




 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	
WORKSHEET NUMBER:1	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Rise of Nationalism	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):		

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eJJRrITU3LvmGmbmhR-BRAeMyWh9i9_T/view?usp=sharing

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 31/03/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:1	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Rise of Nationalism	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):		

Answer the below question:-

Q1. What do you mean by Nationalism?




Q2. Name any two Indian National Congress Leader? Who helped in the formation of Indian National Congress?

Q3.What were the demands of moderates, briefly explain?

Q4. Who were radicals? What were there demands ?

Q5. How Muslim League was Formed and what were there demands?




Q6. How first World War induced the spirit of Mass Nationalism among Indians

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 7/April/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Struggle for Independence	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Read the article, and answer the below question	

<http://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/history-of-freedom-struggle-in-india/3188>

Read the above article and answer the below question:

- Q1. Differentiate between The Moderate Phase and Extremist Phase.
- Q2. What do you understand by Home Rule Movement, when and by whom it was formed.
- Q3. Briefly explain the role of Mrs. Annie Besant in formation and functioning of Home Rule Movement?
- Q4. Briefly explain the below points impact on nationalism:-
- Social And Religious Awakening
 - Racial arrogance of British
 - Economic Exploitation and Plight of Indians
 - Effects of International Events

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 14/April/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:3	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Chapter 12: Rise of Indian Nationalism	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Read the Chapter, and answer the following question in your notebook	

A. Fill In The blanks

1. Foreign Indian Nationalism arose to meet the challenge of _____
2. Exploitation of India by the British was direct and harsh before 1857;after 1857 it become _____and _____.
3. The _____rebellion was an armed rebellion of the Sikhs against the British policy of divide and rule.
4. The English Language act as a _____language among the educated Indians.
5. A.O Hume laid the foundation of the _____ in December 1885.

B. Match The Following

Column A

- 1.Kukas
2. Santhal Uprising
- 3.William Jones
- 4.'Vande Matram'
- 5.Lord Ripon

Column B




- a. rediscovered India's Glory
- b. Followers of Guru Ram Singh
- c. Ilbert Bill Controversy
- d. Bihar
- e .evoked patriotic emotions

C. Choose The correct answer

1. 'Vande Matram' was written by Swami Vivekanand/Raja Ram Mohan Roy/Bankim Chander Chattopadhyaya.
2. Lord Rippon/Lord Lytton/ Lord Dallhousie approved the Ilbert Bill.
- 3.The Indian National Congress was established in 1883/1885/1990.
4. The First session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 62/72/82 delegates.
5. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by C.Bannerjee/SurendranathBanerja/A.O Hume.

D. True and False

- 1 The Revolt of 1857 had failed to rid India of foreign rule.
2. Western Education and modern ideas could not bring the Indians together
- 3 Racial arrogance and racial discrimination by the British caused great resentment among Indian intellectuals.
- 4 The Iblert Bill had to be amended as the European reacted violently to it.
- 5 A.O Hume was not supported by nationalist Indian Leaders

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 21/04/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:3	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Rise of Nationalism	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Try and answer the below question , If you face any difficulty please call me.	

Answer the below question:-

Q1. In what way did the Revolt of 1857 impact the rise of nationalism in India?




Q2. What changes did Western education bring about in the traditional Indian outlook?

Q3. The English language acted as a link language among the Indians Explain?

Q4. How did the British administrative system indirectly create conditions favourable for the growth of Indian Nationalism.

Q5. Examine the role of modern transport and communication in fostering unity and nationalism among the people?




Q6. How did the rediscovery of India's glorious past prepare the ground for the growth of the national spirit among the Indians.

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 28/04/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:4	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Rise of Nationalism	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Try and answer the below question, If you face any difficulty please call me.	

Dear students,

Please continue answering the below question, from the last work itself, we have done Q1to Q6, now continue from there

- Q7. What was the role of vernacular press and literature in the rise of Indian nationalism?
- Q8. How did the British economic policies lead to the growth of Indian nationalism?
- Q9. Mention the discriminatory policies that were greatly resented by the Indian intellectuals
- Q10. Briefly discuss the Ilbert Bill controversy and show how it hastened the establishment of the Indian National Congress?
- Q11. What role did A.O. Hume play in the establishment of the Indian National Congress ?
- Q12. Mention the main aims of the Congress.

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 8 th	SUBJECT: History & Civics	DATE: 27/06/2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: The Indian National Movement	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Try and answer the below question, If you face any difficulty please call me.	

