

CH-1: HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ was asked by Robert Clive to produce map of Hindustan.
2. The _____ are not important on their own, they become important because we focus on a particular set of events as important.
3. A three volume book written by James Mill, _____.
4. To capture the characteristics of a time, history is divided into different _____.
5. Many historians use the word, colonial instead of _____ period.
6. When the subjugation of one country by another leads to political economic, social and cultural changes, we refer to the process as _____.

State whether true or false :

1. Newspapers are official records. []
2. Census was held every five years.[]
3. According to James Rennel India was not capable of progress without British help. []
4. James Mill thought, British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people. []
5. By the middle of the nineteenth century, with the spread of printing, multiple copies of records were printed. []

Tick the correct answer :

1. According to the western philosophy _____ period was associated with the growth of –science, reason democracy, liberty.
a. Modern b. Medieval c. Colonial
2. _____ saw preparation of maps as essential to the process of domination.
a. James Rennel b. James Mill
3. _____ divided Indian history into –Hindu, Muslim and British

a. James Rennel b. James Mill

4. A person who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing

a. Cartographer b. Calligraphist c. Artist

5. Practice of surveying became common under the _____ administration.

a. Mughal b. Sultanate c. British

Match the followings :

1. Britannia a. first Governor-General []
2. Prince Arthur b. British power []
3. Warren Hastings c. last Viceroy []
4. Lord Mountbatten d. Duke of Connaught []
5. James Mill e. cartographer []
6. James Rennel f. economist and political philosopher []

Answer the following :

1. Name the events for which specific dates can be determined.
2. What was an important aspect of the histories written by the British historians in India?
3. Who was James Mill?
4. What was Mill's opinion about the Asian societies?
5. How did paintings project Governor-General?

CH-2 : From Trade To Territory

Multiple choice questions :

1. Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler? []
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Shahjahan

2. A massive rebellion against British rule broke out in ____ []
(a) 1757 (b) 1857 (c) 1800
3. The first English factory was setup on the banks of the river Hugli in ____ []
(a) 1651 (b) 1700 (c) 1600
4. What is meant by Paramountcy? ____ []
(a) Supreme power (b) Ultimate power (c) No power
5. After the death of Alivardi Khan who became the nawab of Bengal? ____ []
(a) Murshid Quli Khan (b) Mir Jafar (c) Sirajuddaulah

Define the terms :

1. Doctrine of lapse
2. Subsidiary alliance

Fill in the blanks :

1. In 1765 the Mughal Emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of _____.
2. Aurangzeb died in the year _____.
3. The Battle of _____ was fought in 1757.
4. The _____ war resulting in the British gaining Orissa, Agra and Delhi.
5. The first English ships sailed down the west coast of _____, round the Cape of Good Hope and crossed the Indian Ocean.

True or False :

1. Vasco da Gama, an English explorer who had discovered sea route to India in 1498. ()
2. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. ()
3. The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764. ()
4. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar Coast where the Company purchased cotton and silk. ()

5. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Sandal wood, pepper and cardamom. ()

Long Answer question :

1. What rights did east India Company secure through the queen's charter of 1600's?
2. How was the Revenue Collections from Bengal used by the Company?
3. What Attracted European Trading Companies to India?

Answer in a line (very-short answer) :

1. Who was the last emperor of India?
2. Who discovered the sea route to India?
3. When and where was the first English factory set up?
4. Which battle was fought in 1764?
5. Name 3 presidencies of British India?
6. Who was a Collector?

CH-3 : Ruling the Country Side

Tick the correct answer :

(i) Which one was not a trading company?

- (a) The Portuguese
- (b) The Dutch
- (c) The French
- (d) The Japanese

(ii) What was farman?

- (a) It was a royal dress.
- (b) It was a royal order.
- (c) It was a royal food.
- (d) It was a royal procession.

(iii) The Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan was

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan
- (b) Tipu Sultan
- (c) Sirajuddaulah
- (d) Mir Qasim

(iv) The British who did the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey was

- (a) Robert Clive
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Edmund Burke
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

(v) This Governor-General introduced the policy of 'paramountcy'.

