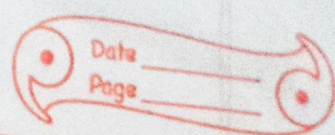


# HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



Q1) When was the Dutch East India Company formed?

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

Q2) Name the last European power to enter India?

Ans → The French was the last European power to enter India.

Q3) Name the war by which the British became the main European power in India.

Ans → The Carnatic Wars made British the main European power in India.

Q4) 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.



Q5) Who founded the British East India Company and when?

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

Q6) Name the treaty by which the Battle of Buxar was concluded.

Ans - The Treaty of Allahabad.

Q7) 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.

Q8) Name the last European power to enter India for trade.

Ans - France was the last European power to enter India for trade.



Q9) Who introduced Patta system in India?

Ans → Sher Shah Suri

Q10) Who introduced the Permanent Settlement system and when?

Ans → Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793.

Q11) What do you mean by Ryotwari system?

Ans → In the Ryotwari system, the middlemen or the zamindars were removed and the settlement was now made directly between the company and the ryot or the cultivator, who paid the government about half the value of the crop.

Q12) What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

Ans → In this system, the settlement was made between landlords, or heads of families, claiming to represent the entire ~~whole~~ village community or groups of villagers (known as mahal), and



the government.

Q13) Name two peasant Revolts of India during British?

Ans → The two peasant Revolts of India during British are:-

- i) The Chuar revolt of Bihar and Bengal
- ii) The Moplah revolt of Kerala.

Q14) What do you mean by the dual system of Govt? Who abolished it?

Ans → Mir Jafar was brought back as nawab of Bengal. Though the nawab continued to be responsible for the administration of the province, the revenue from the land now went to the British. This ~~was~~ was called the Dual system of government.



ii) It was abolished by Warren Hastings.

Q15) Name the strategies used by the British to annex Indian territories.

Ans → The strategies used by the British to annex Indian territories are:-

- i) Subsidiary alliance → In this system, an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of the troops.
- ii) Annexation → Annexation means to take control of a neighbouring territory, usually with the force.
- iii) The Doctrine of lapse → If a ruler did not have a child, it was an accepted practice to adopt one. But the British refused to recognise such adoptions. So when the ruler of a subsidiary or protected state died ~~was~~ without a ~~natural~~ natural heir, the state could not pass to the adopted child but was annexed to British territory instead.



Q16) What forced the Europeans to find a direct sea route to the East?

Ans → In 1453, Constantinople the capital of Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks so the Arabs could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe.

Q17) What was the impact of the series of voyages which were undertaken by European Explorers between 7th and 14th centuries?

Ans → i) Between the 7th and 14th centuries, Arab traders dominated the trade between the East and the West.

ii) They took spices, textiles, sugar, indigo (used for dyeing cloth) and saltpetre (used for making gunpowder) from India by sea to ports on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.







Q20) What were the important economic causes of the Revolt of 1857?

Ans i) 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, Indian industries suffered a steep decline and millions of artisans became jobless.

ii) The land revenue policies of British were so high, ~~both~~ both peasants and zamindars found it difficult to pay.

iii) As a result of these ~~poor~~ policies, there were recurring famines and many ~~suffered extreme poverty~~ suffered extreme poverty.

iv) Also, almost all the high posts in the army, civil services, police and judiciary were reserved for the British.



