

ASSIGNMENTS

Chapter : HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

I Complete the following sentences:

- (i) Modern Indian history begins from _____ to _____ A.D.
- (ii) The first Governor – General of India was _____.
- (iii) The last Governor – General of India was _____.
- (iv) For the first time _____ divided Indian history into 3 periods in his book 'A history of British India'.
- (v) Indian historians have divided Indian history into _____, _____ and _____ period.
- (vi) Britannia means the symbol of _____ power.
- (vii) _____ thought all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilization than Europe.
- (viii) The National Archives of India is situated in _____.
- (ix) _____ became common under the colonial administration.
- (x) Census operations were held every _____ years.
- (xi) In the common notion history was synonymous with _____.

II State the following whether correct or incorrect:

- (i) History is about changes that occur over time.
- (ii) Dates are important in history.
- (iii) Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilization than Europe.
- (iv) James Mill was a British economist.
- (v) Official records of the British administration are an important source.

III Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) Why do we try and divide history into different periods?
- (ii) How, according to James Mill, could British rule civilize Indian society?
- (iii) What do you understand by the process of colonization?
- (iv) Why did the British set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions?

- (v) Why did surveys become important in the colonial administration?
- (vi) What were the problems faced with official records?
- (vii) What is calligraphy?
- (viii) How have historians divided the Indian history?
- (ix) How did James Mill divide Indian history? What justification did he give?

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Chapter : FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

I Complete the following sentences:

- (i) Aurangzeb died in _____ A.D.
- (ii) The East India Company came to India in _____ A.D.
- (iii) The East India Company received 'farman' to trade in India from _____.
- (iv) The Battle of Plassey was fought in _____ A.D.
- (v) _____ was the 'nawab' of Bengal during the battle of Plassey.
- (vi) In 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the company as the _____ of Bengal.
- (vii) The battle of Plassey was fought inAD.
- (viii)discovered the sea – route to India in 1498.
- (ix) Froma new system of justice was established.
- (x)was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in 1772.
- (xi) Third Battle of Panipat was fought in

II State whether the following are correct or incorrect.

- (i) Delhi could function as an effective centre as powerful regional kingdoms emerged.
- (ii) By the second half of the 18th century, a new power emerging on the political horizon – the French.
- (iii) In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth 1, granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
- (iv) The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.
- (v) Siraj-uddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal in 1796.

III Answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the grievances of the Nawabs of Bengal against the British?
- (ii) When did the Mughal emperor appoint the Company as the Diwan of the province of Bengal? What did the Diwan allow the Company to do?
- (iii) What were the Nawabs of Bengal forced to do for the Company officials after the battle of Plassey?
- (iv) Write the terms of the 'Subsidiary Alliance'.
- (v) What according to James Mill is the position of the Resident who is appointed by the Company?
- (vi) What attracted European trading companies to India?
- (vii) How did the company claim paramount?
- (viii) When did the Mughal emperor appoint EIC as the Diwan of Bengal?
- (ix) How did the company try to maximize its income?
- (x) How could the Company ensure its revenue income?
- (xi) Why did the Company think of changing the revenue settlement?

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Chapter: RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

I Complete the following sentences:

- a) On 12th August, 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as theof Bengal.
- b) As Diwan, the company became the chief administration of the territory under its control.
- c) In A.D. a terrible famine killed 10 million people in.....
- d) Lord Cornwallis introduced settlement in Bengal in A.D.
- e) Mahalwari system was introduced by inA.D.
- f) and introduced ryotwari settlement.
- g) Nij & Ryoti were two main system of cultivation.
- h) introduced the permanent settlement in 1793 AD.
- i) The Champaran movement was against

- j)print was created by weavers of Andhra Pradesh.
- k) The international demand for Indigo was affected by the discovery of

II Answer the following questions:

- a) What was the responsibility of the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal?
- b) What was the balance of trade for the British in India before 1865?
- c) Why did the British feel that there was a need to improve agriculture?
- d) What was Permanent settlement? What was the problem with it?
- e) Explain Mahalwari settlement. In which areas was it introduced?
- f) Explain Ryotwari settlement. Where was it introduced?
- g) Discuss the main features of Permanent settlement?
- h) Give two problems which arose with the Munro system of fixing revenue?
- i) What do you know about the “Blue revolution”?
- j) What method did the companies adopt to expand area under Indigo cultivation?
- k) Why were the ryots reluctant to grow Indigo?
- l) What were the circumstances which led to collapse of indigo production in Bengal?