Instructions:-

Chapter 15 completed, Read the chapter

Solve the assignment uploaded on Classwork:-

Q1. Define Cripps Mission ? *

Q2. Quit India Movement was passed on

Q3. Gandhi Ji gave the slogan _____ *

Q4. India posed a serious threat to India's security by menacing presences of the _____ *

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The early nationalists spread _____ among the people.
2. The assertive nationalists believed that British rule in India was not a _____ but a _____.
3. After the partition of Bengal, the assertive nationalists adopted the methods of _____ and _____ to achieve the goal of swaraj.
4. Separate electorates meant that the _____ voters could elect _____ representatives.
5. The early nationalist leaders expelled the assertive nationalists from the Congress at the _____ session in 1907.

B. Match the following:

A	B
1. Dadabhai Naoroji	(a) 1905
2. Assertive nationalists	(b) separate electorates
3. Partition of Bengal	(c) use of only Indian goods
4. Muslim League	(d) Immediate freedom from British rule
5. Swadeshi	(e) Early nationalists

C. Choose the correct answer:

1. The history of the Indian national movement is broadly categorized into **three/four/five** phases.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak/**Dadabhai Naoroji/Surendranath Banerjea** was an important assertive nationalist leader.
3. The British followed the policy of divide and rule by dividing **Bengal/Punjab/Gujarat** on communal lines.
4. The Muslim League was established in **1905/1906/1913**.
5. Two Home Rule Leagues were formed in **1916/1914/1918**.

D. State whether the following are true or false:

1. The early nationalists believed in the justice and fair play of the British.
2. The early nationalists presented their grievances to the British in the form of protests and strikes.
3. The political beliefs, aims and methods of the assertive nationalists were the same as those of the early nationalists.
4. The assertive nationalists had no faith in the constitutional methods followed by the early nationalists.
5. Tilak knew that the British would concede to the demand of swaraj easily without any struggle.

E. Answer the following questions in one or two words/sentences:

1. Mention two leaders of the early nationalist phase.
2. Mention two leaders of the assertive nationalist phase.

[2]

[2]

3. Why were the assertive nationalists disillusioned with the leadership of the early nationalists? [2]
4. When and why was Bengal partitioned? [2]
5. Where and under whose leadership was the Muslim League established? [2]
6. Mention two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
7. Why was the introduction of separate electorates a death blow to national unity? [2]
8. Why did the Indian nationalists support the war effort of the British when the First World War broke out? [2]
9. What was the main aim of the Home Rule Leagues? [2]

F. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. With reference to the early nationalists discuss the following:
 - (a) Beliefs of the early nationalists [3]
 - (b) Methods of the early nationalists [3]
 - (c) Important contributions made by the early nationalists to the national movement [4]
2. With reference to the rise of the assertive nationalists within the Congress discuss:
 - (a) The beliefs of the assertive nationalists [4]
 - (b) The objectives of the assertive nationalists [2]
 - (c) How the methods of the Assertive nationalists differed from those of the early nationalists [4]
3. With reference to the Lucknow Session of the Congress of 1916, answer the following questions:
 - (a) What was the Lucknow Pact? [3]
 - (b) What was the objective of the Lucknow Pact? [3]
 - (c) What were the results of Lucknow Pact? [4]

G. Picture study:

This is the picture of a nationalist leader.

1. Identify the person in the picture.
2. Which political organization did he join and when?
3. When and by whom was this organization founded?
4. What were the objectives of this organization?



DO AND LEARN

Use your imagination:

Imagine yourself to be a reporter of a nationalist newspaper in 1905. Write a report on partition of Bengal that took place in 1905.

Project work:

Find information and pictures of the following people and put them in your scrapbook.

- (i) Dadabhai Naoroji (ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (iii) Lala Lajpat Rai (iv) Bipin Chandra Pal
(v) Aurobindo Ghosh

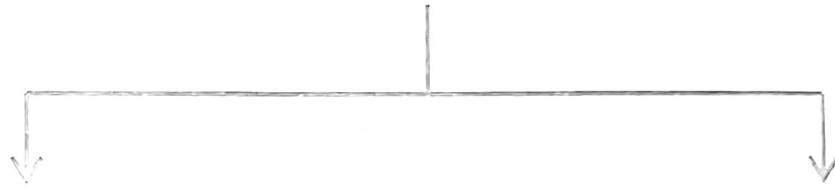
Websites:

For more information, go to:

