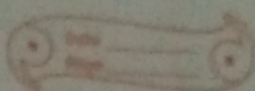


- SCHOOL NO:
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- 1.) The dutch east india company was formed in 1602.
 - 2.) The french were the last european power to enter india.
 - 3.) The name of the war is Carnatic war in which british became the main european power in india.
 - 4.) Sir thomas roe received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of mughal empire.
 - 5.) The british east india company was founded in 1600 by a group of enterprising businessmen.
 - 6.) The name of treaty was the treaty of alambad by which the battle of buxar was concluded.
 - 7.) The battle of plassy, which paved the way for british rule in india.
 - 8.) The french were the last european power to enter india for trade.
 - 9.) Sher Shah Suri introduced patta system in india.
 - 10.) Lord cornwallis introduced the permanent settlement system in 1793.

11) A system that was used to collect revenue directly from the ryots.

12) In this system, the settlement was made between landlords, or head of the families, claiming to represent the entire village community or groups of villages.

13) The famous revolts are ⇒
* Chuar revolt
* Moplah revolt

2-mark questions

14) The dual system was abolished by Warren Hastings and established by Robert Clive. In this, the company has right to collect revenue from land and the nawabs have power to administrative authority.

15) There were two strategies used by British to annex Indian territories
* Subsidiary alliances
* The doctrine of lapse

16) In 453, Constantinople, the capital of eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks. After these the Europeans

could no longer take good safety over land to Europe. So it is essential for Europe to find direct sea route to India.

17.) A series of voyages of discovery were undertaken by the European explorers, as a result, direct trade routes were established between the west and the east.

18.) The landholders society organized a meeting at Park Street in 1905 that were attended by Babindranath Tagore, Aurobindo Ghosh, Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick.

19.) There are four fundamental policies of Tagore's educational philosophy

- * naturalism
- * humanism
- * internationalism
- * idealism

3 mark question

20.) economic causes for 1857 revolt are

- * permanent settlement system
- * Heavy taxation
- * Resentment between zamindars

- * destruction of trade
- * Protectionist policies

22.) In the army, Indians were not allowed to rise in their job beyond the rank of sergeant. No Indian could become an officer. Many Sepoys felt their religion was threatened by the policies of the British. The Sepoys could be forced to go abroad to fight wars through the Hindu faith.

5-mark question

23.) The main causes of the failure of the revolt of the 1857

- * Lack of planning
- * Weak leadership
- * Superior army of British
- * Lack of unity among Indian states
- * Secretly the organizational superiority who was led by very experienced generals

24.) * The comparison was...

25.) * ...

24.) * The next result saw the end of the company rule and administration of India was passed to India.

* The government and administration was passed to the Indian officer.

* The rights of Indian rulers were recognised.

* Queen Victoria issued a proclamation outlining the principle of the administration.

* India was brought directly under the Crown.

25.) * 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.

* Every district was to have one government school.

* Madras and Calcutta universities were to be opened along the lines of London universities.

* Grants in aid were to be given to private schools affiliated to the government.