- (a) Lord Hastings
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Bentinck

(vi) Which one of these was annexed on the basis of Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Awadh
- (c) Satara
- (d) Hyderabad

(vii) The Governor-General who was impeached

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Hastings

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called

2. and were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late 18th century.
3. The Royal Charter could not prevent other European powers from entering the markets.
4. The Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy after the death of
5. was made the Nawab of Bengal after the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.
6. The Company took over Awadh in the year
7. The principal figure in an Indian district was the
7. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. The Maratha power was crushed in the third Anglo-Maratha war.
2. Tipu Sultan disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company.
3. The Company took away parts of territories from Punjab and Satara on the basis of ‘subsidiary alliance’.
4. The Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwgtz of the provinces of Bengal in the year 1700.
5. Sirajuddaulah got help from his commander Mir Jafar and finally won victory in the Battle of Plassey.
6. Lord Dalhousie’s ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ proved to be a total failure.

Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Trained soldiers on horseback	(a) Diwani adalat
(ii) Training in archery	(b) Sawars
(iii) A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers	(c) Seringapatam
(iv) Civil court	(d) Teerandazi
(v) Tipu Sultan	(e) Portuguese explorer
(vi) Vasco da Gama	(f) Musket

Answer the following :

1. Describe Ryotwari system of land revenue collection.
2. Describe the Mahalwari system of land revenue collection
3. Why did the British expand areas under indigo cultivation? Who were the new plantation owners?

4. Why did East India Company feel the need to improve agriculture between 1773-1793?
5. Describe features of Permanent settlement.
6. How was Mahalwari system different from Permanent Settlement system?

Answer in a line :

1. When was Permanent settlement introduced in Bengal?
2. Who devised system of Mahalwari system?
3. Who fought for indigo planter's rights in India?
4. Why did the demand of indigo rise in Britain?

CH-4 : Tribals Dikus Vision of A Golden Age

Multiple choice questions :

1. Which of the two forest products were used to colour the clothes?
(A) Kusum flowers
(B) Palash flowers
(C) Only a
(D) Both a and b

2. Who all did Birsa oppose?
(A) Hindu landlords
(B) Missionaries
(C) British rulers
(D) All of the above

3. The Bakarwals belonged to:
(A) Kulu
(B) Punjab
(C) Kashmir

(D) Sikkim

4. The labadis belonged to:

(A) Punjab

(B) Sikkim

(C) Andhra Pradesh

(D) Kulu

5. The Van Gujjars belonged to:

(A) Punjab

(B) Sikkim

(C) Andhra Pradesh

6. Birsa belonged to which tribal group?

(A) Santhal (B) Munda (C) Bhiku (D) None of the above

7. Birsa belonged to which village and state?

(A) Chottanagpur-Bihar (B) Vaishali-Orissa (C) Begu Sarai-Bihar (D) Kalahandi-Orissa

8. Which other tribes supported Birsa Munda?

(A) Santhals (B) Oraons (C) Only a (D) Both a and b

9. What were the main features of 'Jhum Cultivation'?

(A) Seeds were not sown but scattered (B) No ploughing was done

(C) After the harvest, cultivators moved to another field (D) All the above

10. Where was the shifting cultivation popular?

(A) North East India (B) Central India (C) Only a (D) Both a and

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. The lives of shifting cultivators depended on free movement within

2. The were not ready to work as laborers.

3. The British wanted tribal groups to and become cultivators.
4. The British declare that forests were property.
5. Birsa was born in a family of a tribal group that lived in

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. The traders and moneylenders never deceived the tribal people.
2. The silk growers earned huge amount of wealth and therefore enjoyed a happy life.
3. Many tribal groups did not like the colonial forest laws and therefore revolted.
4. The jhum cultivators in north-east India stopped their traditional practice.
5. The tribal Chiefs lost their authority under the British rule.

Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Baigas	(a) Punjab
(ii) Van Gujjars	(b) Andhra Pradesh
(iii) Gaddis	(c) Jharkhand
(iv) Labadis	(d) Central India
(v) Santhals	(e) Kulu

Answer the following :

1. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
2. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?
3. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?
4. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule ?

CH-5 When People Rebel

Answer in a line :

- (a) Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II?
- (b) Name the last territory annexed by the British in India.
- (c) Who was the last Mughal king of India as decided by the Governor-General in 1856?
- (d) In what way did the Act of 1856 prove to be crucial in Indian history?
- (e) Why did the sepoys refuse to use the new cartridges?

