

CHRIST KING HR. SECONDARY SCHOOL
CLASS 4
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2

THE BRITISH RULE

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 1757
2. Hyder Ali
3. Subsidiary
4. The Marathas
5. Bengal

B. Answer the following in sentence:

1. Which were the dominating powers in the Deccan?

=The dominating powers in the Deccan were the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Hyder Ali of Mysore.

2. Who was the Governor-General during the second Mysore war?

=Warren Hastings.

3. Who was the Governor-General during the third Mysore war?

=Lord Cornwallis.

4. Which European power was helping Tipu Sultan?

=French.

5. Name the capital city of Mysore?

=Seringsapatnam.

6. Who was the Governor-General during the fourth Maratha War?

=Lord Hastings.

7. Name the Indian states in which Plassey and Buxar are situated?

=Plassey in West Bengal and Buxar in Uttar Pradesh.

8. What is the historical importance of the battle of Plassey?

=It laid the foundation of the English rule in India.

9. What is the historical importance of the battle of Buxar?

=Battle of Buxar in the year 1764 marked the advent of British rule of Bengal.

10. Who was appointed Nawab of Bengal after Mir Jaffar?

=Mir Qasim.

C. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. When was the battle of Plassey fought?

=The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.

2. Name the parties involved in the battle of Plassey?

=The parties involved in the battle of Plassey was the east India company under Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

3. Who was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey?

=Mir Jaffar was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey.

4. Name the parties involved in the battle of Buxar?

=The battle was fought between Mir Qasim Shah Alam and Siraj-ud-Daulah on the one side and the British on the other.

5. Name the treaty which was signed by Shah Alam and Siraj-ud-Daulah after the battle of Buxar?

=The treaty which was signed by Shah Alam and Siraj-ud-Daulah after the battle of Buxar was the treaty of Allahabad.

6. What was the dual system of the government?

=The dual government system was the English had the power, but no responsibility, while the Nawab had the responsibility, but no power of resource.

7. Name the Governor-General who introduces the dual system in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?

=The Governor-General who introduces the dual system in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was Robert Clive.

8. Name the three independent powers of Deccan.

=The three independent powers of Deccan were the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Hyder Ali of Mysore.

9. Who was Hyder Ali?

=Hyder Ali was the commander-in-chief of Raja Krishna of Mysore.

10. Who was Tipu Sultan?

=Tipu Sultan was the son of Hyder Ali.

11. Name any two Maratha powers.

=Two Maratha powers are – Peshwas and the Scindias.

12. Name the parties involved in the treaty of Salbai.

=The parties involved in the treaty of Salbai are Madhavji Scindias and the English.

13. Name the treaty which was signed between Governor-General Warren Hastings and Tipu Sultan, after the end of the second Mysore war.

=The treaty which was signed between Governor-General Warren Hastings and Tipu Sultan, after the end of the second Mysore war is the treaty of Mangalore.

14. What was the basic cause of the third Anglo-Mysore war?

=Both the English and the Tipu Sultan were hostiles to each other and wanted to get rid of each other. Tipu Sultan wanted to expel the English out of India. This was the basic cause of the third Anglo-Mysore war.

D. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Why was Siraj-ud-Daula so easily defeated by the company in the battle of Plassey?

=Siraj-ud-Daula was so easily defeated by the company in the battle of Plassey for the following reasons:

- A. The presence of black sheep and traitors in the Nawab's households, whom the English exploited for their gain.
- B. No efforts were made by the Nawab to strengthen the French against the English.
- C. Mir Jaffer, the commander-in-chief of Siraj-ud-Daula was not dismissed, even though conspiracy by him against the Nawab was proved.
- D. Jagat Seth who was the banker of the Nawab, did not support him during the war.

2. What were the causes of the battle of Plassey? Write any two.

=The causes of the battle of Plassey were:-

- a. The English feared an attack from the French, so they began to fortify Calcutta. Therefore Siraj-ud-Daulah ordered them to stop fortification. The English refused to comply with it.
- b. On 20th June 1756, the Nawab of Bengal captured Fort William. When the news of the English defeat at Calcutta reached Madras, Clive, supported by a fleet, was sent to recapture Calcutta.

