

Q1 When was the Dutch East India Company formed?

Ans 1602

Q2 Name the last European power to enter India?

Ans The French were the last European power to enter India.

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

Ans Carnatic War, by this, the British became 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 In 1600, a group of enterprising businessmen founded the British East India Company.

Q6 Name the treaty by which the Battle of Buxar was concluded?

Ans By the treaty of Allahabad, the Battle of Buxar was concluded.

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 The French were the last European power to enter India for trade.

Q9 Who introduced Patta System in India?

Ans. The Mughal ruler Sher Shah Suri introduced Patta system in India.

Q10 Who introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal?

Ans. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Q11 What do you mean by Ryotwari System?

Ans. In Ryotwari system of Revenue collection, the transactions were made directly between the government and the ryots who paid about the half the value of crop.

Q12. What do you mean by Mahalwari System.

Ans. In Mahalwari system, the British collected revenue from the landlords.

or heads of families, claiming to represent the entire community or group of villagers known as mahali.

Q13 Name two famous Peasant Revolts of India During the British

Ans Comptons and Deshenga

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

Ans In dual system of government, the nawab continued to be responsible for the administration of the state but the revenue went to the British. This system almost ruined Bengal.

Warren Hastings abolished it.

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

Ans The British used policies such as annexations, doctrine of lapse and Subsidiary alliances; where they used to annex territories using the power of force or annex the kingdom because the ruler died without leaving a natural heir, or else the British signed treaty with kingdoms to protect their kingdom ~~was~~ from foreign attacks, this way their rulers gained security, but lost their independence, as they could not sign treaty with any other power.

Q16 What forced the Europeans to find a direct sea

Ans when the Turks captured Constantinople the traders could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe, so, for the purpose, a series of voyages were started by the European explorers sponsored by their rulers. As a result direct sea routes were established between the east and the west.

Q17 What was the Impact of series of voyages undertaken by European explorers

Ans As a result direct sea routes were established between the east and the west. Soon the Portuguese were the first European power to enter India, soon followed by the Dutch, the British, and the French.

Q18 What do you mean by National Council of Education? and mention the eminent men behind it

Ans The National Council of Education was a system of education on a national scale. It was started by eminent men like Satisch Chandra Mukherjee, Anusobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore.

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

Ans The important economic causes behind the revolt of 1857 are:-

- * harsh policies of the British
- * revenue collection process.
- * almost all high posts in the army were reserved for the British
- * Indian artisans suffered a steep decline after coming of the British
- * many people were jobless.
- * army was disbanded.

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

Ans In the army, Indians could rise above the rank of a sergeant, No body of an Indian could become an officer.

The soldiers were not allowed to go beyond their country according to their faith but, the British forced them to go abroad and fight wars.

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

Ans The Revolt was a failure because:

Lack of a national leader - there was a lack of a leader who would guide Indians what to do

Lack of resource - the rebels could not match the modern weapons used by the British.

Lock of proper planning. The revolt broke all out of a sudden and did not have a backstrength and proper plans.

24. What were the important results of Revolt of 1857?

Ans. Results of Revolt, are:-

Rise of nationalism - a feeling of nationness grew among Indians, to fight and for freedom struggle, inspired by ^{men like} Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Ranjit Thori, they fought for freedom and within 90 years, India won Independence.

25. ~~the~~ reorganisation of British empire - the ^{empire} ~~empire~~ was reorganised, it ended the rule of company power and India was brought directly under the crown.