

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**(REVISED)**

**10**

**TENTH STANDARD**

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# HISTORY

## UNIT – I ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

### I. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied .....city.  
(Constantinople)
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by-----  
(Vascodagama)
3. The capital of French in India was-----  
(Puducheri or Pondichery)
4. In 1757, Robert Clive declared ... war over Sirajud-aula.(Plassey)
5. The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by----  
(Sha Alam-II)
6. The dual government policy was implemented by .....  
in Bengal.(Robert clive)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Mention the Indian spices which had great demand in Europe.
  - Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices
2. Which city is known as Gate of European Trade?
  - Constantinople is known as Gate of European Trade.
3. Who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries?
  - Arab merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries
4. Who had gained monopoly over trade in Europe?
  - Italian traders had gained monopoly over trade in Europe.
5. Through which city Asian and Europe trade was taking place?
  - Asian and Europe trade was taking place through the city of Constantinople.

6. When did the Ottoman Turks capture the city of Constantinople?
  - In 1453 the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
7. Who captured the city of Constantinople?
  - The Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
8. The merchants felt that the trade was not profitable. Why?
  - The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through Constantinople routes.
9. How Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders?
  - Spain and Portugal were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders by encouraging courageous sailors to find a sea route to India.
10. Mention the inventions which helped to find out new sea route to India.
  - The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder helped to find out new sea route to India.
11. Who discovered a new sea route to India?
  - Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India.
12. Who was Vasco da Gama?
  - Vasco da Gama was the Portuguese sailor.
13. How did Vasco da Gama come to India?
  - Vasco da Gama left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the west coast of India in 1498.
14. When did Vasco da Gama discover a new sea route to India?
  - Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.

15. Who were the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe?

- Portuguese were the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe.

16. Mention European Trade Companies who arrived India for trade?

- Portuguese, many Dutch, French and English

17. Who were the first to arrive at India for the trade and were also the last to leave India on the sea route?

- Portuguese were the first to arrive at India for the trade and were also the last to leave India on the sea route.

18. Who arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese after Vasco da Gama?

- After Vasco da Gama, Francisco de Almeida arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese.

19. Who implemented 'Blue Water Policy'?

- Francisco de Almeida implemented 'Blue Water Policy.'

20. Why did Francisco de Almeida implement 'Blue Water Policy'?

- He implemented 'Blue Water Policy' in order to establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of supremacy over lands.

21. Who came after Francisco de Almeida?

- Alfonso de Albuquerque came after Almeida.

22. Who is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?

- Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.

23. Who waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa?

- Alfonso de Albuquerque waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE1510 and won Goa.

24. Which was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India?

- Goa was the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India.

25. Why did the power of Portuguese decline in India?

- The power of Portuguese declined in India due to the arrival of English and French in India.

26. When was Dutch East India Company started?

- Dutch East India Company was started in 1602.

27. Why was Dutch East India Company started?

- Dutch East India Company was started with the aim of doing business with eastern countries and entered countries like India, Java, Sumatra, Indonesia and spices rich islands.

28. How did the Dutch break the monopoly of Portuguese in India?

- They established warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India. With this they broke the monopoly of Portuguese in India.

29. Why did the Dutch limit themselves to Spice rich Islands?

- They were unable to face competition from English and French.

30. Who issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years?

- Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with Eastern Countries for fifteen years.

31. Who issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat?

- The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat.

32. Who was Sir Thomas Roe ?

- Sir Thomas Roe was The royal ambassador from the court of James I.

33. Name the the royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir?

- The the royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir was Sir Thomas Roe.

34. How did the English establish a strong fort named St. George Fort?

- English took Madaras from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort.

35. Who gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company?

- Charles II, the Prince of England, gave Bombay as an annual rent of ten pounds a year to East India Company .

36. Name the Presidencies of the British.

- Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

37. When was French East India Company started?

- French East India Company was started in 1664.

38. Which is the first factory of the French?

- Surat

39. Name the factories of French.

- Machalipatanam, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar, Balasur.

40. Who was Dupleix?

- Dupleix was the French Governor General



41. Why did the Portuguese and Dutch withdraw from India by 18th century?

- The Portuguese and Dutch withdrawn from India because they were unable to withstand the competition from French and English by 18th century

42. By which treaty the first carnatic war came to an end?

- The first carnatic war came to an end by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

43. By which treaty the second carnatic war came to an end?

- The second carnatic war came to an end Treaty of Pondicherry.

44. By which treaty the third carnatic war came to an end?

- The third carnatic war came to an end Treaty of Paris.

45. When was Battle of Plassey fought?

- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.

46. Between whom the battle of Plassey took place?

- The Plassey Battle took place between the young Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and the British.

47. When was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

48. Who brought in Dual-government' concept?

- Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government' concept.

49. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.

- Portuguese
- Dutch
- English
- French

### III. Answer the following questions.

1. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

- There were trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe since ancient times.
- There was great demand for Indian spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger and many other spices in Europe.
- The trade relationship continued between India, Europe and other Asian countries even during middle ages.

2. Discuss the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India.

- The trade and commerce between Asian and Europe was taking place through the city of Constantinople.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
- The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.
- The invention of Compass, Astrolabes, and Gunpowder.

3. Explain the effects of the fall of Constantinople.

- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
- As a result, all the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
- The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes.
- 4. Explain the achievements of Francisco de Almeida.
- After Vasco da Gama, Francisco de Almeida arrived in India as the Viceroy of Portuguese.
- He implemented 'Blue Water Policy' in order to establish the supremacy over the Sea instead of supremacy over lands.

5. Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque.

- Alfonso de Albuquerque, who came after Almeida, is considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
- He waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in CE 1510 and won Goa.

6. Where did the Dutch establish their warehouses?

- The Dutch established warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam and Chinsor and other places in India.

7. Explain the reasons for First Carnatic War.

- On the request of Dupleix, La Bourdonnais, a French military leader from Mauritius invaded Madras and captured it.
- This forced the helpless British to request the help of Anwaruddin, the Nawab of Carnatic for support.
- The army sent by Anwaruddin failed to defeat the French at Madras.
- Finally, La Bourdonnais took money from the English and returned Madras and went back to Mauritius.

8. Explain the reasons for second Carnatic War.

- Robert Clive of East India Company attacked Arcot, the capital city of Carnatic and defeated Chandsaheb.
- Chandsaheb was imprisoned and later killed in this war.
- In the place of Chandsaheb, the English named Mahammad Ali, the son of Anwaruddin, as the Nawab of Carnatic.

9. Explain the reasons for third Carnatic War.

- Comte de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash
- In this decisive battle Sir Eyre Coote of the English army defeated the French and imprisoned Bussi.
- Lally escaped and hid in Pondicherry.
- Finally, Eyre Coote attacked Pondicherry and Lally had to surrender unconditionally

10. Explain the effects of third Carnatic War.

- French had to lose all their bases in India due to Carnatic wars.
- In spite of this, as per the 'Treaty of Paris' in 1763, Pondicherry was returned to French.
- With these developments, French lost their importance in India.
- Like this, English by defeating all their rivals, started consolidating their power over the Southern India.

11. Explain the reasons for the Battle of Plassey.

- Misuse of Dastakaths.
- Mending of the fort without permission.
- Black Room Tragedy.

12. Explain Black Room Tragedy.

- Siraj-ud-Daula conquered the Fort William easily and imprisoned some of the British.
- He imprisoned 146 Englishmen in a small room in the fort, of which 123 died.
- This is called as the Black Room Tragedy.

13. What were the outcome of the battle of Plassey?

- This war brought out the immorality, lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- The company gained exclusive rights to do business in Bengal.
- Mir Jaffar had to pay rupees seventeen crore and seventy lakhs to as a relief to Sirja-ud-Dulah's attack on the Fort William.

14. Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

- Mir Qasim In the beginning he remained loyal to the company.
- He paid two lakh pounds to the company and gave away few places to it.
- Shortly, he declared himself as an independent King.
- After verifying the misuse of Dastakaths, he declared that the business is duty free in Bengal.

- As a result, the Indians competed against British in all spheres of business.
- As a result, the British trade suffered considerably.
- This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab.
- They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim.
- As Mir Qasim knew about the cunningness of the British, he went for an organized war against them.

15. Explain the outcome or results of The battle of Buxar.

- Sha Alam-II accorded the Dewani rights over Bengal to the British.
- Sha Alam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an annual fee of rupees 26 lakhs.
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give away a fine of rupees 50 lakh for waging a war against the company.
- With the death of Mir Jaffar, the company paid pension to his son and took over the entire administration of Bengal.

16. Explain the concept of Dual government.

- Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government' concept
- As per this concept, the British had the right to collect land taxes
- whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others.

