

1. What were the main reasons for the discovery of a sea route from Europe to asia ?

Answer :

- Technological advances in European shipbuilding and sailing
- Growth in knowledge about geography
- Advances made in compass and map making
- Travel writings by voyagers provided knowledge about new territories and their wealth
- The commercial market for Asian products like pepper in Europe
- Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks

2. Who was the first to reach India by sea?

Answer :

- Vasco da Gama

3. Which European country was the first to reach India by sea?

Answer:

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach India by sea.

4. The starting point of Vasco da Gama's voyage ?

Answer :

- Portugal , Lisbon

5. The place where Vasco da Gama arrived ?

Answer:

- Calicut

6. The oceans and continents he traversed ?

Answer :

- Oceans :- Atlantic Ocean , Indian Ocean
- Continents :- Europe , Africa , Asia

7. What are the influence of the Portuguese in India? OR What are the effect of the arrival of the Portuguese in india ?

Answer :

- Some Malayalam words like Mesa, kasera, alamara, janala, pena and chaak are came from Portuguese language.
- Cashew tree (parangi mavu), papaya, guava (perakka) and pineapple were introduced.
- The first European Fort in India (Fort Manuel), was established in Kochi
- Printing technology was popularised
- Art forms such as Chavittunatakam and Margamkali were popularised
- European style of construction was started

8. Dutch came to india after Portuguese , How was their entry in india ?

Answer :

- The Europeans who came to India after the Portuguese were from Holland (Netherlands).
- They are also known as the Dutch.
- Nagapattinam, Bharuch, Ahmedabad and Chinsura were the major trading centres of the Dutch in India.
- The Dutch defeated the Portuguese in their competition for monopoly in trade

9. What is battle of colachel ? Explain

Answer :

- In 1741, Marthandavarma who ruled Travancore clashed with the Dutch at Colachel near Kanyakumari.
- With the defeat in this war, the Dutch lost their supremacy in India.
- This was the first battle in which a European power lost to an Indian ruler

10. Write a note about Hortus Malabaricus.

Answer :

- The greatest contribution of the relationship with the Dutch is the work Hortus Malabaricus.
- Information about 742 medicinal plants of Kerala is presented in this book.
- Hendrik–van Rheed, the then Dutch governor was the compiler of this work.
- Itti Achuthan, an indigenous medical practitioner, helped him in this composition.
- Hortus Malabaricus was the first book to be printed with some Malayalam words.

11. Write a note about the arrival of French in india ?

Answer :

- After the Dutch, the British (English) and then the French came to India for trade.
- The wars fought between the British and the French for dominance in South India are known as the Carnatic Wars.

- The British won in this decisive war. As a result, French dominance was reduced to Pondicherry (Pudhucherry), Yanam, Karaikal and Mahe.

12. When was the English east india company established ?

Answer :

- The English East India Company was established by the British in 1600.

13. How the Company attained dominance in Chennai , Mumbai and kolkata and interfered in the administration of these territories?

Answer :

- The English East India Company was established by the British in 1600 for trade with Asia.
- The company initially started operations in India for trade, but After gaining dominance in Madras (Chennai), Bombay (Mumbai), and Calcutta (Kolkata), the company began to interfere in the administration of these territories.
- Captain William Hawkins, a representative of the company, obtained permission from the then Mughal Emperor Jahangir to set up a factory in Surat, Gujarat, in 1613
- The company established armies and Forts to protect its trading centers.
- These forts provided the company with military strength and opportunities to negotiate with local rulers and engage in conflicts.
- The Company cultivated trade and political relationships with local rulers.
- In Madras, they acquired land from native king and established a fort.
- In Calcutta, they developed a trading center with the permission of the Mughal rulers.
- Beyond trade in these regions, the Company gained opportunities to interfere in the local administration.

14. What were the Battle of Plassey in 1757 ?

Answer :

- In the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the English East India Company, led by Robert Clive, defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.
- This victory brought the administration of Bengal into the hands of the Company.
- Bengal's agricultural wealth and land tax revenue provided the Company with significant financial power.
- Using this wealth, the Company strengthened its military and administrative presence in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.