3. Write a note comparing the battle of Plassey and Buxar.

= The Battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah and the English in A.D. 1757. The English fortified Calcutta, the Nawab thought that it was an attack on his sovereignty. On 20th June 1756, the Nawab of Bengal captured Fort William. When this news reached Madras, Clive, supported by a fleet was sent to recapture Calcutta. Consequently the war started between them on 23rd June 1757 on the fields of Plassey.

The battle of Buxar was a significant event in the rise of British rule in India. The battle was fought between Mir Qasim, Shah Alam and Shuja-ud-Daulah on one side and the British on the other.

4. Write a note on the dual system of Government.

=Lord Clive established a dual system of Government. Under it, the same person acted as the Deputy Diwan on behalf of the company, and the Deputy Subedar on behalf of the Nawab. Here the English had the power, but no responsibility, while the Nawab had the responsibility, but no power or resources.

CHAPTER 3

LIFE IN THE RURAL AREAS

A. Write true or false

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

B. Give short answers for the following question

1. What was the situation in the villages before the advent of the British?

=Before the advent of the British the villages were self-sufficient units. Most of the things that the villages needed were produced in the village itself.

2. Why did the English East India Company need money? Why did the system of giving the revenue collection rights to the highest bidder fail?

=The company needed money to purchase goods in India and export them to run the administration to maintain an army, and to fund the numerous wars that they fought, both in India and abroad.

3. Why did the peasants borrow money from the moneylenders?

=To pay the revenue, the peasants were often forced to borrow money from the moneylenders.

4. Why did Britain need indigo? What caused Britain to encourage its cultivation in India?

=Britain needed indigo to dye cloth. Britain encouraged its cultivation in India because the climate of England was not suitable for growing indigo.

C. Give long answer for the following questions

1. What were the main features of the permanent settlement?

=The main features of the permanent settlement are:-

- a. The revenue to be collected from an area was fixed permanently with no scope of a revision later.
- b. The local Zamindar was asked to collect the revenue from the peasants. Every year, he had to pay the fixed amount by a certain date. But if he could not pay the stipulated amount, he could lose his Zamindari rights.

2. How was the Mahalwari system different from the Ryotwari system?

=The Mahalwari system was different from the Ryotwari system for the following reasons:-

The Mahalwari system

- a. Mahalwari system was introduced in 1857 by Warren Hastings.
- b. It was introduced in the western Uttar Pradesh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

- c. The task of collecting the revenue and paying it to the company was given to the headman of each Mahal.

The Ryotwari system

- a. On the other hand, the Ryotwari was devised by Thomas Munro.
- b. It was introduced in the parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.
- c. The company made a revenue settlement directly with the 'ryot' or peasants.

3. Discuss the impact of land revenue settlements on the peasants.

=The impact of land revenue settlement on the peasants are the following:

- a. Impoverished the peasants.
- b. Land now became a saleable commodity which could be bought, sold or mortgaged.
- c. This had a deep impact on rural life and economy.
- d. The new revenue collection system created class of Zamindars, who were completely indifferent to the welfare of the farmers.

5. Excess production of cash crops actually led to a situation where the farmers had money with them and yet they could not buy food grains. Why did such a situation arise?

=The nineteenth century saw an increase in the cultivation of commercial or cash crops such as indigo, jute, oil seeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee and cotton. The officials of the company forced the peasants to sow cash crops in their fields. In course of time, however, this practice resulted in a decline in the production of food supply. So even though the farmers had money with them, yet they could not buy food grains.

CHAPTER 4

THE GREAT UPRISING

A. Give short answer for the following questions

1. What were the social causes of the revolt in 1857?

=The social causes of the revolt of 1857 were the banning of 'sati' and legalizing widow remarriage and women were encouraged for western education. And another cause was denying promotions and high post for the well Educated-Indians.

2. What happened on 11th may 1857?

=On 11th may 1857 the humiliated, dismissed from service and jailed soldiers raised the banner of the revolt.

3. Discuss the spread of the revolt of 1857. Write a note on the outbreak of the revolt in Lucknow.

=From Meerut n Delhi the uprising soon spread to other places in northern and central India. In Lucknow, the residency was the scene of a major battle. Begun Hazrat Mahal lead the revolt. She was assisted by Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah.

4. Write two features of the act of 1858.

=The two act features of the act of 1858 are:

- A. In August 1858, THE British parliament passed an act by which the rule of English east India company in India came to an end.
- B. A minister of the British Cabinet was appointed to manage affairs in India.

