

## Chapter 01

# Colonial Age and the Liberation War of Bengal

### Contents for Discussion

- Colonial rule in Bengal • Political background of the Bengal : Pre-colonial rule • The arrival of European and the expansion of trade in Bengal • The Success of Colonial Power in Bengal • The Colonial Rule and exploitation • Reaction of Colonial Rule: Renaissance in Bengal and Anti-British Movement • Lahore Proposal and Establishment of Pakistan.

### Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to—

- explain what colony is;
- realize the importance of expansion and termination of colony;
- describe the arrival of the European colonizers to Bengal and expansion of trade;
- explain the causes of the establishment of English rule in Bengal;
- explain and evaluate the activities of English rule;
- explain the characteristics of the East India Company;
- describe the socio-economic condition of Bengal during the reign of East India Company;
- realize the influence of English rule;
- explain the characteristics of British rule;
- evaluate the impact of British rule;
- explain the idea of uprising in Bengal.



### Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A  
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

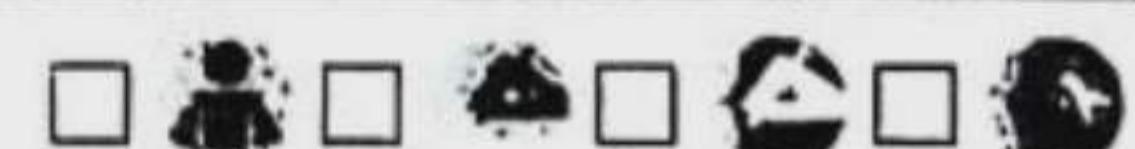
Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



### Textual Q/A



### Let's learn the textbook Q/A



### MCQs with Answers

1. Who established Independent Sultanate in Bengal?  
Ⓐ Nawab Siraj-ud-dawlah  
Ⓑ Nawab Aliwardi Khan  
Ⓒ Fakaruddin Mubarak Shah  
Ⓓ Ikhtiar udin Mohammad Bin Bakhtiar Khiljee
  2. The tenure of one hundred years after the death of King Shashanko is called the Age of Matsyanaya, because—
    - i. mere anarchy prevailed in the country.
    - ii. larger fishes swallowed up smaller ones.
    - iii. the rulers were incapable of good governance.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- Ⓒ i & ii   Ⓑ ii & iii   Ⓒ i & iii   Ⓓ i, ii & iii

### Read the following stem and answer the questions no. 3 and 4 :

Mahim's grandfather narrated a historical event to him. He told that the Nawab of Bengal was liable for his ruling system but he had to depend on another authority for bearing the expenditure.

3. Which picture of governance is reflected here?  
Ⓐ Nawabi rule   Ⓑ Dual administration  
Ⓑ Subedari rule   Ⓒ British rule
4. As a result of circumstances narrated in the stem—
  - i. economic flourishing occurred
  - ii. people were in a great loss
  - iii. rebel attitude developed

### Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓒ i   Ⓑ ii   Ⓒ iii   Ⓓ i, ii & iii

## Creative Questions with Answers

**Ques. 01** Nabinpur lagged behind in education. As a result, people of this locality lagged behind in all fields. An influential and wealthy person of the locality established a primary school, a high school and a college. People of the locality gradually became educated. The people of that locality became socially conscious within the span of several years. Rayhana, an educated youth of the locality, made people conscious about female education.

- a. Who was appointed the first Viceroy in India? 1
- b. Why did a great famine occur in this country in the Bengalee year of 1176? 2
- c. What happened in Bengal in 19<sup>th</sup> century which is similar to the situation narrated in the stem? Expalin. 3
- d. "It is because of educated woman like Rayhana that the path of woman's education is smooth in this country." — Justify this statement. 4

### Answer to Question No. 01 :

**a** Lord Canning was appointed as the first viceroy in India.

**b** After getting "Dewani" (the ownership) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the power of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English. Then, the English increased the amount of tax of the subjects and pressurized to collect additional tax. Moreover, 3 years of draught from 1768 to 1770 made the condition worse. As a result of all these conditions, a great famine took place in this country in the Bengali year of 1176 (1770 A.D.).

**c** The renaissance or reawakening of Bangalee people happened in Bengal in 19<sup>th</sup> century which is similar to the situation narrated in the stem. In the stem, we get a picture of a society where people lagged behind in all fields. But an influential and wealthy person of the locality came forward and established a primary school, a high school and a college. The people of the locality gradually became educated. On the other hand, an educated youth of the locality made people conscious of female education, human rights and basic rights. A similar situation existed in Bengal in 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The British established many educational institutions throughout the country. As a result, people got a chance to be educated. People like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Biddyasagar played a vital role in social reformation. Their activities can be compared with the activities of the educated youth Rayhan. Education made the local people conscious and they started to question about the age-old beliefs, norms and cultures. Raja Ram Mohan Roy raised his voice against "Sateedah" and a movement was organized against this unlawful custom of the society. People got united in favour of widow marriage.

**d** "It is because of educated woman like Rayhana that the path of woman's education is smooth in this country." — This statement is justified below : Rayhana in the stem made people conscious of female education, human rights and basic rights. Similarly, some great and influential persons of the contemporary society came forward to reform the society and make the people conscious politically and socially. Ram Mohan Roy, Derojeo, Biddyasagar and others devoted themselves to the task of spreading and acquiring knowledge with an open mind. A new inspiration awakened the local people as they came in touch with modern education. Movement against "Sateedah" was started and people got united in favour of widow marriage. Besides, people became politically conscious. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to arise in people's mind. Local people raised their voice against the plan of dividing Bengal in 1905. People became interested in taking part in Sadeshi Movement and as a whole a feeling of patriotism and political awareness was visible among the people. At this stage, many young persons became inclined towards armed revolution. The Muslim League was established in Dhaka in 1906 with a view to achieving the rights and demands of Muslim community. Swaraj Movement, Non-cooperation Movement, Armed Revolution in Bengal happened in line with Swadeshi Movement. The British colonial rule came to an end due to these continuous movements and the Indian subcontinent became independent in 1947.

**Introduction**

► Textbook Page 1

1. Which dynasty started to rule Bengal after the Pala dynasty?  
 @ Mourya dynasty      ⑥ Sena dynasty  
 b ② Gupta dynasty      ④ Shahi dynasty
2. Where did the Senas come from?  
 @ North India      ⑤ South India  
 b ③ East India      ④ West India
3. Who was Ikhtiaruddin Mohammed Bin Bakhtiar Khiljee?  
 @ An Afghan commander      ⑥ A Persian soldier  
 d ③ A Punjabi military ruler      ④ A Turkish military ruler
4. Who made Bengal a Suba or province of Mughal Empire?  
 @ Man Singh      ⑤ Koutilla  
 a ② Kedar Roy      ④ Protapadittaya

**Colonial rule in Bengal**

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5. What was the official language of the Sultans?  
 a ① Persian      ② Arabic      ③ Urdu      ④ Baluchi
  6. About how many years did the Pala kings rule this country? [DB '19]  
 b ② Three hundred years      ⑥ Four hundred years  
 c ③ Five hundred years      ④ Six hundred years
  7. Which part of Bengal was ruled by the Sen rulers after 1294 AD? [RB '19]  
 b ① North      ② East      ③ South      ④ West
  8. Which dynasty was established in Bengal after Shashanko? [DjB '19]  
 c ① Mourya      ② Gupta      ③ Pala      ④ Sen
  9. Which dynasty was established in Bengal after Shashanko? [DjB '19]  
 c ① Mourya      ② Gupta      ③ Pala      ④ Sen
  10. In which Bengali year the Chhiyattorer Monontar was held? [DB '18]  
 a ① 1176      ② 1276      ③ 1370      ④ 1420
  11. Which dynasty ruled over Bengal for comparatively long time? [RB '18]  
 b ① Pala      ② Sen      ③ Sultani      ④ Mughals
  12. Who was the last Mughal Emperor of India? [BB '18]  
 a ① Akbar      ② Jahangir  
 b ③ Humayun      ④ Bahadur Shah Jafer
  13. What was the Bangalee year of Chhiyattorer monontar? [CB '17]  
 a ① 1176      ② 1276      ③ 1376      ④ 1475
  14. From the death of Bakhtiar Khiljee to 1338 it happened through Bangla —. [CtgB '16]  
 i. the Muslim rule was expanding  
 ii. the Muslim rule was ending  
 iii. the Muslim rule was divided among three-provinces
- Which one is correct?**
- b ① i & ii      ② i & iii      ③ ii & iii      ④ i, ii & iii

**The arrival of European and the expansion of trade in Bengals**

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15. Who is the first British Victory in India? [JB '19]  
 a ① Lord Caining      ② Lord Bentinck  
 b ③ Lord Curzon      ④ Lord Hardinge
  16. At which port of India did the Portuguese sailor arrive at first? [CB '19]  
 a ① Chattogram      ② Mongla  
 d ③ Kolkata      ④ Kalikot
  17. When did the Dutch East India Company enter Bengal? [CtgB '19]  
 b ① 1600      ② 1630      ③ 1651      ④ 1658
  18. The Dutch could not stay in India and went to —. [BB '18]  
 a ① China      ② Indonesia  
 b ③ Newzealand      ④ Taiwan
  19. In which year the West Fallier accord was signed? [DB '16]  
 a ① 1648      ② 1649      ③ 1650      ④ 1651
  20. When did the powerful trade revolution start in Europe? [CB '16]  
 a ① 12<sup>th</sup> century      ② 13<sup>th</sup> century  
 c ③ 14<sup>th</sup> century      ④ 15<sup>th</sup> century
  21. Economic condition flourished in some countries of Europe because of —.  
 i. discovery of mineral resources  
 ii. expansion of commerce in the sea route  
 iii. capital lending  
**Which one is correct?**  
 a ① i & ii      ② ii & iii      ③ i & iii      ④ i, ii & iii
- Read the passage and answer the question No. 22 and 23 :**
- The chief of an organization 'Sobuj Songho' selected twelve persons to prepare the rules and regulations of running the organization and told them that the next members would be elected by the vote of the members of the institution. [DjB '19]
22. Which incident of the British rule is indicated in the stem?  
 a ① End of company rule  
 b ② Bengal parliament  
 c ③ Advisory board  
 b ④ Dual Administration
  23. Characteristics of the institution mentioned in the stem —.  
 i. Gradually it turned into a democratic institution  
 ii. Played role to end the British rule  
 iii. It was introduced from Bengal to whole
- Which one is correct?**
- b ① i & ii      ② i & iii      ③ ii & iii      ④ i, ii & iii

-  **The Success of Colonial Power in Bengal**
- Textbook Page 5
24. In which year did French East India Company make their entry to Bengal?  
**C** ① 1660 ② 1662 ③ 1664 ④ 1666
25. The battle of Plassey was held in a mango orchard in—.  
**a** ① Kolkata ② Chandan Nagar  
**b** ③ Orissa ④ Morshidabad
26. The battle of Plassey was held on—.  
**a** ① 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757 ② 21<sup>st</sup> June 1757  
**b** ③ 25<sup>th</sup> June 1757 ④ 26<sup>th</sup> June 1757
27. When did Clive officially get Dewani?  
**a** ① 1763 A.D. ② 1764 A.D.  
**c** ③ 1765 A.D. ④ 1766 A.D.
28. Where was the capital of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah?  
**a** ① Morshidabad ② Kolkata  
**b** ③ Hoogley ④ Chandan Nagar
29. Which kind of agreement "West Fallers Accord" is? [SB '19]  
**a** ① Trade ② Peace  
**b** ③ Foreign ④ Arms break
30. Which incident is comparatively oldest one?  
[BB '19]  
**a** ① Permanent Settlement ② Chhiyattorer Monontar  
**c** ③ Battle of Palashi ④ Sepoy Mutiny
31. Which dynasty came to an end in Bengal with the fall of Nawab Siraj-ud-Dawla? [DJB '18]  
**a** ① Pala ② Sultani  
**c** ③ Muslim ④ Mughal
32. Who introduced Dual Administration in Bengal? [JB '17]  
**a** ① Lord William Bentink ② Lord Hardinge  
**c** ③ Lord Clive ④ Lord Canning
33. Who was mainly responsible for the defeat of Siraj-ud-Doula in the battle of Palassey? [JB '17]  
**a** ① Lord Clive ② Mir Jafar  
**b** ③ Mir Kashim ④ Ghosety Begum
34. Who introduced the dual administration?  
[BB '17]  
**a** ① Warren Hasting ② Lord Karnwalish  
**c** ③ Robert Clive ④ Lord Waylesly
35. When was a peace agreement signed among some European warring nations? [CtgB '16]  
**a** ① 1648 ② 1682 ③ 1687 ④ 1690
36. A few number of battles were held between the English and the Mughal from 1687 to 1690. The purpose behind the battles was—.  
 i. to do trade and commerce  
 ii. to change the administrative structure  
 iii. to establish the power  
**Which one is correct?**  
**c** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ i & iii ④ i, ii & iii

