

HW  
12 Oct 2021

## Autumn Holiday Homework

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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### 1-mark Questions :-

1. When was the Dutch East India Company formed?

Ans) The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.

2. Name the last European power to enter India.

Ans) The last European power to enter India were french.

3. Name the war by which the British became the main European power in India.

Ans) ~~Launatic~~ was the war by which the British became the main power in India was Launatic War.

4. Who received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of Mughal Empire?

Ans) Sir Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of Mughal Empire.

5. Who founded the British East India Company and when?

the first British East India Company

was founded in 1600 by a group of enterprising businessmen.

6. Name treaty by which the battle of Buxar was concluded?

ans → Treaty of Allahabad is the treaty by which the battle of Buxar was concluded.

7. Name the war which paved the way for British rule in India?

ans → Battle of Plassey was the war which paved the way for British rule in India.

8. Name the last European power to enter for trade.

ans → French were the last European power to enter India for trade.

9. Who introduced patta system?

ans → Shershahpuri introduced the patta system.

10. Who introduced the Permanent settlement and when?

ans → Lord Cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement in 1793.

10. What do you mean by Mahalwari system?  
Ans, Holt Mackenzie introduced Mahalwari System

12. What do you mean by Ryotwari System?  
It is a form of revenue collection which was introduced Madras and Bombay presidencies between 1792 and 1827.

13. Name two famous peasant revolt of the India during British?

Two famous Peasant Revolt →

- The Chauri Chaura revolt of Bihar and Bengal
- The Moplah revolt of Kerala

### 2 MARK QUESTIONS :-

14. What do you mean by the dual system of Govt? Who abolished it?

The Nawab continued to be responsible for the administration of the province, the revenue from the land now went to British. This is called as system of dual Government. Warren Hastings abolished it.

15. Name the strategies used by the British to annex Indian Territories?

Ans, there were 3 ~~str~~ strategies by the British to annex Indian Territories,

- Subsidiary alliances
- Annexations
- The Doctrine of Lapse.

16. What forced the Europeans to find a direct sea route to East?

Ans, The capital of the eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks and ~~at~~ the Muslims could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe. This is the reason for the Europeans to find a direct sea route to east.

17. What was the impact of the series of ~~voyage~~ voyages which were undertaken by European between 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries?

Ans → Voyages of discovery, direct ~~trading~~ trade routes were established between the West and the East. ~~as for~~

Ans, As it was necessary for Europeans to find a direct sea route to the east for this purpose a series of voyages were undertaken by the European explorers.

18. What do you mean by National Council of Education and mention the eminent men behind it?

Ans. Under the new system of education by the British Indian people can have some idea about what happenings of the world. A nationalist spirit grew in the minds of educated India. The eminent men behind it were, Balish chandra Mukherjee, Surebindo Ghosh and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

19. What was the education philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore?

Ans. There are four education philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore's philosophy →

