) The new law passed in 1850 made
- (a) conversion into Christianity easier
  - (b) people of India Christians
  - (c) the life of the Indians difficult
  - (d) none of the above

- (ii) The Revolt of 1857 began from:
- (a) Lucknow
  - (b) Kanpur
  - (c) Awadh
  - (d) Meerut

- (iii) Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged to death for
- (a) killing an Englishman
  - (b) attacking his officers in Barrackpore
  - (c) telling lies
  - (d) attacking English factories

- (iv) The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar died in-
- (a) the Rangoon jail
  - (b) the Royal palace
  - (c) the Mosque
  - (d) the Audience Hall

- (v) The British regained control of the country in the year
- (a) 1857
  - (b) 1858
  - (c) 1859
  - (d) 1860

### **2) FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1.In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the ..... and the rigid methods of collection.

2. The British passed laws to stop the practice of ..... and to encourage the ..... of widows.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fought a guerrilla war against British with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the personal representative of the crown.

### **3) SHORT ANSWERS**

1. Who was the last Peshwa?
2. Who led the revolt in Kanpur?
3. Who was the leader of the mutiny as proclaimed by the sepoys?
4. Who was the son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah?
5. Under what pretext did the British annex Awadh?
6. When was Mangal Pandey hanged to death and why?
7. What rumour spread among the sepoys of the Meerut regiment about the new cartridges?
8. What is mutiny?
9. Who was the Begum Hazrat Mahal? What was her role in the 1857 rebellion?
10. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

### **III ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS**

- 1) Assertion (A) Several armed revolts took place after 1857.

**Reason (R) It was a protest against the deliberate policy of the British to create a rift between the Hindus and the Muslims**

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

**2) Assertion (A) after the Revolt of 1857 in India the British recruited the soldiers in the British Indian Army from Punjab Gurkha and Pathan communities on large scale and declared them as martial communities**

**Reason (R) The soldiers from these communities staunchly secured the British interest outside India on Large Scale**

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

#### **IV MAP WORK**

**Locate the following places on the outline map of India**

- 1) Delhi
- 2) Meerut
- 3) Bareilly
- 4) Lucknow
- 5) Jhansi
- 6) Kanpur
- 7) Faizabad