37. Robert Clive was— [CB '19]  
 i. introducer of colonial rule to India  
 ii. introducer of dual administration  
 iii. introducer of permanent settlement  
**Which one is correct?**  
**d** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
-  **Read the following passage and answer the questions 38 and 39 :**  
 To defeat the Taliban ruler in Afghanistan, the Americans, first of all, extended helping hands with the oppositions. They helped the Taliban oppositions by giving arms and food. As a result, the Taliban got defeated and the Americans handed the power over the puppet government.
38. The fall of Taliban mentioned in the passage is similar to—.  
**a** ① Nawab Siraj-ud Dawlah  
**b** ② Nawab Mir Kashim  
**c** ③ Nawab Alibardi Khan  
**d** ④ Nawab Suja-ud Doula
39. Taliban govt. got defeated and the USA entrusted the puppet govt. with power. In the context of Bengal, what happened after the defeat of Siraj-ud Dawlah in the Battle of Plassey?  
 i. Bengal lost her independence.  
 ii. Direct governance by English was introduced.  
 iii. The rule of puppet government by English was introduced  
**Which one is correct?**  
**c** ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ i & iii ④ i, ii & iii
-  **Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 40 and 41 :**  
 Mina was watching a war base drama in TV. During watching the drama her father said, "Through the War the Sun of Independence of Bengal was set for about two hundred years." [DB '18]
40. Which war is indicated in the stem?  
**a** ① Battle of Boxer ② Battle of Palassey  
**b** ③ Battle of Indo-French ④ Battle of India-Pakistan
41. The result of the war—.  
 i. change of administrative power  
 ii. increase the English force  
 iii. establishment of colonial rule  
**Which one is correct?**  
**d** ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
-  **Read the following passage and answer the questions No. 42 and 43 :**  
 The Nawab of Bengal 'A' was defeated in N war happened in 1757. As a result the sun of the independence of Bengal was set about 200 years. [JB '16]
42. In which war the mentioned 'A' was defeated?  
**a** ① War of Boxer ② War of Panipath  
**c** ③ War of liberation ④ War of Palassey

- 43. The result of the mentioned war —.**
- colonial power got victory
  - increased the power of the English
  - governing power changed
- Which one is correct?**
- (d) @ i & ii   (b) ii & iii   (c) i & iii   (d) i, ii & iii
- The Colonial Rule and exploitation**
- Textbook Page 6
- 44. How many people died during the famine of Bengali year 1176?**
- (a) About 1 crore   (b) About 2 crore  
 (a) © About 3 crore   (d) About 4 crore
- 45. In which year did the British East India Company set up a trade centre at Hoogly?**
- (b) @ 1650   (b) 1651   (c) 1652   (d) 1653
- 46. In 1658, the British East India Company established a commercial base at —.**
- (a) Kolkata   (b) Chandan Nagar  
 (c) Kashimbazar   (d) Chuchura
- 47. The Permanent Settlement was implemented in —.**
- (c) @ 1791   (b) 1792   (c) 1793   (d) 1794
- 48. When did the Sepoys in different barracks revolt?**
- (a) 1856 A.D.   (b) 1857 A.D.  
 (b) © 1858 A.D.   (d) 1859 A.D.
- 49. The rule of East India Company came to an end in —.**
- (d) @ 1757   (b) 1758   (c) 1857   (d) 1858
- 50. The British government established the total control over India in —.**
- (a) @ 1861   (b) 1862   (c) 1863   (d) 1864
- 51. When was the function of Bengal Parliament started?**
- (a) @ 1<sup>st</sup> February 1862   (b) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1862  
 (a) © 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1862   (d) 1<sup>st</sup> March 1862
- 52. When did Chiyattorer Monanttor happen?**
- (b) @ 1756   (b) 1765   (c) 1770   (d) 1793
- 53. In India the Printing Press was established at first at —.**
- (a) Hoogley   (b) Chandan Nagar  
 (d) © Kashimbazar   (d) Shreeampur
- 54. Which is the colonial age of Bengal? [RB '18]**
- (a) from 1338 to 1538   (b) from 1538 to 1757  
 (c) © from 1757 to 1947   (d) from 1857 to 1971
- 55. Who was the last Mughal Emperor of India?**
- (a) Jahangir   (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar  
 (a) © Aurongjeb   (d) Akbar
- 56. In which place of India the first printing press was installed?**
- (a) Huglee   (b) Chandannagar  
 (d) © Kashimbazar   (d) Shreerampur

- 57. In which year did Sipoy Mutiny happen? [SB '18]**
- (c) @ 1756   (b) 1757   (c) 1857   (d) 1858
- 58. Karnataka belongs to —. [RB '17]**
- (a) North India   (b) South India  
 (b) © East India   (d) West India
- 59. When does the colonial rule start in Bangla? [CtgB '17]**
- (a) @ 1757   (b) 1765   (c) 1770   (d) 1781
- 60. What was the population of the Bengal during "Chiyattorer mononthar"? [CB '16]**
- (c) @ 1 crore   (b) 2 crore   (c) 3 crore   (d) 4 crore
- 61. Which colonial power divided Bengal into two provinces in 1853? [CtgB '16]**
- (a) Dutch   (b) Portuguese  
 (d) © French   (d) British
- 62. When was Bengal divided? [BB '16]**
- (c) @ 1857   (b) 1903   (c) 1905   (d) 1911
- 63. Who came at the hoogley as the governor of the English companies in Bengal? [BB '16]**
- (a) Lord Canning   (b) William Hejej  
 (b) © Lord Hardinge   (d) Warren Hasting
- 64. When did the British make plan to divide Bengal? [DJB '16]**
- (a) @ 1757   (b) 1786  
 (d) © 1850   (d) 1853
- 65. Which one of the following was established by William Kerri? [DJB '16]**
- (a) Kolkata Madrasha   (b) Sanskrit College  
 (c) © Printing Machine   (d) Kolkata University
- 66. Who took steps to expand education?**
- Lord Canning
  - Lord Bentink
  - Lord Hardinge
- Which one is correct?**
- (b) @ i & ii   (b) ii & iii   (c) i & iii   (d) i, ii & iii
- 67. Who led the Sepoy Mutiny?**
- Mongol Pandey
  - Kedar Roy
  - Rajob Ali
- Which one is correct?**
- (c) @ i & ii   (b) ii & iii   (c) i & iii   (d) i, ii & iii
- 68. Who attempted to eradicate the custom of Satidah?**
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - Lord Bentink
  - Vidyasagar
- Which one is correct?**
- (a) @ i & ii   (b) ii & iii   (c) i, ii & iii   (d) i & iii
- 69. The Sanskrit College established in 1791 played the role in —.**
- the abolition of Satidaha Protha
  - the introduction of widow marriage
  - the establishment of Kolkata University
- Which one is correct?**
- (d) @ i & ii   (b) ii & iii   (c) i & iii   (d) i, ii & iii



70. Due to the Diarchy system— /CtgB '19/  
 i. the resource of this country were trafficking  
 ii. the people continued to be oppressed  
 iii. there was a famine in the country

Which one is correct?

- a** @ i & ii   **b** i & iii   **c** ii & iii   **d** i, ii & iii

Reaction of Colonial Rule: Renaissance in Bengal and Anti-British Movement

► Textbook Page 9

71. From which politics did the Congress and the Muslims League go away?

- a** Communal   **b** unequal  
**c** Non-colonial   **d** Equal

72. How many years after the start of company rule did the Sepoy Mutiny take place? /SB '19/

- a** @ 70   **b** 80   **c** 90   **d** 100

73. What was the capital of newly formed province declared according to the Partition of Bengal in the year 1905? /SB '19/

- a** @ Orissa   **b** Assam   **c** Bihar   **d** Dhaka

74. In which year the partition of Bengal was made effective? /DB '18/

- c** @ 1903   **b** 1904   **c** 1905   **d** 1906

75. When the British planned to divide the Bengal? /DB '18/

- a** @ 1757   **b** 1853   **c** 1903   **d** 1905

76. In which year was the partition of Bengal held? /RB '18/

- a** @ 1905   **b** 1906   **c** 1911   **d** 1947

77. Which one was the capital of the new province according to the division of Bengal? /CtgB '17/

- c** @ Orissa   **b** Asam   **c** Bihar   **d** Dhaka

78. In which year was Muslim League established? /BB '17/

- c** @ 1857   **b** 1903   **c** 1905   **d** 1906

79. The division of Bengal was not a sudden decision because—

- i. It was planned in 1853  
 ii. Demarcation of border was executed in 1903  
 iii. Decision was taken by Lord Carzon

Which one is correct?

- a** @ i & ii   **b** ii & iii   **c** i & iii   **d** i, ii & iii

80. Which one is the base of the movement against the British? /CB '18/

- i. Movement for partition of Bengal  
 ii. Non co-operation movement  
 iii. Swadeshi movement

Which one is correct?

- d** @ i & ii   **b** i & iii   **c** ii & iii   **d** i, ii & iii

Lahore Proposal and Establishment of Pakistan

► Textbook Page 12

81. Which political party planned to divide India on the basis of "Two Nation Theory"? /RB '17/

- a** @ Communist Party   **b** Liberal Party

- c** @ Awami League   **d** Muslim League

82. Till which year does the rule of the English continue in Bengal? /JB '17/

- a** @ 1947   **b** 1954   **c** 1969   **d** 1970



## Short Q/A



## Designed as per topic



### Colonial rule in Bengal

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#### Question 1. What does colonization mean?

Ans. Colonization is a process where one country uses influence on another country for economic exploitation and financial gain. The country under possession becomes a colony of the controlling country. Bengal was also a colony under the British for about two hundred years.

#### Question 2. When did human settlement begin in Bengal?

Ans. Human settlement in Bengal began from ancient times. Due to the abundance of wealth in this region, people from various places outside came and settled here. The economic prosperity of Bengal was the main reason for the attraction of outsiders.

#### Question 3. Briefly describe the age of Matsyanaya.

Ans. After the death of Shashanka, a chaotic situation arose in Bengal due to the lack of a strong

ruler for a long time. This time is called the age of Matsyanaya. It refers to a time of anarchy, as described in Sanskrit as 'big fish eat small fish'. During this time, Bengal was divided into many states.

#### Question 4. When did the independent Sultanate rule of Bengal begin?

Ans. The independent Sultanate rule of Bengal began in 1338. Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah, the ruler of Sonargaon, declared the independence of Bengal by rebelling against the Sultans of Delhi. Later, Shamsuddin Ilias Shah established the real sovereignty of Bengal.

#### Question 5. Who established the real sovereignty of Bengal during the Sultanate period?

Ans. Sultan Shamsuddin Ilias Shah established the true independence of Bengal during the Sultanate period. He took the title 'Shah-E-Bangalian' by occupying a major portion of Bengal. During his reign, the unity, stability, and economic development of Bengal became possible.

