

STD: VIII

Everwin Vidhyashram
Social Science
History

Term - I

How? When and Where?

- 1) James Mill: Born - April 6, 1773
North water Bridge, Scotland
Died - June 23, 1836 (aged 63)
London, England

Notable Works: 'Analysis of the phenomena of the Human Mind'.
'Elements of Political economy'
'History of British India'.

2) Best Calligraphists of India:

Professor R. K. Joshi:

Born - 1936 in Kolhapur, Maharashtra
Died - 5th Feb 2008 in San Francisco, USA
He designed the core Indian fonts used in Microsoft windows
He was an academic type designer and calligrapher.
Women Calligraphist → Ameena Ahmad Ahuja

She is an Indian painter, calligrapher, writer and linguist.
She is known to be proficient in languages such as Persian,
German, French, Hindi & English. She was awarded the fourth
highest civilian honour Padma Shri in 2009, for her contribution to
Arts.

Value Based Points

Geography Resources

- 1) Petroleum → is used to make over 6000 items, including paint, ink
CD players, antifreeze, lipstick and hair colouring.
- 2) A microcoating of gold on glass reflects solar energy and reduces
the electrical demand of air conditioning.
- 3) Zinc is 100% recycable
- 4) Copper does not corrode, rust or change easily.

Value Based Points

Trade To Territory

1. Tipu Sultan: Tipu was commonly known as the 'Tiger of Mysore
and adopted this animal as the symbol of his rule.
During his rule a military manual called Fathul Mujahidin was
written which explains the operation of Mysore rockets.

2) Dharmashastras, The sacred Law Books of Hindus.

*Dharmashastra prescribes moral laws and principles for religious
duty and righteous conduct.

*There are many notes written in different Dharmas.

(eg) Manu Dharmas, Apastamba, Gautama, Vashishta, Baudhayana.

*It is a genre of Sanskrit texts.

*It is the legal literature of Ancient India.

Value Based points

Ruling the country.

1) Lord Cornwallis:

*He was the first English Nobleman to become the Governor
General of India and also the first of parliamentary Governor
Generals of India.

*All judicial documents (i.e) legal & civil codes were in Indian
languages which were translated by William Jones into English
during Cornwallis Period.

2. Indigo Revolt (or) Blue Rebellion (or) Nilbidroha:

* The revolt started from Gobindapur & Chaugacha in Krishan Nagar, Naida
district.

* Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas first led the rebellion.

* Dinabandhu Mitra depicted the situation in his play Nil Darpan.

Value Based Points:

The Indian Constitution and Understanding Secularism.

- 1) Nepal : *Nepal is a beautiful country with stunning
landscapes, mountains and lakes.

*It beholds the rarest species like the one - horned Rhino, the
Bengal Tiger and their national flower Rhododendrom

*Major part of Himalayas is in Nepal. It was never under any foreign
invasion.

*It is the only country with a non - rectangular flag.

*It is the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha. *It has over 80
ethnic groups and 123 Languages.

2) Religious Music:

*"Qawwail": It is a form of Sufi devotional music in South
Asia.

* Bulbul Tarang, Dholak, Harmonium, Santur, Sarangi are
some of the musical instruments used in Qawwail.

*"SHABAD KIRTAN": Shabads are hymns composed by the
Guru and thus to render praise to the Lord.

*The texts of the ShabadKirtan are that comprise the Holy
Book of Sikhs known as Guru Granth Sahib.

Value Based Points:

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of A Golden Age

1) The Bakarwals of Kashmir:

The Gujjar Bakarwals divided themselves into three
principal kinship groups.

* the dera (household)

* dada potra (lineage)

* the gotra (clan)

* The dera (household) → It is the basic unit of social structure. It is usually an independent household after he / she gets married.

* Data – potra (lineage) → Sharing of property (animal & wealth). The pastures are allotted to the lineage and not to the individuals. It is a powerful administrative unit.

* The Gotra (clan) → The community is divided into a number of gotras. They are the descendants of a common ancestor. Gotra is normally suffixed to their name.

When People Rebel 1857 and After

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar:

He was the last Mughal emperor and was the second son of Akbar II.

He was also a poet who wrote many Urdu ghazals.

He was exiled to Rangoon, and then Burma, by the British after convicting him on conspiracy charges.

2. Mangal Pandey: He was a Sepoy in 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI). regiment of the British East India Company.

In 1984 October 5th, the Indian Government issued a postage stamp to commemorate him.

A park is named Shaheed Mangal Pandey Maha Udyan at Barrackpore .

Land Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation & Wild Life Resources

1. Land is a space and surface, upon which life take place.

It is a factor of production as it is used for forestry, grazing, mining etc.

2. There are about 70,000 different types of soil around the globe 29,000 is in the U.S.

1 tablespoon of soil contains more organisms in it than there are people on earth.

0.01% of the earth's water held in soil.

10% of th world's carbon – di – oxide emissions stored in soil.

Why do we need a parliament and Understanding laws

1. Secretariat: The following are some of the departments in secretariat of Chennai.

* Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare

* Agriculture

* Animal Husbandry, Dairying and fisheries

* Commercial taxes and registration

* Finance

* Health and family welfare

* Higher education

Colonialism and the city

1. Machilipatnam (Or) Masulipatnam:

Country - India

State - Andhra Pradesh

District - Krishna

Mandal - Machilipatnam

Founded - 14th Century

Government:

Type - Mayor Council

Body - Machilipatnam Municipal Corporation

Laws of India:

1. Constitutional and administrative Law 2. Criminal Law

3. Contract law 4. Labour law 5. Company law

6. Property, Tax, Trust law 7. Nationality law

8. Family & Personal law

This ancient port town served as the settlement of European traders from 16th Century.

2. The Jama Masjid: The other name of Jama Masjid is Friday Mosque.

It is a 17th Century mosque situated opposite the Agra Fort right in the middle of Fatehpur Sikri.

It was built by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1648 and dedicated to his daughter Jahanara Bagum.

The designs of the mosque reflect beautiful Iranian architecture.

MINERAL & POWER RESOURCES

1. Nuclear Power: 104 Nuclear plants supply about 20% of the United States Electricity.

The nuclear power supply about 90% of the world's electricity.

2. Recycling: Only about 5% of all plastics in US are actually recycled. Each plastic bottles takes 500 years to decompose.

It takes 70% less energy to recycle paper than to make it from raw materials.

Over 1 million sea birds die each year from Ocean pollution.