B. Give long answers for the following question.

1. List the economic and political causes of the revolt of 1857.

=The economic and political causes of the revolt of 1857 are:-

Economic causes

- a. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict polices of its collection.
- b. Artisans and craftsman were ruined by unfair competitions.
- c. The old ruling classes were displaced by the British.

Political causes

- a. The British policy of annexing territories led to the displacement of the ruling classes.
- b. The rulers who accepted the terms of the subsidiary Alliance lost their independence.
- c. Many rulers lost their kingdoms due to the strict enforcements of the policy Doctrine of lapse.

2. What were the grievances of the Sepoys against the company?

=The grievance of the sepoys against the company are:

- a. All high post in the army were reserved for the British.
- b. The sepoys were not allowed to wear caste and religions marks.
- c. An act was passed that required the new recruits to travel overseas.
- d. The foreign Service allowance on 'Bhatta', which the sepoys got when they were sent to fight outside the country, was discontinued.

3. What was the greased cartridges incident?

= A new rifle had been introduced was called the Enfield rifle or the English Pritchett rifle. The cartridges of this rifle were covered with a greased paper wrapper. The sepoys had to bite off the greased wrapper before leading the cartridges into rifle. News spread that the grease was made from the fat of cows and pigs. Hence the sepoys of different communities were enraged at such disrespect shown for their religions sentiments. They felt that it was an attempt to make them out castes.

4. What were the main reasons for the failure of the revolt?

=The main reasons for the failure of the revolt were:-

- a. The revolt did not spread to all the parts of the country, nor was it supported by ll groups and sections of society. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rables.
- b. The revolt was not organised properly.
- c. The leadership of the movement was weak.
- d. The rebels were short of weapons and finances.

5. Do you agree with the views that the revolt of 1857 was only a mutiny by the sepoys? Give reasons for your answers.

=No, I do not agree with the views that the revolt of 1857 was only a mutiny by the sepoys. The revolt did begin as a mutiny by the sepoys, but it was soon supported by the people from all sections of society. All these shows that it was a popular revolt.

6. What administrative changes took place after 1858?

=The administrative changes that took place after 1858 are:

- a. In August 1858, the British Parliament passed an act by which the rule of the English East India came to an end.
- b. A minister of the British cabinet was appointed to manage affairs in India. He was called the secretary of state.
- c. The government of India would be headed by the Governor-general.
- d. Queen Victoria III assured the rulers of princely states that the government would not annex their territories.
- e. The British began to follow the policy of 'Divide and rule'. They felt that to strengthen their rule, they needed to divide the two communities, that is Hindus and Muslims'

7. Some nationalist historians have called the revolt of 1857 the first war of independence. However, many modern historians refute this claim by saying that neither was it first, nor was it a war for independence. What do they mean?

=Many modern historians do not agree that the revolt of 1857 was the first war of independence. It can't be called the first war of independence because many small uprisings did take place from time to time against the British in India. Moreover, the revolt started mainly in army cantonments for the use of greased cartridges. The historians failed to recognize the involvement of a vast section of the Indians who participated in this struggle.

8. Why did the rebels declare Bahadur Shah Zafar, who was very old and powerless, their leader?

= The rebels declared Bahadur Shah as their leader because nobody was ready to become the leader of the revolt of 1857 and there was no one to lead all the state other than Bahadur Shah Zafar.

CHAPTER 11

TYPES OF RESOURCES

A Fill in the blanks

1. Environment
2. Natural resources and human made resources
3. Biotic resources
4. The physical or non-living
5. Conservation of resources

B Give short answers

1. How is resource different from gift of nature?
= Resources refer to all the material available in our environment. On the other hand, gift of nature are those resources which are found in nature.

2. What are the factors that determine the utility of any natural resources?
= The factors that determine the utility of any natural resources are:
 - a. The form in which it occurs
 - b. The place where it occurs
 - c. The efforts needed to process it
 - d. The cost of processing it.
3. Human beings are an important resource. Justify your statement.
= The greatest resources of the earth is the human being. Humans are capable of making the best use of natural resources through their knowledge, skills and technology.
4. Define conservation of resources and sustainable development.
= Using natural resources carefully without wasting them is called conservation of resources, while when we use natural resources properly for today's need and also conserve it for future generation is called sustainable development.

C Give long answers in 80-100 words.

