

CHAPTER 1

HOW WHEN AND WHERE

Q. 1 What do we mean by 'time-span' in connection with historical events?

Q. 2 Why did the British preserve official documents?

Q. 3 History is boring because it is all about memorizing dates." Is such a conception true?

Q. 4 Explain the importance of survey under the colonial administration.

Q. 5 Dividing Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern periods by historians too has its problem' Explain.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 Mohan wanted to know about the colonial period in India he went to study British official records, but he was not satisfied with the information

- a) record was not maintain
- b) information was one sided which British wanted to preserve
- c) record room was not proper
- d) he did not find any information about that period

Q. 2 recognise picture



- a) a place where records were preserved
- b) a place of administration
- c) a library
- d) a place of worship

Q. 3 See the picture and choose the correct answer



- a) land survey
- b) population survey
- c) survey to know culture
- d) social survey

Q. 4 You want to know about the common people in the past time what will be helpful

- a) only administrative record
- b) only biographies of popular people
- c) written document, oral information, diaries, folktales and painting by common people, account of traveller will be more helpful
- d) none of these

Q. 5 Given below are some reasons to study History in the present world. Select the one that is not applicable to the study of history

- (a) Since future is moulded on the basis of past events, it is important to study History.
- (b) History is a record of people, places, events of the present arranged in chronological order.
- (c) History is all about finding out how things have changed over a period of time.
- (d) History is a catalogue of events, to understand about people, their customs, traditions etc

CHAPTER 2

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY THE COMPANY ESTABLISHES POWER

- Q. 1 Why company wanted political power though it was a trading company?
- Q. 2 Trade follows flag explain it?
- Q. 3 What would have happened if the Royal Decree had not been issued to the Company?
- Q. 4 compare the company's army with Mughal army?
- Q. 5 Mutual disunity made Indians slaves of foreign powers. Explain.

multiple choice questions

read the following and answer the question given below

In year 1772, a new system for justice was established in which each district was to have two courts namely Faujdari Adalat (criminal court) and Diwani Adalat (civil court). In the civil courts, Maulvis and Pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors. The criminal courts were still under the Qazi and Mufti but under the supervision of collector. Soon the problem arose because Brahman Pandits give interpretation different from the Maulvis, their interpretation was based on the different schools of Dharmashastra.

Q. 1 Why did British take help of Pandit and Mufti to make law?

- a) British were not capable
- b) They do not want conflict
- c) they loved Indian culture
- d) they wanted same laws for all

Q. 2 What kind of problem did British face to form laws for Hindus?

- a) problem of language
- b) different interpretation by different Pandits
- c) problem of knowledge
- d) none of these

Q. 3 Who supervise criminal courts?

- a) Pandit
- b) Mufti
- c) Qazi

d) collector

Q. 4 What India learned from colonial past

1) Unity is more important

2) trade regulation should be in our hand

3) military power is important

a) only 1 and 2 are correct

b) only 2 and 3 are correct

c) only 1 and 3 are correct

d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 5 what were the consequences of the death of Aurangzeb in 1707?

1) Establishment of several regional kingdoms.

2) Governors under the Mughals took over the control over states.

3) Existence of several regional kingdoms was seen.

a) only 1

b) only 1 and 2

c) only 3

d) 1 2 and 3

CHAPTER 3

RULLING THE COUNTRYSIDE

Q. 1 Why british wanted to expand area under agriculture?

Q. 2 Diwani right gave enormous wealth to the company explain.

Q. 3 compare permanent settlement and ryotwari system?

Q. 4 You are a poor farmer during british rule and forced to grow indigo what will you do ?

Q. 5 As a administrative member of company what willyou do to increase revenue?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

read the following and answer the question given below

In the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie devised the new system which came into effect in 1822. He felt that the village was an important social institution in north Indian society and needed to be preserved. Under his directions, collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields, and recording the customs and rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed. The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman. This system came to be known as the mahalwari settlement.

Q. 1 what was the main advantage of the mahalwari system?

- a) revenue was fixed
- b) revenue could be change and beneficial to the company
- c) company had to collect from peasants
- d) none of these

Q. 2 mahalwari system was more systematic because

- 1) it was based on survey and measurment of land
 - 2) village headman was responsible for paying taxes
 - 3) it was flexible so company can review the tax
- a) only 1 and 3 are correct
 - b) only 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) only 1 and 2 are correct
 - d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 3 read the following and choose the correct option

Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices. Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them.

- 1) British were annexing livelihood of artisan
 - 2) forcing any person to sell his product on others condition deprive them
 - 3) it led forced migration
- a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) 1 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

read the following and answer the questions

The planters found it difficult to expand the area under rice cultivation. Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands, and these were all already densely populated. Only small plots scattered over the landscape could be acquired. Planters needed large areas in compact blocks to cultivate indigo in plantations. Where could they get such land from? They attempted to lease in the land around the indigo factory, and evict the peasants from the area. But this always led to conflicts and tension.

