



HISTORY

11

COLONIALISM IN ASIA AND AFRICA

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HISTORY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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1. was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.
a) Spice islands b) Java island c) Penang island d) Malacca **Ans: c)**
2. In 1896, states were formed into Federated Malay States
a) Four b) Five c) Three d) Six **Ans: a)**
3. was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French Control.
a) Annam b) Tong king c) Cambodia d) Cochin-China **Ans: d)**
4. The Discovery of gold in the led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
a) Transvaal b) Orange Free State
c) Cape Colony d) Rhodesia **Ans: a)**
5. became the first European power to establish trade with India.
a) Portuguese b) French c) Danes d) Dutch **Ans: a)**
6. Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of
a) Adowa b) Dahomey c) Tonking d) Transvaal **Ans: a)**
7. Indentured labour system was a form of
a) Contract labour system b) Slavery
c) Debt bondage d) Serfdom **Ans: c)**

ADDITIONAL

8. The term colony comes from the Latin word colonus, meaning
a) Ruler b) Merchant c) Commander d) Farmer **Ans: d)**
9. Imperialism derived from the term imperium, meaning to Command.
a) Sanskrit b) Greek c) Latin d) Roman **Ans: c)**
10. The discovery of oil in 1900 made Indonesia a valuable colony for the
a) British b) Dutch c) French d) Portuguese **Ans: b)**
11. The British conquered Burma after fighting wars.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five **Ans: b)**
12. During the Second World War, Burma fell into the hands of
a) Japanese b) Chinese c) Russians d) Americans **Ans: a)**

- 11** 13. The French conquered Indo-China after strong resistance from the
 a) King b) People c) Foreign traders d) Soldiers **Ans: b)**
14. The Zulu tribe was known for its strong spirit.
 a) Religious b) Traditional c) Fighting d) Sentimental **Ans: c)**
15. The British South African Company was founded in
 a) 1885 b) 1985 c) 1889 d) 1999 **Ans: c)**
16. Leopold II was the king of
 a) Belgium b) England c) France d) Portugal **Ans: a)**
17. Menelik, the Emperor of modernized his country by introducing railways and electricity.
 a) Congo b) Egypt c) Uganda d) Ethiopia **Ans: d)**
18. Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut in
 a) 1757 b) 1600 c) 1498 d) 1857 **Ans: c)**
19. After the Battle of Buxar, the treasury at was looted.
 a) Murshidabad b) Delhi c) Barrackpur d) Kolkatta **Ans: a)**
20. The Ryotwari system was a different revenue system introduced in
 a) Bengal b) North India c) South India d) Punjab **Ans: c)**
21. The famine of 1876-78 of Madras Presidency is also known as the Famine.
 a) Indian b) Great c) British d) Unknown **Ans: b)**
22. Persons dispersed from their homeland are known as
 a) Disappear b) refugees c) Natives d) Diaspora **Ans: d)**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers. **Ans: Berlin Colonial**
- The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is **Ans: Permanent Settlement**
- was the main source of revenue for the British. **Ans: Land tax**
- were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas. **Ans: Nattukottai Chettiars**

ADDITIONAL

- 'The Whiteman's Burden' is a poem written by **Ans: Rudyard Kipling**
- In 1819, Stamford Raffles established as a key trading post for Britain. **Ans: Singapore**
- The colonization and annexation of African territories is also called as the **Ans: Scramble for Africa**



9. The British South Africa Company was founded in **Ans: 1889**
10. was used for slave trading posts on the West African coast. **Ans: Nigeria**
11. The first European power to establish a trade link with India was **Ans: Portugal**
12. Robert Clive gained control of the wealthiest part of the in India. **Ans: Old Mughal Empire**
13. is called the 'Lancashire of the Eastern World'. **Ans: India**
14. Governor General wanted to create landlords in India on the English model. **Ans: Corn Wallis**
15. The Ryotwari System introduced the concept of in land. **Ans: Private property**
16. The famine of 1876-78 is also known as the of 1876-78. **Ans: Great Famine**