## UNIT II

### THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

#### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. At the end of First Anglo-Maratha war, .....agreement was entered between Marathas and British.( Salabai )
2. The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by-----  
( Lord Wellesley )
3. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in the year-----  
( 1848 )
4. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by .....  
( Dalhousie )

#### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the cunning policies of The British.
  - Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Who gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas?
  - Sha Aalam II gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas
3. Which incident was a major setback to Marathas?
  - The death of Maratha strong man Madhav Rao Peshwa was a major setback to Marathas.
4. Who murdered Narayanrao?
  - Narayanrao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
5. By which agreement First Anglo-Maratha War ended?
  - First Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty of 'Salbai Agreement'.
6. Who was named as Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War?
  - Madhav Rao II was named as the Peshwa after First Anglo-Maratha War
7. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
  - Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance

8. What were the three policies followed by Lord Wellesley?
  - Subsidiary Alliance
  - Waging war against new states
  - administering the states directly that were under the control of the British.
9. When was Subsidiary Alliance implemented?
  - The Subsidiary Alliance was implemented in CE 1798.
10. What is Subsidiary Alliance?
  - This was basically a Military Protection agreement between the East India Company and the Indian State.
11. Which state was the first state to enter Subsidiary Alliance?
  - The Hyderabad State was the first state to enter Subsidiary Alliance
12. Mention the states which entered Subsidiary Alliance?
  - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Maratha, Poona, Birar, Gwalior.
13. What was the main reason for Second Anglo-Maratha War?
  - The differences among the Maratha Chieftains was the reason for this war.
14. By which agreement second Anglo-Maratha War ended?
  - The second Anglo-Maratha War ended by the treaty Treaty of Bassein.
5. Between whom Lahore Agreement was signed?
  - Lahore Agreement was signed between the British and Sikhs.
16. Who merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire?
  - Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

17. Who adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy?

- Dalhousie adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy.

18. Which were the states that came under the Doctrine of Lapse policy?

- Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Explain the reasons for the First Anglo-Maratha War.

- Narayanrao he was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
- This resulted in the infighting for the Peshwa post.
- The Maratha federation brought MadhavRao II son of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.
- Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support.

2. Explain the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance.

- The Indian King had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
- The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the army and the wages of soldiers, and also had to give certain revenue lands as well.
- The King has to have a British Resident in his Court.
- The King could not appoint any other European without the permission of the British.
- In order to enter any agreement or pact with any Indian Government, the permission of the Governor General was mandatory.
- In return of all these services, the Company would offer protection to the state from any internal or external aggression.

3. Explain the reasons for Second Anglo-Maratha War.

- An enmity broke out between Yeshwanth Rao of Holkar family and Daulth Rao of Sindhia family along with Peshwa Balaji Rao II.
- the army of Holkar defeated the army of Scindia and the Peshwa.



- The Peshwa appealed for help from the British.
4. Explain the reasons for Third Anglo-Maratha War.
    - The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour.
    - Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
    - The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.
  5. Explain the effects of Third Anglo-Maratha War.
    - The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to BajiRao II.
    - They installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a miniscule state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.
  6. What is Doctrine of Lapse?
    - According to this policy, “If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne” and such state gets merged with the British Empire.
  7. How did the Doctrine of Lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?
    - Dalhousie adopted Doctrine of Lapse policy whereby the adopted children of Indian Kings were refused of their right to throne.
    - According to this policy, “If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne”.
    - And such state gets merged with the British Empire.
    - Princely states like Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under this policy.

## **UNIT III**

### **THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA**

#### **I. Fill in the following blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by .....  
( Lord Cornwallis)
2. The Permanent Zamindari system was implemented in Bengal and Bihar provinces in ..... CE.( 1793)
3. The Land tax system was implemented by Alexander Reed is .....( Ryotwari System)
4. The British Officer who supported the Modern Education in India is ..... (Warren Hastings)
5. The Regulating Act was implemented in the year.....(1773)

#### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. Who introduced the administration of civil services?
  - Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of civil services.
2. What is the aim of regulating act?
  - The aim of regulating act is to enforce control.
3. Who opened Fort William College in Calcutta?
  - Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta
4. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?
  - Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.
5. Who argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”?
  - Lord Cornwallis argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”
6. What is Diwani Right?
  - Diwani Right is the authority to collect land taxes to the British.

7. What is 'A Dewani Aadalat' and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat'?

- A Dewani Aadalat' is a civil court and 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' is a criminal court.

8. Who implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time?

- Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police System in India for the first time.

9. What is the main duty of Kotwal?

- Kotwal was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level.

10. What is Permanent Zamindari System?

- Lord Cornwallis implemented a new land tax policy in Bengal and Bihar regions in order to generate steady revenue per annum. This is called Permanent Zamindari System.

11. "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British".Who gave this statement?

- "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British"- This statement is given by Charles Metcalf.

12. What is Mahal?

- Mahal means taluk.

13. Who implemented Mahalwari System?

- R.M. Bird and James Thomson implemented Mahalwari system.

14. Who and where the Ryotwari System was first implemented?

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed.

15. Who implemented Ryotwari System in Madras and Mysore region ?

- Thomas Monroe implemented Ryotwari System in Madras and Mysore region

16. Who facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India?

- Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of the modern education in India.

17. Who started Calcutta Madarasa?

- Warren Hastings started Calcutta Madarasa.

18. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?

- Jonathan Duncan, a British individual started Sanskrit College in Banaras.

19. Who pressed for the universalization of British education in India?

- Charles Grant who pressed for the universalization of British education in India.

20. Who was Macaulay?

- Macaulay was the member of Governor General's Executive Committee.

21. Who was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education?

- Macaulay was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education.

22. Who established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

- The Governor General Lord Dalhousie established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

23. When was Regulating Act implemented?

- Regulating Act was implemented in 1773.

24. Who criticized the corruption in the East India Company?

- Edmond Burk criticized the corruption in the East India Company.

25. Which policy aimed at the “creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste?

- Macaulay policy aimed at the “creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste.

26. According to which act ‘Supreme Court of Judicature’ was established in Calcutta?

- According to Regulating act ‘Supreme Court of Judicature’ was established in Calcutta.

27. Which act declared that “the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not on their own”?

- Pitts India Act 1784 CE declared that “the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not on their own”.

28. Which act officially allowed The Churches to enter India?

- The Charter Act of 1813 allowed the Churches to enter India.

29. By which act The Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India?

- According to Charter Act 1833 CE The Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India.

30. According to which act The post of Governor General was changed into ‘Viceroy’?

- According to Indian Government Act of 1858 The post of Governor General was changed into ‘Viceroy’

31. Who became the first Viceroy of India?

- Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.

32. What is the other name of Indian Councils Act of 1909?

- The other name of Indian Councils Act of 1909 is 'Minto-Marley Reformation Act'.

33. Which Act created 'Separate Electorate College'?

- Indian Councils Act of 1909 created 'Separate Electorate College'.

34. Which Act was used to Divide and Rule India?

- Indian Councils Act of 1909 was used to Divide and Rule India.

35. Which act is also called as 'Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act'?

- Indian Councils Act of 1919 is also called as 'Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act'.

36. Which act acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution?

- Indian Government Act of 1935 acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution.

37. Which act established Reserve Bank of India?

- Indian Government Act of 1935 established Reserve Bank of India.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the important features of India Government Act 1935?

- A federal system of Indian Principalities, British governed regions and dominion states was formed.
- Reserve Bank of India was established.
- Diarchy was established at the centre.
- Diarchy was canceled at the regional level and autonomy was granted.
- The Federal Court was established.

2. How did the India Government Act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

- This act acted as the base for the formation of Indian Constitution.
- Most the provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act.
- This act allowed the formation of fully responsible government by Indians.
- This act was applicable both to the Indian principalities and also to the British India regions.

3. What are the important features of 1919 act?

- Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Lower House and Upper House were formed.
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs,Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

4. What were the main aspects of Ryotwari system?

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed
- This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe
- Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.
- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company government.
- The land tax had thirty years tenure. The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.

5. What were the effects of British Land taxes?

- A new class of Zamindars who exploited the farmers was created.
- The farmers who were subjected to the exploitation of the Zamindars, became landless slowly.
- Land became a commodity. Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands.

- Many Zamindars also had to mortgage their lands in order to pay the land taxes.
- The Agriculture sector became commercialized and had to grow raw materials needed by industries back in England.
- The money lenders became strong.

6. Make a list of the effects of Modern Education in India.

- Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.
- Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.
- This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.
- Periodicals started emerging.
- These scrutinized the policies and working of the government which in turn enabled the Indians to have critical opinions on various issues.
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
- The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.
- The freedom struggles that were taking place across the globe influenced the Indians also.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

7. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating Act?