- <http://www.slideshare.net/girish.arabbi/national-movement-1> (Accessed on 15 December 2016)



SOURCES

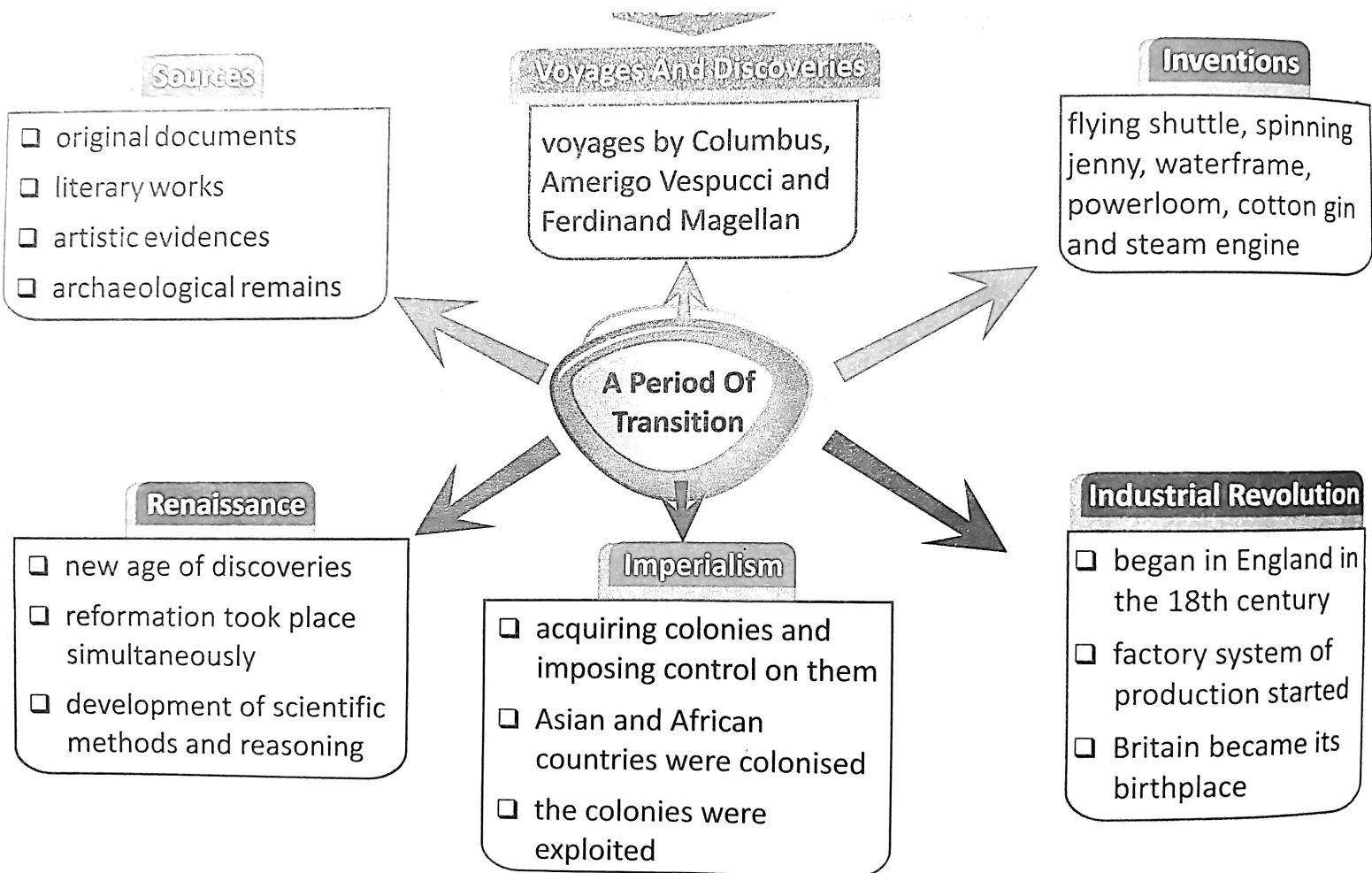


Primary

- **original documents** such as government records
- **literary works** such as books and newspapers
- **artistic evidences** such as paintings
- **archaeological remains** like monuments and artefacts

Secondary

- These are related to primary sources. They are present in the form of reviews, reports, articles and books.
- They are made available to us only after historians study the primary sources and give their views on them.



HISTORY

Ancient

Medieval

Modern

the fact that each of these