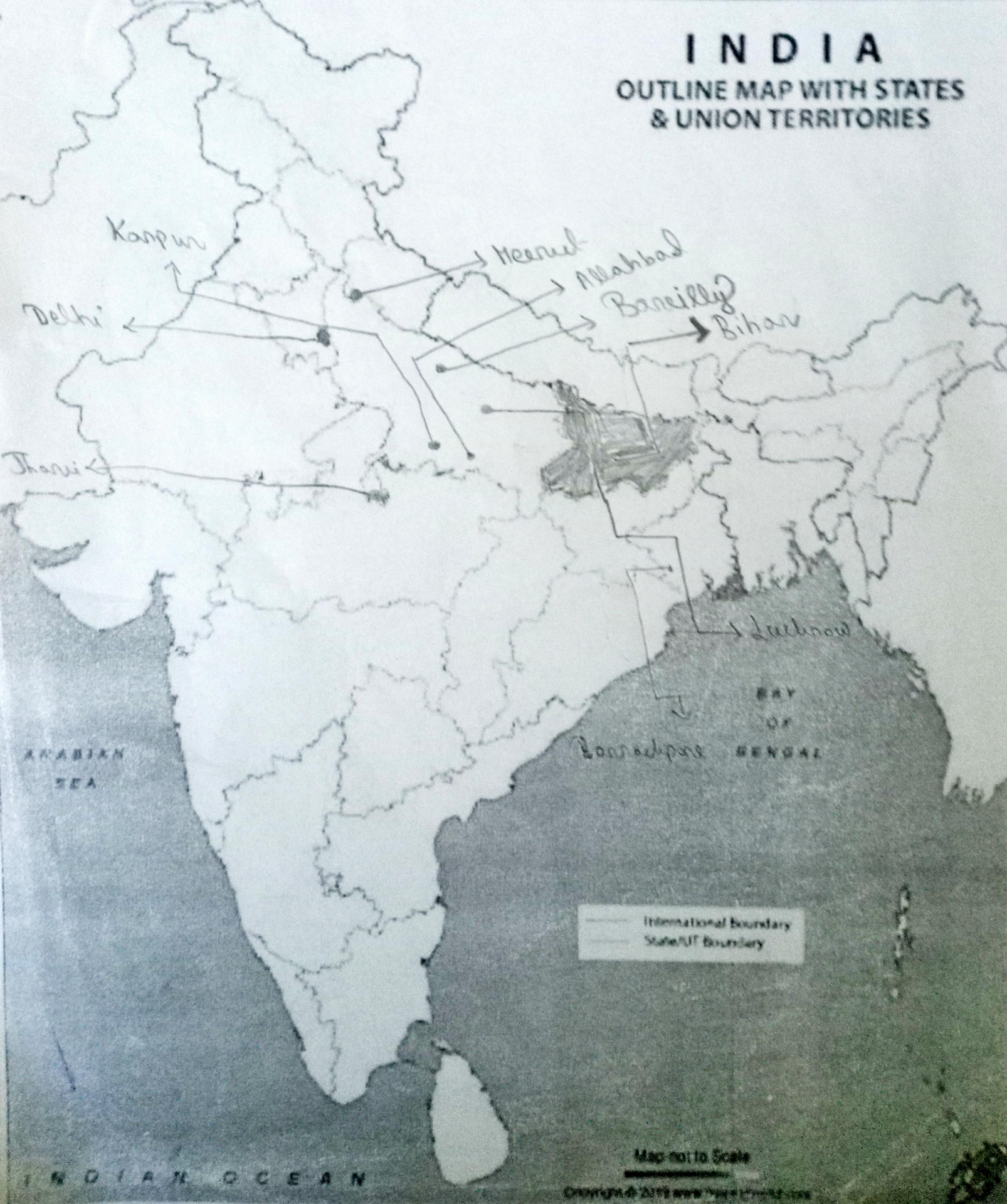
Q21) In a political map of India label the below  
given important centres of the Revolt of 1857.

(Tharai, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad,  
Benarsh, Delhi, Bihar, Baranashpur)



# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



Kanpur

Meerut

Aligarh

Bareilly

Bikaner

Delhi

Jaipur

Lucknow

Coimbatore

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

INDIAN OCEAN

International boundary  
State/UT boundary

Map not to Scale

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Q22) What were the important military reasons for the Revolt of 1857?

Ans → i) In the army, Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs beyond the rank of sergeant.

ii) No Indian could become an officer. Many sepoys felt their ~~religion was threatened~~ religion was threatened by the policies of the British.

iii) According to new act passed (the General Service Act of 1856), the sepoys could be forced to go abroad to fight wars, though the ~~Hindu faith~~ Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the sea.



Q23) What were the important ~~Reasons~~ reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

Ans → i) lack of unity among the Indians

→ The Revolt did not involve the entire nation on all the sections of Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers and the big zamindars refused to join the rebellion.

→ In areas of Punjab, the people were happy with the efficient administration of the British and did not join the Revolt.

ii) 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.



- → Besides, unlike the French Revolution, which was inspired by great thinkers like Rousseau and ~~Voltaire~~ Voltaire, Indians at that time had no national role model with progressive thinking to look up to (as they did later with the many leaders of the freedom movement).

### iii) lack of resources

→ Finally, the rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British.

→ Most of the rebels fought with weapons like swords and pikes. They were brave ~~and~~ and fearless, but lacked organisation and discipline.



Q24) What were the important results of the revolt of 1857?

Ans → The important results of the revolt of 1857 are:-

- i) The rise of nationalism → The greatest consequence of the Revolt was the rise of a ~~new~~ feeling of nationalism in India.
- ii) Reorganisation of the British Empire in India

→ India was brought directly under the crown

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







→ Tenancy acts

→ Recognising at last how far their land revenue policies had hurt Indian peasants, the British introduced tenancy acts.

Q25) What were the major recommendations of Wood's Despatch?

Ans → The major recommendations of Wood's Despatch ~~are~~ are:-

- i) Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
- ii) An education department was to be set up in all the provinces.



- iii) In Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.
- iv) Every district was to have one government school.
- v) Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the government.
- vi) Indians were to be taught ~~their mother~~ their mother tongue as well.