

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – History & Civics

Class – VIII

Name :

Sec. :

[History]

Chapter – 2

[The Reformation]

Stop to Answer:

[27]

1. Why did Counter Reformation take place?

Ans. _____

2. Name the main faces of the Counter Reformation.

Ans. _____

Glossary:

[28]

Reformation: _____

Heresy: _____

Excommunication: _____

Indulgence: _____

Papacy: _____

Austere: _____

Thirty Years' War: _____

Counter Reformation: _____

Jesuits: _____

Exercises:

[28-29]

[A] Choose the correct option:

[22]

1. Where did the first powerful nation-state come into existence?

(a) France (b) Germany (c) England

2. Who wrote the book *Institutes of the Christian Religion*?

(a) John Calvin (b) Martin Luther (c) Zwingli

3. When was Zwingli killed?

(a) 1530 (b) 1535 (c) 1531

4. Who wrote the book *In Praise of Folly*?

(a) Martin Luther (b) Erasmus (c) John Wycliffe

5. What were the followers of Calvin known as in England and America?

(a) Pritans (b) Presbyterians (c) Huguenots

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false: [29]

1. The Protestants launched a movement named Counter Reformation. _____
2. The Reformation movement divided the German princes into Catholic and Protestant camps. _____
3. The religion propagated by Calvin was very austere. _____
4. St. Francis Xavier was a Jesuit follower. _____
5. Zwingli supported the sale of Indulgences. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [29]

1. The Reformation was mainly a revolt against the _____ and _____ of the church.
2. Pope Julius II encouraged sale of _____ to raise funds.
3. _____ criticised the church for its corruption in his book. *In Praise of Folly*.
4. The Protestant movement in Switzerland was heralded by _____.
5. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V summoned _____ to the 'Diet of Worms'.
6. Members of the Society of Jesus established by Loyola were called _____.
7. _____ a Jesuit follower, came to India and worked till he died.

[D] Answer the following questions: [29]

1. Who started the revolt against the authority of the church in Germany?

Ans. _____

2. Who founded the Society of Jesus?

Ans. _____

3. Why was Martin Luther excommunicated from the church?

Ans. _____

4. Mention any two factors responsible for the rise of Nation-states in Europe.

Ans. _____

5. Write a brief note on John Calvin.

Ans. _____

6. What is Counter Reformation?

Ans. _____

7. Discuss the impacts of the Reformation Movement.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[29]

1. Whose picture do you see in the box?

Ans. _____

2. Discuss his contributions to the Reformation movement.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 3
[The Industrial Revolution]

Stop to Answer: **[31/33]**

- 1. In the feudal system, _____ provided bonded labour to the _____.
- 2. In the domestic system of production, _____ provided raw materials to the _____.
- 3. Do you agree that workers led a hard and miserable life after the Industrial Revolution?

Ans. _____

- 4. Which country in Asia was the first to become industrialised?
- Ans. _____
- _____

Glossary: **[35]**

Feudalism: _____

Serf: _____

Bonded labour: _____

Surplus: _____

Division of labour: _____

Imperialism: _____

Colony: _____

Exercises: **[35-37]**

[A] Choose the correct option: **[35-36]**

- 1. During the Industrial Revolution many people moved _____.
(a) to the cities (b) to the country side (c) to the coast
- 2. The first Asian country to become industrialised was _____.
(a) Japan (b) China (c) India
- 3. Britain sold a lot of its industrial goods _____.
(a) in the overseas colonies (b) in Europe (c) in its own colonies
- 4. Slums in the cities were not good places to live as they were _____.
(a) luxurious and grand (b) dirty and unhygienic
(c) comfortable and pretty

5. Women and children working in the factories _____.
 (a) enjoyed more food (b) got less money than the men
 (c) had to work for fewer hours

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false: [36]

1. Everyone got rich during the Industrial Revolution. ____
2. The steam engine and telephone were important inventions. ____
3. Many people moved to the cities to get jobs in the factories. ____
4. The Industrial Revolution began in the United States. ____
5. All the workers enjoyed a very good quality of life. ____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [36]

1. _____ was one of the first countries where Industrial Revolution spread after Britain became industrialised.
2. New machines first helped the _____ industry.
3. Iron and _____ are the two most important natural resources required for the growth of industries.
4. Women and _____ were paid less than the male workers in the factories.
5. In the 19th century, Industrial Revolution spread to other countries like _____, _____ and _____.