Nor was labour easy to mobilise. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate. And labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with their rice cultivation.

Q. 4 Indigo cultivation under rice cultivation demanded

- 1) big investment
 - 2) barren land
 - 3) large area
 - 4) more labourers
- a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - b) 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

Q. 5 cultivation of indigo by planter led

1) conflict between rayot and planter

2) misery of peasants

3) good wages to the worker

4) problem of labour on time

a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

b) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

CHAPTER 4

TRIBLE DIKUS AND THE VISION OF GOLDEN AGE

Q. 1 you are living in the forest and dependent on it for livelihood, you have been forced for settled cultivatin what are the problem you will face?

Q. 2 compare the life of herder and settled cultivator.

read the givenpara and answer the question based on it.

Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the Santhals reared cocoons. The traders dealing in silk sent in their agents who gave loans to the tribal people and collected the cocoons. The growers were paid ` 3 to ` 4 for a thousand cocoons. These were then exported to Burdwan or Gaya where they were sold at five times the price. The middlemen – so called because they arranged deals between the exporters and silk growers – made huge profits. The silk growers earned very little. Understandably, many tribal groups saw the market and the traders as their main enemies.

Q. 3 how does so called intelegent people exploits uneducated and innocent people?

Q. 4 what will be the golden age according to you?

Q. 5 forest law were against trible people explain.

Read the following and answer the question given below

This was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach the ground, and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation. They spread the ash from the firing, which contained potash, to fertilise the soil. They used the axe to cut trees and the hoe to scratch the soil in order to prepare it for cultivation. They broadcast the seeds, that is, scattered the seeds on the field instead of ploughing the land and sowing the seeds. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they moved to another field. A field that had been cultivated once was left fallow for several years.

Q. 1 what are the disadvantages type of agriculture mentioned above?

Q. 2 read the following and choose correct answer

The roles and authority of the tribal leaders significantly changed during the British administration. They were permitted to retain their property titles over several villages and to rent out more land, but they lost a great deal of administrative control. They had to abide by regulations created by British authorities in India. They had to punish the tribal tribes on behalf of the British and pay tribute to them. They could not carry out their customary duties and lost the influence they had had previously among their people.

- a) british do not wanted more revenue
- b) Trible people lost political authority
- c) British were not supreme authority
- d) none of these

Q. 3 development activity of one group may be cause of misery for other choose correct option best

express this

- a) forest law and tribes
- b) forest laws and city dweller
- c) criminal laws and common people
- d) none of these

Q. 4 Traders, moneylenders, missionaries, Hindu landlords, and the British were the outsiders being referred to as dikus who were opposed by tribal people why

- a) they exploited them
- b) because they were against British
- c) they were more powerful
- d) none of these

read the following and answer the question given below

Birsa was released in 1897. Now he began touring the villages to gather support. He used traditional symbols and language to rouse people, urging them to destroy dikus and the Europeans and establish a kingdom under his leadership. Birsa's followers began targeting the symbols of dikus and European power. They attacked police stations and churches and raided the property of moneylenders and zamindars. They raised the white flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj

Q. 5 why did tribal people attack European establishments?

- a) because Birsa urged to destroy dikus and European
- b) they don't know other way to oppose
- c) churches were against tribal people
- d) none of these

WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

Q. 1 Reforms also may be the cause of rebel if it is before time and people are not ready to accept it explain.

Q. 2 Company won the battle of 1857 due to organisational strength explain.

Q. 3 People's grievances may go against administration explain in the light of 1857 revolt

Q. 4 If you are ruling in a completely different place you need some local support to rule examine the statement in the light of effort made by British to win the loyalty of Indian landlords.

Q. 5 In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q. 1 What did Lord Dalhousie announce after the death of King Bahadur Shah Zafar?

- (a) The British set fire to the royal palace and killed all the family members.
- (b) The family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place to live in.
- (c) The family members were imprisoned and Company annexed the state of Delhi
- (d) The family can continue staying in Red Fort and his son would be crowned as the next king

Q. 2 In 1824, when the sepoys were asked to go to Burma by sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order. Why?

- (a) It was widely believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste.
- (b) There was a belief that the sepoys will not be paid if they go to Burma.
- (c) It was believed that Burma was a non-friendly country and hence did not welcome foreigners.
- (d) It was widely believed that they were taken as prisoners and will be put in a jail there.

read the following and answer the question given below

All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons. However, they were

made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount.

It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased. It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

The land and property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicion and hostility. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way.

The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.

Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.

