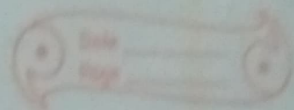


H.H.WI  
15/10/21

## WORKSHEET



1. When was the Dutch East India Company formed?

Ans. In 1602, the Dutch East India Company was formed.

2. Name the last European power to enter India?

Ans. France is the last European power to enter India.

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

Ans. Carnatic war is the war by which the British became the main European power in India.

4. Who received permission in 1616 to set up factories in any part of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. Thomas Roe received permission in 1616 to



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set up factories in any part of the Mughal Empire.

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

Ans- Queen Elizabeth I founded the British East India Company and it was found in 1600.

6. Name the Treaty by which the Battle of Buxar ~~rule in India~~ was concluded?

Ans- The Treaty of Allahbad is the treaty by which the Battle of Buxar was concluded.

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

Ans- Battle of Plassey is the war which paved the way for British rule in India.



8. Name the last European Power to enter India for trade?

Ans France is 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 System and when?

Ans Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent system in 1793.

11. What do you mean by Ryotwari System?

Ans - The different system of revenue collection is called Ryotwari system.



12. What do you mean by Mahalwari system?

Ans. • According to this system the settlement was made between land lords, village headman and the government.

• The land lords and the village head man were jointly responsible for payment of revenue to the company.

13. Name two famous Peasant revolts of India during British?

Ans. The two famous Peasant revolt of India during British are Chuar revolt of Bihar and Bengal and Moplah revolt of Kerala.

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

Ans. Mir Jafar was brought 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.  
This was called system of Dual Government.  
Warren Hastings ~~abolished it~~,  
abolished

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 the subsidiary alliance 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.

\* Annexation - Annexations means to take control of a neighbouring territory, usually with use of force.

\* Doctrine of Lapse - If a ruler did not have, it was an accepted practice to accepted one. But the British refused



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to recognise such adaptation.

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 Turks, and the Arabs could no longer take goods safely over land to Europe. So, for the Europeans, it became essential 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries?

Ans Between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, Arab traders dominated the trade between the East and the West. They took spices, textiles, sugar, indigo and saltpetre from India by sea to ports on the Persian Gulf and the Red sea. The goods were then carried



over land to Europe.

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

Ans. \* When Swadeshi and Boycott movements began to shake the British Empire, Indians stopped going to English-medium schools and colleges as a mark of protest.

\* Eminent ~~people~~ men of Bengal, like Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Aurobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore, met in 1905 and decided to form a National Council of Education.

19. What was the educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans. The educational philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore was naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism. Shantiniketan and Visva Bharati are both based on these very principles. He insisted that



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education should be imparted in a natural surroundings.

20. What were the important economic causes of the revolt of 1857?

Ans - \* Britain used India as a source of raw material for ~~the~~ its own industries. In turn it flooded India with cheap machine-made goods from Britain. As a result Indian Industries suffered a steep decline and millions of Artisans became jobless.

\* The land revenue policies of Britain were so harsh, both peasants and zamindars found it difficult to pay.

\* Due to commercialisation of agriculture ~~secure~~ recurring famine and many suffered extreme poverty.



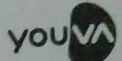
\* Almost all the high post in the Army, civil services, police and judiciary were reserved for the British.