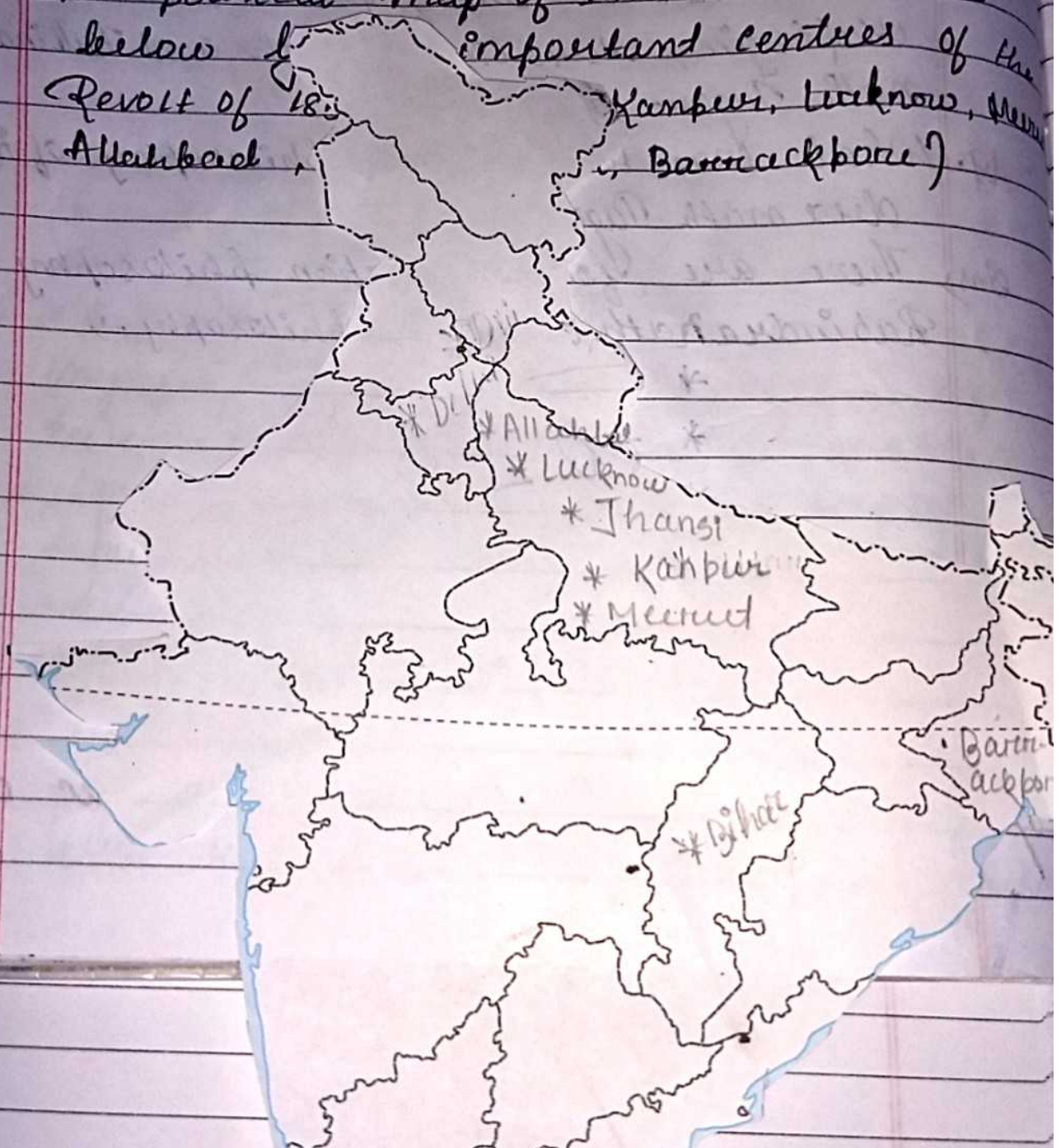
- \* Naturalism
- \* Humanism
- \* Internationalism
- \* Idealism.

### 3 MARK QUESTIONS:-

20. What were the important economic causes of the revolt of 1857?

Economic causes were the most important causes of the Revolt. It caused hardship for the people Indian industries suffered a steep decline and millions were rendered jobless. The British economic policies, social reforms, discriminatory policies and policy of annexation led to discontent among the Indians.

21. On a political map of India label the below important centres of the Revolt of 1857: (Allahabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur, Barrackpore)



22. What were the important <sup>military</sup> reasons for the failure of the 1857 revolt?

- In the army Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs beyond the rank sergeant. They were not allowed to wear the mark of their religion on their forehead.

23.

### 5-Mark Question:-

23. What were the important reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

- Lack of unity among Indians:  
The revolt did not involve the entire religion region or all the sections of the Indian rulers and big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated, westernised Indians did not support the Revolt.

→ Lack of national leader:-

There was no single leader who could unite the various groups for the revolt. The freedom fighters were not inspired by modern ideas of nationalism, liberty and democracy.

-7 Lack of resources - The rebels could not match the modern weapons and methods of war used by the British. Though the 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) What were the important results of the Revolt of 1857?

- The rise of nationalism. The greatest consequence of the revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India. The common people were inspired by the leaders like Jhansi Rani, Tantia Topi and Nana Sahib.
- Recognition of British empire in India was bought directly under the Crown directly Reorganization of the army.



- Queen Victoria's proclamation which she issued in 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which guaranteed unconditionally freedom to all subjects and their change in attitude toward Indians
- Tenancy Act the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 was passed.

25) What were the major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch?

Ans, Wood's Dispatch have some provisions or recommendation under the British education ->

- \* The education should be systematically from primary to the university level
- \* All the provisions should be set up by the education department
- \* In Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.
- \* There must be one government school in one district.
- \* Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the government.

• Indians were to be taught their mother tongue as well.

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