15. What were the Battle of Buxar in 1764 ?

Answer :

- In the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the Company defeated the combined forces of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and the Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim.
- With this victory, the Company secured the right to collect taxes in the provinces of Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa.

16. Who were the rulers who led the Mysore army in the Anglo-Mysore wars?

Answer :

- The Anglo-Mysore wars were led by Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan.
- In the Fourth Mysore War of 1799, Mysore fell when Tipu Sulthan was killed by the company forces.

17. Who was the first ruler to lead the Mysore army in the Anglo-Mysore wars?

Answer :

- Hyder Ali

18. What were the tax policies implemented by the British in various regions of India?

Answer :

**Permanent Land Revenue Settlement (1793) : Bengal, Bihar, Orissa – Lord Cornwallis**

- The zamindars who were the landlords collected high taxes on behalf of the British
- Farmers were required to pay a fixed amount as tax regardless of fluctuations in yield

**Ryotwari System(1820) : South India, Deccan - Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed**

- Peasants were considered as landlords
- The British collected taxes directly from the farmers
- The British seized the land of farmers who failed to pay taxes

**Mahalwari System (1822) : North India, Central India, Panjab – Holt Mackenzie**

- The village was treated as a unit and tax was collected
- The village which defaulted in tax payment was annexed to British India

19. What are the general features of the taxation Systems implemented by the British?

Answer :

- Higher tax rate
- The British collected taxes directly from the farmers.
- Farmers were required to pay a fixed amount as tax regardless of fluctuations in yield.
- The British seized the land of farmers who failed to pay taxes.
- Farmers were forced to pay taxes to the British to avoid losing their farm land.

20. Prepare a note on how the economic policies of the British affected the farmers and artisans ?

Answer :

- Farmers found it difficult to pay the high taxes.
- Even if crops were damaged due to flood or drought, there was no tax relief.
- Farmers had to rely on moneylenders to avoid losing their farmland.
- Debt-ridden farmers lost their land.
- Machine-made products from Britain were imported into India.
- Due to the competition with such products, the market for handicraft products such as cotton-silk-wool clothes, pottery, leather and edible oil was lost.
- This led to the loss of employment for those engaged in handicrafts.
- Many were forced to give up their traditional occupations.

21. What were the Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion. ( peasant revolt)

Answer :

- The East India Company made no effort to solve the problem of famine in Bengal.
- Hence, the poor peasants and labors fought against the British and this revolt was supported by the sannyasies. So, these are known as Sannyasi Rebellions.
- Along with the sannyasies, the Fakirs also joined the revolt against the British and so, this revolt is also called the Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion.
- **Bhavanipathak and Majnu Shah** led the Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion.

22. What were the Neelam peasant revolt in 1859 ? ( peasant revolt)

Answer :

- The British planters (indigo planters) forced the farmers to cultivate the indigo plant (Amari plant) for the factories established in the villages
- Indigo produced from the Amari plant could be sold only to the British
- The British paid less than the market price for the indigo to the farmers
- It led to severe food shortage, exploitation and economic hardship
- With the discovery of artificial dyes, the demand for indigo decreased and poverty increased. Left with no other option, the peasants turned to the path of agitation against the British
- This revolt was led by **Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas**

23. What were the Santhal rebellion in 1855 ( Tribes revolt) ?

Answer:

- Santhals are a tribal people who migrated to the Rajmahal hills in Bengal
- The British and Landlords collected their grain and forest resources.

- The Santhals began their struggles against the British in 1855
- **Sidhu and Kanhu** who led these riots , they were killed by the British

24. What were the munda rebellion or Ulgulan (The Great Tumult) in 1899 ? ( tribes revolt )

Answer :

- The munda rebellion was led by **Birsa Munda**.
- British colonial exploitation and land grabbing
- Financial exploitation by moneylenders and merchants
- In 1899, the Munda tribe started an armed rebellion against the British
- The Munda Rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British.