- The Bengal Presidency gained control over the other two presidencies
- The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of all the three presidencies.
- The Governor General was authorized to direct, exercise control and to supervise over the other two presidencies.
- The Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war on anyone or enter into peace agreements without prior approval of the Governor General of Bengal Presidency and the Board of Directors of the Company.
- The Bombay and Madras governments had to report all their administrative decisions to the Governor General of Bombay and the Board of Directors of the Company



- Four councilors were appointed to the Executive Committee of the Governor General for a term of five years.

#### 8. Explain the Permanent Zamindar System.

- Lord Cornwallis implemented a new land tax policy in Bengal and Bihar regions in order to generate steady revenue per annum
- Under this system, Zamindar became the land owner.
- The Zamindar was expected to pay the agreed land taxes to the company on a set date every year.
- He was free to collect any amount of land taxes from the farmers and could retain the excess money collected.
- This benefited the Zamindar more.
- If the Zamindar was unable to collect land taxes due to floods and famine and pay the Company, the ownership of the lands was taken away by the Company.
- Both the Zamindar and the Company were benefitted by this system, but the farmers were the grave sufferers.
- This system created a new social group that aided the British.
- The farmers, the farming labourers suffered due to irregular working opportunities in the farming lands.
- They were exploited and had to lead a life of insecurity.

#### 9. Explain the Mahalwari System.

- The Company government entered an agreement at the level of 'Mahals' with regard to payment of land tax in Uttar Pradesh, in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.
- 'Mahal' means taluk.
- R.M. Bird and James Thomson implemented this system.
- There were differences in the implementation of this system from region to region.
- The Big and small Zamindars were part of this system.
- Since the company officials fixed more land tax than the expected production from the fields; many Zamindars had to lose their ownership of the lands.

10. What are the important features the Charter Act of 1813?

- This act licensed the East Company to stay for another twenty years in India.
- Before the implementation of this act, a demand to allow any interested person to carry out trade in India was there.
- This act allowed this demand and authorized all interested persons to carryout trade in India.
- With this act, the free trade era started in India.
- A new era of License and Authorization started.
- The Board of Directors was vested with the powers to appoint the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief.
- The Churches were allowed to enter India officially.

11. What are the important features Indian Councils Act ('Minto-Marley Reformation Act) of 1909?

- The total number of central legislative council members was increased to 60 from 16.
- The number of regional council members was also increased.
- Representation of the regional council was allowed through election for the first time.
- In order to provide separate representation for Muslims, 'Separate
- Electorate College' was created.

12. What are the important features Indian Councils Act ('Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act) 1919 ?

- Act formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Lower House and Upper House were formed.
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
- 'Separate Electoral College' was extended for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

13. Explain the Ryotwari System.

- The Ryotwari System was first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed.
- This system was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe .

- Under this system, both the farmer and the company were directly linked.
- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land.
- The owner had to pay fifty percent of produce as land tax to the company government.
- The land tax had thirty years tenure.
- The tax could be reviewed after this tenure.
- Though the small farmers were given land ownership, they were subjected to more suffering due to heavy land taxes.

## UNIT IV

# OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between ..... and .....CE. (Hyder Ali and The British in 1767)
2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended with .....treaty. (Mangalore)
3. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named ..... (Shivalingappa)
4. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to .....village. ( Sangoli)
5. Surapura is in the present district of ..... (Yadgir)
6. The Bedas of .....village of Belgaum district rebelled against the British. (Halagali)
7. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a .....rebellion ( farmers' rebellion)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. By which treaty the First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end?
  - The First Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Madras Treaty
2. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
  - The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War
3. What is the main reason for the Second Anglo-Mysore War?
  - The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind the Second Anglo-Mysore war.
4. What is the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War?
  - The politics of Travancore was the main reason for the Third Anglo-Mysore War
5. Why Dondiya is called Wagh?
  - He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
6. Where is Kittur?
  - Kittur lies between the Dharwad and Belagum

7. Who is Shivalingarudra Sarja?

- Shivalingarudra Sarja is the son of Mallasarja and Chennamma

8. Who is the adopted son of Kittur rani chennamma?

- The adopted son of Kittur rani chennamma is Shivalingappa

9. Where was chennamma imprisoned?

- Chennamma was imprisoned at Bylahongala fort

10. Who remained an ideal person till today?

- Chennamma remained an ideal person till today

11. Who raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura?

- Venkatappa Nayaka, it raised a rebellion against the British in Surapura.

12. Who was known for his innovations in arms usage?

- Hyder Ali was known for his innovations in arms usage.

13. How did Hyder Ali die?

- Hyder Ali died due to illness during the war.

14. Whose ballads have kept the life and bravery alive till today?

- Many ballads have kept the life and bravery of Rayanna alive till today

15. Why did Bedas of Hulagali rebel against the British?

- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms

16. Who rebelled against the British in Koppal?

- Veerappa rebelled against the British in Koppal

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. How did Hyder Ali come to power?

- Hyder Ali joined Mysore Army as an ordinary soldier, but was known for his shrewd political moves.
- He was closely observing the political developments of Mysore.
- He came into prominence during the siege of Devanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot.
- He won the hearts of soldiers.
- He became famous as Nawab Hyder Ali in a short time.
- He was known for his innovations in arms usage.
- With his swift actions, he weakened the power of Dalawayee and sidelined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar and established control over the administration.

2. What are the effects of Second Anglo-Mysore war?

- Tippu Sultan thought of all these developments and decided to protect Mangalore and the coastal regions.
- He defeated the British.
- The 'Treaty of Mangalore' ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War

3. What were the conditions of Srirangapatnam treaty?

- Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced pay three crore rupees as war damage fee and had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment.
- He was also forced to release the Prisoners of War.
- The British withdrew the combined army from Srirangapatnam.

4. The Fourth Anglo Mysore strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Discuss.

- With the death of Tippu Sultan, the British were happy as if the whole India came under their rule.
- Most of the territories under Tippu's rule was shared among the British, Marathas and Hyderabad Nizam.
- A small territory was handed over to the royal representative of Mysore Wodeyars.
- This region came to be known as Mysore Princely State.

5. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh.

- Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri.
- He was called as the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery.
- He started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of military general.
- He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan.
- Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned.
- The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- He built a small army and started his operations. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power.
- He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort.

6. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.

- Rayanna was a brave soldier. He fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
- He fought with Rani Chenamma and was imprisoned along with her
- He developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army.
- He went on organizing secret meetings at sensitive geographical locations.
- He aimed at looting the treasury and taluk offices of the British. He had an army of five hundred men.
- He became furious with the villagers who were assisting the British army.
- The British devised a cunning strategy to capture Rayanna
- Rayanna was cunningly captured and brought down to Dharwad
- He was declared as an offender and was hanged till death

7. Explain the contribution of Puttabasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle.

- Puttabasappa organized the rebels and calmed down the people.
- He declared that tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn, if the rebel government assumes power.
- The rich farmers, land owners and local chieftains were assured of this move.
- The capture of the government office in Bellare was the first move in this rebellion.
- Puttabasappa killed an Amaldhar who was known for his brutality further increased the popularity of Puttabasappa.
- This incident gained more support for the rebellion and the rebellion became more famous.

8. Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief.

- The British government was observing the various developments of Surapura.
- It came to the notice of government that the representatives of Nana Saheba were present in Surapura.
- This made the British suspicious of King's intentions.
- The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report on the various activities of the King.
- The officer submitted a report to the resident of Hyderabad that the King is involved in misadministration.
- The British army captured Surapura .

9. What are the reasons for First Anglo-Mysore War?

- This was started in CE 1767 and ended in CE 1769.
- The prominence gained by Hyder Ali in the South was not tolerated by the British, Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Hence, the British started devising cunning plans to defeat Hyder Ali whom they saw as impedance for the expansionist ideas.
- Though, Hyder Ali suffered a lot due to the Maratha aggression, he made attempts to have Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad on his sides with little success.



10. What are the reasons for Second Anglo-Mysore War?

- The political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason behind this war.
- The Madras Treaty had put the political developments in South India on a temporary hold.
- The British attempted to break the 'Madras Treaty'.
- When Madhava Rao attacked Srirangapatana with Maratha army, Hyder Ali expected the British support him as per the Madras Treaty.
- But, the British rejected the request of Hyder Ali and went against the Madras Treaty.
- Mahe, the French colony was under the hold of Hyder Ali.
- The British attacked Mahe and captured it.