**Question 6. Mention the contributions of Sultan Alauddin Husen Shah.**

**Ans.** Sultan Alauddin Husen Shah established religious harmony in Bengal. He played an important role in the development of art, literature, and culture of Bengal. During his reign, the economy and culture of Bengal flourished.

**Question 7. Who were the notable independent Sultans of Bengal?**

**Ans.** Among the independent Sultans of Bengal, Sultan Shamsuddin Ilias Shah and Sultan Alauddin Husen Shah are notable. They played an important role in establishing religious harmony and developing the culture and economy of Bengal.

**Question 8. What was the name of Dhaka during the Mughal rule?**

**Ans.** During the Mughal rule, Dhaka was named 'Jahangirnagar'. In 1610, Mughal Subedar Islam Khan Chishti conquered Dhaka and named it Jahangirnagar after the then Emperor of Delhi, Jahangir.

**Question 9. Which city was named after the Mughal Emperor Jahangir?**

**Ans.** Dhaka was named 'Jahangirnagar' after the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. It was established in 1610 by the Mughal Subedar Islam Khan Chishti. It became one of the important cities of Mughal rule.

**Question 10. What do you know about the Baro Bhuiyan?**

**Ans.** The Baro Bhuiyan were a group of powerful landlords in East Bengal who resisted Mughal invasions. Their leader was Isha Khan. Man Singh, the general of the Mughal ruler Akbar, repeatedly tried to defeat the Baro Bhuiyan but was unsuccessful.

**Question 11. Describe the state of Mughal rule in Bengal during Akbar's reign.**

**Ans.** During Akbar's reign, the Mughals were able to occupy the western and northern parts of Bengal. However, in East Bengal, the Baro Bhuiyan resisted the Mughal invasions. Akbar's general, Man Singh, was initially unable to defeat Isha Khan, the leader of the Baro Bhuiyan.

**Question 12. When was complete control of Mughal rule in Bengal achieved?**

**Ans.** Complete control of Mughal rule in Bengal was achieved in 1610. Mughal Subedar Islam Khan Chishti defeated the Baro Bhuiyan and established Dhaka as the center of Mughal administration.

**Question 13. When did Mughal rule end in Bengal?**

**Ans.** Mughal rule in Bengal ended in 1757. The final fall of Mughal rule occurred with the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey. After this, power in Bengal passed into the hands of the British, and colonial rule began.

**Question 14. How did British rule begin in Bengal?**

**Ans.** British rule in Bengal began in 1757. The defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey resulted in the end of Mughal rule. After this, the rule of Bengal passed into the hands of the British. This colonial rule lasted until 1947.

**Question 15. What changes did the Battle of Plassey in 1757 bring to Bengal?**

**Ans.** The Battle of Plassey in 1757 ended independent rule in Bengal with the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. The final fall of Mughal rule occurred, and the rule of Bengal passed into the hands of the British. This marked the beginning of colonial rule.

**► The arrival of European and the expansion of trade in Bengals**

► Textbook Page 4

**Question 16. When and where did Vasco-da-Gama reach India?**

**Ans.** Vasco-de-Gama reached the port of Calicut in South India by sea in 1498. This was the first step for Europeans to expand trade in India. Through this expedition, India became an important arena of global trade competition.

**Question 17. What was the main objective of the European countries' commercial competition?**

**Ans.** The main objective of the European countries' commercial competition was the wealthy regions of India, especially the trade in silk, fine cloth, and spices of Bengal. The demand for these products was very high in Europe, which created opportunities for commercial companies to make profits.

**Question 18. Which European commercial companies were established in the seventeenth century?**

**Ans.** In the seventeenth century, various European countries established companies for the purpose of trade in India. Among these, the Dutch East India Company (Holland), the Danish East India Company, the British East India Company, and the French East India Company are notable.

**Question 19. How did foreign merchants make profits in Bengal?**

**Ans.** Foreign merchants established large industrial factories in Bengal by employing local workers. They made huge profits by producing silk and fine cloth in these factories. In this way, the economic resources of Bengal came under the control of the Europeans.

**Question 20. What information did the French tourist Barnyard give about the silk of Kashimbazar?**

**Ans.** The French tourist Barnyard gave important information about the trade of Bengal in 1666. He mentioned that the Dutch employed 700 to 800 workers in their silk factory in Kashimbazar. Barnyard also wrote that 22 thousand bales of silk were produced annually in Kashimbazar alone.



**Question 21. How did Job Charnok establish the city of Kolkata?**

**Ans.** Job Charnok bought the villages of Kolkata, Sutanoti, and Gobindopur for 1200 rupees in 1690. These villages later merged and became known as Kolkata. Kolkata became an important trading center for the British East India Company.

**Question 22. How did the British East India Company get ahead of other European companies?**

**Ans.** The British East India Company gained a competitive advantage over other European companies through commercial initiatives, diplomacy, and a strong military. They established trading posts and factories and, in addition to trade, seized the resources of Bengal.

**➤ The Success of Colonial Power in Bengal**

► Textbook Page 5

**Question 23. After becoming Nawab, whose conspiracy did Siraj-ud-Daulah have to face?**

**Ans.** Siraj-ud-Daulah became the Nawab of Bengal at the age of just 22. After becoming Nawab, he had to face the English with their English power, the attacks of the Marathas and the conspiracy of Ghosety Begum and Mir Jafar. He also had to deal with the third opposition, the power-greedy native merchant community.

**Question 24. Who was involved in the conspiracy against Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah?**

**Ans.** Ghosety Begum, Mir Jafar, Jagat Sheth, Umichand, and the English were involved in the conspiracy against Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. They played an active role in weakening the internal rule of the Nawab and defeating him.

**Question 25. Mention the role of the merchant community in the Battle of Plassey.**

**Ans.** Among the native merchant society of Bengal, the Marwari merchants from Rajputana were notable. Among them, Jagat Sheth and Umichand were involved in a conspiracy against the Nawab. They played a role in the fall of Bengal's independence by supporting the British.

**Question 26. Briefly write what happened as a result of the Battle of Plassey.**

**Ans.** The Battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757. In this battle, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and brutally murdered. As a result, Bengal lost its independence and the rule passed into the hands of the British.

**Question 27. Who became the Nawab after the Battle of Plassey and who held the real power?**

**Ans.** After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar was declared Nawab. However, even after becoming

Nawab, he was virtually powerless. The real power remained in the hands of the British, and Robert Clive became all in all.

**Question 28. Why is the Battle of Plassey important in the history of Bengal?**

**Ans.** The Battle of Plassey marked the end of Bengal's independence and the beginning of colonial rule. In this battle, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, and the British took control of Bengal's economy and administration.

**Question 29. What role did Robert Clive play in Bengal?**

**Ans.** Robert Clive led the British in the Battle of Plassey and handed over the rule of Bengal to the British. After the victory, he became all in all and controlled the economic exploitation and administrative control of Bengal.

**Question 30. Write about the Battle of Boxer.**

**Ans.** The Battle of Boxer took place in 1764. In this battle, Mir Kashim and his allies were defeated by the British. Through this, the rule of Bengal completely passed into the hands of the British East India Company.

**Question 31. Mention the main reasons for the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah.**

**Ans.** The main reasons for the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah were his weak rule and internal conspiracies. The advanced military power and diplomacy of the British, and the lack of native leadership also helped their victory. Besides, the inaction of the subjects was also a major reason.

**Question 32. How did the British increase their military and economic power in Bengal?**

**Ans.** The British increased their power in Bengal by using advanced military technology and skilled tactics. They also established their power by forming alliances with native conspirators and taking advantage of the weaknesses of the Nawabs.

**Question 33. What role did the common people play in the Battle of Plassey?**

**Ans.** The common people of Bengal played a passive role in the Battle of Plassey. Due to the lack of support of the subjects for the ruler, they did not stand by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. This inaction indirectly helped the British to win easily.

**Question 34. What changes did the Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Boxer bring to Bengal?**

**Ans.** The Battle of Plassey ended Bengal's independence and laid the foundation for British rule. On the other hand, with the defeat of Mir Kashim in the Battle of Boxer, the rule of Bengal officially passed into the hands of the British.

## The Colonial Rule and exploitation

► Textbook Page 6

### Question 35. Give an idea about the dual administration.

**Ans.** Dual administration was introduced in 1765 through an agreement between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam the 2nd and the East India Company Governor Robert Clive. In this, the responsibility of collecting revenue remained in the hands of the company, and the responsibility of justice and governance was vested in the Nawab.

### Question 36. What was the consequence for the people of Bengal as a result of the Diarchy?

**Ans.** As a result of the Diarchy, the British imposed extreme exploitation by imposing additional taxes on the subjects. Amidst this, due to three consecutive years of drought, a terrible famine occurred in Bengal in 1770. About one-third of the people died in this famine, but the company did not take any initiative to reduce taxes.

### Question 37. Briefly write the cause of the 'Chhiyattorer Monontar'.

**Ans.** The main cause of the 'Chhiyattorer Monontar' was three consecutive years of drought and crop failure. The agricultural population became impoverished under the pressure of additional taxes and their food shortage reached its peak. About one-third of the people of Bengal died of starvation in this terrible famine.

### Question 38. Mention the results of the 'Chhiyattorer Monontar'.

**Ans.** The terrible famine of 1770 is called 'Chhiyattorer Monontar' in Bengal. In this famine, about one-third of the people of Bengal died of starvation. As the company did not stop collecting taxes in this situation, the famine situation became even more terrible.

### Question 39. How did the titles of the East India Company Governors change?

**Ans.** After 1773, the titles of the East India Company Governors General became Governor General. Through this title, they gained more power in administrative and military activities. This strengthened the company's governance system.

### Question 40. What reform activities were introduced in society during the Company rule?

**Ans.** During the company rule, the practice of 'Sateedah' was abolished, early marriage was prevented, and widow-marriage was introduced. This reform was possible due to the initiatives of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Biddasagar. In addition, the spread of education and the beginning of modern knowledge practice took place.

### Question 41. How did the East India Company weaken the throne of Delhi?

**Ans.** After the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangozeb, various crises appeared in the Mughal Empire. Taking advantage of the weak condition of Delhi, the East India Company established dominance in various places with the army. As a result, the Mughal Empire lost their control.

### Question 42. Briefly describe the Sepoy Mutiny.

**Ans.** The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 was a rebellion of Indian sepoys against British rule. It was the first major military movement against the British. After the suppression of the rebellion, the Government of India Act of 1858 was passed. As a result, the rule of the East India Company ended and the British government took over the rule of India.

### Question 43. What happened as a result of the Indian Rule Act of 1858?

**Ans.** The rule of the East India Company ended through the Indian Rule Act of 1858. The British government took over the rule of India and conducted administration through the Civil Service.

### Question 44. How was the economy of Bengal affected by British rule?

**Ans.** Under British rule, the agriculture and weaving industry of Bengal were destroyed. Farmers were subjected to the exploitation of landlords and the merchant class became weak. Due to the exploitative policies of the British, the industrialization of Bengal became stagnant and the economy went into recession.

### Question 45. What was the condition of women in Bengal during British rule?

**Ans.** During British rule, the women of Bengal were socially backward. Their educational opportunities were limited and they had no economic power. Some reforms were introduced for women through the initiatives of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Biddasagar.

### Question 46. What impact did the British have on the industry and trade of Bengal?

**Ans.** Under British rule, the cottage and small industries of Bengal were almost destroyed. By importing British goods, the market of Bengal was occupied and the way for the development of local industries was blocked. The workers of Bengal's weaving industry and other small industries became unemployed. The monopoly of the British was established in trade.



