

Autumn Break

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



H.W
17/10/2021

1) When was the Dutch East India Company formed?

Ans- The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602 and established many factories.

2) Name the last European power to enter India.

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

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

Ans- The British became the main European power in India by achieving success in Carnatic Wars.

4) 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.

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

Ans- 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.

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

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

Ans- The Anglo-Mysore Wars were the war which paved the way for British rule in India.

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

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

9) Who introduced Patta system in India?

Ans- Sher Shah Suri introduced Patta system in India.

10) Who introduced the Permanent settlement system and when?

Ans- Permanent settlement system of Bengal was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793.

11) What do you mean by Ryotwari system?

Ans- Ryotwari system is a revenue collection system which was introduced in the Madras and Bombay presidencies between 1792 and 1827.

12) What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

Ans- The Mahalwari system is another revenue collection system which existed in parts of Uttar Pradesh, parts of Central India and parts of Punjab.

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

Ans. The Chuar revolt of Bihar and Bengal and the Moplah revolt of Kerala were two famous Revolts.

14) What do you mean by the dual system of government? Who abolish it?

Ans-* Dual system of government was an unfortunate system which ruined the whole Bengal.

* In this system the nawab is responsible for administration of the province but the revenue collected from land was given to the British. Warren Hastings became the governor and abolish it in 1772.

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

Ans- The strategies used by British :
→ Subsidiary alliances: Indian ruler has to maintain the British troops in his state.

→ Annexations: Through force they

take control of the neighbouring territory.

→ The Doctrine of Lapse: If a ruler died without natural heir then adopted child is not allowed and British annexed the territory.

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

Ans- * The trade between the East and West was dominated by Arab traders. The goods like spices, textiles, indigo and saltpetre from India were carried over to the land of Europe.

* But in 1453, the capital of Eastern Roman Empire fell to the Turks and trading was no longer safe for Arabs. So, 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 7th and 14th centuries?

Ans * Due to the fallen Eastern Roman Empire, it was no longer safe for Arabs to trade with Europe. Europe due to this set to find a direct route to East and for this purpose a series of voyages were undertaken by European explorers.

* As a result of these voyages, direct trade routes were established between West and East. The domination over Indian Ocean was replaced by Portuguese.

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

Ans * The Boycott movements began to shake British Empire. Indians stopped going to the English-medium schools and colleges to protest. National Council of Education was a system of education on a national scale decided by eminent men of Bengal.

* The Eminent men of Bengal, like Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Anandabindu Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore met in 1905 and decided this.

19) What was the educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans- * Due to the new system of education Indians came in touch with the happenings of world and great thinkers were born. Rabindranath Tagore an eminent man of Bengal was one of them.

* He soon realised that the education policy of the British was not reaching grassroots. He collected funds for years and Indian universities were formed with national scale education.

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

Ans- * Economic policies of British were one of the most important causes

of the Revolt. Indian industries suffered a steep decline as Britains were using raw materials for their own industries. Due to this jobs people turned towards agriculture which was already under pressure.

* The poor peasants and many Zamindars suffered due to the fixed revenue of Permanent Settlement. As a result of these policies, there were recurring famines and many suffered extreme poverty. They joined the Revolt in hopes of their problems solved.

* All the high posts of India were reserved by British. The poor pay and stark contrast in living styles between the Indians.

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

Ans) * Indians were not allowed to rise in ranks, in their army. No sepoy can become an officer. They felt that

Their religions were threatened by the British.

* The Sepoys were forced to go overseas to fight wars in abroad according to the new Service Enlistment Act of 1856.

* The Sepoys who fought abroad has realised that they are as strong as the British soldiers and can fight as well as them. They were also maximum in numbers. This gave the Sepoys courage to rise in revolt.

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

Ans- Reasons of failure

The uprising Revolt had certain inherent weaknesses that made success almost impossible.

Following are some reasons:-

* Lack of unity among the Indians:-

- The Revolt was not conducted by all regions. Many great zamindars refused to join. Many part of South India and western Punjab stayed out of the Revolt as they were happy with British administration.

- Most of the educated Indians also stayed away from the Revolt as they thought that British can only lead India with their education policy.

* Lack of a national leader:-

- The leaders of the Revolt were mainly princes who were scared of losing their thrones due to British. They did not lead India to a modern world. They had no nationalism within them and just fought for selfish reasons. Common peoples were also no different, as they looked up to rulers and monarch system.

- The rebels had no clear idea of what system they wanted in place after throwing British away. They did not know how they will lead India after British.

* Lack of resources

- Finally, the rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. They were brave and fearless, but lacked 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.

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

Ans - Results of the Revolt

- * 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.

* Reorganisation of the British Empire in India:-

Though the British were able to suppress the Revolt, it shook their confidence severely. After 1857, the East India Company was abolished as a governing body, and India was brought directly under Crown. The number of troops were 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. Also, after the Revolt, the British attitude towards Indians changed.

* Tenancy acts:-

Recognising at last how far their land revenue policies had hurt Indian peasants, the British introduced Tenancy acts. The most important outcome of the Revolt was that India passed on to the Crown.

* Lord Canning, viceroy of India, introduced many schemes to develop the country. Projects provide, irrigation, sanitation, communication and family relief were started. Schools were opened. British government took over the administration of India.

24) What were the major recommendations of Wood's Dispatch?

Ans- Sir Charles Wood, president of the Board of Control in England, sent a despatch to governor-general Lord Dalhousie with his recommendations. The main points are the following :-

* Provision was made for a systematic

method of education from the primary level to the university level.

- * In all the provinces, an education department was set up.
- * Universities were opened along the lines of London universities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
- * 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.

Many schools were opened to impart the Western system of education. Wealthy Indian attended the schools and became 'Indian in colour but English in thought and taste'.

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