22. What were the reasons of the

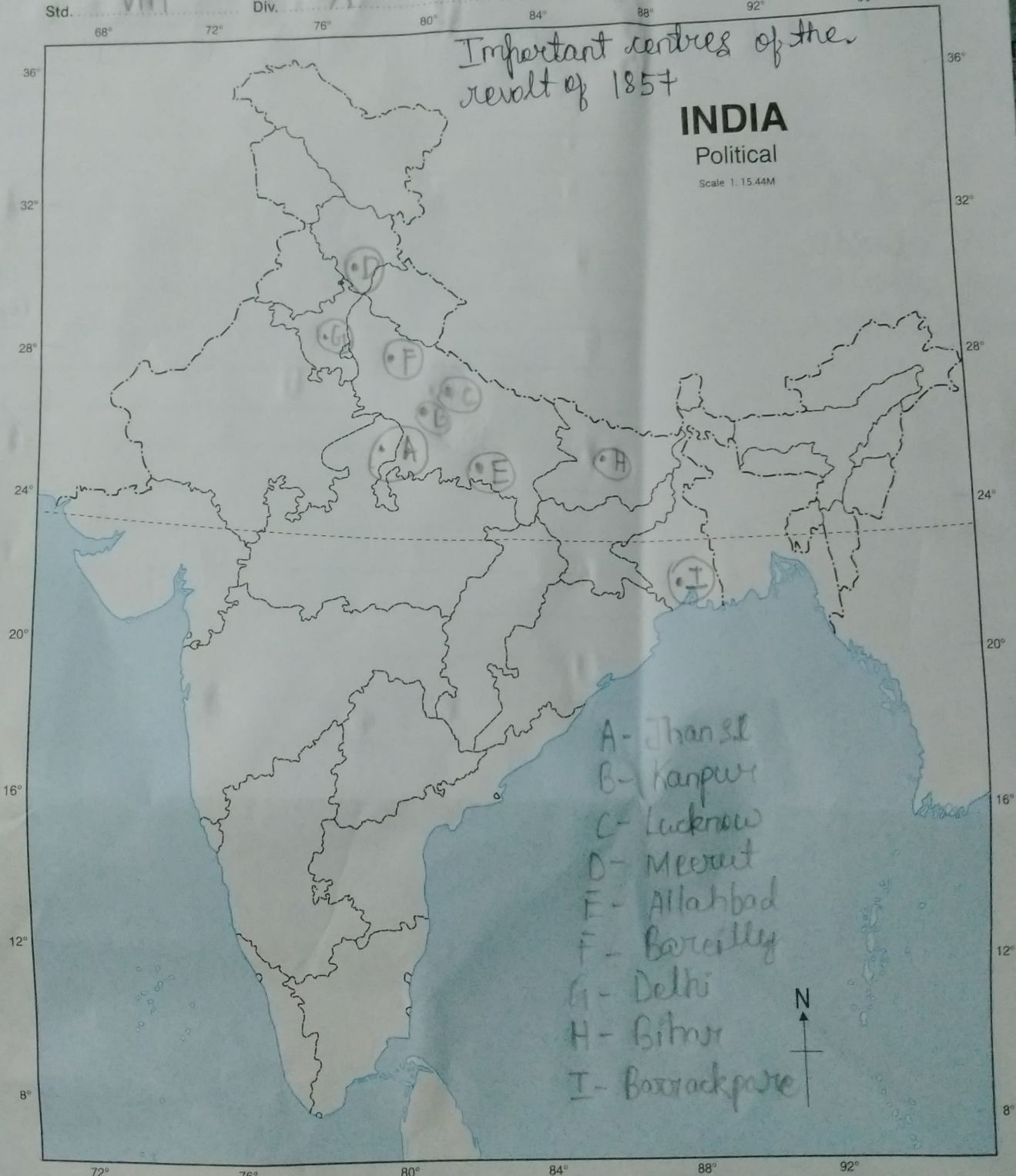
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Name YASH VARDHAN NAIK Date 19/10/21



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1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been taken from various sources. 7. The administrative



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 to fight wars, though the Hindu faith prohibited them from crossing the sea.

23. What were the important Reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857?

Ans The reasons for failure of the 1857 are:-



(i) 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 the big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Most of the educated westernised India did not support the revolt.

(ii) Lack of a national leader

There was no single leader who could unite the various groups for the revolt. The freedom fighters were not inspired by modern ideas of nationalism, liberty, equality and democracy.

(iii) Lack of Resources

The rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Most of the rebels fought with weapon like swords



and pikes. They were brave and fearless, but lacked organisation and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal and an excellent system of communication.

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

Ans The results of Revolt of 1857 were :-

(i) The rise of Nationalism

The great consequence of the revolt was the rise of a feeling of nationalism in India. The common people were inspired by the leaders like Jhansi Raj, Tantia Topi and Nana Sahib.

(ii) Rearorganisation of British Empire in India

India was brought directly under the crown. Rearorganisation of the army.



(iii) Queen's Victoria proclamation

In 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted ~~unconsolidated~~ unconditional pardon to all rebels and their change in attitude towards Indians.

(iv) Tenancy act

The Bengal Tenancy act of 1859 was passed.

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

Ans. The major recommendations of Wood's dispatch were :-

\* Provision was made for systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.



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\* An education department was to ~~the~~ be set up in all the provinces.

\* In Bombay, Madras and 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.

\* Indians were to be taught their mother tongue as well.