► Reaction of Colonial Rule: Renaissance in Bengal and Anti-British Movement ▶ Textbook Page 9

**Question 47.** How did the spread of English education take place in Bengal?

**Ans.** To promote English education in Bengal, Warren Hastings established the Kolkata Madrasah in 1781. For Hindus, the Sanskrit College was established in 1791. Besides, Kolkata University was established in 1857 for higher education and research. Through these initiatives, an English educated class was created.

**Question 48.** Briefly write the purpose of the British creating an English educated class.

**Ans.** The British wanted to create an English educated loyal class to consolidate their rule. They expanded modern education by establishing educational institutions. Through this, they tried to increase loyalty to British rule among the locals.

**Question 49.** Briefly write the main reason for the partition of Bengal in 1905.

**Ans.** In 1903, British Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed that Bengal would be divided into two parts to establish good governance. A new province would be created with Dhaka as its capital. Although there was logic, in fact, the main purpose was to divide the growing anti-British movement in Bengal.

**Question 50.** What policy of British rule was the partition of Bengal an expression of?

**Ans.** The partition of Bengal was an expression of the British policy of "divide and rule." The British wanted to create divisions between Hindus and Muslims through this policy. As a result, an attempt was made to weaken the anti-British movement. However, it created distance in the Hindu-Muslim society.

**Question 51.** Briefly write the political purpose of the partition of Bengal.

**Ans.** The main political purpose of the partition of Bengal was to create divisions between the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal. The British planned to divide Bengal into two parts under the pretext of good governance. This division attempted to weaken the anti-British movement. The partition of Bengal is an example of the "divide and rule" policy.

**Question 52.** What changes came among Muslim leaders as a result of the partition of Bengal?

**Ans.** As a result of the partition of Bengal, Muslim leaders felt the need to establish their political rights. They realized that they needed their own political organization. As a result of this realization, the Muslim League was established in Dhaka in 1906.

**Question 53.** Mention the reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League.

**Ans.** During the partition of Bengal, Muslim leaders realized that they needed their own political organization. As a result, the Muslim League was established in Dhaka in 1906. It worked to realize the demands of Muslims.

**Question 54.** What impact did the 1905 partition of Bengal have on society?

**Ans.** The 1905 partition of Bengal created divisions between the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal. This increased the distance between the two communities. Muslim leaders felt the need for a political organization to protect their interests.

**Question 55.** Mention the role of educated youth as a result of the partition of Bengal.

**Ans.** As a result of the partition of Bengal, revolutionary consciousness was awakened among educated youth. They struggled against the British through armed movements. Khudiram, Suryasen, Pritilata, and other youths sacrificed their lives for independence. Their courage inspired the nationalist movement.

**Question 56.** Write the reasons for the Sepoy revolt of 1857.

**Ans.** The reasons for the Sepoy revolt were British economic exploitation, hurting religious sentiments, and discriminatory treatment of soldiers. It is known as the first war of independence against the British. In Bengal, Mongol Pandey and Rajab Ali led the rebellion.

**Question 57.** Who were notable among the leaders of the Sepoy revolt?

**Ans.** Mongol Pandey and Rajab Ali of Bengal played a significant role in the Sepoy Mutiny. Besides, Queen Lakshmibai of Jansey and Tatiya Tupee of Moharashtra led this rebellion. They bravely resisted against British rule. Their leadership awakened the desire for independence among Indians.

**Question 58.** Write the purpose of the Swadeshi movement.

**Ans.** The purpose of the Swadeshi movement was to boycott British products and promote local products and education. Through this movement, patriotism and nationalist consciousness developed. The Bengalis boycotted British products and started using local products. Thus, there developed a strong resistance against the British rule.

**Question 59.** Who were notable among the revolutionaries of Bengal?

**Ans.** Khudiram, Bagha Jatin, Masterda Suryasen, and Pritilata Waddedar were notable among the revolutionaries of Bengal. They played an important role in the anti-British movement. Their sacrifice awakened patriotism among the people of Bengal. The revolutionary movement played a big role in the country's independence.

## ► Lahore Proposal and Establishment of Pakistan

► Textbook Page 12

### Question 60. Write about the Lahore Resolution.

**Ans.** The Lahore Resolution was proposed by Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Hoque in 1940. This resolution called for the formation of separate states with Muslim-majority areas of India. It was widely supported by the people of this country. Later, this proposal was amended and turned into the Pakistan Resolution.

### Question 61. What happened on the basis of the Lahore Resolution?

**Ans.** On the basis of the Lahore Resolution, India was divided in 1947 and two independent states - India and Pakistan - were established. This ended nearly two hundred years of British rule. With the partition of India, Bengal was divided into two parts. East Bengal joined Pakistan and West Bengal joined India.

### Question 62. Mention the political impact of the Lahore Resolution?

**Ans.** Through the Lahore Resolution, the Muslim League clarified its goals and laid the foundation for the establishment of Pakistan. It strengthened

the demand for a separate nationhood of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. As a result, the path to the partition of India became smoother.

### Question 63. Write the role of the Lahore Resolution behind the establishment of Pakistan.

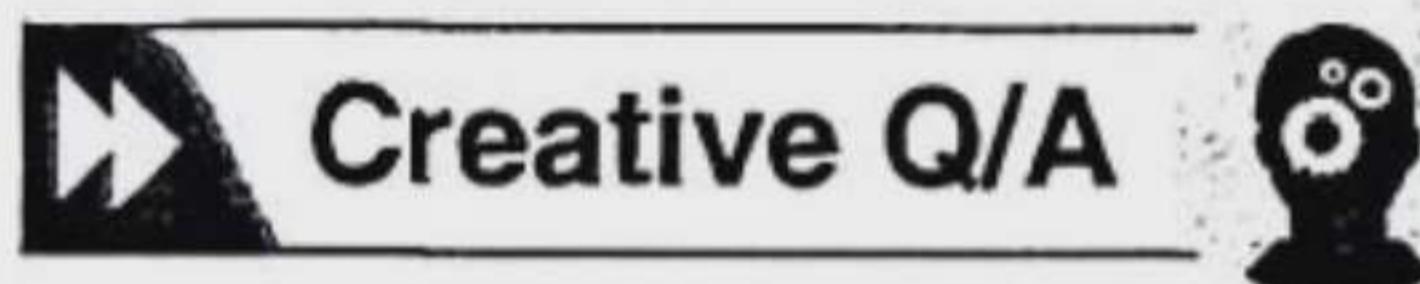
**Ans.** The Lahore Resolution acted as the main basis for the establishment of Pakistan. Through this proposal, the demand for the formation of a separate state became clear. Later, on the basis of this proposal, a state called Pakistan was born.

### Question 64. Who made the effort to form an undivided Bengal state?

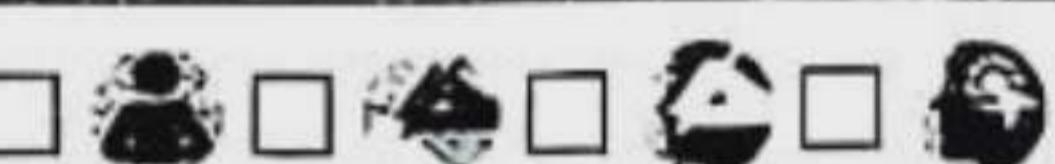
**Ans.** Sarat Bose and Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy tried to form an undivided Bengal state. They wanted to establish an independent Bengal state avoiding religious divisions. However, their effort was not successful.

### Question 65. How did the leaders of the Bengal Congress and the Muslim League view the partition of Bengal?

**Ans.** Many leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League did not support the partition of Bengal. Many of them opposed religious divisions. Especially Sarat Bose and Suhrawardy took a stand against the partition of Bengal.



Designed as per learning outcomes



**Ques. 01**

Information-1	Information-2
Rule of almost 200 years. Smuggling of capital from Bengal to another country.	Establishment of Kolkata university, establishment of printing press, contribution of social reformers in eradicating the then superstitions.

- What is Iqleem? 1
- Why was West Fallieres accord signed? 2
- Which ruling system is indicated by information-1? Explain. 3
- Do you think that information-2 sprunged up the desire for independence and democratic rights in peoples mind? Give logic in support of your answer. 4

• Dhaka Board 2019

### Answer to Question No. 01 :

**a** From 1206 A.D. to 1338 A.D. three provinces for the Muslim Sultans of Delhi were established in three sections of Bengal. These provinces of sections were called 'Iqleems' in Persian.

**b** With a view to doing business peacefully, a peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European warring nations. This agreement is called

West Fallieres Accord. Peace prevailed after the signing of this agreement and as such many European nations set out for trade and commerce with new vigor and energy.

**c** In the stem, the information-1 indicates the British colonial rule in Indian sub-continent. Many nations targeted India for silk and many other for fine clothes and the different spices of Bengal. The attraction of these objects brought about a momentum in the trade of Bengal after a long time. The foreign merchants made a huge profit by combining their capital with technical knowledge and by employing local workers at low wage. With the passage of time, the English merchants became more dominant than others. The English and the merchants of other nations also conducted business of silk.

Running business in India, the English merchants realized that they would get maximum facilities if they could make permanent settlements there. With the flourishing of their trade centers, the English merchants started to smuggle capital from Bengal before the Battle of Plassey and during the tenure of Mir Zafar and Mir Kashim. Clive himself informed the British parliament of the abundance of wealth in Bengal. Then English soldiers came to

Bengal. The Mughal had fought several battles with the English from 1687 to 1690 but were defeated. Finally, the English set up their permanent colonies to ensure their commercial benefit.

**d** With a view to strengthening their rule, the English started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Accordingly, Warren Hastings established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781, Sanskrit College in 1791, but the result was not in favor of them. A new inspiration aroused the local people for coming in touch with modern education. People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and cultures. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. Some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last, Kolkata University was established in 1857 for higher education and research. The establishment of a printing press at Shreerampur in 1821 also played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and thus to spread out education. The sensitive people then started to cast their attention to the development of the society. They started to criticize the injustice of the rulers. Many came forward to mould public opinion by publishing newspapers in Bengali language. Though this renaissance of the Bangalees took place in Kolkata city, the entire Bengal witnessed its indirect result. The nationalistic feelings gradually flourished in the people. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to spring up in the people's mind. So, it is clear that the establishment of Kolkata University and printing press, the contribution of the social reformers in eradicating the then superstitions raised the desire for independence and democratic rights in the people's mind.



- Ques. 02** Mr. Hasan is a businessman. He has established some factories in Kamarpukur locality. He sells the products of his factory in other localities. He got the news of Rahamatganj as the best place for business Rahamatganj. He started business there. Later on businessmen of other localities started business in Rahamatganj. Mr Gibson, a businessman of Kazaldighi started to interfere in the activity of the chairman of Rahamatganj. Finally Mr Gibson captured their power of the chairman and started to rule Rahamatganj.
- What is Matsyanaya?
  - Why didn't the people of Bengal like the British rule?
  - Which topic of your textbook is indicated by the business of the businessmen in Rahamatganj?— Explain.
  - "The impact of the idea of your textbook which has similarity with the activity of Mr Gibson in Bengal was far reaching."— Analyze.

### Answer to Question No. 02 :

**a** After the death of King Shashanka, the first independent Bangalee king, a great anarchy prevailed for almost one hundred years. In Sanskrit, this age is known as the age of Matsyanaya, the age of anarchy.

**b** After defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah, the British established the rule of diarchy that was an extreme curse for the people of this country. The English, after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax on the subjects and they imposed maximum pressure to collect additional tax. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught in the Bengali year 1176. Millions of people of this country died in that famine. They oppressed the people in many ways and used to smuggle riches of this country to their country. So, the people of Bengal did not like the British rule.