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1.
 - i) Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world. (T)
 - ii) The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864. (F)
 - iii) Spain ruled the Philippines for over 500 years. (F)
 - iv) The famine of 1876–78 occurred in Odisha. (F)
 - a) (i) is Correct
 - b) (ii) is Correct
 - c) (ii) & (iii) are correct
 - d) (iv) is correct**Ans: a)**
2.
 - i) The French had occupied Java and Sumatra in 1640. (F)
 - ii) The Dutch began their conquest of the English Settlements by capturing Malacca. (F)
 - iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin. (T)
 - iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into French and German spheres of influence. (F)
 - a) (i) is correct
 - b) (ii) & (i) are correct
 - c) (iii) is correct
 - d) (iv) is correct**Ans: c)**
3.

Assertion (A) : In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts.

Reason (R) : Because of the colonial government's policy of Laissez Faire in the trade of food-grains.

 - a) A is correct, R is wrong
 - b) Both A & R are wrong
 - c) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
 - d) A is correct, R is the correct**Ans: c)**
4.

Assertion (A) : Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold II in Congo Free State.

Reason (R) : Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in Congo.

 - a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is correct and R is wrong.
 - d) A is wrong but R is correct**Ans: a)**



11. Assertion (A) : In India, the British neglected irrigation in the first half of nineteenth century.

Reason (R) : The British engineer Arthur Cotton completed the Mullai Periyar Dam project in 1895.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct

Ans: c)

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Leopold | - a) Ethiopia |
| 2. Menelik | - b) Vietnam |
| 3. Cecil Rhodes | - c) Belgium |
| 4. Bengal famine | - d) Cape colony |
| 5. Bao Dai | - e) 1770 |

Ans: 1-c 2-a 3-d 4-e 5-b

ADDITIONAL

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. Colonel Pennycuik | - a) Ethiopia |
| 7. Robert Clive | - b) Portuguese soldier |
| 8. Emperor Menelik | - c) Army Engineer |
| 9. Shaka Zulu | - d) British Governor |
| 10. Albuquerque | - e) Zulu warrior |
| 11. Boers | - a) King of Belgium |
| 12. Cecil Rhodes | - b) Dutch people of Cape Colony |
| 13. Leopold II | - c) Partition of Africa |
| 14. Emperor Menelik | - d) Prime Minister of Cape Colony |
| 15. Scramble for Africa | - e) Ruler of Ethiopia |

Ans: 6-c 7-d 8-a 9-e 10-b

Ans: 11-b 12-d 13-a 14-e 15-c

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.

1. Distinguish between Colonialism and Imperialism.

- Colonialism is a process of domination involving the subjugation of one people by another.
- Imperialism involves political and economic control over a dependent territory.

2. Write a note on Zulu tribe.

- The Zulu tribe was known for its strong fighting spirit represented by renowned warriors like Shaka Zulu.
- He played a prominent role in building the largest Zulu nation in South-eastern Africa.
- British troops invaded Zulu territory and divided it into thirteen chiefdoms.
- After that, the Zulus never regained their independence.

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3. State the three phases in the colonialisation of Indian economy.

The three phases in the colonization of Indian economy are –

- Phase – I - Mercantilist Capitalism
- Phase – II - Industrial Capitalism
- Phase – III - Financial Capitalism

4. Colonel Pennycuik.

- Colonel Pennycuik was an army Engineer and Civil Servant.
- He also served as a member of the Madras Legislative Council.
- He decided to divert the West flowing Periyar River draining into the Arabian Sea to the East so that it could irrigate lakhs of acres of dry land.
- He started the construction of dam. He could not get adequate funds from the British Government.
- So, he went to England, sold his family property to mobilise money to fund the project and completed the Mullai Periyar Dam in 1895.

