

**St. Joseph's Co - Ed Ser. Sec. School kolar**

**Subject-social science (History)**

**Class – VIII**

**Chapter - 1 Modern India**

**Summary of the chapter:**

The history of a country is divided into the ancient, medieval and modern period. In 8<sup>th</sup> standard you will learn about modern period of Indian history. This is considered to begin around the mid eighteenth century, extending till India became independent in 1947.

**Importance of Dates in History:**

Dates are important in history because they indicate an event's position in relation to other events and help us to understand the trends of developments within a time frame.

**Periodisation in History:**

Historians have divided history into broad time periods on the basis of some distinctive characteristics, this is called periodisation. James Mill, who wrote the first history of India covering all periods, divided Indian history into three periods: the Hindu, Muslim and British periods on the basis of the religion of the rulers. After independence, Indian historians divided Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern period on the basis of important political, economic, social and cultural changes.

**Modern Period:**

The modern period began in Europe around the 15<sup>th</sup> century but, it began around the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century in India.

**Features of the modern period:**

Industrialization

Urbanization

Democratic ideas

Political system

**Sources of information of modern Indian history:**

The history of the modern period is derived from a variety of source material. Sources of information can be of two types-primary and secondary.

**Primary sources of information:**

Primary sources of information are those that are original, or created at the time of the event by the people who witnessed the event. Example monuments inscriptions travelogues autobiographies archaeological sites etc.

**Secondary sources of information:**

Secondary sources of information for second hand accounts of events they are usually collected and put together by people who study the primary sources. For example-magazines, newspapers, biographies, etc.

**Important terms:**

1. Important historical documents and records of governments, families and other organisations are stored in a place known as archive.
2. Colonisation-colonization means the political and economic subjugation of a region by a foreign country.
3. Colony –the region that is colonised is known as a Colony.

**Questions and answers:**

1. What is the importance of dates in history?

Ans. Dates are important in history because they indicate and events position in relation to other events and help us understand the Trends of development within a time frame. Dates in history are like the skeletal system without which the body would be shapeless. A collection of historical facts with B1 meaning less heap and less the events were arranged in the sequence of the days of occurrence.

2. What is periodisation and why is useful?

Ans. Historians have divided history into brought time periods on the basis of some distinctive characteristics. This is called periodisation. It simplifies the study of history and highlight important Trends of development within a particular period.

3. Why did British build record rooms in the administrative offices?

Ans. The British officers were very particular about keeping proper record of all official transactions.

They built record rooms in the administrative offices to preserve and take care of the official documents so that they would be used to help the future generation in studying the britishindian history.

4. Describe James mill spill dization of Indian history. Why was it unacceptable to the historians of independent India? On what basis have the period ise Indian history ?

Ans. James mill, who wrote the first history of India covering all periods, divided Indian history into three broad period-the Hindu, Muslim and British oblique Christian period on the basis of the religion of the rulers. After independence, Indian historians divided Indian history into ancient, mediaeval and modern period on the basis of Important political, economic, social and cultural change.

**Worksheet of chapter 1 History**

**1. Fill in the blanks:**

- a.** The first history of India covering all periods was written by ..... .
- b.** ..... historical sources are derived from..... sources.
- c.** In India, the modern period began around the ..... century.
- d.** The subjugated area was called ..... .

**2. State whether the following statements are true or false.**

- a.** The modern period began almost at the same time in Europe and in India.
- b.** Archaeological remains are primary source material.
- c.** Newspapers and magazines are both primary and secondary source of information.
- d.** Democracy is a feature of modern period.

**3. Answer the following:-**

- a.** What does 'modern period ' refer to?
- b.** Mention any two features of the modern period.
- c.** What is an archive ?
- d.** What is meant by colonisation?
- e.** Write about the various sources of information of modern indian history.

## **Rock**

A rock is a naturally occurring solid mass of minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring chemical compounds.

Rocks may be of 3 types. They are –

**Igneous rock**—The type of rock formed by the cooling and hardening of Lava is called igneous rock. Igneous means fire. They are also called as primary rocks.