- (f) Name the three nodal points of the revolt of 1857.
- (g) What were the changes made in the army by the Act of 1858?

Answer the following :

1. What were the causes of discontent among the Indian rulers and landlords?
2. Why were the social reforms initiated by the British resented by a section of Indian Society?
3. In what way were the Peasants and the Sepoys discontented by the British Company?
4. Explain the beginning of the Great Rebellion at Meerut? How did it reach Delhi?

Fill in the blanks :

1. A massive rebellion that started in _____, threatened the company's very presence in India.
2. _____ had been stationed in many courts of rajas and nawabs.
3. The armed forces of the _____ and _____ were disbanded.
4. _____ was one of the last territories to be annexed by the British.
5. The name of the _____ was removed from the coins minted by the company.
6. Awadh was taken over by the British in the year _____.
7. The _____ were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.
8. The book 'Majha Pravaas' was written by _____.
9. 'Sepoy to Subedar' is an autobiography written by _____.
10. _____, a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.

State whether true or false :

1. Many peasant families tried to negotiate with the company to protect their interest. ()
2. Peshwa Baji Rao II was the adopted son of Nana Saheb ()
3. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Bengal ()
4. After the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar his son was recognized as king ()
5. Many people in India believed that if they cross the sea they would lose their

religion and caste ()

Tick the correct answer :

1. The main centers of the revolt were
a. Delhi b. Meerut c. Lucknow d. All of them

2. _____ proclaimed himself Peshwa.
a. Nana Saheb b. Baji Rao c. Tania Tope d. Mangal Pandey

3. _____ took an active part in organizing the uprising against the British
a. Zeenat mahal b. Begum Hazrat mahal c. Mumtaz Mahal

4. The company brought reinforcements from
a. Madras b. Bombay c. England d. Delhi

5. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in _____
a. September 1857 b. May 1857 c. June 1858

6. Lucknow was taken over by the British in
a. March 1858 b. September 1857 c June 1858

7. Hundreds of _____ were tried and hanged.
a. sepoys b. nawabs c. rebels d. all of them

CH-6 : Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory

Choose the correct answer :

- 1..... cloth had a large market in Europe.
(a) Chintz
(b) Patola

- (c) Jamdani
- (d) None of these

2. Women and men who carried basket loads of iron ore on their heads were called

- (a) wootz
- (b) agaria
- (c) bandanna
- (d) cossaes

3. In which century did the India's textile industry decline?

- (a) 17th century
- (b) 18th century
- (c) 19th century
- (d) 20th century

4. TISCO expanded steel production during the

- (a) First World War
- (b) Second World War
- (c) Third World War
- (d) None of these

5. Portuguese first came to India in search of

- (a) cotton
- (b) spices
- (c) steel
- (d) muslin

6. What things did Portuguese take back to Europe?

- (a) Steel
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Cotton textile
- (d) Coffee

7. Tipu Sultan's sword was made of
- (a) stainless steel
 - (b) wootz
 - (c) silver
 - (d) none of these
8. Which of the following was NOT the name of Indian textile ?
- (a) Chintz
 - (b) Cossaes
 - (c) Calico
 - (d) Agaria
9. Michael Faraday spent four years in studying
- (a) the property of Indian steel
 - (b) the ancient Indian culture
 - (c) the properties of Indian Wootz
 - (d) none of these
10. Which place in India had one of the finest ores in the world?
- (a) Raniganj
 - (b) Jharia
 - (c) Rajhara Hills
 - (d) None of these

Fill in the blanks :

1. The word chintz comes from the word _____.
2. Tipu's sword was made of _____ steel.
3. India's textile exports declined in the _____ century.

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. From the 1850s, Britain came to be known as the 'workshop of the world'.

2. The invention of the spinning jenny and steam engine revolutionized cotton textile weaving in England.
3. European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French, and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing diamonds.
4. Men were usually involved in the work of spinning.
5. Iron smelting in India was extremely common until the end of the 19th century.
6. The Tata Iron and Steel Company began to produce steel after the First World War.

Answer the following :

1. Name some varieties of cloth that were produced in India during the 18th century.
2. What was the 'calico Act'?
3. What is a 'spinning jenny'?
4. Name some weaver's community in India.
5. What were the advantages that Indian weavers had?
6. Were the weavers given any importance during the national movement?

