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| PANI PURI Productions  History Important Questions |

**Lesson-2- From Trade to territory**

**1Q.In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?**

**Ans:** The differences between the administration of the Company and Indian rulers were as follows:

1. The British territories were divided into Presidencies but Indian territories were divided into Districts, Parganas, Tehsils and Villages.
2. The British territories had a Governor whereas Indian territories were headed by Zamindars.
3. The British had the Governor-General as the supreme authority as compared to Kings in the Indian administration.
4. The Civil and Criminal Court was the same in India prior to the British. The British separated the Criminal and Civil Courts in India.

**2Q.Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company’s army.**

**Ans:** The British maintained their own army parallel to the armies of the rulers in India. Following were the features of the British army in India:

1. They were recruited from common people and trained thereafter.
2. They were disciplined as per European norms.
3. They were armed with muskets and matchlocks and moved on foot.
4. There were no caste and community feelings among the soldiers.
5. They were known as the Sepoy Army.

3Q. What were the causes of battle of Plassey?

Ans. causes the Battle of Plassey were

* Non payment of taxes by the East Indian Company.
* Non performance of duties by East Indian Company.
* Misuse of the trade privileges granted to East Indian Company by the Nawab of Bengal.
* Fortification of Calcutta and Fort William by the East Indian Company without the permission of the Nawab of Bengal.
* Extension of an asylum to Krishna Das, Nawab’s enemy, who had misappropriated government funds and fed the territory.
* The infamous incident is popularly known as Black Hole of Calcutta. Many East India Company officials were killed in this incident as 100 were kept in one cell that was meant for 6 people.

4Q.who introduced the doctrine of lapse? What does it contain?Name three kingdoms .

Ans.

* Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, he was devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of lapse.
* **The** **Doctrine** **of** **Lapse** was an annexation policy extensively applied by East India Company in India until 1859. The **doctrine** stated that any princely state under the vassalage of the company will how its territory annexed should the ruler of the said state fail to produce an heir.
* **Applying this doctrine: Satara(1848),Sambalpur(1850),Udaipur(1852),Nagpur(1853),Jhansi(1854) were annexed**

5Q. Who introduced Policy of Paramountcy? What are annexed in it? What does it mean? Give some examples.

Ans. According to the foregoing, from the beginning of the 19th century, the Society pursued an aggressive policy of territorial expansion. During the reign of Lord Hastings (Governor-general from 1813 to 1823), a new policy of "supremacy" was launched. The Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, so that its power was superior to that of the Indian states.  Sind was resumed in 1843. The next one up the list was Punjab. But Maharaja Ranjit Singh's presence hampered the Society. Following his death in 1839, two protracted wars took place with the Sikh kingdom. In the end, in 1849, Punjab was annexed.

Lesson 3 Ruling the countryside

**1. Describe the Main Features of the Permanent Settlement.**

**Ans:** To ensure a steady revenue stream, most East India Company officials believed that land investment should be encouraged and agriculture should be enhanced. In 1793, permanent settlement was established as a result of this.

1. Rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars under the conditions of the settlement.
2. They were given the task of collecting rent from the peasants and remitting profits to the company.
3. The amount that had to be paid was fixed permanently.
4. This was thought to assure a steady stream of revenue to the company's officers. Simultaneously, the zamindars were told to put money into renovating the land.
5. If the zamindars failed to pay the revenue, which was typically the case due to the high fixed revenue, they lost their zamindari claim to the land.

**2. How Was the Mahalwari System Different from the Permanent Settlement?**

**Ans:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mahalwari Settlement** | **Permanent Settlement** |
| The mahalwari system, designed by Holt Mackenzie, went into action in the Bengal Presidency's North Western provinces in 1822. | Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793. |
| It was created as a replacement for the Permanent Settlement. | It was designed to ensure the East India Company's revenue was constant. |
| The revenue was collected by the local headmen. | The revenue was collected by the rajas and taluqdars. |
| The revenue figure was not set in stone and would be adjusted on a regular basis. To compute the tax that each village or mahal had to pay, the expected revenue of each plot within a village was totalled up. | The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future. |

**3.What are the two main systems of Indigo cultivation.**

**Ans .** The two main systems of indigo cultivation in India were - nij and ryoti

**4. Why Were Ryots Reluctant to Grow Indigo?**

**Ans:** The ryots were hesitant to cultivate indigo for several reasons:

1. Indigo was purchased for a very low price by the planters.
2. The ryots couldn't even cover their costs, so making a profit was a pipe dream. This meant that the ryot was perpetually in debt.
3. The landowners urged that the peasants farm indigo on the most fertile areas of their land, but following an indigo harvest, the peasants chose to grow rice on the richest soils. The ryots were hesitant to cultivate indigo because the land could not be used for cultivating rice.