[D] Answer the following questions: [36]

1. Mention and list two factors that contributed to the Industrial Revolution in England.

Ans. _____

2. After the Industrial Revolution what happened to the domestic system of production?

Ans. _____

3. Describe any two important inventions that took place during the Industrial Revolution.

Ans. _____

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

7. What were the negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution on society?

Ans. _____

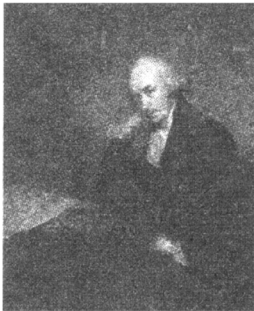
8. Why did Industrial Revolution first occur in England?

Ans. _____

[E] Match the following: [37]

A.	B
1. Hargreaves	(a) Spinning Jenny
2. Thomas Edison	(b) Powerloom
3. Graham Bell	(c) Telephone
4. Richard Arkwright	(d) Electric bulb
5. Edmund Cartwright	(e) Water frame
6. James Watt	(f) Sewing machine
7. Elias Howe	(g) Steam Engine

[F] Picture Study: [37]



1. Can you identify the person?

Ans. _____

2. What was his contribution towards the Industrial Revolution?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 4
[The French Revolution]

Stop to Answer: **[39]**

1. What were the privileges of the first two estates?

Ans. _____

2. Which philosophers influenced the French people to protest and rebel against the oppressive rule?

Ans. _____

Glossary: **[42]**

Estates: _____

Bourgeoise: _____

Estates-General: _____

The Bastille: _____

Guillotine: _____

Exercises: **[43-44]**

[A] Choose the correct option: **[43]**

1. Where did the monarchs of France live in?
(a) Paris (b) Versailles (c) Austria
2. In the 18th century what was the societal structure of France?
(a) Industrial (b) Republican (c) Feudal
3. Who rejected the theory of the Divine Rights of kings?
(a) Voltaire (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu
4. Who wrote the book *The Social Contract*?
(a) Voltaire (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu
5. Who was the leader of the Jacobins?
(a) Robespierre (b) Napoleon (c) Louis XVI

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false: **[43]**

1. In the 18th century the Royal treasury of France was filled with treasure. _____
2. The condition of the artisans, peasants and workmen were very good. _____
3. Queen Marie Antoinette was an Austrian princess. _____
4. The common people broke into the Bastille and released the prisoners. _____
5. In 1792, the French monarchy was established again. _____

- [C] Fill in the blanks: [43]
1. During the French Revolution _____ was the king of France.

2. The French Assembly was called the _____.

3. The middle class people of France belonged to the _____ of the Estates-General.

4. _____ was an extremist leader of the Revolution.

5. The Directory depended on _____ to fight the European nations.

6. The French Revolution spread the ideas of _____, _____ and _____.

- [D] Answer the following questions: [43]
1. Which radical political group got the executive authority in 1793?
Ans. _____

2. Which philosopher urged for the separation of powers?
Ans. _____

3. Who declared himself the 'Emperor of the French'?
Ans. _____

4. What was the Directory?
Ans. _____

5. What did the National Assembly adopt on August 12, 1789?
Ans. _____

6. What were the socio-economic causes of the French Revolution?
Ans. _____

7. Name some philosophers who inspired the French Revolution. How did they inspire the revolutionaries?

Ans. _____

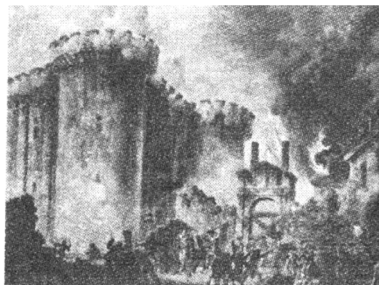
8. What was the Bastille? Why was the destruction of the Bastille important?