CH-7 Civilising the "Native", Educating the

Choose the correct option.

- (i) The ideas of William Jones were supported by
 - (a) James Mill
 - (b) Thomas Macaulay
 - (c) Charles Wood
 - (d) Henry Thomas Colebrooke

- (ii) A madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of
 - (a) Urdu
 - (b) Arabic
 - (c) Ancient history of India
 - (d) Muslim religion

(iii) Who attacked the Orientalists?

(a) James Mill

(b) Thomas Macaulay

(c) Both (a) to (b)

(d) None of the above

(iv) The name associated with the establishment of Serampore Mission

(a) Thomas Macaulay

(b) Henry Thomas Colebrooke

(c) William Carey

(d) William Jones

(v) William Adam toured the districts of

(a) Bihar and Orissa

(b) Bihar and Bengal

(c) Bengal and Rajasthan

(d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. Warren Hastings took the initiative to set up the Calcutta and believed that ancient customs of the country andof learning ought to be the basis of rule in India.

2. Thomas Macaulay saw India as an country that needed to be.

3. Together with Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed, Jones set up the of Bengal, and started a journal called

4. Many British officials said that knowledge of the was full of errors and thought

5. There was no system of annual examinations in

6. Rabindranath Tagore started in 1901.

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. Wood's Despatch emphasised the practical benefits of a system of European learning.
2. Mahatma Gandhi never approved English education in India.
3. Rabindranath Tagore did a lot for the spread of English education in India.
4. Pathshalas followed strict rules and regulations.
5. Thomas Macaulay was in favour of the promotion of Oriental institutions.
6. James Mills was a Scottish missionary who toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.
7. Tagore set up his school, Le. Shantirdketan in a rural setting.

Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Serampore College	(a) Set up by wealthy people
(ii) Pathshalas	(b) Promoted European learning
(iii) William Jones	(c) Calcutta
(iv) Wood's Despatch	(d) Benaras
(v) Hindu College	(e) A linguist

CH-9 : Women, Caste, and Reform

Choose the correct option.

- (i) The Brahmo Samaj was founded by
 - (a) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (b) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - (c) Vivekananda
 - (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (ii) The practice of Sati was banned in the year
 - (a) 1800
 - (b) 1821
 - (c) 1827
 - (d) 1829
- (iii) A widow home was established at Poona by
 - (a) Tarabai Shinde

- (b) Pandita Ramabai
- (c) Mumtaz Ali
- (d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

(iv) Peasants and artisans were referred to as

- (a) Vaishyas
- (b) Shudras
- (c) Untouchables
- (d) Kshatriyas

(v) Periyar founded

- (a) Self Respect Movement
- (b) Temple Entry Movement
- (c) Paramhans Mandali
- (d) Dalit Movement

(vi) The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was opened by

- (a) Khizr Khan
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. According to the Child Marriage Restraint of and woman below the age of could marry.
2. were an important Act no man below the age untouchable caste of present-day Andhra Pradesh.
3. Tarabai Shinde Published a book named
4. Raja Rammohun Roy was well versed in, and several other Indian and European languages.
4. The Satnami movement was founded by who belonged to a low caste family.
6. In 1873, Jyotirao Phule wrote a Book Gulamgiri meaning

7. The Begums of..... played a vital role in promoting education among women.

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. Raja Rammohun Roy founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.
2. Pandita Ramabai was a great scholar of Sanskrit and she founded a widow's home at Poona to provide shelter to widows.
3. The Begums of Bhopal started schools for Muslim girls in Patna.
4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar strongly criticized widow remarriage.
5. The Arya Samaj was an association that attempted to reform Hinduism.
6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker continued the movement for caste reform in the 20th century.
7. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is popularly known as Periyar.

Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) The Prarthana Samaj	(a) Madras
(ii) The Veda Samaj	(b) Calcutta
(iii) The Singh Sabha	(c) Bombay
(iv) The Brahma Samaj	(d) Bengal
(v) The Brahman Sabha	(e) Amritsar

Answer the following :

1. Why are social reformers described so?
2. How did reformers bring changes in society?
3. What do you mean by 'sad'?
4. Who was known as Vaishyas?
5. Who was Raja Rammohun Roy?

