

H.W

H.H.W

- 1) 20 March 1802
- 2) The French
- 3) Carnatic wars
- 4) The British
- 5) John Watts, George White
- 6) The treaty of Allababad
- 7) Battle of Plassey
- 8) Arrival of The French
- 9) Sultan Shere Shah Suri
- 10) Lord Cornwallis
- 11) Cultivators of agricultural land
- 12) Mahals consisting of even one or more village
- 13) No-Revenue movements, Deccan Riots.
- 14) Warren Hastings abolished the Dual System which was established by Robert Clive. In this Dual system of government in Bengal, the company had Diwani rights that is the rights to collect revenue and the Nizam or Indian Chiefs had the power or administrative authority.

- 15) Other than direct conquest the British had 3 other main methods of annexation of Indian States. 2) Subsidiary Alliance - under this system the ruler of a native state had to give up or reduce his own army and pay the British for the maintenance of British troops in the state and being guaranteed protection.
- 16) The Europeans try to find out an ~~alternative~~ alternative sea route to India because it became necessary for the Europeans to a direct sea route to the East because of the increase in demands of cotton, silk and spices.
- 17) The impact of Christopher Columbus's voyages to the Americas was the death of countless indigenous people via murder and disease, the introduction of European travel to the Americas, and the displacement and enslavement of indigenous people for many years to come.

- 18) The National Council of Education was an organisation founded by Satish Chandra Mukherjee and other Indian in 1906 to promote science and technology as part of Swadeshi industrialisation movement.
- 19) There are four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy, naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism. Shantiniketan and Visva Bharathi both are based on these principles. He insisted that education should be improved in a natural surroundings.
- 20) Economic causes of 1857 Revolt
- ⇒ Destruction of Agriculture. Under the British rule, there was a severe deterioration of the condition of Indian agriculture.
  - ⇒ Permanent Settlement System.
  - 2) Resentment Among Zamindars.
  - 2) Heavy Taxation
  - 2) Destruction of traditional Industries.
  - 2) Destruction of trade.

2) Protectionist Policies

2) Conclusion

## 22) Military Causes

- Low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- Disproportion between Indian and British troops.
- Social distance between officers and Indian soldiers.
- Loss of British prestige in Afghan War.
- General Service Enlistment Act by which Indians enlisted in British Army could be sent overseas.

## 23) Lack of planning and co-ordination.

- 2) Weak leadership of the 1857 Mutiny.
- 2) Superior British Army.
- 2) Limited supplies and lack of modern communication.
- 2) Lack of Societal Alternative.
- 2) The princes and Educated classes did not participate.
- 2) Limited Spread of the revolt.

24) 1) The Revolt saw the end of the company rule and the administration of India was passed onto the British crown.

2) The India office was created to handle the governance and the administration of the country.

25) When in 1854 he sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India, Wood suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular languages, high schools must adopt Anglo-vernacular language and at college level English should be the medium of education. This is known as Wood's dispatch.