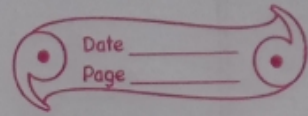


Holiday Homework



- 1) The Dutch East India Company formed in 1602
- 2) French was the last European power to enter India.
- 3) By the Carnatic War the British became the main European Power in India.
- 4) Sir Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of the Mughal Empire.
- 5) A group of enterprising businessmen founded the British East India Company in 1600.
- 6) By the Treaty of Allahabad, the battle of Buxar was concluded.
- 7) The Battle of Plassey paved the way for British rule in India.
- 8) ~~From~~ French was the last European power to enter ~~the~~ India for trade.
- 9) Sultan Sher Shah Suri introduced the Patta

system in India.

- 10) Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent settlement system in 1793.
- 11) In Ryotwari system the zamindars were removed and the settlement was made directly between the company and the cultivators.
- 12) In Mahalwari system the settlement was made between the land lords. The village headmen were jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue to the company.
- 13) The two famous revolts of India during British are :-
 - i) The Chattrapati revolt
 - ii) The Moplah revolt
- 14) Under the Dual System of Administration, the administration was divided between the company and the Nawab, but the whole power was actually concentrated in the hands of the company.

15) The British used three strategies other than war to annex Indian territories. They are :-

- ⇒ Subsidiary alliance.
- ⇒ Doctrine of Laps.
- ⇒ Annexations.

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.

17) After the series of voyages, the direct trade routes were established between the West and the East.

18) The National Council of Education was an organisation founded by Satish Chandra Mukherjee and some other Indian nationalists in Bengal in 1906 to promote science and technology as part of a Swadeshi industrialisation movement.

19) There are four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy :-
Naturalism, humanism, internationalism and

idealism.

20) Under the burden of excessive taxes, the peasant had become progressively indebted and impoverished. This led to extreme poverty and indebtedness among the peasantry.

21) The military causes of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

- ⇒ Low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- ⇒ Disproportion between Indian and British troops.
- ⇒ Loss of British prestige in Afghan War.
- ⇒ Social distance between officers and Indian soldiers.

22) The reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 are:-

⇒ Lack of unity among the Indians :- The revolt did not involve the entire sections of Indian society. The Indian rulers and the big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. In areas of Punjab, the people were happy with the efficient administration of the British and did not join the Revolt.

Most of the educated, well-to-do Indians also stayed away from participating in the Revolt, they felt only the British could take India forward and rid of the various social ills that had plagued it.

⇒ Lack of a national leader :- The Revolt threw up several strong and independent leaders, but there was no single leader who could unite the various groups. The leaders were mainly princes who joined the Revolt because of the threat posed by the British to their throne.

Indians at that time had no national role model with progressive thinking to look up to, as they did later with many leaders of the freedom movement. The rebels also had no clear idea of what system they wanted in place in the centre after throwing out the British.

⇒ Lack of resources :- The rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Most of the rebels fought with weapons like swords and pikes. They

were brave and fearless, but lacked organisation and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal, and an excellent system of communication. So troops could be moved quickly and decisions taken fast.

Q9) The important results of the Revolt of 1857 are:-

⇒ The rise of nationalism :- The greatest consequence of the Revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India. It was a turning point in the history of India's freedom struggle. It united the people of all parts of India. While the leaders of the revolt did not fight for the concept of a single united nation.

⇒ Reorganisation of the British Empire in India:-

Several measures were taken to ensure that there would be no repetition of the Revolt, and to consolidate British rule in India.

- * India was brought directly under the Crown.
- * Reorganisation of the army.

25) The major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch were:-

- ⇒ Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
- ⇒ An education department was to be set up in all the provinces.
- ⇒ In Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.
- ⇒ Every district was to have one government school.
- ⇒ Grants-in-aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the government.
- ⇒ Indians were to be taught their mother tongue as well.