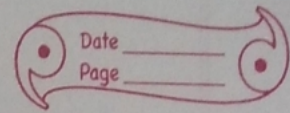


Holiday Homework

WORKSHEETS



4442
13/10/21

1) When was the Dutch East India Company formed

The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602

2) Name the last European power to enter India?

The last European power to enter India is French

3) Name the way by which the British became the main European Power in India

The way by which the British became the main European Power in India is Battle of Plassey.

4) Who received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of the Mughal

King. Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any

2021/10/14 11:43

part of mughal empire.

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

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

6) Name the treaty by which the battle of Buxar was concluded?

The Treaty of Allahabad by which the battle of Buxar was concluded.

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

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

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

The French were the last European power.

to enter to houses.

9) Who introduced Patta system in India.

Shri Chak Devi introduced Patta system in India.

10) Who introduced the Permanent Settlement system and when?

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement system in 1793.

11) What do you mean by Ryotwari system?

A different system of revenue collection called the Ryotwari system.

12) What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

Mahalwari system were followed in south and central parts of India, the landlords were collectively responsible.

for the tax.

13) Name the two famous Peasant Revolts of India during British.

The two famous Peasant Revolts of India during British are:

- Champaran Satyagraha
- Kheda Peasant Struggle

2 mark questions

14) What do you mean by the dual system of Govt.? who abolished it?

The system of dual government an unfortunate system that almost ruined Bengal. The Company did not use the revenue it collected to make any improvements in Bengal, which was steadily decaying its wealth.

It was abolished by Warren Hastings.

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

The strategies used by the British to annex Indian Territories are?

- Subsidiary Alliances
- Annexation
- Doctrine Of Lapse.

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

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. That's why this forced the Europeans to find a direct sea route to the East.

17) What was the impact of the series of voyages which were undertaken by European Explorers between 15th and 17th centuries?

As it was necessary for Europeans to find a direct sea route to the east for this purpose as series of voyages were undertaken by the European explorers.

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

Under the new system of education by the British Indian people have some idea about what happenings of the world. A nationalist spirit grew in the mind of educated India. The eminent men behind it were → Satish Chandra, Mukherjee, Anubindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore.

- Due to commercialization of agriculture, recession and many suffered extreme poverty.
- Almost all the high post in the army, Civil Service, Police and Judiciary were reserved for the British.

Q2) What were the important military reasons of the Revolt of 1857?

ans) The important military causes of the Revolt of 1857 are:

- * In the Army Indians they were not allowed to rise in their job beyond the rank of sergeant.
- * They were not allowed to wear the mark of their caste on their forehead.
- * A new act passed by British declared that the sepoys were forced to go abroad to fight against wars, though

The hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the sea.

* Low salary

+

* Highest post given to Indians was subedar.

* They were force to take people for fighting outside the country.

Answers Questions

Q8) What were the important Reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

The important Reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

* Lack of unity among the Indians:- The revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of the Indian society. Many of the Indian chieftains and big zamindars refused to join the rebellion.

Most of the educated, westernised Indians did not support the revolt.

- **Lack of National Leader:** There were no single leader who could unite the various groups for the revolts. 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 but they lacked organisation and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal an excellent system of communications.

Q47) What were the important results of the Revolt of 1857?

ans) The important results of the Revolt of 1857 are:

* The rise of Nationalism The greatest consequences of the revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India the common people were inspired by the leaders like Thansi Rani, Tantia Topi and Nana Sahib.

* Reorganisation of British Empire in India was brought directly under the crown.
Reorganisation of the Army.

* Queen Victoria's proclamation in 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels and their change in attitude towards Indians.

* Tenancy Act the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 was passed.

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

Sir Charles Wood, the president of the

Board of Control in England, sent a Dispatch to Governor. General Lord Dalhousie with his recommendations on the system of education to be followed in India came to known as Wood's Dispatch.

—x—