Q. 3 Above para tells us

- a) british do not wanted lose india
- b) company was not worried about british government
- c) Indian were not capable to rule at all
- d) none of these

Q. 4 muslims were seen with suspesion

- a) they were given more power
- b) they were banned from religious prctice
- c) there property was confiscated
- d) all of these

Q. 5 British wanted peaceful rule in country for them which option shows these?

- a) The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
- b) Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.
- c) ensure kings there territory will not be taken off
- d) all of these

CHAPTER 6

CIVILISING NATIVE EDUCATING THE NATION

Q. 1 distinguish between orientalist and anglicist.

Q. 2 why vernacular education is important for the people with modern education?

Q. 3 compare gandhiji's view with tegore;s view of education.

Q. 4 English educator wanted worker not owner explain the statement in the light of woods dispatch

Q. 5 riding writing is not education itself explain

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q. 1 observe given picture and find out which one is related to gandhian approach of education



2.



a) picture 1

b) picture 2

c) both 1 and 2

d) neither 1 nor 2

Q. 2 see the picture, Who advocated this type of education



a) mahatma gandhi

b) ravindra nath tegore

c) swami dayanand

d) nathanial helhed

Q. 3 school timing in pathshalas were

a) not suitable for people

b) according to availibily and beneficial for poor children

c) against child education

d) none of these

Q. 4 choose correct one

a) we need only vernaculer education

b) we need only modern education

c) we need education of science and technology with the cultural education

d) we need only religious education

Q. 5 new education policy emphasis on skill development it is near to

a) Gandhiji's education

b) woods education

- c) mills education
- d) brooks education

CHAPTER 7

WOMEN CASTE AND REFORMS

- Q. 1 What were the problem in sending girls to school in olden days? compare it today's girls schooling.
- Q. 2 Word 'thara mukardam' shows dependancy of women on men explain.
- Q. 3 How development activity were helpful to reduce caste prejudice?
- Q. 4 education change a backward society in a scientific society explain.
- Q. 5 learnig of alphabet was more than than it, it oped thr door for women's development explain.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 work division according to the caste is more harmful for technological development of the nation because

- a) it follows untouchability
- b) because it provide efficiency in work
- c) it is against once capacity of work that he have
- d) it is based on social hirarchy

Q.2 recognise the pictue



- a) people gathering for a festival
- b) sati tradition
- c) marriage
- d) dancing

Q. 3 today's girls education is a result of

- 1) women's effort for education
 - 2) Social reformer's hard work
 - 3) christian missionaries
- a) only 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) only 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) only 1 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

read the following and answer the question

Rammohun Roy was fluent in Sanskrit, Persian, and several other Indian and European languages.. Through his publications, he attempted to demonstrate that ancient literature did not support the practice of burning widows. Later reformers followed Rammohan Roy's lead and employed the same tactic. They searched the old sacred scriptures for a line or sentence that supported their position if they wanted to justify their stand and many British officials criticised Indian customs and traditions. . They went on to say that the practice was against ancient tradition in its current form. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar suggested that widows might remarry based on ancient literature.

Q. 4 Reformer choose religious text for reform in bad prctices because

- a) society was prthodox and believing in religion
- b) people do not have knowledge

- c) society was flexible
- d) they had no other options

Q. 5 which one is the better way to fight against social evils

- a) religious text
- b) education
- c) power
- d) economic empowerment

CHAPTER 8

MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

read the following and answer the question given below

The Rowlatt Act allowed the police to search any place and arrest any person without a warrant. The person could be kept in police custody without trial for an indefinite period of time, and the accused was deprived of the right to appeal to a higher court.

Q. 1 what can be aim of act like mention above

- a) government can control the voice going against him
- b) government can provide a good administration
- c) government can develop trust on it
- d) none of these

read the following and answer the question given below

The Congress demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.

It wanted the Legislative Councils to be made more representative, given more power, and introduced in provinces where none existed.

It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government. For this purpose it called for

civil service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London.

The demand for Indianisation of the administration was part of a movement against racism, since most important jobs at the time were monopolised by white officials.

Other demands included the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression.

It demanded reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure, and more funds for irrigation.

Q. 2 congress demand in this period shows

- a) congress was aggressive
- b) it was moderate
- c) wanted complete freedom
- d) wanted control over british rule

Q. 3 demand for the indianisation means

- 1) participation of indian in administration
 - 2) racial equality
 - 3) top in economic drain.
- a) only 1 and 2 are right
 - b) only 2 and 3 are right
 - c) only 1 and 3 are right
 - d) 1, 2 and 3 are right

read the following and answer the question given below

In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged.

Q. 4 withdrawal of ilbert bill shows

- a) racial approach of british
- b) administrative approach of british
- c) political approach of british

d) political approach of indian

Q.5 ilbert bill was produce by ilbert by this we can understand

- a) all britisher were against this bill
- b) some britisher believed in indian people
- c) indian were not capable
- d) it was against equity

Q. 1 Though non co-operation movement and khilafat agitation were going together but their aim were different explain.

Q. 2 some time war can be in favour of any contry explain in the light of worl war 1 in indian context

Q. 3 by picking a pinch of salt from ocean gandhiji shook the british gvernment explain?

Q. 4 if yu are a british administrator what will be your opinion about national movement?

Q. 5 by attacking british economy in india indian got a great success against british examine the statment.

Ashok kumar parmar

akpupul@gmail.com

7225054092

