

DON BOSCO SCHOOL, RANCHI 2020-2021

CLASS- 8TH ABC

SUBJECT- HISTORY

CHAPTER- 1

THE TRANSITION PERIOD

A. Tick [] the correct option.

1. When did the Renaissance start in Italy?
a. 14th Century
2. The most powerful factor in the spreading of Renaissance was the inventions of
c. Printing Press
3. When did the factory system replace the domestic system?
a. 1750
4. As a result of industrial Revolution, the new system which emerged in Europe was called
c. Capitalism

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Many changes took place all over the world during the medieval age.
2. Protestantism became popular in northern regions of Europe.
3. Spinning mule was invented by Samuel Crompton.
4. The opening of the Suez canal increased trade with the East.
5. The Renaissance is regarded as one of the greatest events in the history of the world.

C. Match the following.

1. Industrialization----- d) Large scale production of goods.
2. Martin Luther-----a) First religious reformer.
3. James Hargreaves -----e) Spinning Jenny
4. Urbanization -----b) Shift of population.
5. Rousseau -----c) Ideas of democracy and sovereignty

D. Write True or False.

1. The Roman Catholic Church supported the new spirit of enquiry. False
2. Industrial revolution started in England in around 1750. True
3. The strong navy of the British helped them to colonize different parts of the world. True
4. Workers lived a prosperous and luxurious life. False
5. Nationalism talked about belief in power and importance of one's own country. True

E. Answer in brief.

1. List the primary sources which give us information about the modern age.
ANS: - Newspapers, magazines, letters, printing press, films, photographs and videotapes are the primary sources to give information about the modern age.
2. Which particular invention made people aware of the new ideas in the Renaissance Period?
ANS: - Printing Press.

3. Who was Martin Luther King?

ANS: - martin Luther was the first religious reformer who largely contributed in bringing forward the malpractice of clergymen.

4. Mention any two factors that paved the way for the Industrial Revolution.

ANS: - the factors that paved the way for the Industrial Revolution are as follow:

i) Natural resources were available in abundance in England.

ii) Colonization enabled England to acquire cheap raw material from its colonized countries.

5. What was the impact of Industrial Revolution on India?

ANS: - the followings are the impacts of Industrial Revolution on India:

i) Indian farmers were forced to cash crops in place of food crops which resulted in deadly famines in India.

ii) The discovery of steam power created threat to the Indian textile industry.

F. Answer in detail.

1. What is the significance of the Renaissance period?

ANS: -a) The beginning of Renaissance and its meaning: the term Renaissance means rebirth of learning. It started in Italy in around 14th century. It was the beginning of the modern era/period of Europe. Scientific method of inquiry became popular in the age. This age was primarily the age of reasoning, questioning, observation and experimentation. In this age the authority of the church was challenged. People were asked not to follow the church blindly. They were encouraged to judge things on the basis of reasoning rather than belief.

b) The focus of New Spirit of Learning: The age started reflecting its presence in art, architecture, literature, new scientific discoveries and invention. It focused on humanism, rationalism and scientific inquiry. All these factors contributed strongly in changing the outlook of the European people towards life forever.

c) Adoption of Logical and Rational Thinking: People became quite logical and rational leaving aside old religious beliefs; they adopted more pragmatic approach to life. The teachings of Catholic Church discouraged the new spirit of rationalism and scientific enquiry in everything therefore rationalist scholars rejected the teachings and refused to accept its authority. They used reason as a means to judge between true and false.

d) Invention of Printing Press and its Impact: The invention of the printing press was a powerful factor in the spread of the Renaissance. With the invention of printing press people were made aware of these political, social and economic uncertainties of the age through the medium of books, newspapers, magazine, pamphlets etc. this helped the intellectual development of the people.

e) The Role of Voyages in Renaissance period: Voyages were important factor in the Renaissance period of Europe. Sailors and explorers from Europe like Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus were famous explorers who discovered India and America Respectively. These discoveries paved the way to trade relations with other industrialized and developed nations.