11. What are the reasons for Third Anglo-Mysore War?

- The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war.
- The king of Travancore built a fort in Kochi with the help of the British and captured Aayakota and Kanganoor forts from the Dutch.
- All these were the clear breach of Mangalore Treaty

12. What are the reasons for Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

- Tippu Sultan took the defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore war personally.
- He paid all the dues and got released his children.
- He also gave away the territory to the British and its allies as agreed.
- He claimed his right over the Malabar regions under the British occupation.
- But, the British refused this argument.
- Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of French.

13. Explain the achievements of Kittur Rani Chennamma.

- After the death of ShivalingarudraSarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent

- Thackeray sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
- He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control
- The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak.
- The army fought the battle bravely.
- Chenamma attempted to flee from the battle field.
- But she was captured by the British army.
- Chenamma and others were imprisoned at Bylahongala fort.
- Queen Chenamma passed away in the prison.
- She has remained an ideal person till today.

14. Explain Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

- Hulagali is a small village of Mudhol taluk of Belgaum district.
- In 1857 CE, the British banned the usage of weapons.
- The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their fire arms.
- The Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Aalagundi and others joined Hulagali Bedas.
- The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion.
- They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way.
- All the rebels were hanged till death

15. Explain the revolt of Veerappa of Koppal.

- Veerappa who was a Zamindar, rebelled against the British and occupied the fort of Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.
- Many farmers and Zamindars supported after realizing his motives.
- The British contacted the Nizam and employed their army to defeat Veerappa.
- Veerappa who had lesser soldiers died fighting the army of the British.
- The British captured back the fort of Koppal.

- Though, this rebellion was short lived one, Veerappa proved himself to be a good warrior.

## UNIT – V

# SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The nineteenth century is called as .....period (reformation)
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started ..... periodical (Samvada Komudhi)
3. The founder of Prathana Samaj is .....(Dr Athma Ram Panduranga)
4. The Young Bengal Movement was started by .....(Henry Louis Vivian Derozio)
5. The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was ..... ( Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa)
6. The Anglo-Oriental College was established at .....(Aligarh)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is “White Man’s burden”?
  - British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people. This is known as “White Man’s burden’
2. Who started Athmiya Sabha?
  - Raja Ram Mohan Roy started ‘Athmiya Sabha.
3. Who started ‘Brahmo Samaj’?
  - Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahmo Samaj.
4. When was Brahmo samaj started?
  - Brahmo samaj was started in 1828.
5. Name the journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
  - The journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy is Samvada Komudhi
6. Who prohibited Sati System?
  - Governor General William Bentinck prohibited Sati System.

7. When was Sati system prohibited?

- Sati system was prohibited in 1829

8. “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and ‘the prophet of Indian Nationalism’”.Who said this?

- “Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and ‘the prophet of Indian Nationalism’” - Rabindranatha Tagore said this.

9. Who started Young Bengal Movement?

- Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

10. Who started Arya Samaj?

- Dayananada Saraswathi started Arya Samaj.

11. What is the other name of Dayananada Saraswathi ?

- Moolashankar is the other name of Dayananada Saraswathi

12. Who were the parents of Dayananada Saraswathi?

- His father was Amba shankar Tiwari and mother Amruthabai

13. Name the book of Dayananada Saraswathi.

- Sathyaratha Prakasha

14. Why Dayananda Saraswati declared “Back to Vedas”?

- He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared “Back to Vedas”.

15. What was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj?

- ‘Shuddi Movement’ was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj

16. What is the aim of ‘Shuddi Movement’ ?

- It aimed at reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism back to Hinduism.

17. Which radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj?

- Lajapat Rai, a radical leader of Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj

18. Who was the founder of Prathana Samaj?

- Prathana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga

19. Who started Sathya Shodhak Samaj?

- Sathya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule

20. Which are the books of Jyothibha Phule?

- 'Gulamagiri' and 'Shetkarayacha Aasud'

21. Who started Aligarh Reformation Movement?

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Reformation Movement

22. Who founded Ramakrishna Mission?

- Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission at Belur

23. Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna Mission?

- In order to spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission.

24. When and where was World Religious Congress held?

- World Religious Congress was held at Chicago city in 1893.

25. Who founded Theosophical Society?

- Theosophical Society was founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott

26. Where is the Head office of Theosophical Society?

- The Head office of Theosophical Society is at Adyar.

27. Who was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'?
  - Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.
28. Name the periodicals of Annie Besant.
  - New India and Common Wealth
29. What is the aim of Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?
  - This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
30. Who started Sri Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam?
  - Narayana Guru, Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan
31. Who started 'Viakom Movement'?
  - Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Viakom Movement'
32. What is Viakom Movement?
  - Viakom Movement is a temple entry movement
33. Who started 'Self-Respect Movement'?
  - E.V.Ramaswami Naicker started 'Self-Respect Movement'
34. Who started Dravida Kalagam?
  - E.V.Ramaswami Naicker
35. Who is known as Periyar?
  - E.V.Ramaswami Naicker
36. Where was 'Congress of Religion held ?
  - Congress of Religion was held at Paris
37. Why Annie Besant was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi ?
  - Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her. So She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.

38. Who started Home Rule League in 1916?

- Annie Besent started Home Rule League in 1916

39. Who became the first women president of Indian National Congress?

- Annie Besent became the first women president of Indian National Congress.

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the preaching of Brahmo Samaj?

- Advocated Monotheism.
- Opposed meaningless rituals.
- Every person should live with dignity and no law or ritual should violate this provision.
- Brahmo Samaj intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
- It advocated for a share in property to honour dignity of life to widow.
- It also opposed Child Marriage.
- Bramho Samaj decalred that, one can take good things from anywhere.

2. Discuss the declaration of Dayananda Sarswathi's 'Back to Vedas'.

- He realised that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas. Hence, he declared 'Back to Vedas'
- He declared that only Vedas are authentic

3. Discuss the reformation advocated by Sathyashodak Samaj.

- Sathya Shodhak Samaj was established to provide equal rights to non-Brahimin class and women.
- This Samaj was founded by Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.
- They established hostel for girls
- They established society based on equality.
- They opened schools for Shudras and girls.



4. Discuss the aims of Aligarh Movement.

- By the end of nineteenth century, a new wave of social and religious reformation was set in Muslim society.
- Anti-British sentiment became strong in Muslim community after the incident of CE 1857.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement
- He declared that Quran is the authoritative book and others works on Islam are derived ones
- He said one has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish
- Sir Ahmad Khan fought against traditions, superstitions, ignorance and irrationalities throughout his life.
- He said without an open mind, any social and intellectual development is impossible
- He did not support the Purdah system for Muslim women

5. Explain the views of Ramakrishna Mission.

- Ramakrishna Mission was founded to carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna
- One has to attain Moksha through Dyana and Bhakti said Ramakrishna and his life itself was an example of this model.
- It had believed that all religions advocate the same.
- It also believed that there many ways of attaining moksha and the God.
- It said idol worship is inevitable.
- Ramakrishna Mission has provided a unique contribution to India's spiritual growth, nationalistic awareness and cultural development

6. Explain how Swami Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters?

- He also noticed exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and divisions among the Indians.
- Vivekananda believed that People should be educated first, and then they themselves seek reformation.
- He wanted legal institutions to implement appropriate rules to support reformation.

- He also wanted people to stop following the western ideals blindly.
- He believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light.
- Without this, religion is itself is of no use, declared Vivekananda.
- The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma.
- He opposed caste system, untouchability and the idea of supremacy based on caste system.

7. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant?

- She advocated that Indian culture is far more superior to the western culture which is based on materialism.
- She also did a comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Translating Bagvath Geetha to English is one of the major achievements of her
- She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi
- She wanted education for all.
- She opened schools.
- She started Central Hindu Benaras College
- She started two periodicals 'New India' and 'Common Wealth' to initiate discussion on current problems and social issues.
- She started Home Rule League

8. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.

- This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited
- communities.
- Narayana Guru and his companions Dr. Pallpu and Kumaran Assan led the movement.
- One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru.
- Education is the only path to achieve this he declared.
- He built temples for the backward communities as they were denied entry into temples.

- Narayana Guru and his companions started 'Viakom Movement',
- a temple entry movement

9. Make list of main aspects of Periyar Movement.

- Ramaswamy who came out of Congress, started Self Respect League
- He was called Periyar (Senior Person) out of love by people
- He rejected the racial supremacy in the name Arya and Brahmin
- He said Tamil is language of Dravidians.
- He opposed Sanskrit language and literature
- He also rejected Rama as the Vedic leader and accepted Ravana as the Dravidian leader.
- He championed equality and criticized caste and gender based discrimination.