**c** The passage in the stem indicates the topic of my textbook named 'The expansion of European trade in Bengal' and it has been represented in brief here. We all know, that the economic condition of some European countries flourished for the discovery of mineral resources, expansion of sea-trade and development in technical and commercial fields. As a result, a powerful trade revolution started from 14th century. So, it became important for them to look for raw materials and markets for selling their products. With a view to doing business peacefully, a peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European nations. India became the target of many of these nations. Silk and many other fine clothes and the different spices of Bengal were the chief attractions for them. The foreign merchants established big industries and made a huge profit by combining their capital with technical knowledge.

Running business in India, the English merchants realized that they would get maximum facilities if they could make permanent settlements there. Then the English soldiers were brought to Bengal. The Mughal had fought several battles with the English from 1687 to 1690 but were defeated. Finally, the English set up their permanent colonies to ensure their commercial benefit.

**d** Here, the influences of the British merchants on Bengal and the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah have been reflected.

Bengal was rich in natural resources. Many nations targeted India for silk and many other fine clothes and the different spices of Bengal. The foreign merchants made a huge profit by combining their capital with technical knowledge and by employing local workers at low wage. With the passage of time, the British merchants became more influential than others.

The British merchants realized that they would get maximum facilities if they could make permanent settlements there. Establishing their trade centers, the English merchants also started to smuggle capital from Bengal. When they faced difficulty in conducting business and taking raw materials to their country from the Bengal during the rule of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, they fought against the Nawab and won the battle with the help of the people of the Nawab. This victory helped the British set up their permanent colonies to ensure their commercial benefit and ruled Bengal for a long time. In fact, British rule was a curse for the Bangalees. They oppressed the Bangalees in many ways and looted this country. During their reign, a great famine took place in the Bengali year 1176. Millions of people died in that famine. In fact, it was a famine caused by British along with nature.

**Ques. 03:** The inhabitants of Alipur were lag behind from all sides due to lack of opportunity of modern education. In this situation some educational institutions had been established with the initiative of a rich and influential person. Thus the light of education enlightened among the inhabitants and social awareness created among them. Saila, an educated development worker of Alipur made the people conscious about the spread of female education and women empowerment.

- a. What is colonial rule? 1
- b. What does dual administration mean? 2
- c. Which event of the colonial age possesses similarity with the event, mentioned in the stem? Explain. 3
- d. The initiatives of the people like Saila made the way of independence of India easier. Evaluate the correctness of the statement. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2018

#### Answer to Question No. 03 :

**a:** Colonial rule is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increases its own power and wealth.

**b:** Dual administration denotes such an administrative system in which there are two parties having ruling authority and also the ruling authority is divided into two heads. Because of the division of authority, the rule in Bengal from 1765 to 1772 introduced by Robert Clive has been called dual administration. In this system, the authority of Bengal was split into two heads Dewani and Nizamat. Dewani meaning the authority to collect revenue was under East India Company and Nizamat meaning administrative power was given to the Nawab.

**c:** Renaissance in Bengal during the British colonial age has been reflected in the event mentioned in the stem.

The English wanted to make their rule stronger. With this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Accordingly, Warren Hastings established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781, Sanskrit College in 1791, but the result was not in favor of them. A new inspiration aroused the local people for coming in touch with modern education: People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and cultures. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. Some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last, Kolkata University was established in 1857 for higher education and research. The establishment of a printing press at Shreerampur in 1821 also played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and thus to spread out education. The sensitive people then started to cast their attention to the development of the society.

**d:** After Warren Hastings had established many schools, colleges, madrasas in the Indian sub-continent, there arose a renaissance in the people of this sub-continent. Nationalism, the realization of social and national development arose in the people. Many came forward to create public opinion by publishing newspapers in Bangla. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar laid the foundation for reforming society. They also created awareness of freedom in the people. Rabindranath Tagore, Mir Mosharrof Hossain, Kazi Nazrul Islam and many others played a significant role by their works.

During the British rule, there were many resistance movements all over India. The Sepoy Revolt was the first anti-British struggle. Economic and political exploitation, social and cultural deprivation, hurt in religious sentiments, discriminatory treatment among Indian soldiers for a long time by the East India Company were the reasons of this revolt to be emerged. Sepoy Mongol Pandey and habildar Rajob Ali led this revolt. There were many armed revolutionary movements led by Khudiram, Bagha Jatin, Masterda Suryasen, Pritilata Waddedar and other revolutionaries. Each of them sacrificed for the country. Pritilata was the first female martyr of the anti-British movement.

Besides, various constitutional and nationalist movements were going on at the national level all over India including Bengal. Notable among these are Non-cooperation Movement, Khelaphate

Movement, 'Quit India' Movement etc. Some of the notable Bangalees leaders involved in these national level movements are Netaji Subhash Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy, Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque and others. It should be kept in mind that despite various reasons, the British were forced to leave the country due to the pressure of these movements and struggles.

**Ques. 04** Zaminder of Raipur the 'A' has two daughters. Before his death 'A' had nominated the son of his youngest daughter as his successor. This made her elder daughter and her son jealous. They made a conspiracy along with other selfish employees. At last they handed over the Zamindari to a foreign company.

- Write down a characteristic of colonial rule. 1
- Write down the impact of setting up the printing press at Shreerampur. 2
- Which historical event has the similarity with the event mentioned in the above stem? Explain. 3
- "The activities of the company indicated in the stem played role to establish dominance in this country." — Analyse. 4

• Dinajpur Board 2018

#### Answer to Question No. 04 :

- Smuggling the wealth of this country to their country.
- The establishment of a printing press at Shreerampur in 1821 played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and played a role to spread out education among the people. Furthermore, it played an indirect role to reform the attitudes and thoughts of the people of this land.
- The historical defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and his assassination are similar to the event mentioned in the above stem.

Nawab Alibardee Khan had two daughters- Ghaseety Begum and Amena Begum. Before death, Alibardee Khan enthroned Siraj-ud-Daulah, the son of Amena Begum. Ghaseety Begum, the maternal aunt of Siraj-ud-Daulah, was not pleased at the decision of Alibardee Khan. The commander-in-chief Mir Jafar Ali Khan Mir Kashim and some other close associates were against the young Nawab. On other hand, the English were trying to make their position stronger in Bengal. Then they took the attitude of the young Nawab's relatives and close associates as an opportunity. They all together began plotting against the Nawab. A Marwaree business community coming from Rajputana joined in the

plot against the Nawab for their commercial purpose. According to the plan of their plot. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and killed. Since then the era of the British colonial rule began and Bengal lost its freedom for about 200 years.

**d** The company mentioned in the stem was the British East India company. The activities of this company played role to establish dominance in this country. Though Mir Jafar was made Nawab after this, the real power was exercised by the cunning and daring British Commander Robert Clive. At last Clive officially got the 'Dewani' meaning the ownership of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the emperor of Delhi in 1765 A.D.

The task of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English after they had got the 'Dewani' of this area. The English also had their control over administration. Clive continued dual administration in Bengal for some period. Dual administration (diarchy) was a peculiar system. In this system; revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab was an administrator only by name. As a result, the Nawab got powerless responsibility and the Company got power without duty. The British East India Company did not stop even after getting the control of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa. The Mughal Empire faced a crisis after the death of emperor Aurangozeb. Some Nawabs and local kings started to contest the power of the Mughal Empire. Thus, the throne of Delhi became weaker consequently. Company army officers tried to expand their control in different fields.

**Ques. 05** Students, have you noticed how much have we advanced in education, thought and feelings? It has been possible for the steps taken by a special privileged class of people who had ruled our country before 1947. For the steps taken by them nationalistic feeling flourished in one hand and on the other hand people became patriotic being awakened by modern thoughts and feelings.

- Which company was established in England in 1600? 1
- What is "Chhiyattoror monontar"? Explain it. 2
- Explain the main steps taken by the special privileged class people. 3
- "For the taken steps patriotism developed in the people of this country being aware of modern thoughts"—Analyse this statement. 4

• Jashore Board 2017

#### Answer to Question No. 05 :

- 'The British East India Company' was established in England in 1600 A.D.
- Our country faced a great famine due to draught for 3 years from 1768. This famine is known as the "Chhiyattoror monontar" meaning the famine of Bengalee year 1176. About one crore died in this famine.

**c** The English are mentioned here as the special Privileged class people.

The English wanted to make their rule stronger. With this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Warren Hasting established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781. The purpose of establishing this madrasa was to satisfy the Muslim by creating job opportunities as the Muslims were broken hearted because of losing their state. For the same reason, Sanskrit College was established for the Hindus in 1791. A new inspiration aroused the local people due to coming in touch with modern education. People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and culture. Movement against "Sateedah" started from the Hindus; opinions were formed in favour of 'widow-marriage'. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. English missionary Sir William Kerri kept himself attached in various social activities apart from active preaching of Christianity. He was a pioneer in composing Bengalee Grammar, setting up printing machines, publishing newspapers, preparing school textbooks and many other important social works. In this sequence, the British established schools throughout the country. Some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last Kolkata University was established in 1857 as a center of higher education and research.

**d** For the taken steps patriotism developed in the people of this country being aware of modern thoughts. The establishment of a Printing Press at Shreerampur in 1821 also played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and thus to spread out education among the educated people. The sensitive people now started to cast their attention to the development of the society. They started to criticise the injustice of the rulers in the same way as they made self criticism about the injustice of the society. Many came forward to mould public opinion by publishing news papers in Bangla language. Though this renaissance or reawakening of Bangalee people happened at Kolkata city, the entire Bengal witnessed its indirect result. The flourishing of nationalistic feelings inspired by patriotism is another hallmark of modern education during colonial rule. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to spring up in people's mind.

**Ques. 06** Mr 'Ka' an educated person, described the history of the part of the world he was born and brought up from the pre Christian era to the last century. In course of his description he told the history of accession to power by different institutions and dynasties in turn. He also referred to the occupation of power by a European company. He added that during the rule of the company the great famine took place and one-third of the total population of the land died. He goes on to relate that there was a manifestation of desire for freedom and democracy in the heart of people of the land and that turned a success at last.

- a. Who was the first Viceroy of India? 1
- b. Why the British rule in Bengal and India is called colonial rule? 2
- c. Explain the ruling position during the great famine described by Mr 'Ka'. 3
- d. Do you agree with the last statement of Mr 'Ka'? Show argument in favour of your answer. 4

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#### Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a** Lord Canning was the first viceroy of India.
- b** The British rulers occupied Bengal first and then the Indian sub-continent and started to rule over. Their ruling system was similar to the colonial system. For this reason, the British rule exercised in Bengal and India is known as the colonial rule.
- c** The ruling system during the great famine described by Mr. 'ka' was diarchy or dual administration. In this system, revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab was an administrator only by name. As a result, the Nawab got powerless responsibility and the company got power without duty. The Diarchy was an extreme curse for the people of this country. The English, after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax on the subjects and they gave maximum pressure to collect additional tax. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught for 3 years from 1768. This famine is known in history as the "Chhiyattor monontar" meaning the famine of Bangalee year 1176. About one crore people died in this famine. This amount was one third of the total population of the then Bengal.
- d** The last statement of Mr. 'ka' was "There was a manifestation of desire for freedom and democracy in the heart of people of the land and that turned a success at last." Yes, I agree with this statement completely.

The English wanted to make their rule stronger. With this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. So, the British established schools throughout the country. Some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last kolkata university was established in 1857 as a seat of higher education and research.

A new inspiration awakened the local people as they came in touch with modern education. Movement against "Sateedah" was started and opinions were formed in favour of widow marriage. Besides, people became politically conscious. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to spring up in people's mind. Local people raised their voice against the plan of dividing Bengal in 1905. People became interested in taking part in Sadeshi Movement and as a whole a feeling of patriotism and political awareness was visible among the people. At this stage, many young persons became inclined towards armed revolution. The Muslim League was established in Dhaka in 1906 with a view to focusing the rights and demands of Muslim community. "Siraj" Movement, Non co-operation Movement, armed revolution in Bengal happened in line with "Sadeshi Movement". The British colonial rule came to an end due to these continuous movements and the Indian subcontinent became independent in 1947.