CH-9 : The Making of National Movement (1870's -1947)

Multiple choice questions :

Q.1- Which League was formed at Dacca in 1906?

- a. Hindu league
- b. Congress league

- c. Muslim league
- d. None of these

Q.2- In which year Bengal was partitioned by Viceroy Lord Curzon?

- a. 1960
- b. 1940
- c. 1920
- d. 1905

Q.3- When did Congress adopted the aim of Purna Swaraj?

- a. 1956
- b. 1940
- c. 1935
- d. 1929

Q.4- Who started the historic Dandi March?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Bal Gangadhar tilak
- d. All of these

Q.5- When was the Rowlatt Act passed in India?

- a. 1925
- b. 1940
- c. 1909
- d. 1919

Q.6- When was the Lucknow Pact was signed?

- a. 1920
- b. 1925
- c. 1932
- d. 1916

Q.7- When did the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed?

- a. 1945
- b. 1978
- c. 1932
- d. 1928

Q.8- which famous slogan is given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- a. Quit India
- b. 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'
- c. Simon Go back
- d. None of these

Q 9- When did the Chauri Chaura Incident took place?

- a. 1950
- b. 1940
- c. 1932
- d. 1922

Q.10- Who had signed the Lucknow Pact agreement?

- a. Congress
- b. All India Muslim Leagues
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

(i) The Indian National Congress was established when delegates from all over the country met at in December 1885.

(ii) The Moderate leaders did not believe in actions.

(iii) The All India Muslim League was formed by a group of Muslim and

(iv) The Rowlatt Act curbed rights such as the freedom of expression and

strengthened powers.

(v) Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the Movement when it took violent turn.

(vi) The Congress resolved to fight for Purna Swaraj in 1929 under the presidentship of

(vii) The Quit India Movement started in August

Answer the following :

1. List the goals of early political organizations formed in India.
2. What reasons were responsible for the growth of dissatisfaction amongst people against British rule in 1870's?
3. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?
4. How did the Moderates propose to struggle against British rule?
5. How were the policies of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?
6. Write a short note on Partition of Bengal.

Answer the following in a line :

- (i) When was the Indian National Congress formed?
- (ii) Name some early Moderate Leaders.
- (iii) Name the book written by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (iv) Name the newspaper edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- (v) Who was the Viceroy in 1905?
- (vi) Name the Revolutionary Leaders.
- (vii) When was Muslim League formed?

CH-10 : India after Independence

Multiple choice questions :

1. How many countries of the world joined the conference of Bandung in Indonesia?

- (a) 29 countries
- (b) Less than 20 countries
- (c) More than 100 countries
- (d) 100 countries

2. Dharavi, the largest slum of the world, is situated in

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Mumbai

3. The leader who went on hunger strike for the Andhra Pradesh to protect the interest of Telugu speakers is

- (a) Chitta Ranjan Das
- (b) Potti Sriramulu
- (c) Krishna Menon
- (d) None of these

4. The Bhilai steel plant was set up in the year

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1959

5. How many Indians formed the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) One hundred
- (b) Two hundred
- (c) Three hundred
- (d) Four hundred

6. New state of Andhra Pradesh came into being

- (a) on 1 October, 1953

(b) on 15 October, 1953

(c) on 1 May, 1953

(d) on 15 May, 1953

Answer the following :

1. Why was it important for 'unity and development' to go hand in hand after independence?
2. List four important features included in the Constitution by the Constituent. Assembly to make it a visionary document.
3. Write a note on State Reorganization Commission.
4. What was the chief focus of the second Five- Year Plan?
5. What was the need for creating the Non- Aligned Movement?

Fill in the blanks :

1. Subjects that were placed on the Union List were, and
2. Subjects on the Concurrent List were and
3. Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a model.
4. The death of sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Define the following :

1. Constituent Assembly
2. Universal Adult Franchise
3. Constitution
4. Planning Commission
5. Non-Alignment
6. Republic

Answer in a line :

- (i) What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said "in politics, we will have equality, and in social and economic life, we will have inequality?"

- (ii) Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence?
- (iii) What was described as a revolutionary step?
- (iv) Name the three subjects with examples.
- (v) What was the fundamental principle of Nehru's foreign policy?

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