5. Explain Home Charges.

- The imperialistic policy of the British government in India led to wars against regional rulers. The cost of these internal conquests was imposed on India.
- Apart from above, the amount collected as dividends on East India's stock, interest on debt, savings from salaries and the pensions of officers and establishments and buildings in the India Office, London and transporting cost of British troops is called as Home Charges.
- This was remitted to England by the company.

ADDITIONAL**1. Define – Colonialism.**

- The term colony comes from the Latin word 'colonus' meaning farmer.
- This root indicates that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory.
- There, the arrivals lived as permanent settlers while maintaining political loyalty to their country of origin.

2. What is Imperialism?

- Imperialism is the term derived from the Latin term imperium, meaning 'to command'.
- It draws attention to the way one country exercises power over another, whether through settlement, sovereignty or indirect mechanisms of control.

3. Name the areas that denote as 'South East Asia'.

The term 'South East Asia' denotes the area that originally covered Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Burma, Siam, French Indo-China and the Philippines.

**4. Mention the event that marked the British expansion in the Malay Peninsula.**

- Penang Island was brought under the control of British East India Company by Francis Light.
- In 1786, the settlement of George Town was founded at the North-Eastern tip of Penang Island.
- This marked the beginning of British expansion into the Malay Peninsula

5. What made Indonesia a valuable colony for the Dutch?

- From the beginning of 20th century, the Dutch adopted measures for the social and economic advance of the Indonesians.
- Most of the Indonesians were fishermen and small peasants.
- They worked on European sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee plantations.
- Heavy investments in these plantations and the discovery of oil in 1900 made Indonesia a valuable colony for the Dutch.

6. Write a note on Berlin Conference of 1884-85.

- The Berlin Conference of 1884–85, also known as the Congo Conference or West Africa Conference, met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin in Central Africa.
- The conference proposed by Portugal to discuss its claim to control the Congo River basin was rejected.
- The general act of the Conference of Berlin declared the Congo River basin to be neutral and guaranteed freedom for trade and shipping for all states in the basin.

7. How did the British establish their control over East Africa?

- In 1886, the possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into British and German spheres of influence.
- The first few years, the British area was administered by the British East India Company, but in 1895, the British government assumed authority and formed the East African Protectorate.
- British East Africa included Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. A large part of Uganda was made up of Buganda, a kingdom ruled by Kabaka.
- Dubbing the ruler as weak and inefficient, the British established their indirect rule over British East Africa

8. Name the wars by which the British expanded their territory in India.

- The British conquered all the regional powers, in particular the most potential challengers.
- The Mysore Sultans and the Marathas were defeated in three Anglo-Mysore and three Anglo-Maratha Wars.
- The conquest of the Gurkhas (1816), the Sindhis (1843) and the Sikhs (1849) enabled them to emerge as a territorial power in India.

VI. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH HEADING.**1. Colonialism in India :**

- a) **When did the East India Company acquire the Diwani Right?**
1765.
- b) **When were the Gurkhas conquered by the British?**
In 1816.
- c) **When was slavery abolished in British India?**
In 1843.
- d) **When did Burma become a part of the Madras Presidency?**
In 1937.

2. South Africa :

- a) **Name the states possessed by the British in South Africa**
Natal and Cape Colony.
- b) **What were the territories held by the Dutch?**
Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- c) **Who was the Prime Minister of Cape colony?**
Cecil Rhodes.
- d) **How long did Boer Wars last?**
Three years.

ADDITIONAL**3. Famines in India :**

- a) **What were the reasons for the outbreak of famines in India?**
The policy of free trade and the forcible collection of land revenue.
- b) **How was Great famine of 1876-78 known as in Tamil?**
Thathu Varusha Panjam.
- c) **What was the result?**
A large migration of agricultural labourers and artisans from Southern India to British colonies.
- d) **Why was the situation made worse?**
The Colonial government's policy of laissez faire in the trade of food gains,

4. Land revenue system :**a) Who introduced the permanent settlement?**

Cornwallis, the Governor General of India.

b) When was it introduced in India?

In 1793 A.D.

c) Where was the Roytwari System introduced in India?

