

History

1. Dutch east India company was formed in 1602.
2. The last European power to enter India was french.
3. The carnatic war made the British the main ~~up Europe~~ European power in India.
4. Sir Thomas Roe received the permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of mughal empire.
5. A group of enterprising business found British east India company in 1600.
6. The treaty of Allahabad was the treaty which concluded the battle of buxar.
7. The battle of plassey paved the way for British rule in India.
8. French was the last European power to enter India.
9. Sher Shah Suri introduced the patta system in India.
10. Lord Cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement system in 1793.
11. Instead of the middlemen or the zamindars the settlement was now made between the company and the ryot or the cultivator who paid the govt about half the value of the crop is called ryotwari system.
12. In this system the settlement was made between



land lords on head of families, claiming to represent the entire village community or groups of village and the govt is called mahalwari system.

13. The two famous peasant revolts are:

\* Indigo Revolts of Bihar and Bengal.

\* The revolt of 1857.

### Q marks

1. The administration and all the work was done by the nawab continued to be responsible for the revenue collection and sending it to British is called system of dual govt. Warren Hastings abolished this system.

2. The strategies used by the British to annex kingdoms was

- Annexation
- Doctrine of lapse
- Subsidiary Alliance

3. It was essential because the way by which the European can come was captured by Constantinople. So it made them essential to find a sea route for trade.

4. In the purpose of a series of voyages were undertaken by European explorers sponsored by the monarchs.



of Portugal, Spain and England. As a result direct sea routes were established between west and east.

5. The national council of education means that the science and technology will be based on a National scale. This was a part of swadeshi movement. The eminent persons are Aurobindo Ghosh, Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Rabindranath Tagore.
6. The four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy are nationalism, humanism, Internationalism, Idealism.

3 marks

1. The important cause of the Revolt of 1857 are: —
  - The policies issued or pursued by the British.
  - All the high posts in the army, civil services, police and Judiciary were reserved by the British.
  - The revenue of price was fixed at ~~was~~ such a high level poor peasants but many zamindars found it impossible pay the revenue.



3. The military reasons are:
- The post reserved for Indians are sergeants no one can go above it because those were reserved by the British. No Indians can become an officer.
  - Many Hindus thought that it was a threat to their religion because it was a faith. If a soldier goes beyond the sea he will not be considered as a citizen or family member.

5 marks

1. Reasons for the failure of the revolt
- Lack of unity among the Indians.
  - There was no unity among the Indian citizen.
  - Lack of resources → The British used modern weapons and materials for war used by the British.
  - Lack of national leaders. There were no alternate leaders in the place at that old and weak Bahadur Sahazafare.



2. The results of the revolt are: -

- The rise of Nationalism, Indian had a strong feeling of nationalism and India's freedom of struggle.
- Recognition of British empire in India are -
- India was directly brought under the crown.
- Recognition of the army.

3. The Wood's dispatch in the British empire.

- Indians were to be thought their mother tongue as well.
- An education department was to be set up in all provinces.
- Every district has to have a govt. school.
- Grants in aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the government.