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27/10/21

# AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK HISTORY

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1. When was the Dutch East Indian company formed?

Ans- In 1602.

2. Name the last European power to enter India?

Ans- The French

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

Ans- Carnatic War

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

Ans- The British

5. Who founded the British East Indian company and when?

Ans- <sup>By</sup> A Group of enterprising businessmen in 1600.

6. Name the Treaty by which the Battle of Buxar was concluded?

Ans- Treaty of Allahabad



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

Ans- (Plassey War) The Battle of Plassey

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

Ans- The French

9. Who introduced patta System in India?

Ans- Shihab-ud-Din

10. Who introduced the permanent Settlement of India and when?

Ans- Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

11. What do you mean by Ryotwari System?

Ans- The collection of a revenue system is called Ryotwari System.

12. What do you mean by Mahalwari System?

Ans- The Settlement was made between landlords or heads of families, claiming to represent the entire village community or groups of villages (known as mahal) and the government.

13. Name two famous peasant Revolts of India during British?

Ans- • The Indigo Revolt of Bengal and Babbar

### 2-mark Questions

14. What do you mean by the dual System of Govt. ? Who abolished it.

Ans- Though the nawab being continued to be responsible for the administration of province. Now the revenue from the land now went to the british, <sup>Thus the province</sup> called the dual System of Govt. Warren Hastings abolished it.

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

Ans- The name of the strategies used by the British to annex Indian Territories are :-

- Subsidiary Alliance
- Annexation.
- Doctrine of Lapse.

16. 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 and arabs could be no longer to take goods safely over land to Europe. So, it became essential and forced Europeans to find a direct sea route to East.

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

Ans- It has become essential for the Europeans to find a direct sea route to India which was the impact of the series of voyages which were undertaken by European Explorers between 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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

Ans- Under the new system of Education, many Indians were educated in English medium schools and colleges. This brought them with the touch of happenings of world and the great thinkers of that time who talked about the equality of humans and the freedom of nations. A nationalistic spirit grew in the



mind of educated Indians. The eminent men behind it are Anurobindo Ghos, Satish Chandra Ray, Mukherjee and Rabindranath Tagore.

19) What was the educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans - The Educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore are humanism, Internationalism, Idealism and naturalism.

### 3-mark Questions

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

Ans - The important economic causes of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

- one of the most important policy assured by British is called economic cause.
- British use India as a raw materials for its own industries. It flooded India with machine-made goods assured by Britain.
- It cause immense hardship of the people and as a result of these policy, there were recurring famines and suffered from



## Extreme poverty

22. What were the important military reasons of the Revolt of 1857?

Ans - The important military reasons of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

- In the army No Indians are allowed to rise the job beyond the rank Sergeant.
- No Indians can go to office.
- The Sepoys are forced to be abroad to fight wars through the Hindu faith, <sup>prohibited them</sup> from crossing seas.
- The Sepoys felt campaign abroad can fight as well as the British Soldiers. The British know that the number of Indian Soldiers are more than British Soldiers. This gave Sepoys more courage in the revolt.

## 5-mark Questions.

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

Ans - The important reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

- ~~The~~ lack of unity among Indians -



The Revolt did not involve the regions or all the sections of the Indian use Society. ~~The~~ Many of Indian rulers or the 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 who could unite the various groups of 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 British. Though the Indian Soldiers were fearless and brave but they lacked organisation and discipline. The British had their resources at their disposal and an excellent system of education.

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

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



• Rise of Nationalism:-

The greatest consequence of the revolt was the rise of ~~entire~~ feeling of nationalism in India, the common people inspired by Jhansi Rani, Tatya Tope and Nana Sahib.

• Reorganization of the British Empire in India:-

India was brought directly under the crown and the reorganization of the army.

• Queen Victoria's proclamation:-

In 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all the rebels and their attitude towards Indians.

• Tenancy Act:- of 1859

The Bengal Tenancy act, was passed.

• conclusion:-

Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India and passed India to the crown from <sup>the</sup> British East India company.