So, it can be said that the last statement of Mr. 'ka' is logical and justified.



**Ques. 07** Read the two table below and answer to the questions :

Table-1	Table-2
1. School	1. Swadeshi Movement
2. College	2: Non-co-operation Movement
3. Madrasa	3. Armed revolution
4. University	

- a. From where did the Sens come? 1
- b. Explain the concept 'Iqleem'. 2
- c. Which incident of the history of Bengal is reflected in table-1? Explain. 3
- d. Analyse the role of table-2 in the independence of Bengal. 4

● Sylhet Board 2017

#### Answer to Question No. 07 :

- a The Sens came from Karnatak of southern India.
- b From 1206 – 1338 A.D. the Muslim rule was expanding throughout Bengal. By this time, three provinces for the Muslim sultans were established in three sections of Bengal. These provinces of sections were called 'Iqleems' in Fersi (the persian language). These were respectively 'Iqleem Lakhnouti' established in Northern Bengal, 'Iqleem Satgaon' in Western Bengal and 'Iqleem Sonargaon' in Eastern Bengal.

**C** Establishment of various educational institutions by the British ruler is reflected in table-1.

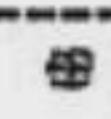
The English wanted to make their rule stronger; with this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Warren Hasting established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781. The purpose of establishing this madrasa was to satisfy the Muslim by creating job opportunities as the Muslims were broken hearted because of losing their state. For the same reason, Sanskrit College was established for the Hindus in 1791. A new inspiration aroused the local people due to coming in touch with modern education. People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and culture. Movement against "Sateedah" started from the Hindus; opinions were formed in favour of widow-marriage. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. The British established Schools throughout the entire country; some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last Kolkata University was established in 1857 as a center of higher education and research.

**d** There is a great role of Swadeshi movement, non-co-operation movement and armed revolution in the independence of Bengal.

Most of the people of Eastern Bengal were Muslims. They thought that with the emergence of a new province, development work would be strengthened. But the educated Hindu leaders protested against the division of Bengal. For this reason the gap between the two communities increased. Indian National Congress was the only non-communal Indian political organization. But most of the great leaders of congress were Hindus. They raised their voice against the partition of Bengal without consulting with the Muslim leaders. So, a new calculation arose among the Muslim leaders that they would need a political platform of their own to secure their demands. Consequently in 1906 AD an organization named 'Muslim League' was formed in Dhaka. The intention of the British was materialized. The conflict between the two sects was made clear after the division of Bengal in 1905 AD. The Bengalee Hindu leaders increasingly insisted upon the British that partition of Bengal would not be wise. They started some movements which are Swadeshi Movement, Non co-operation movement, Swaraj movement and armed revolution. Through these movements, patriotism grew among the mass people of the country and they became united.

**Ques. 08** After the death of the landlord Hasem Ali, his wife divides the duties and responsibilities of 'Zamindari' between two children. She vests upon the duties of tax collection and defence on his own son "Khaled" and administration and judiciary department on step son.

- a. When does the Independent Sultanate came to an end in Bengal? 1
- b. What is meant by colonial rule? 2
- c. Which historical event is similar to the situation narrated in the extract? Explain. 3
- d. "The result of the narrated incident of the historical event is far flung"—Evaluate the speech. 4

 Dinajpur Board 2017

#### Answer to Question No. 08 :

- a** In 1538 the Independent Sultanate came to an end.
- b** Though the European Traders came to Bengal for the purpose of trade and commerce, they came into our state power later. Among them, the British East India Company went a step ahead in competition. At that time, they ascended the throne of Bengal by defeating the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sirajud-doula in 1757. The rule of the English continues in Bangla till 1947. Thus the system of government which came into power in 1757 in Bangla is called colonial rule. The rule of the English from 1757 to 1947 is known as colonial age.
- c** The historical event 'exploitation of British East India Company' is similar to the situation narrated in the extract.

Nawab Alibardee died in 1756. After his death, there arose a dispute about the heir to the throne among the members of Nawab family and the aristocrats of the court. The officers of The British East India Company took advantage of the dispute. The British traders joined with the conspirators against the young Nawab. Prominent among these conspirators were Ghosety Begum, Mir Jafar, Mir Kadim and some members of rich lites like Womichand, Jagat Sheth and Raj Ballav. Watson and Clive, two British commanders made the most of their internal conflict. They brought soldiers from Madras and occupied Kolkata. After this, Clive wanted to occupy the Nawab's capital at Murshidabad and with this purpose faced the Nawab's army in a mango orchard at Murshidabad. The Nawab's old commander Mir Jafar betrayed the Nawab in the battle of Palassey held on 23rd

June 1757. Thus the Nawab of Bengal-Bihar and Orissa was defeated in the battle. The Nawab was brutally killed. Though Mir Jafar was made Nawab after this, the real power was exercised by the cunning and daring British Commander Clive. At last Clive officially got the "Dewani"—meaning the ownership of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the emperor of Delhi in 1765 A.D. The task of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English after they had got the "Dewani" of this area. The English also had their control over administration. Clive continued dual administration in Bengal for some period. Dual administration (diarchy) was an unlawful system. In this system, revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab was an administrator only by name. As a result, the Nawab got powerless responsibility and the Company got power without duty.

- d** The result of the narrated incident of the historical event is far flung.

The prominent governors of East India Company at the initial stage were: Lord Waylesly, Warren Hasting, Lord Karnwalish, Lord William Bentink, Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie etc. They adopted different plans to make English rule permanent in India. Though they worked to exploit the people, even then the countrymen were benefited by some of their work. The major works of the English rulers are given below :

- i. Land and revenue management was given to the British Governor General according to Indian administration law passed by British parliament in 1786.
- ii. A class of Zamindars were created by implementing "Permanent Settlement" in 1793. And Zamindars always remained loyal to the British.
- iii. British authority in the control of administration was ensured.
- iv. Administrative offices, educational and commercial institutions were shifted to Kolkata from Murshidabad. This shifting made Kolkata an important city. Later, Kolkata was made capital of Bengal officially.

But it is true that English governors such as Lord William Bentink and Lord Hardinge took steps to expand education and introduce modern science. Besides, they also cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in his attempt to eradicate some social superstitions including "Sateedah."



**Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A**Designed as per topic      **Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A****Question 1.** Who established the system of having an independent sultan in Bengal?**Ans.** Fakhrudin Mubarak Shah established the system of having an independent sultan in Bengal.**Question 2.** Where did the Portuguese establish their first trade centre?**Ans.** The Portuguese established their first trade centre at Kalikot in India.**Question 3.** Which war was Nawab "Siraj-ud-Daulah' defeated in?**Ans.** Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the war of Plassey on 23 June 1757.**Question 4.** What is culturization? [DB '19]**Ans.** The process of adapting to one's cultural environment. In other words, culturization refers to the acquisition of values and behaviour compatible with the society of which one is a member.**Question 5.** What is Iqleem? [DB '19; SB '19]**Ans.** From 1206 A.D. to 1338 A.D. three provinces for the Muslim Sultans of Delhi were established in three sections of Bengal. These provinces of sections were called 'Iqleems' in Persian.**Question 6.** What is Matsyanaya? [RB, MB '19]**Ans.** After the death of King Shashanka, the first independent Bangalee king, a great anarchy prevailed for almost one hundred years. In Sanskrit, this age is known as the age of Matsyanaya, the age of anarchy.**Question 7.** What is the old name of Dhaka? [JB '19]**Ans.** The old name of Dhaka is Jahangirnagar.**Question 8.** What is Matsyanaya? [CB '19]**Ans.** After the death of King Shashanka, the first independent Bangalee king, a great anarchy prevailed for almost one hundred years. In Sanskrit this age is known as the age of Matsyanaya, the age of anarchy.**Question 9.** What is colonial rule? [BB '19]**Ans.** Colonial rule is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.**Question 10.** What is meant by Company Rule? [JB '18]**Ans.** The rule of the East India Company that came into power in 1757 in Bengal is called Company Rule.**Question 11.** Who introduced the era of independent Sultanate? [CB '18]**Ans.** The ruler of Sonargaon Fakhrudin Mubarak Shah introduced the era of independent Sultanate.**Question 12.** What is colonial rule? [BB '18]**Ans.** Colonial rule is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.**Question 13.** Write down a characteristic of colonial rule. [DJB '18]**Ans.** Smuggling the wealth of this country to their country.**Question 14.** When did Alibardee Khan die? [DB '17]**Ans.** Nawab Alibardee Khan died in 1756.**Question 15.** Who established Kolkata Madrasa? [RB '17]**Ans.** Warren Hastings established Kolkata Madrasa.**Question 16.** Which company was established in England in 1600? [JB '17]**Ans.** 'The British East India Company' was established in England in 1600 A.D.**Question 17.** How old was Nawab Sirajuddawla when he ascended the throne? [CB '17]**Ans.** Nawab Sirajuddawla was 22 years old when he ascended the throne.**Question 18.** Who was the first Viceroy of India? [CIGB '17]**Ans.** Lord Canning was the first viceroy of India.**Question 19.** From where did the Sens come? [SB '17]**Ans.** The Sens came from Karnataka of southern India.**Question 20.** What is colonial rule? [BB '17]**Ans.** The system of government which came into power in 1757 in Bengal is called colonial rule.**Question 21.** When does the Independent Sultanate came to an end in Bengal? [DJB '17]**Ans.** In 1538 the Independent Sultanate came to an end.**Question 22.** When did Sen Dynasty rule Bengal?**Ans.** After the fall of the Pal Dynasty, the Sen Dynasty ruled Bengal.**Question 23.** Who occupied Bengal after defeating the sens?**Ans.** Ikhtiaruddin Mohammad Bin Bakhtiar Khiljee occupied Bengal after defeating the Sens.**Question 24.** Who established the system of having an 'Independent Sultan' in Bengal?**Ans.** Fakhrudin Mubarak Shah established the system of having an independent Sultan in Bengal.**Question 25.** How much money did Subedar Sujauddin send to Delhi during his 11 year tenure?**Ans.** Subedar Sujauddin sent Tk 14 crore and 63 lac to Delhi during his 11 year tenure.**Question 26.** When did Vasco-de-Gama reach Kalikot port of South India?**Ans.** In 1498 Vasco-de-Gama reached Kalikot port of South India.

**Question 27. At what age was Sirajuddawla crowned Nawab?**

**Ans.** At the age of 22 Sirajuddawla was crowned Nawab.

**Question 28. When was the 'British East India Company' establish?**

**Ans.** The 'British East India Company' was established in 1600 A.D.

**Question 29. Who attempt to eradicate Sateedah custom?**

**Ans.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy attempt to eradicate Sateedah custom.

**Question 30. When was Kolkata University established as a seat of higher education and research?**

**Ans.** Kolkata University was established in 1857 as a center of higher education and research.

**Question 31. Where was Muslim League established?**

**Ans.** Muslim league was established in Dhaka.

### Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

**Question 1. What is Capital Outflow?**

**Ans.** After ascending the throne, Mughal emperor Jahangir started to take a huge amount of money from the government exchequer of Bengal for meeting the expenses of war, industry, literature and luxury and recreation. By the end of 1678, Subedar Shaista Khan had sent cash worth Tk. 30 lacs and gold worth Tk. 4 lacs to Delhi. Subedar Sujauddin sent Tk. 14 crores and 63 lacs to Delhi during his long 11-year tenure. A huge amount of money and wealth were sent from Bengal in this manner for a long time. In Economics this is called Capital Outflow.

**Question 2. What happened after the death of Nawab Alibardi Khan in 1756? Explain.**

**Ans.** The British East India Company started to strengthen their hold gradually and at one time they started to influence the administration of the Nawab. Nawab Alibardi died in 1756. After his death, there arose a dispute about the heir to the throne among the members of Nawab's family and the aristocrats of the court. The officers of the British East India Company took advantage of the dispute. The British traders joined the conspirators against the young Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah.