25. What were the Poligar Rebellion

Answer:

- The policies of the British also affected the Poligars, the military leaders of Tamil Nadu.
- The poligar was also responsible for collecting taxes from the people.
- **Veerapandya Kattabomman**, a poligar of Panchalam Kurichi at Tirunelveli and **Marut Pandya brothers**, poligars of Sivagangai played an important role in the struggle against the British
- The British further burdened the people by increasing the existing taxes.
- The fact that Kattabomman questioned the tax collection by the British made him their enemy

26. What were the Attingal Revolt ?

Answer:

- The Attingal Revolt of 1721 was the first organised rebellion against the British in India
- The British were constantly trying to create problems in the Attingal region by interfering in the pepper trade, in internal affairs, and created communal issues among the people.
- The British tried to repeat the practice of giving rewards to the ruling Attingal Rani every new year, in 1721 as well , But some of the landlords resisted this
- A British group of one hundred and forty led by Gifford arrived to give gifts to the Attingal Rani, despite the opinion of the landlords
- The group was attacked and killed by the locals without any distinction of class, colour, caste and religion

27. What were the Kittur Rebellion ?

Answer:

- Kittur was a princely state in Karnataka that recognised the supremacy of the Maratha rule.
- Kittoor Rani Chennamma was a brave woman who took up arms and fought against the British

- When the British won the Third Anglo-Maratha War, the Kittur area came under the control of the English East India Company
- The ruler of Kittur was **Sivalinga Rudradesai**. After his death, **Chennamma**, his widow, decided to adopt a boy. This was prevented by the English East India Company
- Provoked by this, Rani Chennamma of Kittoor declared war against the British. Rani Chennamma died in 1829 while in British custody.

28. What were the first war of independence in 1857, explain the reasons ?

Answer:

### **Subsidiary Alliance Policy**

- The princely state which entered into the Subsidiary Alliance Policy should keep one unit of the army of the Company permanently within its kingdom.
- All the expense of the Company's troops was to be taken by the allied king.
- The allied king must not enter into alliances with other European countries without the Company's approval.
- No action should be taken by the allied king without consulting the British Governor-General.
- The allied King must provide accommodation for a British Resident in his country.
- If these conditions were violated, the princely states would be annexed by the British.

### **The Doctrine of Lapse were an another reason**

- If a king died without a male heir , usually they adopt a boy from another family.
- The british governor- general **Lord Dalhousie** cancelled this option.
- In the absence of an heir, the princely state would fall under the control of the English East India Company.

### **There were some other reason ,**

- The dissatisfaction of the Indian soldiers of the East India Company with the British.
- Indian soldiers were paid less and were provided poor food and accommodation.
- The company supplied the new type of Enfield guns to the soldiers.
- Its cartridges had a greased paper cover. This cover had to be bitten off to use the gun
- This cover was smeared with a type of grease made from cow and pig fat,
- which was offensive to their religious beliefs
- **Mangal Pandey** was executed by the British on 8 April 1857 for assaulting a British soldier who forced him to load his gun.
- The Rebellion of 1857 started in Meerut , Uttar Pradesh
- Apart from the soldiers, rulers of princely states who had lost their powers, peasants and other common people participated in the rebellion

29. Many patriots fought against the British, who are they ?

Answer :

- Delhi – Bahadur sha II and General Bakht khan
- Jhansi – Rani Lakshmbai
- Kanpur – Nana sahib and Tantia tope
- Lucknow – Begum Hazrath Mahal
- Ara in Bihar – Kunwa Sigh

30. The strength of the first independent rebellion was the support of common people and the unity of hindus and muslims, and there is also some limitations What is that limitations?

Answer:

- The rebellion was confined to a few parts of northern India
- The rebellion had no organised leadership
- The Company army had more improvised military and organisational skills than the rebellions
- The middle class in India generally did not support the rebellion
- A section of princely rulers abstained from the rebellion

31. Though the revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British, but it had a significant impact on later Indian history, What are those impact ?

Answer :

- The English East India Company's rule in India ended
- The administration of India came under the direct control of the British Queen
- The position of Governor-General was replaced by Viceroy
- It inspired India's later national movement