**Sedimentary rock**—The type of Rock which is formed by the depositing and hardening of layers of sediments is called as sedimentary rock. Example- sandstone, limestone etc.

**Metamorphic rock**—The word metamorphosis means change of form. A type of Rock changed from its original form due to heat or pressure is known as Metamorphic rock. Example- slate, marble, etc.

## **Important Terms-**

**Volcano** – A vent or an opening in the earth's crust, through which lava, Ash, gases erupt is called volcano.

**Tectonic processes**— landform-building processes like folding, faulting which is caused by the movement of the plates. Earthquake is called tectonic process.

**Volcanic cone**— ash, rocks and solidified Lava pile up around the vent is known as volcanic cone.

**The crater**—the top of the volcanic cone has a cup-like depression called a crater.

**Earthquake**- an earthquake is a sudden and violent shaking of the Earth surface. The Earth surface where the vibrations begin is known as the focus and the point vertically above the focus is called the epicentre. The effect of the earthquake is most devastating at the epicentre.

## **Questions and answers (copy work)**

### **1. How does the upper Mantle differ from the lower Mantle?**

**Ans.** The Mantle is divided into 2 parts – upper and lower mantle.

#### **Upper mantle –**

- a. The upper Mantle is about 670 kilometres thick.
- b. The top layer of the upper Mantle is solid.

#### **Lower mantle –**

- a. The lower Mantle is about 2200 kilometres thick.
- b. The lower Mantle is a solid region starting at about 700 kilometers.

**2. What is a volcanic cone?**

**Ans.** During a volcanic eruption, gases, ash, steam and even pieces of rock come out along with lava. Gradually, ash, rocks and solidified lava pile up around the vent, forming a conical hill known as a volcanic cone.

**3. What are sedimentary rocks? How are they formed?**

**Ans.** Rocks break down into small fragments known as sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. Sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks known as sedimentary rocks.

**4. Briefly describe Earth's crust.**

**Ans.** Crust is the uppermost solid layer of the earth. It is the thinnest of all the layers of the earth. The continental crust is 10-30 kilometres thick, it is mainly composed of silica and Aluminium. The ocean crust is 5 – 10 km. Thick and mainly consists of silica and magnesium.

**5. What are igneous rocks? How are they formed?**

**Ans.** When magma cools and solidifies, it forms a very hard rock known as igneous rock. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks. They are formed either on the surface of the earth or below it. Igneous rocks are divided into two groups:

1. Extrusive rock
2. Intrusive rock

**Extrusive Rock :**

Extrusive igneous rocks are formed when Magma cools and solidifies on reaching the Earth's surface. Example - andesite and rhyolite.

**Intrusive Rock :**

Intrusive igneous rocks are formed when Magma cools and solidifies below the Earth's surface. And example - granite and gabbro.

**Worksheet : Chapter : 1 Geography**

**1. Fill in the blanks**

- a. A rock whose original form has been changed due to heat or pressure is called .....
- b. The average thickness of the earth's crust is about..... km.
- c. .... igneous rocks are formed on the surface of the earth.
- d. The word 'tectonic' comes from Greek word which means .....

**2. Define**

Natural environment, volcano, tectonic processes, earthquake.

**3. State whether the following statements are true or false.**

- a.** The core lies between the crust and the mantle.
- b.** Basalt is an intrusive igneous rock.
- c.** The earth's surface where the vibrations of an earthquake begin is called the epicentre.
- d.** Igneous rocks are called primary rocks.

**4. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of layers of the Earth and Volcano.**

## Chapter-1 Geography

### Resources

#### Gist of the lesson

Anything that satisfies human needs is called a resource. Either natural such as air and water or human creations such as roads and buildings are resources because they satisfy various human needs. A thing becomes a resource only when its useful properties are recognised. For example coal has existed on earth for millions of years. But, it became a resource only when man discovered its fire-producing property. So, once a thing is recognised as a resource, it acquires some value.

