

Worksheet Ln – 7

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The districts of _____ and _____ were given to Shah Alam II by the British.
a. Kora b. Allahabad c. both a and b d. none of these
2. After the Battle of Buxar, the British became the masters of _____, _____ and _____.
a. Bengal b. Bihar c. Orissa d. all of these
3. Nizamat powers refers to the _____ and _____.
a. General administration b. criminal justice
c. both of these d. none of these
4. _____ was appointed as Governor of Bengal in 1772, later he was made as Governor General of British territories.
a. Lord Dalhousie b. Warren Hastings c. Lord Ripon d. Lord Lytton
5. Zamindari of _____ parganas was given to the British as a result of Battle of Plassey.
a. 25 b. 24 c. 33 d. 22
6. Mir Jafar paid the company and its official over _____ rupees.
a. 100 Lakh b. 200 lakh c. 300 lakh d. 33 lakh
7. Mir Qasim formed an alliance with _____, the nawab of Awadh and the Mughal emperor, _____.
a. Shuja-ud-Daulah & Shah Alam II b. Mir Jafar & Siraj
c. Narayan Rao & Madhav Rao d. none of the above
8. _____ granted the Company the right to trade in with East.
a. Queen Victoria b. Queen Elizabeth I
c. Queen Cleopatra d. none of the above.
9. _____, _____ and _____ became the headquarters of the British settlements in the southern, western and eastern regions.
a. Madras, Bombay & Calcutta b. Calcutta, Madras & Bombay
c. Bombay, Madras & Calcutta d. none of the above
10. _____ was built by the British in Madras.
a. Fort William b. Fort St. George c. Red Fort d. all of these
11. _____ introduced Dual Government in Bengal in _____.

- a. Lord Dalhousie b. Warren Hastings c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
12. _____ abolished the Dual Government and Bengal was brought under the direct control of the British rule.
- a. Lord Dalhousie b. Warren Hastings c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
13. _____ was granted the undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.
- a. English East India Company b. French East India Company
- c. Dutch East India Company d. Portuguese East India Company
14. _____ the British ambassador, had obtained many trade concessions for the Company from the Mughal Emperor.
- a. Sir Thomas Roe b. Warren Hastings c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
15. The French East India Company was formed in _____ CE.
- a. 1987 b. 1664 c. 1600 d. 1857

II. Define the following:

1. Buffer state. 2. Farman 3. Dual Government 4. Diwani

III. Answer the following questions:

- State the results of the Battle of Plassey.
- Mention any four importance of the Battle of Plassey.
- Mention any four importance of the Battle of Buxar.
- Mention any four terms of the Treaty of Allahabad.
- What were the advantages and disadvantages of Dual Government?
- Why is the Battle of Plassey considered a major turning point in the history of India?

Worksheet Ln – 8

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The _____, was to subjugate Indian powers without the cost and bother/trouble of war.

a. Subsidiary Alliance b. Doctrine of Lapse

c. War d. Zamindari system
- Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by _____.

a. Lord Wellesley b. Warren Hastings c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
- Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by _____.

a. Lord Wellesley b. Lord Dalhousie c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
- _____ was the ruler of Sikh kingdom.

a. Ranjith Singh b. Prithvi raj c. Jai pal d. Anand pal
- _____ was annexed based on the grounds of maladministration.

a. Punjab b. Jhansi c. Awadh d. Delhi
- _____ was the guardian and supporter of the Marathas.

a. Shivaji b. Peshwa Baji Rao II c. Narayan Rao d. Nana Phadnavis

7. _____ was the successor of Lord Wellesley.
 a. Lord Wellesley b. Lord Dalhousie c. Lord Ripon d. Robert Clive
8. _____ and _____ were the rulers of Mysore.
 a. Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan b. Tipu Sultan & Shivaji
 c. Hyder Ali & Shivaji d. Hyder Ali & Muhammad Ali
9. _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II.
 a. Narayan Rao b. Madhav Rao
 c. Nana Saheb d. Shuja-ud-Daulah
10. _____, _____ and _____ were annexed by the British based on Doctrine of Lapse.
 a. Satara, Nagpur & Jhansi b. Satara, Jhansi & Delhi
 c. Nagpur, Jhansi & Punjab d. Satara, Awadh & Madras

II. Define the following:

1. Policy of non-intervention 2. Subsidiary alliance 3. Doctrine of Lapse

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Mention the two-pronged strategies used by the British as a policy of expansion.
2. Mention the conditions of Subsidiary Alliance.
3. What were the effects of the Subsidiary Alliance?
4. What were the disadvantages of the Subsidiary Alliance for the Indian rulers?
5. Explain the causes of First Anglo-Maratha War.
6. Mention the results of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
7. Mention the results of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.
8. Mention the results of the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
9. Mention Lord Dalhousie's policy of expansion.
10. What is Doctrine of Lapse?
11. What were the factors responsible for the success of the British?
12. Mention the five independent states of the Marathas.