25. What were the major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch?

Ans - The major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch are:-



- provision was made for a ~~Systematic~~ Systematic method of Education from the primary level to a university level.
- An Education ~~was~~ department was to be set up in all provinces.
- In Bombay, madras and calcutta, universities were to be opened using along to the lines of london universities.
- Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools ~~connected~~ affiliated to the Government.
- Every district was to have one government school and Indians were to be taught as their mother language as well.



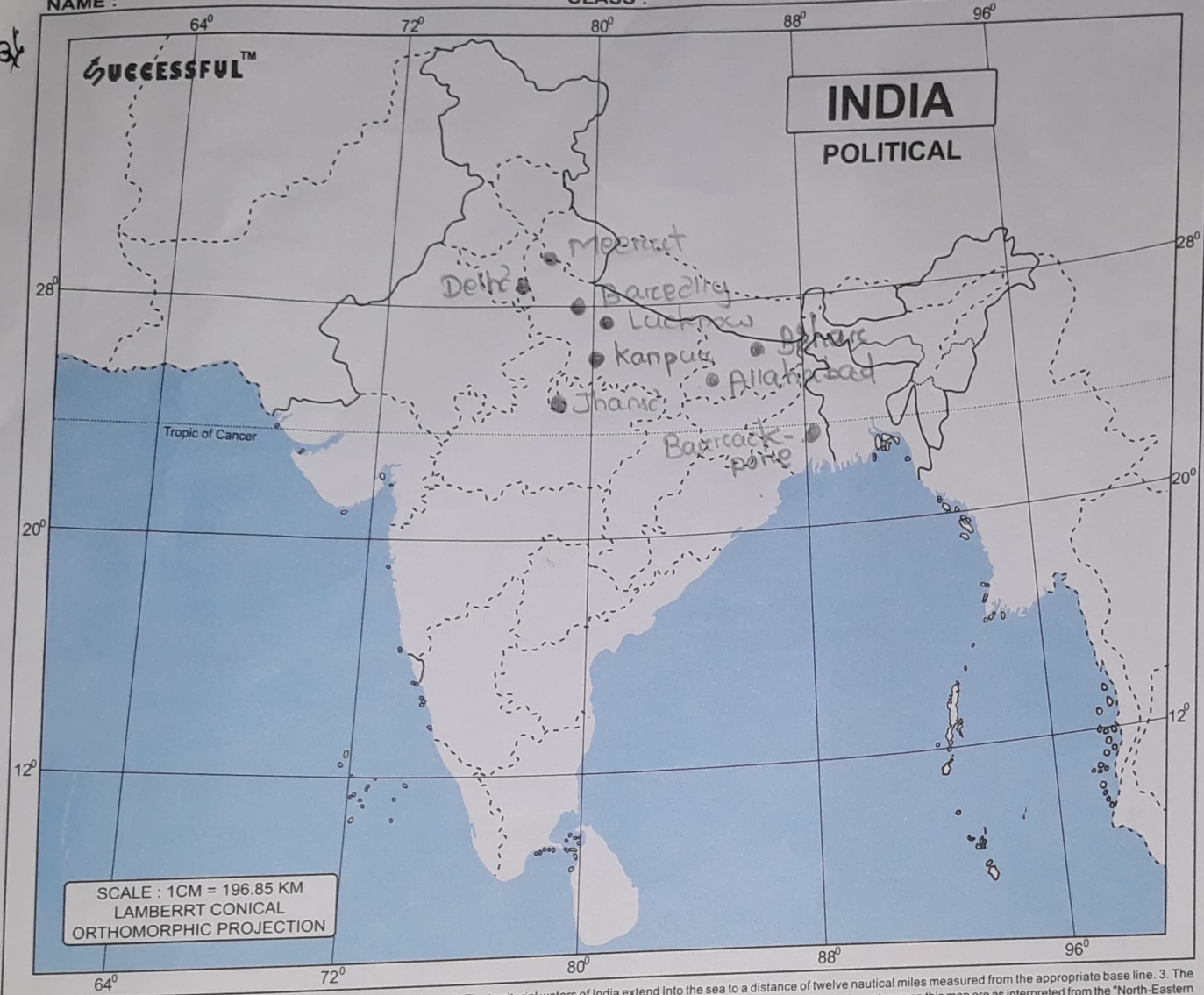
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1. The responsibility for the correctness of Internal details rests with the publisher 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhnad & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. 7. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.