**6. What Were the Circumstances Which Led to the Eventual Collapse of Indigo  Production in Bengal?**

**Ans:** The ryots began to resist indigo cultivation. In their conflict, the village  headmen and some zamindars backed them up. The protests were so large that the government had no choice but to interfere. The Indigo Commission was formed to look into the issues. The planters' flaws were accepted by the Commission, and the ryots were free to grow anything they wanted. Bengal's indigo manufacturing eventually came to a halt as a result.

7Q. When did france abolish slavery in French colonies?

Ans.

1. Before the French Revolution in 1789, France had three colonies of the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo under its control. These places were major suppliers of sugar, coffee, indigo and tobacco..
2. The National Convention voted to abolish slavery in all the French colonies on February,4,1794.
3. Slavery was reintroduced in the French colonies by Napoleon Bonaparte. Slavery was finally abolished in 1848 by the French Second Republic.

8Q. When did the Mughal Emperor appointed East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal?

Ans. On 12 August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal

9Q. Where did European countries grow Indigo in the 17th century?

Ans. By the seventeenth century, European cloth producers pressurized their governments to relax the ban on indigo import. Indigo cultivation was started by the French in St Dominique in the**Caribbean islands**. Similarly, the Portuguese began indigo cultivation in Brazil, the British in Jamaica and the Spanish in Venezuela.

10Q. Define the following

1. Mahal – In British revenue records mahal is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
2. Plantation – A large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labor. Plantations are associated with the production of coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, tea and cotton.
3. Slave – A person who is owned by someone else – the slave owner. A slave has no freedom and is compelled to work for the master.
4. Bigha – A unit of measurement of land. Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardized it to about one-third of an acre.
5. Vat – A fermenting or storage vessel

**L-5- When people rebel 1857 and after**

**1Q. What was the demand of Rani lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?**

**Ans.** Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi wanted the Company to**recognize her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband**. This demand was refused by the British.

2Q. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Ans. After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. Many Indians began to feel the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

Q3: What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

Ans: The new cartridges were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Both Hindus and Muslim sepoys were offended by the introduction of these cartridges. Before loading these cartridges in the rifles a sepoy had to bite it to open the wrapper. This affected the religious sentiments of the Hindus and the Muslims as the Hindus consider cows as Holy and the Muslims consider the pigs as the dirty animals. Therefore, the sepoys refused to use these new cartridges. They felt that the British were trying to insult their religions. However, the perception that the cartridges were tainted added to the larger suspicion that the British were trying to undermine Indian traditional society. For their part, the British did not pay enough attention to the growing level of sepoy discontent. Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers.

Q4: How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Ans: After the death of Aurangzeb, Mughal emperors held only symbolic value.

* Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Emperor of the Mughal dynasty. Although after Aurangzeb, there was no powerful Mughal ruler but Mughal Emperors continued to be symbolically important.
* In fact, when a massive rebellion against the British broke out in 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Emperor at that time, was persuaded and declared as the leader by the rebellions. The ageing emperor had to accept this demand.
* He played an important role in the revolt of 1857 against the British. Once the revolt was suppressed Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court, blinded and sentenced to life imprisonment.
* His sons were shot dead in cold blood before him.
* At last he and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon (Burma/ Mayanmaar) in October, 1858. Bahadur shah Zafar died in Rangoon jail in November, 1862.

Q5: What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

Ans: Since the mid-eighteenth century, the power of the nawabs and rajas was on its decline. The presence of British Residents in the courts further eroded their authority and curtailed their freedom to administer their kingdoms.

* From 1757 to 1857, the Company successfully annexed various Indian states, virtually unopposed, by using a variety of political, economic and diplomatic methods. It rarely had to use military power.
* There were several riots, rebellion and revolts which occurred before May, 1857. But all these were localized and were suppressed by the British then and there.
* In the mid 18th century, the powers of Nawabs, rajas, zamindars etc. were eroded. The freedom of the Indian rulers was reduced, their armed forces were disbanded, and their revenue and territories were taken by stages.
* Another reason for the confidence of the British was the decline of the Mughal dynasty. The Company, through various measures, ensured that the dynasty came to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. It was also decided that Bahadur Shah would be the last Mughal king and after his death, none of his descendents would be recognised as kings.
* The fact that apart from the Company there was no other dominant authority in the Indian subcontinent and the belief that there was absolutely no threat to its authority together contributed to its confidence about its position in India before May 1857. This is the reason why the revolt and the threatening form it took came as a shock to the British.

