

**Chapter: 2**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.**

**3**

- 1** In 1453 the city of ..... was conquered by Ottoman Turks.  
a. Venice      b. Constantinople      c. Rome      d. Paris

**Ans** In 1453 the city of **Constantinople** was conquered by Ottoman Turks.

- 2** ..... tried to put restrictions on the illegal trade of British.  
a. Siraj-ud-Daulah      b. Mir Kasim      c. Mir Jafar      d. Shah Alam

**Ans** **Mir Kasim** tried to put restrictions on the illegal trade of British.

- 3** The Industrial Revolution began in .....  
a. England      b. France      c. Italy      d. Portugal

**Ans** The Industrial Revolution began in **England**.

**Q.2 Complete the given concept map**

**2**

<b>1</b>	<b>Sailor</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
i.	.....	Reached the tip of the Africa.
ii.	Christopher Columbus	.....
iii.	Vasco-da Gama	Reached the west coast of India at Calicut port.

<b>Ans</b>	<b>Sailor</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
i.	<b>Bartolomeu Dias</b>	Reached the trip of the Africa.
ii.	Christopher Columbus	<b>Set on his journey to reach India but reached on the eastern coast of American continent.</b>
iii.	<b>Vasco-da Gama</b>	Reached the west coast of India at Calicut port.

**Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.**

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- 1** Imperialism

**Ans** i. A system in which a powerful country controls other countries by establishing its overall domination and establishing many colonies.  
ii. European countries with strong military power and imperialist aspirations enslaved the countries in Asia and Africa.

- 2** Colonialism

**Ans** i. Exploitation of one country by another and making it into a colony is called colonialism.  
ii. It refers to the policy of a powerful country occupying another region and establishing its political supremacy.

- 3** Age of Renaissance

**Ans** i. Renaissance literally means rebirth or revival.  
ii. In the last phase of the medieval period between the 13th and 16th centuries religious reform movements and geographical discoveries laid the foundation of the modern era. This period is known as the Age of Renaissance.  
iii. Renaissance inspired all round progress and ushered a new era in the history of world.

#### 4 Capitalism

- Ans**
- Many traders came forward to trade with Eastern countries through the sea route after the discovery of new sea route.
  - It was not easy to carry out trade single handedly and hence many traders came together and started trade.
  - Many trading companies like the East India Company were formed.
  - Trade with oriental countries was very profitable and responsible for economic prosperity.
  - European rulers started giving military protection and trade concession to these trading companies.
  - This led to accumulation of wealth in Europe.
  - This property was used in the form of capital for trade and commerce which led to rise of capitalist economic system in Europe.

#### Q.4 Explain the statement stating reasons.

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- 1** European rulers started giving military protection and trade concessions to the trading companies.

- Ans**
- With the discovery of new sea routes to the east trade with oriental countries became very profitable. Thus the European trade prospered.
  - Competition for trade began among many European nations.
  - The traders pooled their resources and formed trading companies like the East India Company.
  - As this trade brought economic prosperity, the European rulers started giving military protection and trade concessions to these trading companies.

- 2** The European countries felt the necessity of find new sea routes to Asia.

- Ans**
- The Ottoman Turks captured constantinople the capital of Byzantine Empire in 1453 A.D.
  - All land trade routes joining Asia and Europe passed through this city.
  - It stopped the flow of valuable goods from the countries in the east.

- 3** Siraj - ud - Daulah was defeated in the Battle of plassey.

- Ans**
- In 1756, AD, Siraj-Ud-Daulah became the Nawab of Bengal.
  - Mir Jafar was the commander in-chief of the Nawab's army.
  - Robert Clive bribed Mir Jafar and promised to make him the Nawab of Bengal.
  - Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British troops met at plassey in 1757 A.D.
  - But under the leadership of Mir Jafar, the Nawab's army made no move to actually join the battle. So Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the battle of plassey.