Chapter 1
The Modern Period

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The (eighteenth/fourteenth) century is generally taken as the starting point of the modern period.
2. The (Turks/Mughals) introduced the culture of recording official matters.
3. The practice of conducting surveys was begun by the (Mughals/British).
4. Naoroji’s *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* is a part of (indigenous/official) records.
5. Mapping was an important part of (survey reports/official records).
6. Many of the official records of the British period are now preserved in the (National Library/National Archives of India).

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Dates in history are linked to ____________________
2. The change from medieval to modern period in Indian history occurred with the arrival of the ____________________ on the shores of India.
3. ____________________ was an important part of the surveys conducted by the British.
4. The official records and survey reports of the British period have been carefully preserved in ____________________ and museums.

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. government reports</td>
<td>a. census operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revolt of 1857</td>
<td>b. literary sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Kesari</em></td>
<td>c. sepoys mutiny</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. survey reports</td>
<td>d. indigenous records</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. What do you mean by periodization in history? On what basis is history divided into periods?
2. ‘Interpretations differ in history as individuals and groups interpret events differently’. Explain.
3. What will you include in indigenous records as a source of history?
Chapter 2
The Expansion of British Power

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.
1. The English East India Company obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth I in (1800/1600).
2. The English and the French clashed (thrice/twice) in the Carnatic Wars.
3. (Siraj-ud-Daulah/Shuja-ud-Din) became the nawab of Bengal in 1756.
4. (Mir Jafar/Mir Qasim) was the Commander-in-Chief of the nawab of Bengal.
5. (Lord Wellesley/Warren Hastings) acquired territories through the system of Subsidiary Alliances and outright wars.
6. (Lord Dalhousie/Lord Cornwallis) devised a policy called Doctrine of Lapse.

B. Who am I?
1. I am known as the ‘Tiger of Mysore’. I defended my capital, Seringapatam till my death. I am _____________
2. I am the ruler of Punjab. I built a strong army, equipped and trained like the European forces. I am _____________
3. I am the ruler who first signed the treaty of Subsidiary Alliance with the British. I am _____________
4. I am the nawab of Awadh. My territories were annexed by the British on the ground of misrule and lack of reforms. I am _____________

C. Fill in the blanks.
1. The Battle of _____________ is an important landmark in the history of India.
2. The Dual system of governance in Bengal ended in the year _____________
3. _____________ set up the Fort William College in Calcutta in 1801 to train young civil servants.
4. The Law Commission was appointed in 1833 to _____________ Indian law.

D. Give long answers for the following questions.
1. What led to trade rivalry among the European companies?
2. Write a short note on the Battle of Plassey.
3. What do you mean by the Doctrine of Lapse? Name any three kingdoms annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. How did the British give a proper shape to the judicial set-up?
Chapter 3
Life in the Rural Areas

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The English East India Company got the right to collect revenue of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa after the Battle of (Plassey/Buxar).
2. (Lord Cornwallis/Warren Hastings) introduced the Permanent Settlement scheme in 1793.
3. The (Mahalwari/Ryotwari) system was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.
4. The climate of (India/England) was not suitable for growing indigo.
5. In the (Ryotwari/Mahalwari) system the farmer was recognized as the owner of the land as long as he paid the land revenue.
6. Cultivation of indigo was a (labour-intensive/capital-intensive) job.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ___________ was fixed according to the fertility of the soil in the Ryotwari system.
2. The nineteenth century saw an increase in cultivation of ___________ crops.
3. ___________ wrote a play called Neel Darpan in 1860.
4. The ___________ of 1859–60 in Bengal was a powerful peasant protest.

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Indigo Commission</td>
<td>a. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mahalwari system</td>
<td>b. Thomas Munro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ryotwari system</td>
<td>c. blue-coloured dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. indigo</td>
<td>d. look into the system of indigo production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. What were the main features of the Permanent Settlement?
2. Compare the Mahalwari and Ryotwari systems of revenue collection.
3. Why did the Company force the peasants of Bengal to grow indigo?
4. Why did the indigo rebellion of 1859–60 in Bengal become widespread? What was the response of the government?
Chapter 4
Tribal Communities

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The Mundas and Santhals are found in the (Deccan/Chotanagpur) region.
2. The tribals of Central India and the North-east generally practised (settled agriculture/shifting cultivation).
3. Under the British, the (tribal chiefs/Christian missionaries) lost all their authority.
4. Birsa Munda led a tribal rebellion in the late nineteenth century in the (Chotanagpur/Central Indian) region.
5. The ‘ulgulan’ or the ‘Great Tumult’ aimed to drive away the British and establish (Naga/Munda) Raj.
6. The Company declared forest as (state/tribal) property.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The tribal societies did not follow the caste rules laid down by the ________________
2. Some tribes settled down in an area permanently, while others had a ________________ lifestyle and moved from one place to another.
3. Most of the tribes lived by ________________ and ________________ forest produce.
4. The Kol rebellion took place in ________________

C. Who am I?

1. I am a tribal leader. I organized the Oraons to rebel. I am ________________
2. I am one of the tribal groups of Central India. My name starts with K and ends with S. I am ________________
3. I am the name given to the shifting cultivation practised by the tribal groups living in the North-east and Central India. I am ________________

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. What do you mean by ‘slash-and-burn’ cultivation? Why did the tribals select this type of farming?
2. Explain herding–rearing as a means of livelihood of some tribal groups.
3. How did the changes made by the Company in the forest laws affect the tribal groups?
4. Write a short note on Birsa Munda.