

HHW

Worksheets

- 1) Whom was the Dutch East India Company formed?
A) The Dutch East India Company was founded in 1602.
- 2) Name the East European power to enter India?
A) French
- 3) Name war by which the British become the main Euro-
-pean power in India.
A) Battle of Plassey
- 4) Who received permission in 1616 to set up factories in
any part of the Mughal?
A) Sir Thomas Roe
- 5) Who founded the British East India Company and when?
A) The British East India Company was founded 1600
by a group of enterprising businessmen.
- 6) Name the Treaty by which the battle of Buxar was
concluded.
A) The Treaty of Allahabad
- 7) Name the war which paved the way for British
rule in India?
A) The Battle of Plassey paved the way for British rule in
India.
- 8) Name the last European power to enter India for
trade.
A) French or France
- 9) Who introduced Patta System in India?
A) Sher Shah Suri
- 10) Who introduced the Permanent Settlement System and
when?
A) Lord Cornwallis
- 11) What do you mean by Ryotwari System?
A) Different system of revenue collection called the
Ryotwari System.

12) What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

A) Mahalwari system were followed in north and central parts of India the land lords were collectively responsible for the tax.

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

A) • Champaran Satyagraha
• Kheda Peasant Struggle.

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

A) The system of dual government an unfortunate system that almost ruined Bengal. The company did not use the revenue it collected to make any improvements in Bengal which was steadily drained its wealth. It was abolished by Warren Hastings.

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

A) • Subsidiary alliance
• Annexation
• Doctrine of Lapse

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

A) In 1453 Constantinople the capital of Eastern Roman Empire fell to the Turks so the arab could take good safety overland to Europe.

17) What was the ~~series~~ impact of the series of ~~vag~~ voyages which were undertaken by European explorers between 7th and 14th centuries.

A) As it was necessary for Europeans to find a direct sea route to the East for this purpose a series of voyages were undertaken by the European explorers.

18) What do you mean by national council of education and mention the eminent behind it?

A) Under the new system of education by the British Indian people

how some idea about what happenings of the world. A nationalist spirit in the mind of educated India. The eminent men behind it were → Satish chandra mukharjee, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Rabindronath Tagore.

22) What were the important military reasons of the revolt of 1857?

A) • In the Army Indians were not allowed to wear turbans in their jobs beyond the rank of sepoy.

• They were not allowed to wear the mark of their caste on their forehead.

• A new act passed by British declared that sepoys were forced to go abroad to fight ~~more~~ wars though the Hindu faith prohibits them from crossing the sea.

23) What were the important reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

A) • Lack of unity among the Indians: - The revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of the Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers and big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated western-mixed Indian did not support the result.

• Lack of national leader: - There were no single leader who could unite the various groups for the revolt. The various groups for the revolt. The freedom fighters were not inspired by modern ideas of nationalism, Liberty, equality and democracy.

• Lack of Resources: - The rebels could not take the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Though the Indian ~~weapons and materials~~ soldiers were fearless and discipline. The British had the railways & at their disposal an excellent system of commercialisation.

24) What were the important results of the revolt of 1857?

A) • 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 Jhansi Rani, Tanjio Tope and Nana Sahab.

- Recognition of British Empire in India was brought directly under the crown recognition of the army.
- Queen Victoria's proclamation in 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels and their change in attitude to as Indians.
- Tenancy act the Bengal Tenancy act of 1859 was passed.

25) What were the major recommendations of Wood's Despatch?

Ans Sir Charles Wood president of the Board of Control in England sent a despatch to Governor General Lord Dalhousie with his recommendation on the system of education which followed in India is called as Wood's Despatch.