**Question 3. Why is difference found in cultures of various countries?**

**Ans.** There are many countries where different cultures exist due to many reasons. These cultures vary due to different geographic locations, environment, religions, political issues, social issues, climatic issues, technological issues and so

forth. For example, the lifestyle of the people of the countries belonging to temperate zone can never be similar to the lifestyle of the people of the countries belonging to cold zone.

**Question 4. Why didn't the people of Bengal like the British rule?**

*[RB. MB '19]*

**Ans.** After defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah, the British established the rule of diarchy that was an extreme curse for the people of this country. The English, after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax on the subjects and they imposed maximum pressure to collect additional tax. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught in the Bengali year 1176. Millions of people of this country died in that famine. They oppressed the people in many ways and used to smuggle riches of this country to their country. So, the people of Bengal did not like the British rule.

**Question 5. How did printing press play role in reawakening?**

*[CB '19]*

**Ans.** The establishment of a printing press at Shreerampur in 1821 played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal to nationalism. The printing press facilitated the printing of books. As a result, people got an opportunity to be educated and education arose nationalism in the people. In this way, the printing press played an important role in reawakening people against the British rule.

**Question 6. Explain Sir William Kerri's contribution to the renaissance of Bengal.**

*[CgB '19]*

**Ans.** Sir William Kerri was a pioneer in composing Bengalee Grammar, setting up printing machines, publishing newspapers, preparing school textbooks and a Bengali English Dictionary. He also organized and encouraged native scholars to write different types of textbooks. Furthermore, he was also involved in the activities of the Textbook society and helped distribute textbooks for schools. Not only these, but also he worked for the developments of agriculture of this country. All his works played a key role to the renaissance of Bengal.

**Question 7. Which regime was the ultimate curse for the people of this country?**

*[SB '19]*

**Ans.** The British regime was an extreme curse for the people of this country. After the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah the English introduced the rule of diarchy or dual administration. The English after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax on the subjects. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught for three consecutive years. This famine is known in history as "Chhiyattor Monontar Millions of people died in this famine.



**Question 8. Explain a cause of the establishment of English rule in Bengal.** [BB '19]

**Ans.** Once, Bengal was full of wealth and riches as Bengali land were very fertile. So, the English wanted the farmers of Bengal to cultivate their desired crops with a view to making much profit. In fact, the fertility of Bengali land attracted them.

**Question 9. Why was Nawab become powerless after implementing dual administration? – Explain.** [DJB '19]

**Ans.** After defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, the English made Mir Jafar Ali Khan the Nawab and introduced Diarchy meaning dual administration. Dual administration was a peculiar system. In this system, revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab became an administrator only by name. As a result, the Nawab got powerless responsibility and the East India Company got power without duty.

**Question 10. Explain the West Falleir Accord.**

**Ans.** A peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European warring nations. This agreement is called West Fallieres Accord. Peace was restored after the signing of this agreement and as such many European nations set out for trade and commerce with new vigour and energy.

**Question 11. How did Europe's trade flourish?**

**Ans.** The economic condition of some European countries flourished for the discovery of mineral resources, expansion of sea-trade and development in technical and commercial fields. Consequently, a powerful trade revolution started from 14th century. This is how Europe's trade flourished.

**Question 12. Write down the impact of setting up the printing press at Shreerampur.** [DJB '18]

**Ans.** The establishment of a printing press at Shreerampur in 1821 played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and played a role to spread out education among the people. Furthermore, it played an indirect role to reform the attitudes and thoughts of the people of this land.

**Question 13. What is "Chhiyattor monontar"? Explain it.** [JB '17]

**Ans.** Our country faced a great famine due to draught for 3 years from 1768. This famine is

known as the "Chhiyattor monontar" meaning the famine of Bengalee year 1176. About one crore died in this famine.

**Question 14. Why was India the target of the European merchants for trade?** [CB '17]

**Ans.** India was the target of the European merchants for trade because there was abundance of wealth.

Some countries of Europe had strong naval power. They aimed at expanding trade and commerce. The eastern countries of the world, especially India were their target. With this purpose, "The British East India Company" was established in England in 1600 A.D. This company established a commercial base at Hoogley in 1651 and at Kashimbazar in 1658.

**Question 15. Why the British rule in Bengal and India is called colonial rule?** [CigB '17]

**Ans.** The British rulers occupied Bengal first and then the Indian sub-continent and started to rule over. Their ruling system was similar to the colonial system. For this reason, the British rule exercised in Bengal and India is known as the colonial rule.

**Question 16. Explain the concept 'Iqleem'.** [SB '17]

**Ans.** From 1206 – 1338 A.D. the Muslim rule was expanding throughout Bengal. By this time, three provinces for the Muslim sultans were established in three sections of Bengal. These provinces of sections were called 'Iqleems' in Farsi (the persian language). These were respectively 'Iqleem Lakhnouti' established in Northern Bengal, 'Iqleem Satgaon' in Western Bengal and 'Iqleem Sonargaon' in Eastern Bengal.

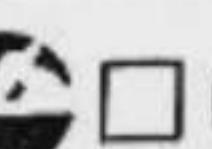
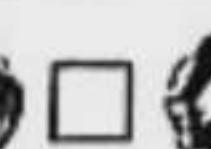
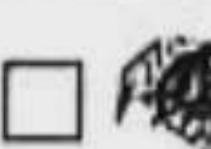
**Question 17. Describe West Fallier accord.**

**Ans.** A peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European warring nations. This agreement is called West Fallier accord. Peace was restored after the signing of this agreement and as such many European nations set out for trade and commerce with new vigour and energy.

**Question 18. Why were people unable to purchase cheap commodities at the time of Subedar Sayesta Khan?**

**Ans.** The torture and oppression of the people started to increase with the capital smuggling. That is why, the poverty of the people at the time of Sayesta Khan reached such a stage that they were unable to purchase even those cheap commodities.





### ✓ Lesson-1 : Colonial rule in Bengal

#### Activity 01 What do you mean by Colonial Rule? Explain it.

► Textbook Page 4

**Solution :** The rule that was established in Bengal after 1757 is generally called colonial rule. And the period of British rule from 1757 to 1947 is called the colonial period.

Generally, the rule established by a foreign power occupying a country is not called colonial rule. The characteristic of colonial rule is that the occupying power does not come to establish permanent rule. They know that one day they will have to end this rule and return to their own country. But as long as they remain the rulers, they will smuggle the wealth of that country to their own country. Then, when the local people become agitated against their rule or for any other reason it no longer seems convenient to rule another country, they will return to their own country. This kind of occupation of another country is called the establishment of a colony by the occupiers. And the rule established in this colony is called colonial rule.

The characteristics of the rule established by the British in Bengal and later in the Indian subcontinent match the above definition. For this reason, the British rule period established in Bengal and India is called colonial rule.

### ✓ Lesson-2 : The arrival of European and the expansion of trade in Bengal

#### Activity 02 How did the British East India Company spread business?

► Textbook Page 5

**Solution :** In 1690 AD, Job Charnok, a representative of the British East India Company, bought three villages named Kolkata, Sutanoti, and Gobindopur for 1200 rupees, which later became known as Kolkata. This Kolkata eventually became the main center for the expansion of British commercial and political interests. During this time, the East India Company's trading centers in places like Kolkata, Chandannagar, Chuchura, and Kashimbazar began to flourish. And capital began to be smuggled from Bengal. Due to their expertise in commercial initiatives and diplomacy, the British East India Company gradually gained a competitive advantage over other European companies and gained dominance over them. They got the right to do business here by building warehouses, factories and keeping soldiers. The power of the English company was greatly increased by receiving several significant commercial benefits, including duty-free trade in Bengal, from the Emperor of Delhi, Farrukhsiyar. And this is how the British East India Company expanded their trade.

### Activity 03 Make a list of the European Powers that came to India.

► Textbook Page 5

**Solution :** A list of European powers that came to India is made below :

- Portuguese** : People of Portugal are called Portuguese. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor, discovered the sea-route for the Europeans to reach India. So, the Portuguese are the first European nation who developed sea-trade with India. They started the cultivation of some tasty fruits like pineapple, papaw, olive, star-fruit, etc in Bengal. They contributed in making sweets from milk. They also contributed in the development of the Bengali language.
- Dutch** : The people of Holland are called Dutch. Following the Portuguese, they came to India and established Dutch East-India Company in 1602 A.D. They established a silk factory at Kashimbazar where in 7-8 hundred workers worked. They used to export silk thread, cotton cloths, rice, pulse, tobacco, and many other things from India. They were the best in the trade of spices.
- Danish** : The Danish are the inhabitants of Denmark. They came next to Dutch to India. They established Danish East-India Company in 1616.
- English** : 217 share-holders from England established a trader's association in 1600 A.D. They named it British East India Company. They got the permission of Queen Elizabeth-I to trade in India. Mughal emperor Jahangir gave them permission to establish trade centres in India in 1612 A.D. They established trade centers at Moslipottrom, Agra, Ahmedabad, Varchu, etc.
- French** : The last European nation that came to India for trading is the French. They established French East-India Company in 1664 A.D.

### ✓ Lesson-3: The Success of Colonial Power in Bengal

#### Activity 04 What is the battle of Plassey?

► Textbook Page 6

**Solution :** On June 23, 1757, a war took place between the independent Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, and the British. This war took place in the Amrokanan of Plassey on the banks of the Bhagirathi River, so it is known as the Battle of Plassey. In this war, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and the British East India Company won. As a result, the sun of Bengal's independence set.



## ✓ Lesson-4 & 5 : The Colonial Rule and exploitation

### Activity 05 What is the famine of 'Chiyattar'?

Explain its causes.

► Textbook Page 8

**Solution :** In 1770 (Bengali year 1176), a terrible famine occurred in Bengal. This is known in history as the 'Chhiyattor Monontar'. In 1765, Clive officially obtained the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa from the Emperor of Delhi and introduced the dual governance system. As long as Clive was the Governor of Fort William in Kolkata, this dual governance system functioned reasonably well. Clive returned to England in 1767. After his departure, this system began to crack. The economic foundation of the country weakened due to the looting by the company's employees and agents. The people of the country became victims of oppression and anarchy. The country's agriculture, industry, and trade were damaged. Besides, farmers could not grow crops due to three consecutive years of continuous drought. Therefore, in 1770 (Bengali year 1176), there was a severe food shortage. The company's agents started hoarding food grains in the hope of higher profits. As a result, the food shortage turned into a famine. It is estimated that about one-third of the population of Bengal (about one crore people) died in this famine.

### Activity 06 How was India ruled by the English during the reign of the East India company?

► Textbook Page 8

**Solution :** The governors of the East India Company took several steps to strengthen the administration. They wanted to establish a permanent colony. The steps taken by them are mentioned below :

- Land and revenue management power was given to the British Governor General according to Indian administrative law passed by British Parliament in 1786.

- A class of zamindars was initiated by implementing "Permanent Settlement" in 1793 and the zamindars always remained loyal to the British.
- British authority ensured in the control of administration.
- Administrative offices, educational and commercial institutions were shifted to Kolkata from Murshidabad. This shifting made Kolkata an important city. Later, Kolkata was made the capital of Bengal.
- English governor Lord William Bentinck and Lord Hardinge took steps to expand education and introduce modern science in this sub-continent. They also cooperated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy to eradicate some social superstitions including Sateedah.