Ans. _____

9. What was the 'Reign of Terror'? What were its results?

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[44]

1. What does this image depict?

Ans. _____

2. On which day did it happen?

Ans. _____

3. What was the Bastille?

Ans. _____

4. Why is the incident so important in history?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 5

[The Unification of Europe under Napoleon and His Defeat]

Stop to Answer: [46]

1. With whom did Napoleon sign the Treaty of Tilsit?

Ans. _____

2. What was agreed according to it?

Ans. _____

Glossary: [48]

Three Consuls: _____

Confederation of the Rhine: _____

Continental System or Continental Blockade: _____

Abdicate: _____

Exercises: [49-50]

[A] Choose the correct option: [49]

1. Where did Napoleon escape from?

(a) Elba (b) Waterloo (c) St. Helena

2. On which country did Napoleon issue a Decree of Continental Blockade?

(a) Russia (b) Germany (c) England

3. Where was Napoleon exiled at last?
 (a) Elba (b) Waterloo (c) St. Helena
4. How many Consuls were to rule France after Napoleon overthrew the Directory?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
5. What proved to be Napoleon's doom?
 (a) Peninsular War (b) Revolt in Prussia (c) Russia campaign

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false: [49]

1. The Pope accepted the Continental System. _____
2. Napoleon annexed all European countries including England. _____
3. Alexander I refused to cooperate with Napoleon, suffering from Continental Blockade.

4. After escaping from Elba when Napoleon landed in France, he was received with tremendous enthusiasm. _____
5. Napoleon helped the growth of nationalism in Europe. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [50]

1. In Germany, Napoleon created the _____ consisting of 38 German States.
2. Napoleon signed the _____ with the Russian Czar Alexander I.
3. _____ was made the king of Spain.
4. Napoleon was finally defeated at the Battle of _____.
5. Napoleon was finally exiled to _____.

[D] Answer the following questions: [50]

1. What marked the height of Napoleon's power?

Ans. _____

2. Who formed a coalition against Napoleon?

Ans. _____

3. When did Napoleon attack Russia?

Ans. _____

4. When and where was Napoleon defeated finally?

Ans. _____

5. What was the Continental System? Why did Napoleon adopt the system? What were its results?

Ans. _____

6. How was the 'Spanish ulcer' responsible for Napoleon's downfall?

Ans. _____

7. Why did Napoleon attack Russia? What was its result?

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[50]

This picture depicts a very important event in world history causing the death of thousands of French soldiers.

1. Mention the event.

Ans. _____

2. In which country did it take place and when?

Ans. _____

3. Mention the result of this incident on the history of France.

Ans. _____

[Civics]
Chapter – 1
[The Union Legislature]

Stop to Answer: **[173]**

1. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?

Ans. _____

2. What qualifications are needed to be the speaker of the Lok Sabha?

Ans. _____

Glossary: **[173]**

Citizen: _____

Emergency: _____

Constituency: _____

Presiding Officer: _____

Social Service: _____

Allowance: _____

Union List:

Concurrent List:

State List:

Budget:

Impeach:

Exercises:

[174-175]

[A] Choose the correct option:

[174]

1. Who presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha?

(a) the Speaker (b) the President (c) the Vice-President
2. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?

(a) 350 (b) 552 (c) 250
3. How many houses does the parliament have?

(a) one (b) two (c) three
4. There should not be a gap of more than _____ months between two sessions of the Parliament.

(a) three months (b) six months (c) four months
5. Which list includes subjects on which both the State and Union Legislatures can make laws?

