

## QUESTION TIME

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sati was banned in the year 1829.
2. The Widow Remarriage Act was introduced in the year 1856.
3. Rammohun Roy translated the Vedas and Upanishads into Bengali.
4. Ramakrishna Paramhansa believed that all religions led to the same God.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were amongst the most prominent members of the Prarthana Samaj.
6. The Arya Samaj was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The curriculum of the DAV schools and colleges included the \_\_\_\_\_ as well as Western sciences.
8. Syed Ahmad Khan believed that the social and economic position of the \_\_\_\_\_ in India could be improved by means of Western education.
9. The Theosophical Society was founded by Madam Helena Blavatsky and Colonel Henry Olcott in USA.

### B. Tick the sentences that are true. Correct the others.

1. ~~Debendranath Tagore~~ translated the Vedas and the Upanishads into Bengali.
2. The original name of Swami Vivekananda is Narendranath Dutta.
3. Dayanand Saraswati was opposed to Western education. Swami Vivekananda
4. ~~Annie Besant~~ established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897.
5. Sri Narayana Guru fought ~~for the right of dalits to enter temples in Kerala.~~ against the exploitations of caste system

### C. Multiple choice questions.

1. After Rammohun Roy, the activities of the Brahmo Samaj were taken up by:
  - a) Rabindranath Tagore
  - b) Vivekananda
  - c) Debendranath Tagore

- d) Dayanand Saraswati
2. The Veda Samaj was founded by:
- a) Chembati Sridharalu Naidu
  - b) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
  - c) Sri Narayana Guru
  - d) Dadabhai Naoroji
3. The Aligarh Muslim University was formerly known as:
- a) Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College
  - b) Anglo-Oriental College
  - c) Mohammedan College for Anglo-Orientalists
  - d) College for Anglo-Orientalists
4. Madame Helena Blavatsky founded:
- a) The Aligarh Muslim University
  - b) The Theosophical Society
  - c) The Banaras Hindu University
  - d) The Brahmo Samaj
5. Annie Besant was:
- a) Russian
  - b) Irish
  - c) Chinese
  - d) French

**D. Match the following.**

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Prarthana Samaj           | a. Gadadhar Chattopadhyay (4) |
| 2. Translation Society       | b. Veda Samaj (5)             |
| 3. Banaras Hindu University  | c. MG Ranade                  |
| 4. Ramakrishna Paramahansa   | d. Madan Mohan Malviya (3)    |
| 5. Chembati Sridharalu Naidu | e. Scientific Society         |

**E. Answer in brief.**

Class - VIII

History and Civics

Chapter - 10

E Answer is brief.

1. Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

Ans. Ramakrishna Paramahansa was:-

(i) A saint-mystic who lived at the Dakshineswar temple near Kolkata.

(ii) His original name was Gadadhar Chattopadhyay who led a simple, humble life and firmly believed that all religions led to the same god.

4. Who was Kandukuri Veeresalingam?

Ans. Kandukuri Veeresalingam was:-

(i) A social reformer from Andhra Pradesh, inspired by the activities of the Brahma Samaj.

(ii) A social fighter, fought for the cause of widow remarriage and women's right to education.

5. Which society did Sri Narayana Guru start? What was its purpose?

Ans. Sri Narayana Guru started the society

named Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

The purpose of the society was to establish a caste-less and just society.

7. who founded the Central Hindu School in Banaras? (Rephrased)  
What was this institute called later?

Ans. The Central Hindu School in Banaras was founded by Annie Besant and Madan Mohan Malaviya.  
Later the institution came to be known as the Banaras Hindu University.

F. Answer in detail.

1. What was Rammohun Roy's role in bringing social changes in India?

Ans. Rammohun Roy's role in bringing social change in India:-

(i) He advocated western education for both men and women.

(ii) He spoke against idol worship and opposed the practice of sati.

(iii) He founded the Brahma Samaj to

preach monotheism.

(iv) He translated the Vedas and Upanishads into Bengali to show that the ancient Hindu scriptures preached the existence and worship of only one God.

2. Write about Swami Vivekananda's reform movement.

Ans:- Swami Vivekananda's reform movement:-

(i) He, the famous disciple of Sri Rama-Krishna preached the message of strength, patriotism and service to the nation.

(ii) In 1807, he established the Ramakrishna Mission where people were trained in welfare work and social, educational and medical services.

(iii) His speech in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago created a great stir in the west.

(stir - inspiration)  
or  
motivation

7. What were the effects of these social and religious movements on Indian society?

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Ans. All the four points from page number-91 (Ch-10)

Picture study:

1. a) Who is this?

Ans. She is Annie Besant.

b) Name one important institution set up by her in India. Who helped her in the project?

Ans. One important institution set up by her in India was the Central Hindu School at Benares, which later became the Banaras Hindu University.

Madan Mohan Malaviya helped her in this project.

c) How can you link her to the Indian National Congress?

Ans. She was the president of the Indian National Congress in 1917.



2. a) Identify this gentleman.

Ans. This gentleman is Ishwar Chandra Banerjee, popularly known as Vidyasagar.

b) What was his contribution to Indian society?

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Banerjee's contribution to Indian society'-

(i) He spent his whole life preaching against polygamy and child marriage.

(ii) He carried on a long struggle in favour of widow remarriage. It was mainly through his efforts that the government introduced the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.

(iii) He made efforts to introduce education for women in Bengal.

c) Can you name some Europeans who helped him in his projects?

Ans. Drinkwater, Bethune, Lord Dalhousie and many others helped him in his projects.