On the basis of value resources are of two types:-

1. Economic value- things that can be bought or sold.Ex..crops.
2. Aesthetic value- things that give us pleasure and we enjoy their beauty. Ex..mountains.

#### TYPES OF RESOURCES

Resources may be classified as:-

- 1.Natural Resources..provided to us by nature--as wildlife,forests and mountains.
2. Human Resources..human beings,their qualities and abilities...as knowledge,skills and wisdom.
3. Man-made Resources..resources created by human beings..as roads,schools and hospitals.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

On the basis of their nature resources are of two types--

- a. Biotic resources..are living things..ex. plants and animals.
- b. Abiotic resources..are nonliving things..ex.water,soil and metals.

On the basis of their stock resources are of two types--

- a. Renewable or inexhaustible resources...are present in vast amounts and can be generated by natural processes. Ex. Sunlight,wind,air etc
- b. Nonrenewable or exhaustible resources...are present in limited quantity and cannot be generated by us. Ex. Metal ores,fossil fuels etc.

On the basis of distribution resources are of two types..

- a. Ubiquitous resources...are found everywhere. Ex.sunlight and air
- b. Localised resources...are not found everywhere. Ex.metal ores and fertile soil.

On the basis of their development and use resources are of two types..

- a. Actual resource...is that whose existence has proved and its location,quality and quantity have been determined. Ex. Flowing water,wind etc.
- b. Potential resource...is that whose existence has not yet identified.

A RESERVE....part of an actual resource which can be utilised at a sufficiently low cost with the available technology but is kept for future use.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....is to conserve resources in such a way that present needs can be met without destroying the ability of future generation to meet their needs.

Question and answer(learn it)

1. Differentiate between human resource and man-made resources.

Ans. Human resource

- a. Human beings and their qualities and abilities are called human resources.
- b. Knowledge,skill,wisdom and health are examples of human resources.

Man-made resource

- a. Resources created by human beings are called man made resources.
- b. Houses,roads,hospitals,govt.bodies and machines are examples of man made resources.

2 Distinguish between renewable and nonrenewable resources.

Ans. Renewable resources

- a. These resources are present in unlimited quantities.
- b. These resources are constantly being generated by natural processes.
- c. These resources can also be generated by us.
- d. Example..sunlight ,wind and air
- e. These are also known as Inexhaustible resources.

Nonrenewable resources

- a. These resources are present in limited quantity.



b. These resources occurred by chance and may not occur again.

c. These resources cannot be generated by us.

d. Example...fossil fuels and metal ores.

e. These are also known as exhaustible resources.

3. Mention few ways in which resources can be sustained.

Ans. Some ways to sustain resources are..

a. Preventing wastage and excess consumption of resources.

b. Preventing pollution.

c. Recycling reusable resources.

d. Preserving the biological diversity on earth.

e. Using more abundant alternatives instead of scarce resources.

4. Learn these key words.

A. Technology...the application of the latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

B. Recycling.....resources reclaimed from discarded things and used again and again.

#### WORKSHEET.....CHAPTER 1

I. Fill up the blanks:--

a. All.....have some utility and value.

b. Resources that give us pleasure have .....value.

c. ....are type of biotic resource.

d. ....resources cannot be generated by us.

e. Resources that have not yet been identified or cannot be used at present are called.....resources.

II. Define the terms.

a. Resource.      b. Reserve.      c. Potential resources.      d. Inexhaustible resources.

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Health is a

a. a nonrenewable resource.

b. a human resource

c. a natural resource

d. not a resource

2. Technology is

a. a natural resource.

b. a manmade resource

c. a human resource.

d. none of these.

3. Which of the following resources is nonrenewable but can be recycled ?

a. coal.

b. water.

c. wood.

d. iron

4. Sustainable development seeks to prevent

a. wastage of resources.

b. pollution

c. loss of biodiversity.

d. all of these.

IV. Make a flow chart to show the classification of resources on their different basis.