1. With the help of examples explain how the gift of nature can become resources with the passage of time.
= The gift of nature may become valuable sources with the passage of time. For example, waterfall is a gift of nature. It has force, which can be used to drive a water wheel. When a technique was developed to harness their force of falling water, it became a resource.
2. Classify resources with examples.
= a) Natural resources: The natural endowments such as land, air, water, soil, natural vegetation.
b) Human made resources: Human beings use natural resources to develop buildings, roads, machinery and vehicles. Technology is an example of human made resources.
c) Human resources: The greatest resource of the earth is human being. Only human beings are can discover, exploit, develop and convert the available or potential resources into useful products or wealth.
3. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.
= Renewable resources:
 - Resources which can be renewed by production
 - They are also known as inexhaustible resources
 - Solar and wind energyNon-renewable resources:
 - Resources which are available in fixed quantities
 - They are also known as exhaustible resources
 - Minerals and fossil fuels.
4. Why is the conservation of resources essential?
- With scientific and technological progress human beings started using resources at a much larger scale. The continuous rise of population also caused an increasing demand for resources. This created a situation in which the non-renewable resources could be exhausted after some time. Therefore, a balance between population growth and the utilization of resources is absolutely necessary.
5. Can a gift of nature become a resource in the future? How?
- Yes, a gift of nature can become a resource in the future.

The gift of nature may become valuable sources with the passage of time. For example, waterfall is a gift of nature. It has force, which can be used to drive a water wheel. When a technique was developed to harness their force of falling water, it became a resource. Using waterfall for generating hydroelectricity has become a valuable resource so also can continue to be a resource in the future.

6. Why do you think the use of resources should be sustainable?
- With the continuous rise in the population the demand for resources has been increasing. In recent times, a lot of awareness about preservation and conservation of resources has been made. This is due to the fear of a situation which may arise as a result of large-scale destruction of natural resources. Our future is actually dependent upon our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system which nature has provided. Thus, we must reduce the damage done to our natural environment.

CHAPTER 12

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

A Fill in the blanks

1. Water
2. Soil fertility
3. Rain water
4. Irrigate farm land
5. Laterite

B Answer the following

1. Discuss the agricultural practices that can be adopted for soil conservation.
 - Rotation of crops: The cultivation of different crops on the same piece of land each year during different times.
 - Strip cropping or cultivation of erosion: Inducing crops in rotation and alternation with erosion resisting crops
 - Terrace and contour: Bounding involves the construction of banks along the contours across the hill slopes
 - Growing cover crops in order to cover bare grounds
 - Fallowing or allowing the land to rest.
2. What are the factors responsible for the shortage of freshwater?

The factors responsible for the shortage of freshwater are;

 - Demand for freshwater due to population growth
 - Misuse, over exploitation and contamination of water resources
 - The cost of supplying water to the dry regions.
3. How can we conserve land resources?

We can conserve land resources by following these rules;

 - Checking further spread of deserts
 - Adopting scientific techniques
 - Conserving soil and forest
 - Providing irrigation facilities

- Increasing use of manure and chemical fertilizers
 - Afforestation and check overgrazing.
4. Write a short note on the soils of India.
- Alluvial soil: It is found in the plains of north India and in the flood plains and deltas of major rivers. It is very fertile and supports agriculture.
 - Black soil: It is formed due to weathering of volcanic rocks. Therefore, it is also called black lava soil. It is best suited for cotton and sugarcane cultivation.
 - Red soil: It is found in Peninsular India. This soil can be made fertile by adding manure and chemical fertilizers.
 - Laterite soil: It is formed when heavy rains wash away the fertile upper part of the soil. Such soil can support only pastures and shrubs.
 - Mountain soil: It is mainly found on the hill slopes covered with forest. It is suitable for tea, coffee and spice cultivation.
 - Desert soil: It is found in hot and semi-arid regions. With the help of irrigation, a variety of crops can be grown in the desert soil.
5. Discuss any four methods of soil conservation.
- Four methods of soil conservation are:
- Afforestation or to increase the area under forest cover.
 - Overgrazing by animals must be checked.
 - Growing cover crops in order to cover bare grounds.
 - Cultivating different crops on the same piece of land each year during different times.
6. Explain the different methods adopted to conserve water resources.
- Treating the industrial waste and impurities before releasing them into water bodies.
 - Rainwater harvesting is an important method to save surface runoff.
 - Sprinklers can be effectively used to irrigate the fields using less quantity of water.
 - Planting more trees to reduce surface runoff and recharge water storage.
 - Planned utilization and protecting the available water sources from pollution.
7. Land is an important gift of nature. Justify this statement.
- Land is a gift of nature because we use land for different purposes such as cultivation, grazing, mining, setting up of industries, settlements and so on. The total amount of land available on the earth's surface is limited. However, the number of people and their demands are increasing. Thus, to get the maximum benefits from land, we should prepare a plan of land use.
8. Why do you think the demand for freshwater is increasing?
- At present, the demand for fresh water has increased due to population growth. Now, we need more water to produce more food and cash crops to meet domestic needs and the rising standards of living.