10. Write a note about Young Bengal Movement

- The young Bengal movement held discussions and debates on issues like nature, humanism, God and other various topics.
- Derozio worked towards spreading the message that only rational thinking would liberate people from the clutches of superstitions and social discrimination.
- He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste based discrimination.
- Many of his students who had come from traditional families were deeply influenced by Derozio's thoughts and joined their hands in spreading the movement across Bengal.
- The influence of this Movement was limited to Calcutta and a few areas of Bengal.

11. What are the aims of Arya Samaj?

- All Hindus should believe in one formless God
- No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.
- Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- Men and women are equal.

- One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

12. What are the aims of Prathana Samaj?

- Prathana Samaj was founded by Dr Athma Ram Panduranga at Bombay with the aim of finding solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste groups.
- This association argued that the reinterpretation of Hinduism is needed in the light of modern western thinking.
- It advocated that reformation should not be a wish, but should be implemented in reality.
- Many programmes like education for women, rehabilitation of poor people were undertaken by the Prathana Samaj

## **UNIT – VI**

# **THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)**

### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as .....by the British historians.( The Sepoy Mutiny)
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie is -----  
(the Doctrine of Lapse)
3. During the mutiny of 1857, .....killed a British officer. (Mangal Pandey)
4. Jhansi Rani took over .....from the British during her war against them. (Gwalior)

### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What did The Indian Historians term 1857 revolt?
  - The Indian Historians termed 1857 revolt as 'First Indian Freedom Struggle
2. What did the English historians term 1857 revolt?
  - The English historians termed it as The Sepoy Mutiny.
3. What is a type of new and improved guns started by the British?
  - A type of new and improved guns is known as 'Royal Enfield' guns.
4. Where did the 1857 revolt start?
  - 1857 revolt started from Barackpur
5. Who was declared as as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?
  - The Mughal King Bhadur Shah II was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt.
6. Who led 1857 revolt in Kanpur?
  - Nana Saheb led 1857 revolt in Kanpur
7. Who was Tatya Tope ?
  - Tatya Tope was the assistant of Nana Saheb

8. Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai declare war on the British?

- Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.

9. Who has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle?

- Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.

10. What came to an end after 1857 revolt?

- The governance of East India Company came to an end after 1857 revolt.

11. To whom the administration of India was handed over after 1857 revolt?

- The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament

12. Who passed a declaration in CE 1858?

- The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. What were the results of 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Discuss.

- Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire

2. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857?

Explain.

- Due to the development of industrialization in England, the Indian handicrafts and industries diminished.
- England apart from being an industrialized country became a workshop of industries.
- The artisans of India became unemployed.
- The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot.

- The Indian handicrafts became financially pathetic.
- The British levied high customs on Indian goods entering the market of England.
- Due Zamindari system, the farmers were exploited by Zamindars. Land tax collection rights awarded to Talukadars were withdrawn.
- By forming Inam Commissions, Inam lands were also withdrawn.

3. What were the issues that outraged the religious feelings of the Soldiers?

- The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.

4. What were the immediate causes of First War of Indian Independence?

- The British started providing 'Royal Enfield' guns, a type of new and improved guns.
- A rumour spread that the bullets of these guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- The cow was sacred for Hindus and the pig was prohibited for Muslims.
- This became the immediate cause for the mutiny.

5. List out the reasons that led to the failure the mutiny (What were the reasons for the failure of 1857 revolt).

- It did not cover every part of India.
- It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.
- As it was not a planned mutiny, there were many unexpected results.
- The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian soldiers resulted in its failure.
- The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.

- The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.
- The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.
- Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the British and did not support the freedom fighters.
- The plundering and other crimes committed by the sepoys made them to lose the faith of common people

6. What were the main aspects in the declaration of the British Queen?

- The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.
- Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- Providing a stable government for Indians
- Equality before the law
- Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance.

7. What were the political reasons for the First War of Indian Independence?

- Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indians Kings had to lose their kingdoms.
- As a result of this policy, Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states became part of the British Empire.
- Dalhousie abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs.
- The British dethroned Mughal kings and many other kings.
- As a result, many soldiers depended on these kings became unemployed.

8. What were the administrative reasons First War of Indian Independence?

- The British brought in many civil and criminal laws into effect.
- But in the implementation, there were lot of partiality.
- Laws applied to Indians in a different manner.
- English became the language of the court.
- The English judges gave judgments in favour of the English.



- People did not like the new laws.

9. Why did Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer?

- When the soldiers were directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off a part of bullet, the soldiers refused to do it.
- The soldiers of Barackpur revolted against the British officers. A soldier named Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer

10. Explain the Spread of the 1857 Mutiny.

- Meerut was a major British military base.
- The Indian soldiers stationed here refused to use the bullets of the new guns. Many soldiers were arrested. This led to mutiny in Meerut.
- The soldiers barged into the prison and released the imprisoned soldiers.
- A group of soldiers reached Delhi from Meerut.
- They entered the Red fort and declared the Mughal King Bhadur Shah II as the emperor of India.
- Due to various reasons, the protesting soldiers reached Delhi.
- The protests became intensified. This spread like a wild fire to Delhi, Khanpur and Jhansi.

11. Explain the role Rani Lakshmi Bai in 1857 Mutiny.

- Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.
- She captured Gwalior.
- She died a heroic death while battling the British in another battle.
- Even today, Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.

12. Explain the Results of 1857 Mutiny.

- The governance of East India Company came to an end, and the governance of British government started.
- The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament.
- The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858

- The agreements entered by the company with the local Kings were accepted.
- Non pursuance of regional expansion.
- Providing a stable government for Indians
- Equality before the law
- Non-interference of the government in religious issues of Indians and practicing religious tolerance
- The British realized that unless and until they command the love and affection of Indians, ruling India would be a difficult proposition.

## **UNIT – VII**

### **FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

#### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year ..... (1885)
2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by ..... (Dadabai Navoroji )
3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by ..... (Balagangadhar Tilak)
4. Balagangadhar Tilak published .....newspaper in Marathi. (Kesari)
5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharathi' belonged ..... (Revolutionaries)

#### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. Mention the associations which were started after The First War of Indian Independence.
  - 'The Hindu Mela', 'All Indian Association', Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association'
2. Who implemented Vernacular Press Act?
  - Lord Litton implemented Vernacular Press Act
3. Who was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
  - W.C. Banerjee was the first president of The Indian National Congress.
4. Who started was the first president of The Indian National Congress?
  - A.O.Hume
5. What is the Age of Moderates?
  - Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates

6. Mention the leaders of moderates.

- W.C Banerjee, M.G.Ranade, Surendranatha Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokale

7. What is “Drain Theory”?

- Moderates explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it “Drain Theory”

8. What is the Age of Liberal Nationalism?

- The period of Moderates is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism.

9. Who were known as “Political Beggars”?

- Moderates were known as “Political Beggars”.

10. Mention the leaders of Radicals

- Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak

11. Who divided Bengal?

- Viceroy Lord Curzon divided Bengal.

12. Why did Lord Curzon divide Bengal?

- The Anti-British sentiment was dominant in Bengal and it was the centre of Anti-British protests. In order to suppress these developments, Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal

13. When was Bengal divided?

- Bengal was divided in 1905

14. Who declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”.

- Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”.

15. When was Muslim league started?

- Muslim league was started in 1906

16. Mention the news papers of Tilak.

- Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English languages.

17. Who wrote Geetharahasya?

- Tilak wrote a book 'Geetharahasya'

18. Mention a secret organization founded in England ?

- A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.

19. Mention an important Revolutionaries leaders.

- Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Saavarkar, Ashwini kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Which were the organizations that were present before the founding of Indian National Congress?

- 'The Hindu Mela', 'All Indian Association', Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association'

2. What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?

- cutting down of military expenditure,
- development of Indian industries,
- providing good education and
- programmes for poverty alleviation.

3. Explain the Drain Theory.

- Moderates were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India.
- They explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it "Drain Theory".

- By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India.

4. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.

- Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”. Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals.
- He tried to organize the common people of India.
- He attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too.
- He used Ganesh, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British.
- Tilak published ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Maratha’ in English languages.
- He encouraged common people to protest against the British.
- The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people.
- The British arrested Tilak due to these developments.
- Tilak wrote a book ‘Geetharahasya’ in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

5. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of Bengal Division?

- The division of Bengal in 1905 was opposed by Indian National Congress.
- Still, the Bengali language could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities.
- Rakshabandhan, cultural festival, was held to bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims.
- The division of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country.
- The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.
- Indians were encouraged to use local goods.
- The British government withdrew the Bengal division order in 1911.

6. Explain the role of Revolutionaries in Indian freedom Movement.

- Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods.
- They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British.
- A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England.
- People Aurobindo Ghosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization.
- Similarly, another revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here.
- 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the two important secret organizations in India.
- They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, V.D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Ras Bihari Ghosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das and others were Revolutionaries leaders.