In South India.

d) Who was made proprietor of the land?

Under this system, the peasant was the proprietor of land and paid tax on the land.

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. Discuss the economic impact of British Rule in India.**

India was a wealthiest nation before the entry of British into India. Their imperialistic policy and economic policy slowly converted India to poor country. The economic impacts of British Rule in India are as follows-

- Permanent Settlement introduced Zamindari system in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Zamindars were made the owners of the land and the cultivators were reduced to the position of mere tenants.
- The land tax was the main source of revenue to the British. It was collected forcibly. Even in times of famines, no remission was given to the peasants.
- The colonial state pursued a policy of 'commercialization of agriculture'. The government forced to cultivate Commercial crops instead of food crops. So he had to depend on the price trend in international markets for selling his goods.
- The British neglected irrigation in the first half of 19th century. Major irrigation canals were built only after millions of people died in a series of major famines that broke out periodically from the middle of 19th century.
- The policy of free trade and the forcible collection of land revenue resulted in the outbreak of famines. These famines were typically followed by various infectious diseases such as bubonic plague and influenza which took millions of lives.
- The Indentured Labour system was a form of debt bondage by which a number of Indians were transported to various British colonies.

2. Explain the process of colonisation in Africa.

Africa south of the Sahara (Sub-Sahara Africa) was almost unknown to the outside world. The interior of Africa was unexplored. After 1875, European penetration and colonization began on a large scale.

South Africa:

- The British possessed Natal and Cape Colony. The Dutch (locally known as the Boers) held the states of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

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- The Boers War which was fought between the British and the Dutch lasted for three years (1899-1902). In the end, the Boers were defeated and the British occupied Pretoria.
- The British South Africa Company was found in 1889 which conducted an expedition on the Bechuanaland. During the next ten years, African opposition was crushed. The area was occupied and came to be called Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes.

West Africa:

- The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1854. Nigeria also came under the British.
- Senegal became a French base in West Coast. Her later possessions of Guinea, Ivory Coast and Dahomey were linked up with the whole area of South of Sahara.
- Leopold II, King of Belgium controlled Congo up to 1908. Africans were subjected to forced labour. If the Africans failed to pay the taxes, they were flogged and mutilated. So, the Belgian government took over the control from Leopold II, the king.

East Africa:

- The British government introduced Protectorate in East Africa and controlled Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.
- The Germans established their rule in German East Africa. The Portuguese had two colonies
- One on the West and another on East Coast along with Portuguese Guinea.

ADDITIONAL**3. Write about the colonisation of South Africa.**

- In South Africa the British possessed Natal, Cape Colony, while the Dutch (locally known as the Boers) held the states of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- In 1886 the discovery of gold in the Transvaal led to a large number of British miners settling in and around Johannesburg. The Boers feared and hated the miners whom they called Uitlanders (foreigners).
- In 1890, Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, encouraged British expansion to the north of the Transvaal. This worsened the relations between the Boers and the British. Denied of their political rights the British miners revolted.
- This led to the Boer War which lasted three years (1899-1902). In the end the Boer army was defeated and Pretoria was occupied.
- The Boers suffered greatly in the war. Their farms and crops were destroyed and Boer women and children were confined to internment camps. The shortage of food, beds, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of 26,000 people.
- The British annexed the two Boer states but promised self government in due course. Boer states were given full responsible government in 1907. After discussions over the years the four states finally decided to form a union and South Africa as a state was born in 1909.

