

Q26. Historians divide Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern. But this division too has its problems. What are these problems?

OR

Historians divided history into ancient, medieval and modern period. What is the problem with this periodisation?

OR

'Dividing Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern periods by historians too has its problem' Explain.

OR

Historians have divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern'. What problems does this division have?

3 Marks

Test / Exam Name: History - How, When & Where? Standard: 8th **Subject: Social Studies**
Student Name: **Roll No.:**
Questions: 29 **Time: 01:45 hr:mm** **Marks: 50**

Instructions

1. Keep the paper Tidy, write in good handwriting. 2. Give proper numbering and headings. 3. New section on new page. 4. Make sure to show the method in proper way. 5. Keep the timer and note it down. 6. Honesty is the best policy.

SECTION-A

- Q1. From a layman's point of view, which one of the following option is synonymous with the study of History and very difficult to memorise? **1 Mark**
A Dates. **B** Census.
C Surveys. **D** Artefacts.
- Q2. Who wrote a book 'Return of the Aryans' ? **1 Mark**
A Bhagwan Das Gidvani **B** L.D. Kalia
C Vinash Chandra Das **D** D.S. Trivedi
- Q3. With reference to the Jambudvipa, consider the statements 1. Bharatvarsha was also called Jambudvipa. 2. Early Buddhist evidence suggests that Jambudvipa was a territorial designation from the third century BC. Which of the above is /are correct? **1 Mark**
A 1 only **B** 2 only
C Both 1 and 2 **D** Neither 1 nor 2

- Q4. The National Archives of India came up in the- **1 Mark**
A 1920s **B** 1930s
C 1940s **D** 1950s
- Q5. In which year did Vasco da Gama land in India? **1 Mark**
A 1498 **B** 1462
C 1500 **D** 1499
- Q6. Which among the following is a Source of medieval Indian history? **1 Mark**
A Epigraphic evidences/ inscriptions **B** Numismatic evidence/ coins
C Archaeological evidence **D** All of the above

- Q7. "A History of British India" was written by: **1 Mark**
A Nicholas Louis. **B** Clive Lloyd.
C James Mill. **D** John Henry.
- Q8. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization was _____. **1 Mark**
A Agriculture **B** Warfare
C Hunting **D** Fishing

- Q9. True And False. **1 Mark**
James Mill divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim, Christian.
- Q10. State of the following statement is True or False. **1 Mark**
The periodisation of Indian history offered by James Mill was not at all accepted.
- Q11. True And False. **1 Mark**
By the early nineteenth century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country.

- Q12. Who was the first Governor-General of India? **1 Mark**
- Q13. Why do many historians refer to modern period as colonial? **1 Mark**
- Q14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence. **1 Mark**
The British established specialised institutions like and to preserve important documents _____.
- Q15. How did historians divide Indian history? **1 Mark**
- Q16. What is the importance of history? **1 Mark**
- Q17. What do you mean by the term ' colonisation'? **1 Mark**

SECTION-B

- Q18. Mention one important source used by historians in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history. **2 Marks**
OR
What sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history?
- Q19. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them? **2 Marks**
OR
What official records do not tell? From where do we get such information?
- Q20. Who are calligraphists? How were they important in the early nineteenth century? **2 Marks**
- Q21. How did James Mill view India? **2 Marks**
- Q22. How did the British conquer India and establish their rule? **2 Marks**
- Q23. By what criteria do we choose a set of dates as important? **3 Marks**
- Q24. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them? **3 Marks**
- Q25. Why did the practice of surveying become common under British Administration? **3 Marks**

SECTION-C

4 Marks

Q28. Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) A place where historical documents or records of a government, etc. are kept.	(a) Museum
(ii) A building in which objects of historical or scientific interest are kept to show them to the public.	(b) Colonisation
(iii) An important taste of the British administration.	(c) Archives
(iv) Subjugation of one country by another.	(d) Carrying out surveys

5 Marks

Q29. History is certainly about changes that occur over time. It is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed. As soon as we compare the past with the present we refer to time, we talk of "before" and "after." Sometimes it is actually incorrect to fix precise dates to processes that happen over a period of time. People in India did not begin drinking tea one fine day; they developed a taste for it over time. There can be no one clear date for a process such as this.

1. History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____.
1. Changed
 2. Started
 3. Ended/Completed
 4. Evolved
2. Historians believed that Time does not have _____ dates in terms of a particular year or month.
1. Abstruse
 2. Precise
 3. Ambiguous
 4. Imprecise
3. Historians often compared Past with the Present and always referred to _____, i.e. Before and After.
1. Event
 2. Time
 3. Period
 4. Phase