## UNIT – VIII

# ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

### I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Gandhiji was born in ..... (Porbandar)
2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting against .....act. (Rowlatt Act)
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was ..... (Khilafath Movement)
4. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by..... (Muhammad Ali Jinnah)
5. The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was ..... (Jawaharlal Nehru)
6. Mahad and Kalaram movement was formed by ..... (Dr. B.R.Ambedkar)
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by ..... (Captain Lakshmi)
8. Gandhiji held Salt Sathyagrah in ..... (1930)
9. Quit India movement took place in .....(1942)
10. First Round Table Conference was held in .....(1930)
11. Swaraj Party was founded in the year----- (1923)
12. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was----- (Subhas Chandra Bose)
13. ....is known as the Iron Man of India. (Sardar Vallabhabai Patel)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the period of Gandhian Era
  - The period between 1920 and 1947 is the Gandhian Era
2. When and where was Gandhiji was born?
  - Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar
3. Mention the parents of Gandhiji.
  - Karmchand Gandhi and Putalibai



4. Why did Gandhiji go to Natal of South Africa?

- Gandhiji went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company

5. “You sent us unformed Gandhi and We sent Back the Complete of Gandhi”.Who said this?

- South Africans said this.

6. Who is the political Guru of Gandhiji?

- The political Guru of Gandhiji is Gokhale

7. Who started ‘Sabarmathi Ashrama’ ?

- Gandhiji started ‘Sabarmathi Ashrama’

8. Why did Gandhi launch ‘Champaran Movement’?

- Gandhi launched ‘Champaran Movement’ in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.

9. What are the main strategies of Gandhiji in his struggles?

- ‘Passive Resistance’, ‘Non-Violence’, and ‘Sathyagraha’

10. Mention the periodicals of Gandhiji.

- ‘Young India’ and ‘Harijan’.

11. Which is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji?

- Sathyagraha is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji.

12. What is Satyagraha?

- The word ‘Sathyagraha’ means ‘the assertion of the truth’.

13. Which is the basic trait of Gandhi’s struggle?

- Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi’s struggle

14. When was Rowlatt Act implemented?

- Rowlatt Act was implemented in 1919

15. Who were called as “Caliph”?

- The Sultans of Turkey were called as “Caliph’.

16. Who started the Khilafath movement?

- Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali started the Khilafath movement.

17. Who returned his ‘Knighthood’?

- Rabindranath Tagore returned his ‘Knighthood’

18. Who started Swaraj Party?

- Swaraj party was found in 1923 by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das.

19. When was Dandi March started?

- Dandi March was started in 1930.

20. When was the First Round Table Conference started?

- The First Round Table Conference was started in 1930.

21. What is ‘Communal Award’?

- Separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables is called ‘Communal Award’.

22. Between whom the Poona Pact was signed?

- Poona Pact was signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
- Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according of 1919 Act.
- Returning all the honours and medals given by the British.
- Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.
- Boycotting all the government functions
- Boycotting all foreign goods

2. Explain Chouri Chaura incident.

- A big group of around 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station.
- They had assembled there to protest against the police officer who had beaten Congress workers when they were protesting in front of an arrack shop.
- The police started shooting from inside the station.
- Enraged by this act, people torched the police station.
- As a result all the twenty two policemen were charred to death.
- Such violent incidents were repeated in other places too.

3. Discuss Salt Sathyagraha.

- Gandhiji walked with followers upto Dandi, the coastal area of Gujarath.
- Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi.
- He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt.

4. What were the reasons for Quit India Movement?

- The Stratford Cripps Commission which was sent by the British Government proposed some suggestions in front of Indians.
- Proposals like according Dominion status to India, and calling a meeting to draft new constitution were tabled.
- It was proposed that all states will have liberty to be part of the new federation or not.
- These proposals were opposed by the Congress and called for 'Quit India' movement.
- The Quit India movement declared 'British, You Quit India'

5. Write the names of important Radicals who took part in Indian National Movement.

- Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak

6. What was the outcome of Second Round Table conference?

- In the Second Round Table Conference, Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables.
- This was opposed by Gandhi. This resulted in the ideological differences between them.
- As a result, the Second Round Table Conference too ended without any conclusion.
- But, the British Government announced its decision to provide separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables

7. Explain the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in independence movement.

- Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle
- He became popular as 'Netaji'
- Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji
- A difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji.
- He objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter With the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany
- The dictator of Germany agreed to extend all the help to Bose.
- Bose organized the prisoners of war from India.
- He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians
- On learning about the success of Japan in the war, Bose joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India.
- Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokoyo of Japan.
- He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army'. Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion.
- He said, "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence".

- Subhash Chandra Bose had planned to attack India through Rangoon.
- By that time, thousands of soldiers who had joined INA were ready to occupy Delhi.
- They started their armed struggle on the Burma border.
- When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subhash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash.

8. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.

- The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important.
- Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt
- The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India.
- The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal Odisha states.
- With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless.
- The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars.
- The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe.
- Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government.
- The upset Santhals met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders.
- The revolt was severe in Bhathpur, Barahath and Rajamahar areas.
- As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies.
- Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas.
- Though, the revolt of Santhals came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future.
- Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars

9. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

- As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India.
- Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Vallabhabai Patel, the 'Iron Man of India' who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together.
- He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing 'language based reorganization of states' policy.
- He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'.
- He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'.
- He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans.
- With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba.
- On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement.
- He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles.

10. Explain the achievements of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had believed strongly that 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless'.
- Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.
- He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system.
- He studied the Caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.
- In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.

- He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society
- Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans and the leadership of untouchables.
- Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables created controversies between Ambedkar and Gandhiji.
- Ambedkar was Dewan to Baroda Maharaja.
- He was a member of Bombay legislative council and later was also a member of Viceroy's legislative council.
- Dr Ambedkar never joined the Indian National Congress and founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha' and later 'Swantantra Karmika Party'.
- He published periodicals like 'Prabudha Bharatha', 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' and 'Bahishkruth Bharatha'.
- He always stayed away from the communist and sociological ideologies and strived to get justice for farm labourers.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected as the chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'.
- He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution

11. Explain the achievements of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as the private secretary to Dadabhai Navaraji.
- His popularity grew more after he argued in favour of Tilak in the litigations against him.
- He joined Home Rule League. In many of the conferences, he argued in favour Hindu-Muslim unity.
- He resigned from his membership of Central Advisory Committee opposing the implementation Rowlatt Act.
- He declared himself as Nationalist Muslim in Round Table Conferences.
- Jinnah changed his strategies when Muslim League and Congress failed to form a coalition government

- When the freedom declaration was nearer, he increased his pressure for the creation of independent Pakistan.
- He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of Independence.

## 12. Explain The Partition of India.

- All along the National Freedom Struggle, the Indian National Congress had the vision of free independent united India.
- But, Muhammad Ali Jinnah kept putting pressure for an independent Pakistan.
- In the Lahore session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
- The Labour Party came to power in England after the end of Second World War.
- It tried to find solutions for the political problems of India.
- It sent a cabinet committee to have discussion on giving self-rule rights to India.
- This Committee had discussion with Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
- It recommended for a Federal Form of Government and suggested to form an Interim government.
- It also suggested the formation of Constituent assembly to formulate Constitution.
- But, there differences over the formation of Coalition Interim Government between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
- The Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day'
- As a result, communal clashes took place in various parts of the country.
- Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly.
- The British were also interested in creating division between Hindus and Muslims.
- The situations created in these occasions had seeded the partition ideas.
- Meanwhile, the British Government sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India telling that it wanted to hasten the process of handing over of the power.



- Mountbatten held discussions with Gandhiji, Jinnah and other leaders to prepare a plan for the partition of India.
- In July of 1947, the bill of India Independence took the shape of an Act.
- On August 15th, 1947 two new nations India and Pakistan were born.

13. Explain the Workers Revolt.

- Workers struggle started in Calcutta
- The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves.
- Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers.
- The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness.
- A labour union was founded in Madras. Later many workers associations started.
- The congress supported such initiatives from the workers unions.
- The contribution of workers and their unions are unique.

14. Explain the Farmers Protest.

- During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars.
- They opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya district.
- They protested against land tax.
- Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Sathyagraha to withdraw tax.
- The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as a part of National Freedom Struggle.
- Gandhiji's influence was visible in activities in Champaranya, Khedha and other places where the farmers organised themselves and protested.
- Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress.