**4. Write about the Mercantilist capitalism followed by the British in India.**

- At the beginning of the 18th century, the East India Company was a marginal force in India. Before it gained dominion in India, the East India Company carried on a very profitable business selling Indian-made cotton textiles and silks.
- Indian textiles went to England and other parts of the world. To cripple Indian textile industry and to encourage British textile goods, the Parliament enacted a law prohibiting the import of Indian textiles. Those who were found in possession of or dealing in Indian cotton goods were fined 200 pounds.
- After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Murshidabad treasury was looted. The money looted and carried from India helped to finance the Industrial Revolution in England. After the Industrial Revolution in England, the East India Company crushed the Indian industries.
- The ship-building industry collapsed. Metal workers could not sustain their craft and the manufacture of glass and paper dwindled.
- Thrown out of employment, the weavers and other artisans who lived in towns and cities had to return to villages. The agricultural sector, which was already over-crowded, had to support all these unemployed artisans

5. Write about the Famines that affected the Indians.

The policy of free trade and the forcible collection of land revenue resulted in the outbreak of famines.. The British government failed to take any measures to solve this problem. So, Millions of people died due to famine and drought throughout the country

Bengal Famine:

- The Bengal famine of 1770, took a heavy toll of about 10 million people or nearly one-third of the population in Bengal. This is how British rule commenced in India.
- Similarly the British rule ended with a terrible Bengal famine of 1943 that claimed the lives of nearly three millions.

Odisha Famine:

- The Odisha famine of 1866–67, was a severe and terrible event in the history of that region. In that famine, one third of the population died.
- The famine of 1876–78, also known as the Great Famine of 1876–78 (called Thathu Varusha Panjam in Tamil).
- It caused a large migration of agricultural labourers and artisans from southern India to British colonies, where they worked as indentured labourers on plantations. The death toll was about 10.3 million

Madras Famine:

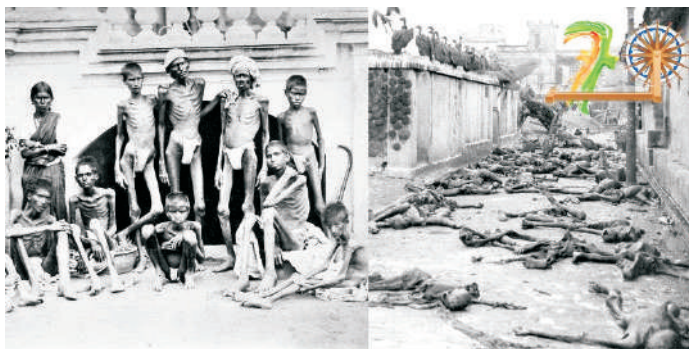
- In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts. The situation was made worse because of the colonial government's policy of laissez faire in the trade of food-grains.
- These famines were typically followed by various infectious diseases such as bubonic plague (spread by dead rats) and influenza, which attacked and killed a population already weakened by starvation.

11 VIII. ACTIVITY.

1. Prepare an album with pictures and images of famines that affected different parts of India during the British colonial rule.

The list of worst famine which affected India is given below. In each and every famine, millions of people lost their life mainly because of negligence of the British government.

- Great Bengal Famine of 1770
- Orissa famine of 1866
- Rajasthan famine of 1869
- Bihar famine of 1873–74
- Southern India famine of 1876–78
- Indian famine of 1896–97
- Indian famine of 1899–1900
- Bengal famine of 1943



Famine stricken people during the famine of 1876-78.



Approximately 4 million people died in 1943 in Bengal Province of British India due to famine



The image above is of 1943 Bengal Famine

Bengal Famine of 1770

It was the first of several British-engineered severe famines in Bengal province of India during British rule. Est. 10 million people died in the famine because East India Company wanted profits.



2. Attempt an account of the cultural relations between India and Southeast Asia.

(Self Activity)

IX. Assignment.

1. Arrange a debate in the class room on the merits and demerits of the British rule in India.

Advantages of British Rule in India

Social Reforms:

- British raj in India had done various social activities for the country.
- For instance, abolition of The Sati and introduction Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, Child marriage restraint Act, Act against child labour are note worthy.
- Many other acts for improving the social tradition and custom for the betterment of humanity were passed by the Britishers.

Education reforms:

- During the British Raj only India existing education changed with the introduction of English as the mandatory subject and official language.
- During British Raj only University of Bombay, Kolkata and Madras were established during the year of 1857 just before the rebellion.
- The university is still present and being run by the modern Independent India as a most prestigious university.

