

HISTORY

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. French were the last European power to enter India.

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

Ans. The Anglo-Mysore Wars [1766-1799]

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

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

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

Ans. The British East India Company was founded in 1600 by a group of enterprising businessmen.

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

Ans. The Treaty of Allahabad.

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

Ans. The Battle of Plassey paved the way for British rule in India.

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

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

9. Who introduced patta system in India?
Ans) Sher Shah Suri

10. Who introduced the permanent settlement system and when?
Ans) Lord Cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement in 1793.

11. What do you mean by Ryotwari system?
Ans) The ryotwari system was introduced in the Madras and Bombay presidencies between 1792 and 1827. Instead of middle men now the settlement was made between the company and the cultivator [ryots], who paid the govt about half the value of the crop.

12. What do you mean by Mahalwari system?
Ans) The Mahalwari system was made between landlords, or heads of families, claiming to represent the entire village, community or group of villages [mahals] and the government the landlords.

13. Name two famous Peasant Revolts of India during British?
Ans) Indigo Movement, No Revenue movements.

14. What do you mean by the dual system of govt? who abolished it?
Ans) In the dual system of government, the company had diwani rights that is the rights to collect revenue and the Nizams [Indian chiefs] had the power on administrative authority. It was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772.

15. Name the strategies used by the British to annex Indian territories?
Ans) * Subsidiary Alliances
* Annexations
* The doctrine of lapse

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

Ans) For centuries, Arab traders had controlled existing trade routes to Asia, which meant European merchants were forced to buy from Italian traders at high prices.

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

Ans) The result of the voyages which were undertaken by European explorers was the discovery of direct trade routes established between the West and the East. Between the 7th & 14th centuries Arab traders dominated the trade.

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

Ans) When, Swadeshi and boycott movements began to shake the British Empire. Indians stopped going to ~~state the British~~ ~~empire~~ English medium schools and colleges as a mark of protest. The Eminent men of Bengal like Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Aurobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore met in 1905 and decided to form a National Council of Education.

19. What was the educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans) The four educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore are:
* Naturalism
* Humanism
* Internationalism
* Idealism

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

Ans) * Britain used India as a source of raw materials for its own industries. In turn it flooded India with cheap machine made goods from British. As a result, Indian industries suffered a steep decline and millions of artisans became jobless.
* Also due to commercialization of agriculture, recurring famines and many others suffered extreme poverty.

21) What were the important military reasons of the Revolt of 1857?

Ans) * In the army Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs beyond the rank of sergeant.
* They were not allowed to wear the mark of their forehead.

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

Ans) LACK OF UNITY AMONG INDIANS: The revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of the Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers and big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated, westernised Indians did not support it too.

LACK OF NATIONAL LEADERS: 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, equality and democracy.

LACK OF RESOURCES: The Rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Though the Indian soldiers were fearless and brave they lacked organisation and discipline.

24. The important results of the Revolt of 1857 are:

- * 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 leaders like Jhansi Rani, Tania Tope & Nana Sahib
- * Also the Reorganisation of British Empire in India was brought directly under the Crown.

25. The major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch?

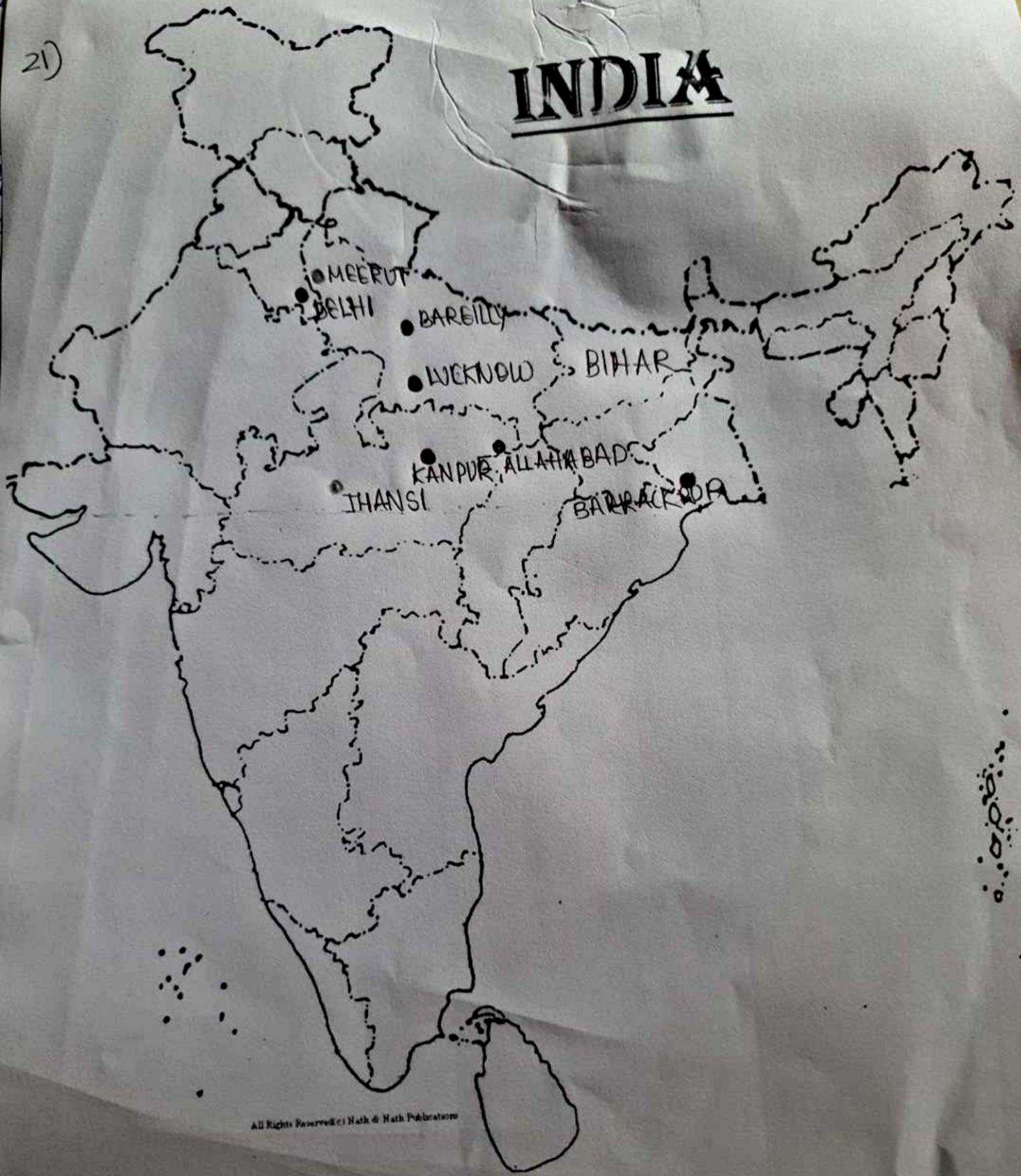
Ans) * Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.

* An education department was to be set up in all the provinces.

* Every district was to have one government school.

21)

INDIA



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