

**CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes Chapter 1:** Learning about the past and how things have changed is the goal of studying history. In the past, history was all about dates. The focus of the CBSE Class 8 History notes for Chapter 1 - How, When, and Where is dates and how crucial they are to understanding the past.

It provides students with a quick overview of past history and how dates were once assigned in accordance with certain occurrences. To better comprehend the ideas, students should review the Chapter 1 notes from CBSE Class 8 History.

## **CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes Chapter 1 Overview**

Chapter 1 of Class 8 Social Science History, titled "How, When, and Where," explores the methodologies and importance of studying history. It emphasizes understanding the process of historical inquiry—how historians gather and interpret information to reconstruct past events. The chapter introduces key concepts such as sources, evidence, and the challenges involved in piecing together historical narratives.

The chapter begins by explaining different types of historical sources, including written records, artifacts, and oral traditions. It highlights the importance of context and chronology in interpreting these sources accurately. Historians use various methods to analyze evidence, and this chapter delves into how they determine the significance of events and developments over time.

## **CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes Chapter 1 How, When and Where**

Here we have provided CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes Chapter 1 How, When and Where -

### **How Important are Dates?**

Dates have always captivated historians. Discovering how things have changed and how they have changed throughout time is what history is all about. History was a chronicle of major conflicts and occasions. It dealt with the policies of the ruling class. The years a monarch was crowned, got married, had a kid, fought a specific war, passed away, and the year the next ruler took over the throne were all documented by historians. It is possible to determine particular dates for incidents like this.

### **Which dates?**

It doesn't matter what dates we use or how we put together our historical narrative. They become essential because we emphasise a specific group of occurrences as noteworthy. The lives of many personalities served as a chronology for the various periods in British India's history. It serves to provide some coherence to each chapter. The goal is to narrate a tale in a style that is understandable and comprehensible.

## **How do we periodise?**

James Mill released a three-volume tome titled *A History of British India* in 1817. He separated Indian history into three periods in his book: Hindu, Muslim, and British. According to Mill, all Asian societies are less advanced in their civilisation than those in Europe. His account of history states that despots who were Hindu and Muslim controlled India before to the arrival of the British.

Social life was dominated by superstitious customs, caste taboos, and religious intolerance. He said that India may become civilised under British rule. British power embodied all the forces of progress and civilisation in this conception of history. Indian history has been categorised by historians as "ancient," "mediaeval," and "modern."

## **What is colonial?**

You will learn how the British overthrew the native rajas and nawabs and took control of the nation by reading this chapter. You will comprehend the changes that resulted from their ability to create control over the economy and society, collect enough revenue to cover all of their expenses, purchase items at low prices, and produce crops necessary for export.

You will discover the shifts in values, preferences, and behaviours brought about by British rule. It is called colonisation when the enslavement of one nation by another results in these kinds of political, economic, social, and cultural transformations.

## **How do We Know?**

### **Administration produces records**

Because the British valued writing, there was an administrative culture centred around memos, notes, and reports. They also took great care to preserve significant letters and documents. All administrative institutions maintain important documents.

These texts were painstakingly duplicated and exquisitely written in the early nineteenth century by calligraphists, or those who were experts in the craft of beautiful writing. As printing became more widespread by the middle of the nineteenth century, numerous copies of these records were published as official government department proceedings.

### **Surveys become important**

Surveying became commonplace throughout the colonial government. Comprehensive surveys were being conducted to map the whole nation by the early nineteenth century. Revenue surveys were carried out in the villages to gather information about the terrain, soil quality, flora and fauna, local histories, and cropping patterns.

Every ten years starting at the end of the nineteenth century, census operations were conducted to create comprehensive records of the population in each of India's provinces, including details on castes, faiths, and occupation. Numerous other surveys were conducted, including zoological, botanical, archaeological, anthropological, and forest surveys.

### **What official records do not tell**

We will never be able to fully comprehend the motivations and feelings of others in the nation by looking only at official records. Records that are not official include personal journals, pilgrimage and traveler narratives, autobiographies of notable individuals, and popular pamphlets.

Newspapers were published, printing was made possible, and public discussions on topics took place. Poets and writers wrote to convey their emotions, leaders and reformers to disseminate their beliefs. However, history and the way that peasants, tribal people, mining workers, and the impoverished lived on the streets cannot be understood from these sources.

## **Benefits of CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes Chapter 1**

The benefits of studying CBSE Class 8 Social Science History Notes: Chapter 1 – How, When, and Where are numerous:

**Foundation for Historical Inquiry:** This chapter lays the groundwork for understanding how historians approach their work. It helps students grasp the methods and processes used to study and interpret historical events.

**Understanding Historical Sources:** Students learn about different types of historical sources (e.g., written documents, artifacts, oral traditions) and their significance. This knowledge is crucial for evaluating the reliability and relevance of historical evidence.

**Development of Critical Thinking:** By exploring how historians analyze and reconstruct the past, students develop critical thinking skills. They learn to assess the context, reliability, and perspective of various sources.

**Chronological Awareness:** The chapter teaches the importance of chronological order and historical periods. This helps students place events within a timeline, enhancing their understanding of cause and effect in history.

**Contextual Understanding:** Students gain insight into how geography, politics, and culture influence historical events. This broader perspective helps in comprehending the complexities of historical developments.