- The issues the farmers found themselves intermingled with the problems focused on in movements like Non-Cooperation movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements.
- Many of the protests were organised under the banner of Kisan Sabha which was influenced by leftist ideologies.
- These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress.
- In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks.
- The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars. In Maharastra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

15. Explain the quit India Movement.

- Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to 'Do or Die'.
- As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel, Acharya Kripalini and Kastur Ba were arrested and imprisoned.
- Since, most of the congress leaders were jailed; non-congress organizations took the lead in this movement.
- This movement created new leaders. Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement.
- He was the leader of Socialist wing of congress.
- He along with his supporters engaged in revolutionary works.
- The Socialsits brought out a document titled "The Freedom Struggle Front" and outlined their strategies.
- They trained factory workers. They called for the support of common people.
- They collected money.
- These people provided hope to India in its difficult times.
- Meanwhile, efforts were made outside the border of India too.
- The efforts of Subhas Chandra Bose are really commendable in this direction.

16. Explain the Major Developments that took place during Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.
- Students boycotted schools and colleges.

- Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.
- Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'
- Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
- The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.

#### 17. Explain the Khilafath Movement

- The Sultans of Turkey were also the religious leaders of Turkey, and were called as "Caliph".
- During the World War I, the British harassed the 'Caliph' and this was widely protested by Muslims of the world.
- In India, Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali, two brothers, started the Khilafath movement in support of Turkey in 1919.
- Gandhi had believed that the British would only withdraw if the Hindu and Muslims fight united.
- Hence, he extended his support to this movement.
- He wanted an active participation on the part of Muslims in the Congress.
- This was a movement wherein both Hindus and Muslims participated in a nationwide protests

#### 18. Explain the Early life of Mahatma Gandhiji.

- Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi who is popularly called Bapu was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar of present day Gujarath's Kathiawar district. Karmchand Gandhi was his father.
- He was the Deewan of Rajkot state.
- Putalibai was his mother. She influenced Gandhi on moral values.
- After completing his basic education at Porabandar, Gandhiji went to England in for law education and completed his Bar at Law and returned to India.

- Later he went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company
- Though Gandhi intended to be at Natal only three months, he ended up living in South Africa for twenty long years.
- He opposed the Apartheid policy that discriminated between dark skinned and pale skinned people.
- He invented a new tool of protest called 'Sathyagraha' and formulated its dos and donts.
- Many South Africans take pride in declaring that "You sent us unformed Gandhi and We sent Back the Complete of Gandhi".

19. Explain the Initial Protests of Gandhiji.

- Gandhiji as per the instructions of his political 'Guru' Gokhale, toured entire India in a third class railway compartment to understand real India of his time.
- He gave an institutional shape to his struggles by establishing 'Sabarmathi Ashrama' at Ahmadabad
- He understood the problems of farmers, Daliths, Tribal people, workers, labourers, and other sections of Indian society.
- Gandhi launched 'Champaran Movement' in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers.
- He started a movement in support of the Mill workers of Ahmedabad, and made the British government accept his demands.
- In the same year, another protest held in Kheda village of Gujarath to oppose land taxes also became successful.
- Gandhi started using Truth, Non-Violence, and Sathyagraha ideals in all these movements.
- And he also started interacting with common people; making the freedom movement more people based movement.
- The Indian Freedom struggle took a new turn with arrival Gandhiji.
- He employed 'Passive Resistance', 'Non-Violence', and 'Sathyagraha' as main strategies in his struggles.
- He used to express his thoughts in periodicals like 'Young India' and 'Harijan'.

20. Explain Gandhiji's Sathyagraha.

- Sathyagraha is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji.
- The word 'Sathyagraha' means 'the assertion of the truth'.
- It was one of the major weapons he employed in South Africa.
- It is his moral weapon. It is based on Non-Violence.
- It means asserting the rightful place of Truth by employing peaceful means.
- The use of this weapon is one of the major social exploration has ever taken place in the human history

21. Explain Gandhiji's Ahimsa.

- Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi's struggle.
- He firmly believed that one should face violence with Ahimsa and Sathyagraha.
- Gandhi employed motherly strategies such as Ahimsa, Sathyagraha and Fasting against the brutal force of British like Military, Police and Law.
- The defeat of the mighty English in the hands of Gandhi itself is a strong message in the annals of the history.

22. Explain the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Through this act, the British started controlling the nationalists.
- Under this act, they could arrest a man and declare him as an offender in a court of law
- This snatched away rights of the people to assemble for a meeting, making associations and the free right of expression from the people.
- Gandhi formed an association called 'Sathyagraha Sabha' to oppose this.
- By utilizing numerous political methods like Huge public marches and meets along boycotts, the act was opposed.
- The British government decided to suppress the agitations against Rowlatt Act
- Gandhiji had called for one day hartal .

- Dr. Fakruddin and Dr. Sathyapal and various other leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- To protest these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on the day of Baisaki festival
- The military general of Amrithsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors.

## **UNIT – IX**

### **POST INDEPENDENT INDIA**

#### **I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers;**

1. The British government's last Governor General was .....  
(Lord Mountbatten)
2. India's first Home minister was .....(Valabhai Patel )
3. India's first President was ----- (Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad)
4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year.....  
(1963)
5. State Reorganization law was implemented in .....year. (1953)

#### **II. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many princely states were there in India ?
  - There were 562 princely states in India
2. Mention the princely states who refused to join India?
  - Kashmir and Junagadh and Hyderabad
3. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?
  - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee
4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?
  - Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India
5. Where is the Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka?
  - The Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka is at Bylukuppe
6. Who was the first Governor General of Independent India?
  - Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of Independent India
7. Who became the first President of India?
  - Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India.
8. Through which amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added ?

- Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added

9. What is Instrument of Accession?

- Government of India through its 'Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.

10. Who is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

- Valalbahabai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India'

11. Why Valalbahabai Patel is known as 'Iron Man of India'?

- Valalbahabai Patel was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation. So he is known as 'Iron Man of India'

12. When did Junagadh join Indian federation?

- Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949

13. Why did Nizam refuse to join the Independent India?

- He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.

14. Who are 'Razacks'?

- The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam

15. What is 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'?

- The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'

16. Mention the places which the French had control over them Even after independence?

- Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar

17. When did Pondicherry become Union Territory of India?

- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963



18. Who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra?

- Potti Sriramulu died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra

19. When was 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed?

- In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.

20. Mention the members of Reorganization of State Commission'.

- Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.

21. According to 'Reorganization of State Commission how many states and union territories were formed?

- According to Reorganization of State Commission 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

22. When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?

- Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956

23. When Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka'?

- In 1973, Mysore state was named as 'Karnataka'

24. How many states and union territories are there in India?

- There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?

- The country was burnt in communal fire
- the integration of princely states into the federal structure of India was a bigger problem
- partition had damaged the economic system of India deeply
- India had a challenge of creating its own constitution
- India had to protect its freedom that was after years struggle from its enemies.

- since gender and caste based discrimination was natural to Indian society, there was a need to strengthen the social fabric for to establish social equality.

## 2. How did the nation face refugee problem?

- Soon after the partition, refugee crisis became a huge problem.
- During this period millions of people tried to find future in either of the country.
- They had to leave their native places and move toward the place where people from their religion were a majority.
- Around 6 million refugees arrived in India.
- The Bangladesh war resulted in arrival of 10 lakh refugees to India.
- The people of Tibet had arrived in our country as refugees during Nehru time.
- According to one estimate there are around one lakh and twenty thousand Tibetan refugees in India

## 3. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French? Explain.

- Even after independence, the French had continued their hold over Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar.
- Many political parties like Congress, Communists and others wanted them to become part of India.
- As a result of all these parts got integrated
- Pondicherry became Union Territory of India .

## 4. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- A sustained movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa.
- Though they were ordered to vacate Goa, Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe and tried to consolidate their power over Goa.
- Sathyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and declared the exit of Portuguese from Goa in
- The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration.
- Goa had remained a union territory till 1987 and later became a state.

5. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.

- The language based formation of states was a demand present during British India also.
- After the independence of India, this demand became more and more severe.
- Both the British government and regional governments never ruled them using local language.
- In this background, formation of states based on 34 languages was desired.
- After the death of Potti Sriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, the demand for language based state reorganization went up.
- As a result, Andhrapradesh was formed in 1953. In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed.
- Mr Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.
- Based on the report of this commission, State Reorganization Act was brought into effect.
- According to this act, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed

6. Explain the process of integration of Karnataka.

- Kannada speaking regions were part of various princely states.
- On October 14th, 1947 Mysore State came into existence.
- The demand to integrate all these people into one state was prevalent.
- They had formed "All Karnataka Rajaya Nirmana Parishid' and demanded for the major integration of Kannada speaking world.
- Finally in 1956, Vishala Mysore state came into existence.
- In 1973, it was named as 'Karnataka

7. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir is different from all the other accessions.How?

