

REVISION QUESTIONS

CLASS-VIII

SUB:-History & Civics

HISTORY

1. Discuss the various economic reasons that led to the revolt of 1857.
2. Various political factors contributed towards the revolt of 1857-Discuss
3. What were the military reasons that led to the revolt of 1857?
4. Who led the revolt in Kanpur and Lucknow?
5. The British introduced numerous changes after the revolt of 1857- Explain.
6. Define nationalism.
7. Discuss the various reasons that contributed towards the growth of nationalism in India.
8. When was the INC formed? Who took the initiative to form the Inc and why?
9. When and where did the first session of the INC take place?
10. Discuss the various objectives of the INC.
11. Compare moderates and extremists.
12. What happened in the Surat Session of the congress?
13. When and by whom was the Bengal partition declared? Discuss the reasons that made the British take this decision.
14. The declaration of the Bengal Partition saw the start of a strong anti-partition movement emerging among the people- Discuss the nature of this anti partition movement.
15. Who were the revolutionaries?
16. Where and why did Gandhiji organize his first three satyagraha movements in India?
17. How did the Rowlatt Act contribute towards the launch of the Non Cooperation movement? What other reasons contributed to this movement? Why was the Non Cooperation movement withdrawn? What is the significance of this movement?
18. The Indians were against the Simon Commission- Why?
19. How did Gandhiji use salt to mobilize the masses into a movement?
20. Discuss the reasons that led to the Quit India Movement.
21. Explain the various activities of the INA.

For Map Work-Indian National Movement (Practice all the places done in class)

CIVICS

1. India is considered to be a sovereign and secular country.-Why?
2. Discuss the key features of the Indian Constitution.
3. How many Fundamental rights do we have in India? Explain them with one example for each right.
4. What is the structure of the Indian Judiciary? Discuss it's various functions.
5. How is the independence of the judiciary ensured in India?
6. The legal system mainly deals with cases that fall under two broad categories of laws.- Name the two categories. Compare them.

7. Define PIL. When and why was it introduced? How has it benefited Indians?
8. Discuss the role of the following in our criminal justice system-
 - a. Police
 - b. Public prosecutor
 - c. Judge
9. What is the difference between a public prosecutor and a defense lawyer?
10. What is an FIR? When is it registered? What information should an FIR have?
11. What do we understand by marginalisation?
12. Name the various marginalised groups in India. Discuss what you know about them.
13. Various laws have been introduced by the government to help the marginalised people in the society- Discuss.
14. Why were the following laws introduced-
 - a. Minimum Wages Act
 - b. Laws against child labour
 - c. Law to form workers associations/unions
 - d. Law requiring that quality of goods meets certain prescribed standards.