CHAPTER 16

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

A Fill in the blanks

1. League of Nations, 1920
2. The British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, American President Franklin D Roosevelt
3. 24th Oct, 1945
4. The American President Franklin D Roosevelt
5. New York

6. Parliament of a nation
7. Maximum of five, one
8. Veto
9. Ten
10. Hague in Netherland.

B Answer the questions briefly

1. Why was the UN set up?
 - The UN was set up with the desire to end war and keep calm and peace in the world.
2. F.D. Roosevelt first coined the term 'United Nations'. What was the other term he used to describe it?
 - The other term he used to describe it is the allied countries.
3. What was the Atlantic Charter? Who were the signatories?
 - The Atlantic Charter is a proposal for the establishment of the UN. The signatories are, the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and American President Franklin D Roosevelt.
4. What is the significance of the Atlantic Charter?
 - The significance of the Atlantic Charter is that it leads to the formation of the UN organization.
5. State three principles of the UN.
 - UNO would be established on the principle of equality and sovereignty of all member countries
 - All member states would have to perform the duties and responsibilities of obeying the rules as mentioned in the UN charter
 - All member states of the UNO would have to settle all disputes peacefully and without affecting international peace and security.
6. Name the main organs of the UN.

The main organs of the UN are:

 - The general assembly
 - The security council
 - The international court of justice
 - The economic and social council
 - The trusteeship council
7. How many judges constitute the International Court of justice? What is their term of office? What are the functions of the International Court of justice?
 - Fifteen judges constitute the international court of justice.

Their term of office is 9 years. The court has two functions:

 - To settle in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted by states
 - To give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialised agencies.
8. What does ECOSOC stand for? What is the main function of the ECOSOC?
 - ECOSOC stands for Economic and Social Council. The main functions of the ECOSOC are;
 - a. To look after human rights issues
 - b. To deal with problems related to health, employment, illiteracy, drugs and social issues like the status of women.
 - c. It supervises the work done by the other UN bodies like the WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO etc.
9. Name the present Secretary-General of the UN.

- Antonio Guterres

10. Why was the Trusteeship Council established?

- The Trusteeship Council was established to supervise the administration of trust territories, which were not totally independent and hence under foreign rule.

C Answer the following questions

1. The General Assembly is the main deliberative assembly. Describe,
 - (i) The composition of the General Assembly
 - This is the main deliberative assembly of the UN. The assembly meets once every year. The general assembly is a kind of parliament of nations. Each member state can send a maximum of five representatives but each state has only one veto.
 - (ii) Three important functions of the General Assembly
 - Three functions of general assembly are;
 - a. To amend the UN Charter as the need arises
 - b. To consider and approve the budget
 - c. To regulate the working of other organs and agencies of the UN.
2. What is the composition of the Security Council?
 - The most important organ of the UN is the Security Council. There are fifteen member countries that make up the Security Council. Amongst these fifteen countries, five are permanent members (USA, UK, France, Russia, and China). There are also ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members exercise a special power called the veto power.
3. State four important functions of the Security Council.
 - Investigate any dispute which may lead to international tension and to settle dispute through mediation.
 - If all its measures fail then the Security Council resort to military action.
 - Admissions to the UN are made by the General Assembly, but on recommendations of the Security Council.
 - The Security Council participates in the election of judges to the International Court of Justice as well as appointing Secretary General.
4. State three important functions of the International Court of Justice.
 - Judges are from different countries, no two judges can be from the same country.
 - To settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted by states
 - To give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialised agencies.
5. How the Secretary General elected?
 - The UN secretariat is headed by the secretary general, who is elected for a term of five years by the general assembly. The general assembly appoints the secretary general with the recommendation of the Security Council.