

Autumn Holiday Homework

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History

1-mark Questions

Q1) When was <sup>the</sup> Dutch East India company was formed?  
Ans - The Dutch East India company was formed in 1602.

Q2) Name the last European power to enter India?  
Ans - The last European power to enter India were the French.

Q3) Name the way by which British became the main European power in India?  
Ans - Carnatic wars by which 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 & when?  
Ans - The British East India Company was founded in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth.

Q6) Name the treaty by which the battle of Buxar was concluded?  
Ans - Treaty of Allahabad by which the battle of Buxar was concluded.

Q7) Name the war which paved the way for British rule in India.

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

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

Am - The France the last European power to enter India for trade.

9. Who introduced Patta system in India?

Am - Sher Shah Suri was introduced Patta system in India.

10. Who introduced the permanent settlement system of revenue?

Am - In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement system.

11. What do you mean by Ryotwari system?

Am - A different system of revenue collection called the Ryotwari system was introduced in the Madras & Bombay presidencies between 1792 & 1827. Instead of the middle men or the zamindars the settlement was now made directly between the company & the ryot or the cultivator who paid the government.

12. What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

Am - The Mahalwari existed in parts of Uttar Pradesh, part of central India, the North-west

Provinces & parts of Rajah In this system the settlement was made between landlords on behalf of families, claiming to represent the entire village community or group of villages & the government.

B. Name two famous peasant revolts of India during British.

Ans - Two famous peasant revolts of India during British are: Indigo & Champaran.

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

Ans - Mir Jafar was bought back as nawab of Bengal. Though the nawab continued to be responsible for the administration of the province, the revenue from the land now went to the British called the system of dual government. Warren Hastings abolished it.

15. Name the strategies used by the British to annex Indian territories?

Ans - The strategies used by the British to annex Indian territories are:

\* Subsidiary alliance In this system, an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territory or by

paying for the maintenance of the troops.  
The Doctrine of lapse - Traditionally in India if a ruler did not have a child, it was an accepted practice to adopt one. But the British refused to recognise such adoption.

Annexation - It means to take control of a neighbouring territory, usually with the use of force.

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

Ans - In 1453, Constantinople the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turk's. So the Arabs could no longer take goods safely overland to Europe.

17. What was the impact of the series of voyages which were undertaken by European Explorers between 7th & 14th centuries?

Ans - Between the 7th & 14th centuries Arab traders between East & the west. It became essential to find a direct sea route to the East. For this purpose a series of voyages were undertaken by European explorers.

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

And eminent men of Bengal like, Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Aurobindo Ghosh & Rabindranath Tagore met in 1905 & decided to form a National Council of Education to start a system of education on a national scale. They realised that the education policy of the British was not reaching the grass roots.

19. What was the education philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans - Rabindranath Tagore felt that education should be imparted to children in a way which makes them happy & creative. He believed that childhood is the time when children should learn outside the rigid & strict discipline of the schooling system set up by the British.

20. What were the importance of economic causes of the Revolt of 1857?

Ans \* ) Britain used India as a source of raw materials for its own industries suffered a steep decline & millions of Artisans became jobless.

\* The land revenue policies of Britain were so high both peasants & zamindars found it difficult to pay.

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\* Due to commercialisation of agriculture recurring famines & many suffered extreme poverty.

\* Almost all the high positions in the army, civil service, police & Judiciary were reserved for the British.

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

Ans - In the army Indians were not allowed to rise in their jobs 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 fight wars, though the Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the sea.

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

Ans Lack of unity among Indians. The Revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of the Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers & big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated, westernized Indians did not support the revolt.

- \* Lack of national leader - There was no significant leader who could unite the various groups for the revolt. The freedom fighters were not inspired by modern ideas of nationalism, liberty, equality & democracy.
- \* Lack of resources - The rebels could not match the modern weapons & materials of war used by the British. Though the Indian soldiers were fearless & brave but they lacked organisation & discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal & an excellent system of communication.

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

Ans. \*) The rise of Nationalism - The greatest consequence of the revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India. The common people were inspired by the leaders like Jansi Rani, Tantia Toppe & Nana Sahab.

\*. Reorganization of British Empire in India - India was brought directly under the crown reorganization of the Army.

\*. Queen Victoria's proclamation - In 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels & their

change in attitude towards Jodiam.

4. Tenacy Act - The Bengal Tenacy Act of 1859 was passed to ensure the welfare of the people that any peasants who ~~own~~ ~~could~~ could prove that he had occupied a piece of land for 12 years was granted tenacy rights & could not be evicted from the land.

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

Ans - Sir Charles Wood with his recommendations on the system of education to be followed in India :-

- ★ 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 & 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.
- ★ Jodiam were to be taught their mother tongue as well.