III Short answer questions:

- a) Enlist the duties of the company as Diwan.
- b) What crisis was faced in the economy of Bengal?
- c) Why didn't the Zamindars think of improving the land under them?
- d) What were draw backs of the revenue system?
- e) When & why did the demand for indigo grew?
- f) Mention the ways by which the company tried to expand the area under indigo cultivation.
- g) What steps did the government take post 1857 in apprehension of an indigo rebellion?
- h) What were the problems faced by the peasants under ryoti system? Did it benefit the cultivator and the planter?

IV Long answer questions:

- a) What do you know about the ‘Blue rebellion’?
- b) What were the terms of ryoti system?

- c) State the problem with nij cultivation?
- d) Mention the revenue system devised in the North- Western Frontier Province of Bengal and why? Mention the terms of the settlement.
- e) Explain the terms of the Permanent settlement. Were the peasants happy with the settlement?

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Chapter : TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE (ACTIVITY BASED)

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Chapter: WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

I Complete the following sentences:

- a) Nana Sahib was the adopted son of _____.
- b) The sepoy mutiny begin from _____.
- c) _____ was the general of Nana Sahib.
- d) _____ was declared as the leader of the mutiny.
- e) Hazrat Mahal acted as a regent for the heir of
- f) was the adopted son of peshwa Baji Rao
- g) was declared as the leader of the mutiny.
- h)was the commander in chief of the Indian troops.
- i) Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to prison to in 1858.
- j) _____ escaped to jungles and continued to fight a guerrilla war.
- k) After the mutiny of 1857 the Governor-General of India was given the title of i.e.of the crown.

II Answer the questions briefly:

- a) Why were the nawabs & rajas angry with the British?
- b) What did Rani Laxmibai try to negotiate with the company?
- c) How did the British take over Awadh?
- d) What were the resentments of peasants & sepoys against the British?

- e) Mention the laws passed by the British to reform Indian society.
- f) How did the company treat Bahadur Shah Zafar & his family?
- g) Mention the various leaders of the revolt & the area they belonged to.
- h) When did East India Company face a massive rebellion?
- i) Where did the rebellion begin?
- j) Why was Mangal Pandey hanged to death?
- k) What did Ahmadullah Shah Prophesize?

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Chapter: COLONIALISM AND THE CITY

I Complete the following sentences:

- a) In late 18th Century _____, _____ and _____ emerged as important Presidency cities.
- b) Cities like _____, _____ and _____ were deurbanized during 19th Century.
- c) Delhi has been a capital for more than _____ years.
- d) The capital built by ShahJahan was named as _____.
- e) The period from 1830 to 1857 is considered as a period of the Delhi _____.
- f) In 1911, _____ was held in Delhi to celebrate the crowning of George V in England.
- g) New Delhi was constructed on _____ hills.
- h) Two architects _____ and _____ were called on to design New Delhi and its buildings.
- i) New Delhi took nearly _____ years to build.
- j) The Delhi improvement trust was set up in _____.
- k) In _____ the British gained control of Delhi after defeating the Marathas.

II Short answer questions:

- a) Why did earlier centres of regional powers collapse? Give example.
- b) 'Delhi during Shah Jahan's time was also an important centre of Sufi culture'. Comment.
- c) How do you describe Delhi's society in the 19th century?
- d) Why did Lytton organize a Durbar?
- e) What led to the decline of havelis?

