

16.10.2021

History Holiday Homework

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1. The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.
2. The French were the last European power to enter India.
3. The Carnatic Wars
4. Sir Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of the Mughal Empire.
5. The British East India Company was founded in 1600 by a group of enterprising business.
6. The Treaty of Allahabad
7. The Battle of Plassey paved the way for British rule in India.
8. The French were the last European power to enter India for trade.
9. Sher Shah Suri introduced Patta system in India.
10. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent settlement system in 1793.
11. The Ryotwari system is a land revenue ~~policy~~ system used by the British, in which the ryot (cultivator) paid half of the revenue as tax payment to the Company.

12. The Mahalwari System, is a land revenue system used by the British, in which the landlords were collectively responsible for the tax payment to the Company.
13. Two famous Peasant Revolts of India during British are :-
* The Chuar revolt of Bihar and Bengal
* The Moplah revolt of Kerala.
14. The government in which the Nawab is responsible for the administration of the province but the revenue from the land went to the British and this system was called the system of dual government.
* Warren Hastings became the governor of Bengal and abolished it.
15. The strategies used by the British to annex Indian Territories are :-
* Subsidiary alliances
* Annexations
* Doctrine of Lapse
16. In 1453, Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks, and the Arabs could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe. So for the Europeans, it became essential to find a direct sea route to the East.
17. As the result of these series of voyages, direct trade routes were established between the West and the East. The Arab domination of the Indian ocean was replaced by that of the Portuguese, the first Europeans to establish a trading base in India. Soon the Dutch, the British and the French followed.

18. National Council of Education was an organization formed for the purposes of starting a system of education on a national scale.
- * Eminent men of Bengal, like Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Aurobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore are behind it.
19. Educational philosophy of ~~Rabindranath~~ Rabindranath Tagore was that, he insisted that education should be imparted in a natural surrounding.
20. The important economic causes of the Revolt of 1857 are:
 → 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.
 → The land revenue policies of Britain were so high, both peasants and zamindars found it difficult to pay.
 → Due to commercialization of Agriculture, recurring famines and many suffered extreme poverty.
 → Almost all the High post in the Army, Civil service, Police and Judiciary were reserved for the British.
21. [Map is in the last page]
22. The important military ~~cause~~ reasons of the Revolt of 1857 are:
 → In the ~~army~~ 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 caste on their forehead.
 → Low salary

→ A new act passed by British declared that the sepays were forced to go ~~abroad~~ abroad to fight wars, though the Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the sea.

23. The reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

→ 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 Indian 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, equality and democracy.

→ Lack of resources — The rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. ~~Through~~ 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. The important results of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

→ The rise of nationalism — The greatest consequence of the revolt was the rise of a ~~falling~~ feeling of nationalism in India, the common people were inspired by the leaders like Rani of Jhansi, ~~Tatya~~ Tatya Tope and Nana Sahab.

→ Reorganisation of the British Empire in India — India was brought directly under the Crown.

Reorganization of the army, the number of British troops was increased greatly.

→ Queen Victoria's Proclamation - In 1858, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels, except those who had killed British people and after the Revolt, the British attitude towards India changed. British decided to stay away from social reform.

→ Tenancy act - The Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 was passed.

25. The recommendations of the Wood's Despatch are:-

→ Regularize education system from the primary to the university levels.

→ Indians were to be educated in English and their native language.

→ The education system was to be set up in every province.

→ Every district should have at least one govt. school.

→ Affiliated private schools could be granted aids.

→ Education of women should be emphasized.

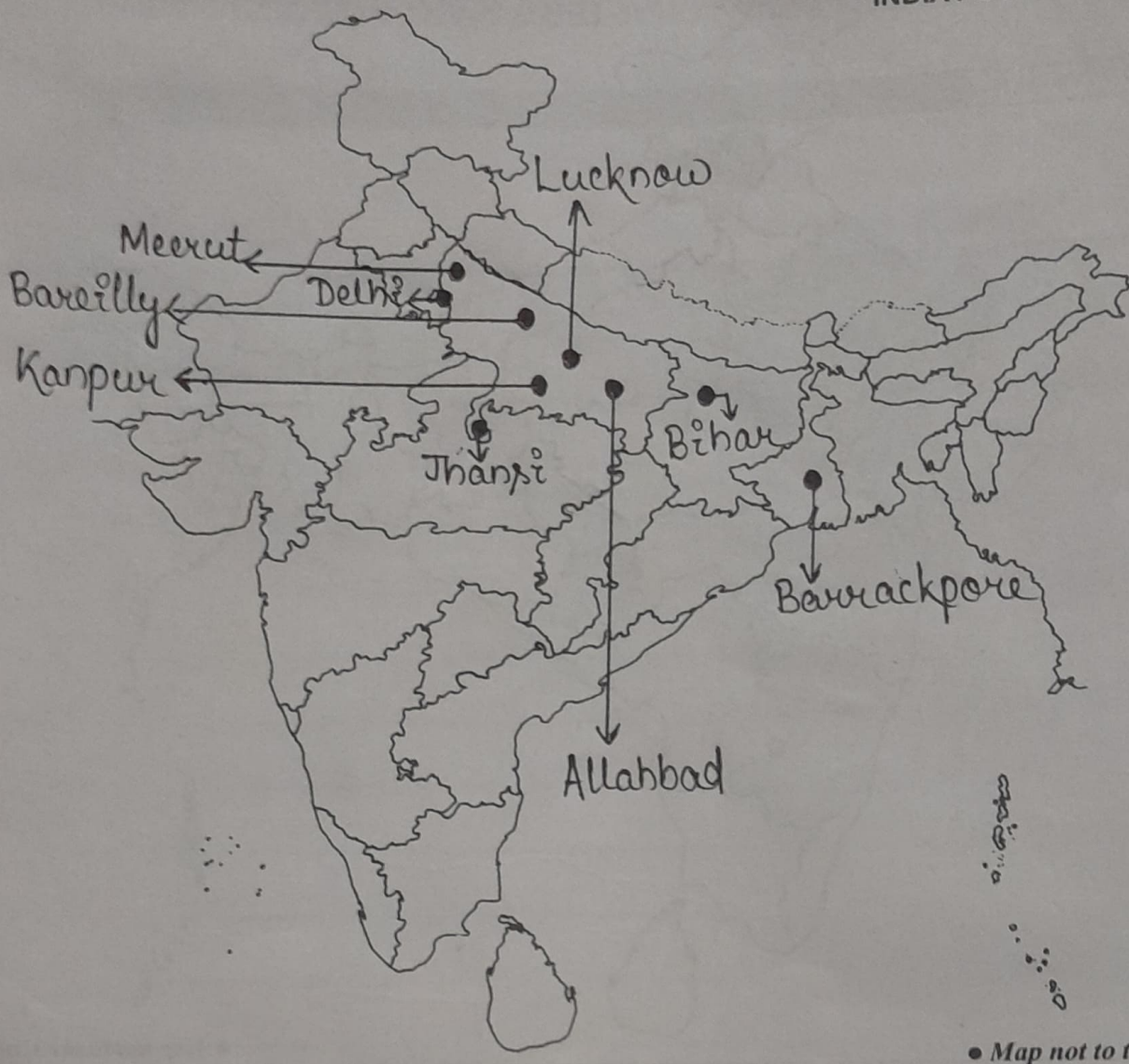
→ Universities of Madras, ~~at~~ Calcutta and Bombay were set up by 1857.

→ University of Punjab - 1882; University of Allahbad - 1887.

→ This despatch asked the government to take up the responsibility of education of the people.

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INDIA POLITICAL



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