Worksheet Ln – 10

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Revolt of 1857 is also called as _____.
 a. Sepoy Mutiny b. First War of Indian Independence
 c. Both a and b d. none of these
2. _____ was the last Mughal Emperor.
 a. Aurangzeb b. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 c. Zeenat Mahal d. Akbar
3. Awadh was annexed, on the grounds of _____.
 a. Subsidiary Alliance b. Doctrine of Lapse
 c. Maladministration d. none of these
4. The Mughal emperor was not allowed to stay in the historic _____.
 a. Red Fort b. Taj Mahal c. Delhi palace d. none of these

5. Thousands of jagirs were confiscated by _____ and _____ when they were unable to produce written title deeds of ownership.
 - a. Bentinck & Dalhousie
 - b. Dalhousie & Wellesley
 - c. Wellesley & Bentinck
 - d. none of the above
6. The introduction of western education undermined the position of the _____.
 - a. Maulvis
 - b. Pandits
 - c. both a and b
 - d. brahmanas
7. Nana Saheb was denied _____ after his father's death.
 - a. Property
 - b. title
 - c. palace
 - d. pension
8. When Awadh was annexed, the estates of the _____ were confiscated by the British.
 - a. Talukdars
 - b. Zamindars
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of these
9. The British judicial system was based on the principle of _____.
 - a. Racial discrimination
 - b. equality
 - c. religion
 - d. region
10. _____, a sepoy at Barrackpore refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers.
 - a. Rani Laxmi Bai
 - b. Mangal Pandey
 - c. Nana Saheb
 - d. Bahadur Shah Zafar

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Mention some of the social reforms introduced by the British.
2. What is General Enlistment Act?
3. Explain any four Political causes of the Revolt of 1857.
4. Explain any four social & religious causes of the Revolt of 1857.
5. Explain any four economic causes of the Revolt of 1857.
6. Explain any four military causes of the Revolt of 1857.
7. Explain the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857.
8. Explain any four results of the Revolt.
9. Mention any four places of the Revolt.
10. Mention any four leaders of the Revolt.

Worksheet Ln – 12

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Vande Mataram was written by _____.
 - a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
 - c. Swami Vivekananda
 - d. Aurobindo Ghosh
2. The _____ acted as a link between the educated Indians and various parts of the country.
 - a. English language
 - b. nationalism
 - c. common spirit
 - d. brotherhood
3. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by _____.
 - a. W. C. Bonnerjee
 - b. Surendranath Banerjee
 - c. A. O. Hume
 - d. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. The _____ spread among the common people in towns and villages through the regional languages.
 - a. Modern ideas
 - b. spirit of nationalism
 - c. railways
 - d. a and b

5. Indians were _____ from using parks, clubs, hospitals, libraries and railway coaches reserved for the British.
 - a. Permitted
 - b. debarred
 - c. reserved
 - d. none of these
6. The ideas of _____ were popularized through press.
 - a. Democracy
 - b. responsible government
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of these
7. Name the British official who introduced repressive policies.
 - a. Lord Dalhousie
 - b. Lord Ripon
 - c. Lord Lytton
 - d. Lord Wellesley
8. How many delegates attended the first session of the Congress?
 - a. 26
 - b. 39
 - c. 53
 - d. 72
9. When was Indian National Congress formed?
 - a. 1883
 - b. 1882
 - c. 1885
 - d. 1857
10. Who formed the Indian National Congress?
 - a. Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji
 - c. A. O. Hume
 - d. all of the above

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Define Nationalism.
2. Define Indologists.
3. What were the main aims of the Congress?
4. What was the role of Vernacular press and literature in the rise of Indian Nationalism?
5. How did the English language act as a link language among the Indians?
6. Examine the role of modern transport and communication in fostering unity and nationalism.
7. What role did A. O. Hume play in the establishment of the INC?