- The King of Jammu and Kashmir Harisingh decided to remain independent.

- Fearing that Kashmir may join the Indian federation, Pakistan instigated the tribal Muslims to invade Kashmir.
- The tribal band of people occupied more area of Kashmir.
- Unless the King agrees to join India, the military of India could not enter Kashmir.
- Finally, on releasing the severity of the problem in hand, King Harisingh agreed to join India in October 1947.
- Later, the Indian Army attacked the invading tribal soldiers and drove them out of the valley.
- At this juncture, the issue was reported to UNO.
- One part of the Kashmir remained with Pakistan.
- India complained at UNO against Pakistan on this issue.
- UNO issued battle truce on January 01, 1949.
- The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'.

#### 8. Explain the integration of Hyderabad.

- This princely state was ruled by Nizam.
- He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.
- Meanwhile, under the leadership of communists, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars.
- The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam.
- The Government of India sent its military to fight Hyderabad and defeated the Nizam and integrated Hyderabad into India in 1948.
- Valalbbhai Patel could find a solution to this with his firm decision.

#### 9. How did Junagadh join Indian federation?

- The Nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan.
- His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets.
- The King fled from the Kingdom.
- The Dewan requested Indian Government to military to Junagadh to maintain law and order.

- Later, Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949.

## **UNIT - X**

# **THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 20TH CENTURY**

### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The Communist Government in Russia was founded by .....(Lenin)
2. The First World War ended in .....(1919)
3. The Fascist dictator was .....(Mussolini)
4. The Second World War started in .....(1939)
5. Japan attacked .....which was the Naval base of USA  
(Pearl Harbour)

### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. Mention the nations of a Triple Entente
  - A Triple Entente of England, France and Russia
2. Mention the nations of a Triple Alliance
  - Germany, Italy and Austri-Hungary
3. What was the immediate cause of war?
  - The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria was the immediate cause of war.
4. When and why was League of nations came into existence?
  - In order to prevent future occurrences of war, 'League of Nations' came into existence
5. By which treaty the first world war came to an end?
  - Treaty of Versailles
6. Who ruled Russia in 19th century?
  - It was ruled by Tsars in 19th century

7. Why did a lot of resistance against the Tsars start in 1905?

- When Japan, a small country from Asia defeated Russia in 1905 made the rule of Tsars more unacceptable and a lot of resistance against the Tsars started.

8. Who was the Tsar of Russia during Russian revolution?

- Tsar Nicholas II

9. Who are 'Mensheviks'?

- The power was shared by moderates called as 'Mensheviks'.

10. Who called for 'Peace, Food and Land' in Russia?

- Lenin

11. What is October Revolution?

- Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union on October 7th. This is called as 'October Revolution'

12. What is February 1917 Revolution?

- When the resistance of the workers and farmers became more intense, the Tsar Nicholas II ran away from the country. This is called as February 1917 Revolution

13. Who was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice?

- Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice

14. Who became the President after the death of Lenin?

- Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin

15. Who implemented The Five Year Plans in Russia?

- Joseph Stalin implemented The Five Year Plans in Russia.

17. Who launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization?

- USSR launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization.

18. From which country the Independent India's Five Plan is borrowed?

- The Independent India's Five Plan is borrowed from USSR

19. Who implemented 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' ?

- Gorbachev implemented 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'

20. Why did the Communism collapse in Russia?

- Due to 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' the Communism collapse in Russia.

21. Who is known as Fuhrer?

- Hitler is known as Fuhrer.

22. Who started Nazi party?

- Hitler started Nazi party

23. According to Hitler who are the reason for the problems of Germany?

- Jews, Communists, Socialists and Catholics are also the reason for the problems of Germany

24. Who are 'Gobbels'?

- A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism

25. Mention the cruel army of Hitler.

- 'Brown Shirts'

26. What is Holocaust?

- The mass killing is called as Holocaust.



27. Who started The Fascist party ?

- Mussolini started The Fascist party .

28. Why did the rich countries experience Great economic Depression?

- Since the rich countries had spend their money on war, they experienced 'Great Economic Depression'

29. Mention the nations of Axis group.

- Germany, Italy and Japan

30. Mention the nations of Allies group.

- England, France, Russia

31. Which Organisation came into existence after the second world war?

- United Nations Organization came into existence.

33. Who was the leader of Kuomintang party in China?

- Sun-Yat-Sen was the leader of Kuomintang party in China.

34. Who started Long March?

- Mao Tse-Tung, started a 'Long March

35. Which is one of its kind military march in the human history?

- Long march is one of its kind military march in the human history

36. What is cold war?

- The mistrust, competition and fear that emerged between the two blocks of the world after the end of Second World War is called as the 'Cold War'.

37. Between whom the cold war started?

- The Cold was started between USA and the USSR

38. What is the fullform of NATO ?

- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

39. What is the fullform of SEATO

- South East Asian Treaty Organisation

40. What is the fullform of CENTO

- Central East North Treaty Organisation

41. What made the USA to enter the war in favour of allied forces during the Second World War?

- Japan attacked Pearl harbour, the military base of USA

### III. Anser the following questions:

1. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

- Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution.
- By this time, Lenin was declared as a traitor
- Lenin returned to Russia and called for 'Peace, Food and Land'.
- This was supported by the workers and farmers across Russia
- Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union
- Lenin became the President of the government

2. Discuss the immediate causes for the First World War.

- The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria was the immediate cause of war.

3. How did Nazism destroy Germany? Explain.

- The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world and they are the only fit to rule the world.
- Jews are the reasons for all the problems of Germans
- Hilter declared they are unfit to live. All these were implemented inhumanly.
- A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism.
- A cruel army named 'Brown Shirts' was formed for this purpose.

- They were trained to create violence so that the people became confused and accept their ideology

#### 4. What were the reasons for the Second World War?

- German's occupation of Poland
- 'Great Economic Depression'
- This resulted in great hardships in Europe and USA.
- The life standard of people dropped drastically; the growth of industries and agriculture stagnated; the problem of unemployment became more.
- The nationalism grew more in Germany and other European countries due to loss of finance suffered in First World War, difficult agreements enforced on countries like Germany and subsequent loss suffered by them.
- The big industrialists funded more money to nourish ultra nationalism in Germany and other countries of the Europe.
- By utilising this money, hate and egoistic movements started emerging in these countries.
- Hitler emerged as the dictator in Germany and Mussolini emerged as the dictator in Italy.

#### 5. What were the effects of Chinese revolution?

- After the revolution, community farming was introduced in China.
- All were provided with free health, education and other facilities.
- Importance was given to Science and Technology in order to achieve growth in industrialisation.
- 'Leap Forward' programme was planned and implemented.
- The Private property was converted into Public Property.
- While implementing these policies through 'The Cultural Revolution' many mistakes were committed.

#### 6. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression?

- The Great Economic Depression that affected USA brought in many changes in the politics of, USA.
- USA had helped the Triple Entente with money and soldiers.

- In 1929, USA experienced stagnation in economic development.
- As a result, output dropped in automobile and agriculture.
- There was also drop in the output of consumer durables manufacturing, mining, ship building, and many other industries.
- This economic crisis led to changes in the politics.

7. Explain the effects of First world war.

- The empires of Austro-Hungary and Ottoman empires lost their existence.
- Germany lost most of its geographic area. A wave of change swept across the Europe.
- The physical map of the Europe underwent change.
- Many new and small countries emerged in Europe.
- In order to prevent future occurrences of war, 'League of Nations' came into existence

8. The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail.why?

- They were exploiting the landlords.
- The landlords in turn were exploiting labourers and small farmers.
- The people were fed up with the administration of Tsars.

9. Explain the reforms of Lenin.

- He declared that land belonged to the farmers.
- He implemented political and economical policies that ensured free health, schooling and residence to all Russians.
- Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice.
- This was a historic moment in the human history

10. Explain the reforms of Joseph Stalin.

- Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin and built USSR as a formidable opponent to USA.
- The Five Year Plans implemented by him changed the course of the USSR growth.

- USSR launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization.
- Yuri Gagarin became the first Astronaut of the world.

11. What are the features of Fascism?

- Ultra Nationalism
- idea of destroying the other national forces
- patronising violence
- racial superiority
- expansion of national boundaries
- support of human executions.

12. Explain the effects of Second world war.

- The Second World War caused utmost misery and death in the human history.
- It also changed the social, political and economic changes in the world.
- In the place of League of Nations, United Nations Organization came into existence.
- England, China, USA, USSR and France became the permanent members of the UN Security Council.
- USSR and USA became powerful rival countries. This led to the Cold War.
- The Colonies of Asia and Africa were able to achieve their independence.
- England, France and other European countries lost their most of the colonies.