

Revision:- LAB
Social Science

History

1 mark Questions

1. The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.
2. The French were the last European power to enter India.
3. The Carnatic wars made British the main European Power in India.
4. Sir Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of the Mughal Empire.
5. The British East India Company was founded in 1600 by a group of enterprising businessmen.
6. Treaty of Allahbad.
7. The Battle of Plassey.
8. The French.
9. Sher Shah Suri introduced Patta.
10. In 1793, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
11. Under the Ryotwari System followed in Madras and Bombay presidencies, the ryot (cultivator) paid half of the revenue as tax payment to the Company.
12. Under the Mahalwari System, followed in the north and central parts of India, the landlords were collectively responsible for the tax payment to the Company.

13. The Chuax revolt of Bihar and Bengal and Moplah revolt of Kerala.

2 mark Qns

14. Though Nawab is responsible for the administration of his territory, the tax revenue was collected but was sent to the British.

15. The strategies used by the British to annex Indian Territories were

✦ Doctrine of Lapse

✦ Annexation

✦ Subsidiary alliances

16. Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks, and the Arabs could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe. So, for Europeans it became essential to find a ~~de~~ direct route to the East.

17. The series of voyages ^{that} were undertaken by European explorers, resulted in finding direct trade routes were established between the West and the East.

18. National Council of Education was a system to start a system of education on a national scale, to reach the grassroots. Eminent men behind this was Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Aurobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore.

19. These are four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy; naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism.

20. * Britain used India as a source of raw materials for its own industries. In turn it flooded India with cheap machine-made goods from Britain. As a result, India industries suffered steep decline and millions of artisans became jobless.

* The land revenue policies of Britain were so high, both peasants and Zamindars found it difficult to pay.

* Due to commercialization of Agriculture, recurring famines and many suffered extreme poverty.

* Almost all the high post in the Army Civil service, police and judiciary were reserved for British.

22. * In the Army Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs beyond the rank of sergeant.

* Many Sepoys felt their religion was threatened by the policies of the British.

* Accord. to a new act passed (the General Service Enlistment Act of 1856), the Sepoys could be forced to go abroad to fight wars, though the Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the seas.

23. Reasons for the failure of the Revolt

* Lack of unity among the India

The Revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of Indian society. Many of the Indian sultans and the big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated, westernised Indians also stayed away from participating in the Revolt. They felt only the British could take India forward and rid it of the various social ills that had plagued it.

* Lack of a national leader

The Revolt threw up several strong and independent leaders, but there was no single leader who could unite the various groups. The leaders were mainly princes who joined the Revolt because of the threat posed by the British to their throne.

* Lack of resources

The rebels could not match the modern weapons and material of war used by the British. Most of the rebels fought with weapons and material of war used by the British. Most of the rebels fought with weapons like sword, and pikes. Though Indian soldiers were fearless and brave but they lacked organisation and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal and an excellent system of communication.

24. Results of the Revolt

The rise of Nationalism

The greatest consequence of the Revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India.

Common people were inspired by the leaders like Jhansi Rani, Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb. Common people were inspired by the leaders like Jhansi Rani, Tantia Tope, etc.

- ★ Reorganisation of the British Empire in India.
- India was brought directly under the Crown
- Reorganisation of the army

25. Wood's Despatch

The main points of the despatch were as follows.

- Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
- An education department was to be set up in all the provinces.
- In Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.
- Every district was to have one govt school.
- Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the govt.
- Indians were taught their mother tongue as well.