Worksheet Ln – 13

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The objective of the early nationalist was _____.
 - a. Proper participation of the Indians
 - b. gradual self-government
 - c. Swaraj
 - d. both a and b.
2. Early nationalists adopted _____ methods.
 - a. Peaceful
 - b. constitutional
 - c. both a & b
 - d. Swadeshi
3. Assertive nationalists adopted _____ methods.
 - a. Swadeshi
 - b. boycott
 - c. national education
 - d. all of these
4. The objective of the assertive nationalist was _____.
 - a. Proper participation of the Indians
 - b. gradual self-government
 - c. Swaraj
 - d. both a and b

5. Who among the following was not an early nationalist?
 - a. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b. Surendranath Banerjee
 - c. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d. Gopala Krishna Ghokale
6. Who among the following was not an assertive nationalist?
 - a. Gopala Krishna Ghokale
 - b. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d. Bipin Chandra Pal
7. When was Bengal Partitioned?
 - a. 1885
 - b. 1905
 - c. 1906
 - d. 1916
8. Who formed the Muslim League?
 - a. Aga Khan
 - b. Nawab Salimullah Khan
 - c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - d. All of the above
9. Bal Gangadhar Tilak formed _____.
 - a. Indian National Congress
 - b. Muslim League
 - c. Home Rule League
 - d. East India Association
10. _____ means use of one's own country goods.
 - a. Swaraj
 - b. Boycott
 - c. National education
 - d. none of the above.

II. Define the following:

1. Assertive nationalists
2. Separate electorates
3. Swaraj & Boycott
4. Home Rule League
5. Early Nationalists
6. The Lucknow pact

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Mention the three stages of the Indian National Movement.
2. What was the objectives of the Lucknow Pact?
3. What were the beliefs and methods of the early nationalists?
4. What were the beliefs and methods of the assertive nationalists?
5. What were the contributions made by early nationalists?
6. Mention aims of the Home Rule League.
7. Mention aims of the Muslim League.
8. What were objectives of the Indian National Congress?

Worksheet Ln – 14

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Name the method used by Gandhiji
 - a. Peaceful & constitutional
 - b. Swaraj
 - c. boycott
 - d. Satyagraha.
2. Gandhiji championed the cause of the tenant farmers of _____ district.
 - a. Champaran
 - b. Ahmadabad
 - c. Kheda
 - d. Amritsar
3. Gandhiji organized a workers strike against exploitative Indian mill owners in _____.
 - a. Champaran
 - b. Ahmadabad
 - c. Kheda
 - d. Amritsar
4. Gandhi advised and convinced the cultivators of _____ district to stop paying land revenue to the government.
 - a. Champaran
 - b. Ahmadabad
 - c. Kheda
 - d. Amritsar
5. Who passed the Rowlatt Act?
 - a. Lord Ripon
 - b. A. O. Hume
 - c. Justice Rowlatt
 - d. Lord Lytton
6. When did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place?
 - a. 16, Oct 1919
 - b. 13, April 1919
 - c. 26, Jan 1950
 - d. 24, Nov 1919
7. When was Lahore session of Congress held?
 - a. 1885
 - b. 1929
 - c. 1906
 - d. 1916
8. Who formed the Khilafat Movement?
 - a. Aga Khan
 - b. Nawab Salimullah Khan
 - c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - d. Ali brothers
9. What resolution was passed at Lahore session of INC?
 - a. Swadeshi
 - b. Swaraj
 - c. Poorna Swaraj
 - d. none of these
10. Picking up handful of salt from the beach symbolized _____.
 - a. Defiance of payment of tax
 - b. defiance of the salt law
 - c. National education
 - d. none of the above.
11. Boycott refers to _____.
 - a. Using own country goods
 - b. using foreign goods
 - c. not using foreign goods
 - d. none of the above
12. When was All-India Khilafat conference held?
 - a. 31, August 1920
 - b. 13, April 1919
 - c. 26, Jan 1950
 - d. 24, Nov 1919

II. Define the following:

1. Rowlatt Act
2. Harijan
3. Hartal
4. Dandi March
5. Satyagraha

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
2. What is Khilafat movement?
3. State the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
4. Explain the salt satyagraha.
5. What impact did the Civil Disobedience Movement have on the nation?
6. Explain the Chauri-Chaura incident.