2. **Discuss the main factors that helped in bringing reformation in Europe.**

Ans: - The term Reformation means the new ideas in religion in 16th century Europe that led to changes in Roman Catholic Church. It began as a religious movement which led to the birth of the Protestant Church. The followings are the factors in bringing reformation:

I. In the medieval period these complete dominance of the Church under the supremacy of Pope. People accepted the authority of the Church.

II. The birth of Renaissance led to the new spirit of inquiry, reasoning, questioning etc. which was opposed by the Roman Catholic Church.

- III. The scientific development, inventions, discoveries changed the outlook of people to have blind belief in the Catholic Church.
- IV. Martin Luther was the first reformer of the Church who was firmly against the normal practices of sinners to offer churches the sum of money as a repentant amount after committing sins. Luther began to alert the church officials about their misdoings.
- V. Many followed Martin Luther and established the different churches known as Protestant Churches for they protested and revolutionized the Catholic Church.

3. **What is Industrial revolution? Why did it begin in England?**

Ans: - Industrial Revolution: This is the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. It started in England in around 1750 due to many changes occurred in England between 1640 and 1660. The following are the factors that paved the way for the Industrial Revolution are as follows:

- I. Natural resources like iron ore, coal- essential for industries were available in abundance in England.
- II. Colonization enabled England to acquire cheap raw material from its colonized countries.
- III. England developed a large shipping industry along with a developed transport system.
- IV. England had acquired colonies which ensured a regular supply of raw products and provided a ready market for her industrial products.
- V. Big landowners wanted to consolidate their large landholdings. In this process, small peasants who had small holdings in land were ousted and large army of landless people was created. So there was no shortage of labour.

4. **Write a short note on the impact of the Industrial Revolution.**

Ans: - The Industrial Revolution led to many changes in Europe and other parts of the world. It gradually spread to France, Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. Subsequently, other countries like USA and Japan also adopted this culture of machinery. The following are some major changes that took place in Europe and other parts of the world can be followed as follows:

- I. **Growth of Industrial Centres:** with the development of industrial centres demand for iron and coal increased. As a result industries like mining, spinning, weaving, pottery and even ship building developed. It happened in Northern England and proved to be a major manufacturing centre.
- II. **Rise of Capitalism:** - A new system emerged in Europe which was known as capitalism (an economic system in which a country's businesses and industry are controlled and run for profit). Means of production were privately owned under this system. This system of capitalism gave rise to two new social classes which were known as capitalists and workers. Factory owners (capitalists) lived a prosperous and luxurious life whereas workers who worked in the factories lived a life of hardships and exploited.
- III. **Urbanisation:** industrialisation led to urbanisation. A large part of population shifted from village to cities in search of job in factories. As a result many industrial towns and cities like Manchester and Liverpool emerged in England. This caused overcrowded and became centers of disease and pandemics.
- IV. **Growth of Transportation system:** transport and communication system became essential with the industrial growth. Great advance were made in developing railway network in England. Improved roads and new canals were developed to transport raw materials and goods for industries. The opening of Suez Canal increased trade with the East.

5. **What were the major inventions during the Industrial Revolution?**

Ans: - important inventions which contributed to the Industrial Revolution in the middle of the 18th century include the flying shuttle, spinning, jenny, spinning mule, steam engine, water frame, power loom, cotton gin, seed drill, horse hoe etc. Textile industry was the first to be mechanized during industrialization.

- I. Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It speeded up the spinning process. Yarn could be supplied faster for weaving by this.
- II. Spinning mule was invented by Samuel Crompton. It could spin strong thin yarn for finer fabrics.
- III. The flying shuttle was invented by Kay in 1733 which speeded up the weaving of cloth.
- IV. Steam Engine was invented by James Watt and George Stephenson in 1769. This enabled machines to run on steam power which helped in large scale production of goods in shorter period of time.
- V. Seed drill was a mechanical seeder that allowed seeds to be easily planted onto the earth, while horse hoe was a horse drawn machine which loosened the soil and killed weeds. It improved agriculture productivity.
- VI. Edmund Cartwright invented Power loom, Eli Whitney invented cotton gin, and many other such inventions contributed in increasing the production of cloth.

THE END

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