(a) State List (b) Union List (c) Concurrent List

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false:

[174]

1. The Parliament has the power to impeach the President. _____

2. Lok Sabha is the upper house of the parliament. _____

3. Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha. _____

4. The Rajya Sabha is never dissolved. _____

5. A money bill can be introduced both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. _____

[C] Match the following:

[175]

- A

1. Vice-President

2. Legislature

3. Lok Sabha

4. Judiciary

5. Union legislature

B

(a) law-making body

(b) Parliament

(c) interprets the law of the land

(d) ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha

(e) House of the people

[D] Fill in the blanks:

[175]

1. The functions of the government is divided into three organs namely_____ and _____.

2. The Union Parliament has two houses. They are _____ and _____.

3. The _____ is a permanent house.

4. The President nominates _____ members to the Lok Sabha.

5. The council of ministers is answerable to the _____.

[E]

Answer the following questions:

[175]

1. How does a bill become a law?

Ans.

2. What is a budget?

Ans.

3. Who elects the President?

Ans.

4. With reference to the composition of the Lok Sabha. Discuss.

(a) Qualifications of the members of the Lok Sabha

(b) Composition of the Lok Sabha

(c) Term of the Lok Sabha

5. Mention any three functions of the Speaker.

Ans. _____

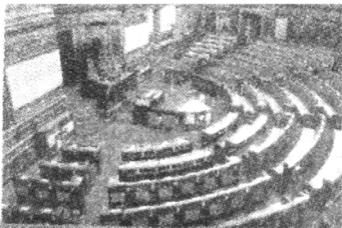
6. With reference to the power of the Parliament. Discuss.

(a) Executive power of the Parliament

(b) Legislative power of the Parliament

(c) Its control over the national finance

[F] Picture Study:



[50]

1. Identify this place.

Ans. _____

2. State any two qualifications required to be a member of this House.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 2 [The Union Executive]

Stop to Answer: **[180]**

1. The Prime Minister remains in office for _____ years.
2. The _____ appoints the Prime Minister.
3. The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers hold _____ power in India.

Glossary: **[181]**

Electoral College: _____

Contingency fund: _____

Budget: _____

Exercises: **[181-182]**

[A] Choose the correct option: **[181]**

1. Who is the Head of the State in India?
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) The Vice-President
2. Where does the President of India reside?
 (a) Raj Bhavan (b) Parliament house (c) Rashtrapati Bhavan
3. The senior ministers holding important portfolios are known as _____
 (a) Cabinet Ministers (b) Ministers of State (c) Deputy Ministers
4. To which body is the Council of Ministers directly responsible to?
 (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha (c) Vidhan Sabha
5. For a period of how many years is the Vice-President elected?
 (a) three (b) four (c) five

[B] State whether the following statements are true or false: **[182]**

1. The President is the titular head of the country. _____
2. The Deputy Ministers hold important portfolios. _____
3. The first Prime Minister of India was Lal Bahadur Shastri. _____
4. The laws made by the Parliament are implemented by the Union Executive. _____
5. All the Ministers of the Council of Ministers work individually. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: **[182]**

1. The President is the _____ head of the government. The real head is the _____.
2. The President may be removed by the Parliament by a procedure known as _____.
3. The President appoints the judges of the _____ Court and the _____ Courts.
4. The Vice-President is the ex-officio chairman of the _____.
5. The President appoints the leader of the _____ party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

[D]

Answer the following questions:

[182]

1. To whom does the President tender his resignation?

Ans. _____

2. Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Ans. _____

3. How is the Vice-President elected?

Ans. _____

4. Who elects the President? How long does he remain in power? Can he be removed from the office?

Ans. _____

5. State the powers of the President with reference to the following:

(a) Executive powers

(b) Legislative powers

6. With reference to the powers of the Prime Minister , discuss:

(a) The appointment of the Prime Minister

(b) Any four powers of the Prime minister

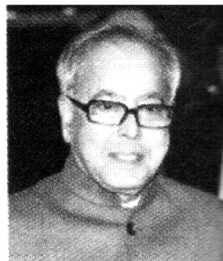
7. Mention any three functions of the Council of Ministers.

Ans.

8. What is collective responsibility?

Ans.

[E] Picture Study:



[182]

1. Can you identify the person?

Ans.

2. What role and function does he have in the union executive?

Ans.