## ✓ Lesson-6, 7 & 8 : Reaction of Colonial Rule: Renaissance in Bengal and Anti-British Movement & Lahore Proposal and Establishment of Pakistan

### Activity 07 Write down the names of ten social reformers in Bengal.

► Textbook Page 12

**Solution :** Bengali society was once superstitious. Social malpractices like Sateedah, early marriage, widow-marriage etc. were prevalent. Different scholars came forward at different times to free the people of this land from these malpractices. 10 of them are mentioned below-

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
- Ishwar Chandra Biddasagar,
- Nawab Abdul Latif,
- Syed Amir Ali,
- Haji Mohammad Mohsin,
- Haji Shariatullah,
- Sir Syed Ahmed,
- Begum Rokeya,
- Sir William Kerri
- Derozi.



## Super Suggestions



Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7	8
MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
Short Q/A	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 28, 34, 36, 39, 42, 46, 50, 53, 57, 59, 62, 65	2, 5, 10, 12, 17, 20, 24, 25, 30, 35, 38, 41, 45, 47, 52, 58, 60, 64
Creative Q/A	1, 2, 4, 6, 8	3, 5
Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 21, 27	4, 17, 19, 23, 30
Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13	3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 15, 17

**Exclusive Tips** ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



# Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form  
of a class test to assess the preparation

## Class Test

Time : 3 hours

## Bangladesh & Global Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

$1 \times 30 = 30$

[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]

1. Where did the Senas come from?  
 A North India       B South India  
 C East India       D West India
2. Who made Bengal a Suba or province of Mughal Empire?  
 A Man Singh       B Koutilla  
 C Kedar Roy       D Protapadittaya
3. Which dynasty was established in Bengal after Shashanko?  
 A Mourya       B Gupta       C Pala       D Sen
4. Which dynasty was established in Bengal after Shashanko?  
 A Mourya       B Gupta       C Pala       D Sen
5. In which Bengali year the Chhiyattorer Monontar was held?  
 A 1176       B 1276       C 1370       D 1420
6. Which dynasty ruled over Bengal for comparatively long time?  
 A Pala       B Sen       C Sultani       D Mughals
7. From the death of Bakhtiar Khiljee to 1338 it happened through Bangla —.  
 i. the Muslim rule was expanding  
 ii. the Muslim rule was ending  
 iii. the Muslim rule was divided among three-provinces  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B i & iii       C ii & iii       D i, ii & iii
8. Who is the first British Victory in India?  
 A Lord Caining       B Lord Bentinck  
 C Lord Curzon       D Lord Hardinge
9. The Dutch could not stay in India and went to —.  
 A China       B Indonesia  
 C Newzealand       D Taiwan
10. In which year the West Fallier accord was signed?  
 A 1648       B 1649       C 1650       D 1651
11. Economic condition flourished in some countries of Europe because of —.  
 i. discovery of mineral resources  
 ii. expansion of commerce in the sea route  
 iii. capital lending  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B ii & iii       C i & iii       D i, ii & iii
12. Read the passage and answer the question No. 12 & 13 : The chief of an organization 'Sobuj Songho' selected twelve persons to prepare the rules and regulations of running the organization and told them that the next members would be elected by the vote of the members of the institution.  
 Which incident of the British rule is indicated in the stem?  
 A End of company rule       B Bengal parliament  
 C Advisory board       D Dual Administration
13. Characteristics of the institution mentioned in the stem —.  
 i. Gradually it turned into a democratic institution  
 ii. Played role to end the British rule  
 iii. It was introduced from Bengal to whole  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B i & iii       C ii & iii       D i, ii & iii
14. When did Clive officially get Dewani?  
 A 1763 A.D.       B 1764 A.D.  
 C 1765 A.D.       D 1766 A.D.
15. Where was the capital of Nawab Siraj-ud Daulah?  
 A Morshidabad       B Kolkata  
 C Hoogley       D Chandan Nagar
16. Which kind of agreement "West Fallers Accord" is?  
 A Trade       B Peace  
 C Foreign       D Arms break
17. Which incident is comparatively oldest one?  
 A Permanent Settlement       B Chhiyattorer Monontar  
 C Battle of Palashi       D Sepoy Mutiny
18. Which dynasty came to an end in Bengal with the fall of Nawab Siraj-ud-Dawla?  
 A Pala       B Sultani  
 C Muslim       D Mughal
19. A few number of battles were held between the English and the Mughal from 1687 to 1690. The purpose behind the battles was —.  
 i. to do trade and commerce  
 ii. to change the administrative structure  
 iii. to establish the power  
 Which one is correct?  
 A i & ii       B ii & iii       C i & iii       D i, ii & iii
20. The rule of East India Company came to an end in —.  
 A 1757       B 1758       C 1857       D 1858
21. The British government established the total control over India in —.  
 A 1861       B 1862       C 1863       D 1864
22. When was the function of Bengal Parliament started?  
 A 1<sup>st</sup> February 1862       B 1<sup>st</sup> January 1862  
 C 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1862       D 1<sup>st</sup> March 1862
23. When did Chiyattorer Monanttor happen?  
 A 1756       B 1765       C 1770       D 1793
24. In India the Printing Press was established at first at —.  
 A Hoogley       B Chandan Nagar  
 C Kashimbazar       D Shreeampur
25. Which is the colonial age of Bengal?  
 A from 1338 to 1538       B from 1538 to 1757  
 C from 1757 to 1947       D from 1857 to 1971
26. When did the British make plan to divide Bengal?  
 A 1757       B 1786  
 C 1850       D 1853
27. Which one of the following was established by William Kerri?  
 A Kolkata Madrasha       B Sanskrit College  
 C Printing Machine       D Kolkata University
28. When the British planned to divide the Bengal?  
 A 1757       B 1853       C 1903       D 1905
29. In which year was the partition of Bengal held?  
 A 1905       B 1906       C 1911       D 1947
30. Which one was the capital of the new province according to the division of Bengal?  
 A Orissa       B Asam       C Bihar       D Dhaka

## Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	13	<input type="radio"/>	14	<input type="radio"/>	15	<input type="radio"/>
16	<input type="radio"/>	17	<input type="radio"/>	18	<input type="radio"/>	19	<input type="radio"/>	20	<input type="radio"/>	21	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	27	<input type="radio"/>	28	<input type="radio"/>	29	<input type="radio"/>	30	<input type="radio"/>

**Short-Answer Question** (Each question carries 2 marks)**Answer any 10 of the following questions :** $2 \times 10 = 20$ 

1. What does colonization mean?
2. What was the name of Dhaka during the Mughal rule?
3. What changes did the Battle of Plassey in 1757 bring to Bengal?
4. Which European commercial companies were established in the seventeenth century?
5. How did the British East India Company get ahead of other European companies?
6. Mention the role of the merchant community in the Battle of Plassey.
7. What role did Robert Clive play in Bengal?

8. What role did the common people play in the Battle of Plassey?
9. Briefly write the cause of the 'Chhiyattor Monontar'.
10. What reform activities were introduced in society during the Company rule?
11. Briefly describe the Sepoy Mutiny.
12. What impact did the British have on the industry and trade of Bengal?
13. What policy of British rule was the partition of Bengal an expression of?
14. Mention the reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League.
15. Mention the role of educated youth as a result of the partition of Bengal.

**Creative Question** (Each question carries 10 marks)**Answer any 5 of the following questions :** $10 \times 5 = 50$ 

1. 

Information-1	Information-2
Rule of almost 200 years. Smuggling of capital from Bengal to another country.	Establishment of Kolkata university, establishment of printing press, contribution of social reformers in eradicating the then superstitions.

  - a. What is Iqleem? 1
  - b. Why was West Fallicres accord signed? 2
  - c. Which ruling system is indicated by information-1? Explain. 3
  - d. Do you think that information-2 sprung up the desire for independence and democratic rights in peoples mind? Give logic in support of your answer. 4
2. Mr. Hasan is a businessman. He has established some factories in Kamarpukur locality. He sells the products of his factory in other localities. He got the news of Rahamatganj as the best place for business Rahamatganj. He started business there. Later on businessman of other localities started business in Rahmatganj. Mr Gibson, a businessman of Kazaldighi started to interfere in the activity of the chairman of Rahamatganj. Finally Mr Gibson captured the power of the chairman and started to rule Rahamatganj.
  - a. What is Matsyanaya? 1
  - b. Why didn't the people of Bengal like the British rule? 2
  - c. Which topic of your textbook is indicated by the business of the businessmen in Rahamatganj?— Explain. 3
  - d. "The impact of the idea of your textbook which has similarity with the activity of Mr Gibson in Bengal was far reaching."— Analyze. 4
3. The inhabitants of Alipur were lag behind from all sides due to lack of opportunity of modern education. In this situation some educational institutions had been established with the initiative of a rich and influential person. Thus the light of education enlightened among the inhabitants and social awareness created among them. Saini, an educated development worker of Alipur made the people conscious about the spread of female education and women empowerment.
  - a. What is colonial rule? 1
  - b. What does dual administration mean? 2
  - c. Which event of the colonial age possesses similarity with the event mentioned in the stem? Explain. 3
  - d. The initiatives of the people like Saini made the way of independence of India easier. Evaluate the correctness of the statement. 4
4. Zaminder of Raipur the 'A' has two daughters. Before his death 'A' had nominated the son of his youngest daughter as his successor. This made her elder daughter and her son jealous. They made a conspiracy along with other selfish employees. At last they handed over the Zamindari to a foreign company.
  - a. Write down a characteristic of colonial rule. 1
  - b. Write down the impact of setting up the printing press at Shreerampur. 2
  - c. Which historical event has the similarity with the event mentioned in the above stem? Explain. 3
  - d. "The activities of the company indicated in the stem played role to establish dominance in this country."— Analyse. 4

5. Students, have you noticed how much we advanced in education, thought and feelings? It has been possible for the steps taken by a special privileged class of people who had ruled our country before 1947. For the steps taken by them nationalistic feeling flourished in one hand and on the other hand people became patriotic being awakened by modern thoughts and feelings.
  - a. Which company was established in England in 1600? 1
  - b. What is "Chhiyattor Monontar"? Explain it. 2
  - c. Explain the main steps taken by the special privileged class people. 3
  - d. "For the taken steps patriotism developed in the people of this country being aware of modern thoughts"— Analyse this statement. 4
6. Mr 'Ka' an educated person, described the history of the part of the world he was born and brought up from the pre Christian era to the last century. In course of his description he told the history of accession to power by different institutions and dynasties in turn. He also referred to the occupation of power by a European company. He added that during the rule of the company the great famine took place and one-third of the total population of the land died. He goes on to relate that there was a manifestation of desire for freedom and democracy in the heart of people of the land and that turned a success at last.
  - a. Who was the first Viceroy of India? 1
  - b. Why the British rule in Bengal and India is called colonial rule? 2
  - c. Explain the ruling position during the great famine described by Mr 'Ka'. 3
  - d. Do you agree with the last statement of Mr 'Ka'? Show argument in favour of your answer. 4
7. Read the two table below and answer to the questions :
 

Table-1	Table-2
1. School	1. Swadeshi Movement
2. College	2. Non-co-operation Movement
3. Madrasa	3. Armed revolution
4. University	

  - a. From where did the Sens come? 1
  - b. Explain the concept 'Iqleem'. 2
  - c. Which incident of the history of Bengal is reflected in table-1? Explain. 3
  - d. Analyse the role of table-2 in the independence of Bengal. 4
8. After the death of the landlord Hasem Ali, his wife divides the duties and responsibilities of 'Zamindari' between two children. She vests upon the duties of tax collection and defence on his own son 'Khaled' and administration and judiciary department on step son.
  - a. When does the Independent Sultanate came to an end in Bengal? 1
  - b. What is meant by colonial rule? 2
  - c. Which historical event is similar to the situation narrated in the extract? Explain. 3
  - d. "The result of the narrated incident of the historical event is far flunging"—Evaluate the speech. 4

**Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions**

- |                                |                                |                                 |                                 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 22 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 37  | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 50 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 25 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 53 |
| 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 15 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 29 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 42 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 55 |
| 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 18 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 33 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 46 |                                 |

**Answering Reference ► Creative Questions**

- |                                |                                |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 07 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 |