- f) Write about the Lahori gate improvement Scheme. Who planned it and for whom?
- g) When was Delhi Improvement Trust set up? Mention its work.
- h) Discuss the causes of decline of small cities during the British rule?
- i) What changes were introduced in the old city in 19th century?
- j) Why is the period from 1830 – 1857 known as the period of Delhi Renaissance?
- k) What steps were taken to decongest the walled city of Delhi?
- l) How did the life of the refugees change after the partition?
- m) Why was the Viceroy's palace higher than Jama Masjid?

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Chapter : Civilizing The Native, Educating The Nation

I Complete the following sentences.

- (a) founded the Asiatic society of Bengal
- (b) English education was introduced the year
- (c) Shanti Niketan was established by
- (d) said that English education has enslaved us.
- (e) attacked the Orientalists.
- (f) was established in Banaras in 1791.
- (g) felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching.
- (h) Upto mid nineteenth century, the Company was concerned with education.
- (i) Pathshalas which accepted new rules were supported through grants.

II Answer the following questions:

- (a) What was the condition of Pathshalas during the British rule?

- (b) Which journal was started by William Jones?
- (c) Who were the founders of the Asiatic society of Bengal?
- (d) What kind of an attitude did Jones and Colebrook come to represent towards India?
- (e) What were the criticisms against the Orientalist vision of learning?
- (f) How did James Mill attack the Orientalists?
- (g) When was the English education Act introduced?
- (h) What did the Wood's Dispatch of 1854 emphasize?
- (i) When and where were universities established in India?
- (j) How did Mahatma Gandhi view colonial education?
- (k) Where were the differences between Gandhiji and Rabindranath Tagore regarding education?

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Chapter : Women Caste And Reforms

I Complete the following sentences.

- (a) Self Respect Movement was started by
- (b) Arya Samaj was founded by
- (c) Temple Entry Movement was started by.....
- (d) Satyashodhak Samaj was started by
- (e) Prathana samaj was established in
- (f) reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education.
- (g) Satnami movement in central India was founded by
- (h) Tarabai Shinde published a book criticizing social differences between men and women.

- (i) In 1873 wrote a book named Gulamgiri meaning slavery.
- (j) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded a reform association known as samaj.
- (k) In the year sati was banned.

II Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'Sati'?
- (b) Write about the reforms of Ram Mohan Ray.
- (c) How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar change the lives of widows?
- (d) Write about the contributions of Begum Rokeya and Pandita Ramabai.
- (e) When was Prathana Samaj established? What did it work for?
- (f) Write about Aligarh movement.
- (g) Who started the temple entry movement?
- (h) Who wrote the book Gulamgiri? What does the word Gulamgiri mean?
- (i) Write about the reform of Raja Ram Mohan Roy ?
- (j) Write about the Aligarh movement.

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Chapter : The Making Of The National Movement : 1870s-1947

I Complete the following sentences.

- (a) was the founder of Indian National Congress.
- (b) Simon Commission came to India in
- (c) Rowlatt Act was passed in
- (d) Kesari was edited by
- (e) Muslim league was formed in
- (f) expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his

- (g) was the India's first Governor General.
- (h) day was observed on 26th January 1930 all over the country.
- (i) was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgar.
- (j) The Indian Act of 1935 prescribed autonomy.
- (k) Congress split in the year

II Answer the following questions:

- A. Which was the first all India struggle against the British government?
- B. Mention Gandhiji's early experiments with Satyagraha in India.
- C. Why did Gandhiji call off the Non-cooperation movement?
- D. What did Rabindranath Tagore do as a reaction to Jallian Wallah Bagh Massacre?
- E. What was the significance of the Lucknow Pact?
- F. What was the Swadeshi movement in Andhra Pradesh known as?
- G. Which extremist leader said 'Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it'?
- H. Who were the leaders of Khilafat agitation?
- I. When and by whom was the Muslim League set up?

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MAP WORK