Employment Scheme:

- The British government also introduces the Indian Civil Service for the various prestigious posts under the government.
- The Imperial Civil Service at present is known as the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) which is conducted by UPSC.

Irrigation scheme:

- The government also structured various canals and dams for the improvement of irrigation condition in India.

Infrastructure development:

- During the regime of British government the India communication and transport facility were developed.
- The government established the India's first railways service in the year of 1853-54 in the region of Bombay and Calcutta by the two railways companies i.e. Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) and East Indian Railway (EIR).
- After 5 years in the year of 1859, the first passenger railway line opened in North India between Allahabad and Kanpur.

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Monuments, Legal Tenders, Heritage Site:

- The government had also introduced the legal tender as an official medium of exchange at the time trading.
- They had also built many heritage sites and monuments among them Victoria Memorial Hall in Kolkata, Victoria Terminus (now termed as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus), The Gateway Of India, Viceroy's House (now called as Rashtrapati Bhavan), Asiatic Society of India in order to preserve the Indian monuments, literary script and many more.

Disadvantage/Drawbacks of British Raj in India**Divide and Rule policy:**

- The former rule of Divide and rule was the first that the government made to rule and govern all the major British provision states and Indian princely states.
- The rule first came into existence during the Lord Curzon viceroy, who divided the Bengal province into two parts i.e. Eastern Bengal and Assam as the Muslim majority states and also Hindu majority province of West Bengal.
- Not only this, the biggest divide and rule policy that appeared at the time of independence when the country divided into two parts one is India and another one is Pakistan the burden of which still being seen during the conflict between Indo-Pak war.

Impalement of Tax structure:

- The government imposed illiberal tax structure and used to collect high taxes and also greater return on profits.
- However, the burden of which levies on small peasants, farmers, and small traders.

Loss of lives:

- The regime of British government the country suffered the loss of many lives such as in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, the rebellion of 1857, etc.
- During the World War, government used to recruit many Indian citizens to join the troops even if they are not interested which results in loss and loss of lives.
- The government didn't care about the people; they only care about their reputation and prestige and making marks in world history.

Exploitation of resources:

- The government duly exploited the resources of the country and traded them in another country in order to earn revenue and capture the trade market.



2. Explore the impact of colonialism in British Burma.

British Colonial rule in Myanmar began in 1825 with the First Anglo-Burmese war. By 1886, after the Third Anglo-Burmese War, the British had succeeded in occupying all of present-day Myanmar and had established it as a province of British India.

British rule in Myanmar continued until it was disrupted by the Japanese between 1942 and 1945 during World War II, and then the British regained control.

The colonial economy:

- In Economy, agrarian self-sufficiency was vital, while trade was only of secondary importance.
- The British impact on this system proved disastrous. The Burma's economy became part of the western colonialism.
- Thus, the traditional Burmese economic system collapsed.
- At the outbreak of World War II, the price of rice increased rapidly and continuously.
- The tremendous increase in production created a significant shift in population from the northern heartland to the delta, shifting as well the basis of wealth and power.
- The farmers had to borrow capital from Indian moneylenders from Madras (Chennai) at exorbitant interest rates.
- The Burmese farmers were unable to repay the debt.
- Burmese villagers and unemployed took to petty theft and robbery and were soon characterized by the British as lazy and undisciplined. This led to homicides.
- The Burmese economy and transportation, infrastructure developed rapidly from 1890 to 1900. But, the majority of Burmese people did not benefit from it.
- A railway had been built through the entire valley of the Irrawaddy, and hundreds of steamboats plied the length of the river, but the railway and the boats belonged to British companies.
- Roads had been built by the government, but they were meant for the swift transport of troops. A British company worked the ruby mines until they became nearly exhausted.
- The extraction of petroleum and timber was monopolized by two British firms. The balance of trade was always in favour of Burma, but that meant little to Burmese people or society.

