

1 mark Questions

① When was the Dutch east India Company formed?

ans → 1602

② Name the last European power to enter India.

ans → French

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

ans → Carnatic War

④ Who received permission in 1616 to setup factories in any part of Mughal Empire?

ans → Sir Thomas Roe

⑤ Who founded the British East India Company and when?

ans → In 1600 by group of enterprising businessmen.

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

ans → Treaty of Allahbad

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

ans → Anglo - Mysore war

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

ans →

⑨ Who introduced Patta system in India?

ans → Sher Shah Suri

⑩ Who introduced Permanent Settlement System and when?

ans → In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced.

⑪ What do you mean by Ryotwari System?

ans → Ryotwari system was a different system of revenue collection in which instead of zamindars, the company will directly receive revenue from ryots or cultivators.

⑫ What do you mean by Mahalwari System?

ans → In Mahalwari System, the settlement was made between landlords claiming to represent the entire village and pay revenue.

⑬ Name two famous peasant revolts of India during British.

ans → Moplah revolt of Kerala and Chuar revolt of Bihar and Bengal.

2-mark Questions

(14) What do you mean by dual system of Govt? Who abolished it?

ans → As the nawabs were responsible for administration of ~~British~~ ~~and~~ province, the revenue collected from land went to British. This is the dual govt. system.

→ Later Warren Hastings abolished it.

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

ans → The strategies used by British are -

- ✗ Subsidiary Alliance
- ✗ Doctrine of Lapse
- ✗ Annexations

(16) What forced Europeans to find ~~the~~ ^a direct sea route to East?

ans → In 1453, Constantinople, the capital of eastern Roman Empire ~~and~~ fell to the Turks and the Arabs could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe.

* Therefore, for Europeans, it became essential to find a direct sea route to East.

17) What was the impact of series of voyages which were undertaken by European explorers between 7th and 14th centuries?

ans) The series of voyages discovered direct trade sea routes established between west and east.

→ Arab domination of Indian Ocean was replaced by that of Portuguese followed by Dutch, British and French.

18) What do you mean by national council of education? Mention the eminent men behind it.

~~ans~~
ans) National Council of Education is the system of education on national scale which promotes Science and Technology as a part of a swadeshi industrialization movement.

→ The eminent men behind it were Satish chandra ~~Hugh~~ Mukharjee, Anasindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore.

19) What was the educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

ans → The educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore contained of 4 major fundamental principles -

- * Naturalism
- * Humanism
- * Internationalism
- * Idealism

→ Shantiniketan and Visva Bharathi are both based on these very principles.

3 mark questions

20) What were the important economic causes of Revolt of 1857?

ans → The important economic causes are -

* Britain used India as a source of raw materials for its own industries as a result Indian industries suffered a steep decline.

* The unemployed workers turned to agriculture which

increased pressure on agricultural land which was already in tremendous stress.

* The land revenue systems like Permanent settlement of Bengal fixed such high prices that not only poor peasants but also Zamindars found it impossible to pay. As a result, British took away their land and auctioned it.

(29) What were important military reasons for Revolt of 1857?

ans → The important military reasons were-

* In army, Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs beyond Sergeant rank. No Indian could become an officer.

* According to General Service Enlistment Act of 1856, the sepoys could be forced to go aboard to fight wars though the Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the seas. This felt the sepoys that their religion was threatened by these policies.

- * The high posts were always ~~always~~ reserved for British which sometimes depressed the Indian Sepoys for their lives.

5 mark Questions

(20) What were the important reasons for the failure of Revolt of 1857?

ans → The reasons for failure of revolt of 1857 are -

* Lack of Unity among Indians -

- The revolt did not involve the entire region of Indian society. Many big rulers and zamindars refused for rebellion.
- Most of the south India and western Punjab stayed out of the revolt as Punjab felt comfortable with the efficient administration of British.

* Lack of National Leader -

- The revolt grew up several strong but independent leaders. There were no single leader who could unite the revolters.

■ Most of the leaders were Princes who were keen on overthrowing the British to restore the old and conservative rule and not to lead India into the modern world.

* Lack of resources -

■ British used highly modern weapons like guns and pistols but Indian weapons could not match the modern weapons as they used swords and Pikes.

■ Indians were brave and fearless but lacked organisation and discipline but British had excellent system of communication and railways. So, troops could be moved quickly and decisions were taken fast.

(29) What were the important results of revolt of 1857?

ans) The important results of revolt of 1857 are-

* Rise of nationalism -

It was a turning point in the history of India's freedom struggle which united the people of all parts of India.

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- Tanya Tope and Rani of Jhansi become role models to many people.

- Within 90 years of the revolt, India won independence @ largely through non-violent mass movements.

* Reorganisation of British empire in India

- After 1857, India was brought directly under the British crown and East India Company was abolished as a governing body.

- Number of British troops were increased greatly and the British replaced sepoys belonging to the communities who participated in the revolt.

* Queen Victoria's Proclamation -

- In 1858, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels except those who have killed British people.

- Indian Princes were assured that their 'rights, dignity and honour' would be respected.

Tenancy acts -

- The Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 tried to ensure the welfare of the people by stating that any peasant who could prove that he had occupied a piece of land for 12 yrs was granted tenancy rights and could not be evicted from land.
- Projects to provide irrigation, sanitation, famine relief and communication were started and schools were opened.

What were the major recommendations of Wood's dispatch?

The major recommendations of Wood's dispatch are -

Provisions were made for systematic methods of education from primary to university level.

In Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.

Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the govt.

- * It was compulsory with every district to have one govt- school and to be taught their mother tongue as well.
- * An education department was to be set up in all provinces.