Q6: What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar’s support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Ans: Though the rebels were determined to bring the East India Company’s rule in country to an end, they were faced with the question as to who would rule the land once the space of power fell vacant.

* There was a wide spread impact on the people of this country and its ruling families since Bahadur Shah Zafar accepted leadership and extended his support to the rebellion. He asked all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organize a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British.
* This single step taken by Bahadur Shah had great implications. All small and big kingdoms, kings, Nawabs, Rajas, princes, zamindars, chiefs and even many Hindu and Muslim religious leaders welcomed this and joined hands to rebel against the British. Regiment after regiment mutinied and started to join other troops at nodal points like- Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow.
* Bahadur Shah Zafar’s decision to bless the rebellion changed the entire situation dramatically. When people saw this alternative possibly they felt inspired and enthusiased.
* Many small rulers and chieftians felt that if Mughal ruler could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority.
* When the rebel forces reached Red Fort, Bahadur Shah was reluctant at first to take on the might of the British. However, he had to give in, and was thus proclaimed their leader. Having this symbolic head inspired the rebels to fight the British with renewed confidence, hope and courage.
* The leadership of the Mughal emperor seemed to provide legitimacy to it. Regiment after regiment mutinied, and joined the rebel troops at Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow. After them, the people of various disbanded, Indian towns and villages also rose up in rebellion and rallied around local leaders, zamindars and chiefs. This not only strengthened the rebel forces, but also gave a national character to the rebellion.

Q7: How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

Ans: During the revolt, the defeat of the British forces in a number of battles caused a number of uprisings against the British in various Indian states.

* A widespread popular rebellion developed in the region of Awadh in particular. The villages took to arms and the landlords led them.
* The British had to fight for two years to supress the massive forces of popular rebellion.
* After the defeat of the rebel forces, the British had a two-pronged strategy to suppress the rebels and the rebellion.
* On the one hand, they tried and hanged a number of rebel leaders who had challenged their authority and could do so again in the future. On the other hand, they tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people.
* They announced reward for loyal landowners. They were assured that they would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands. Those who had rebelled were told that if they submitted to the British, and if they had not killed any white people, they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would not be denied.

Q8: In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

Ans: Changes in the policies of the British after the suppression of the rebellion of 1857:

* British Crown took over the control of administration − The British Parliament passed an Act in 1859, under which, the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs. The Governor -General of India was given the tittle of Viceroy.
* The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished, the right to adoption was recognized and the adopted son would be treated as the heir to the throne. They were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. Thus the Indian rulers were to hold their kingdoms as subordinates of the British Crown.
* The proportion of Indians in the English army was reduced. All important posts were given to the Europeans only. It was decided that more soilders would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.
* The land and property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicion and hostility. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way.
* Policies were made to protect and safeguard the landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands and other properties.
* Promised non-interference in the sphere of religion − The British assured the people of India that their religious customs and social practices would be respected and not interfered with.

9Q.Who were the rulers and leaders who actively participated in 1857 rebellion?

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General Bakht Khan | Delhi |
| Nana Saheb | Kanpur |
| Begum Hazrat Mahal | Lucknow |
| Khan Bahadur | Bareilly |
| Kunwar Singh | Bihar |
| Maulvi Ahmadullah | Faizabad |
| Rani Laxmibai | Jhansi |

L-10- India After Independence

1Q. After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic states?

## Ans. The government was reluctant to divide the country on the linguistic lines because the country was already divided on the basis of religion. The partition had killed millions of people. It feared that further division of the country on linguistic lines could disrupt its unity and integrity. It felt that it was required for the country to remain strong and to reject any force which could disturb the peace and unity of the country.

2Q. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Ans. Some leaders believed that English should be done away with and Hindi should be promoted as the national language. But this idea was opposed by the leaders from non-Hindi areas. They did not want an imposition on Hindi on the people of those areas. Finally, it was decided that while Hindi would be the ‘official language’; English would be used for communication among various states.

3Q. How was the economic development of India visualized in the early decades after Independence?

## Ans. The economic development of India visualized in the early decades after Independence in the following ways:-

## 1) In 1950, the Government set up a planning commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.

## 2) There was a broad agreement on the "Mixed economy" model. Here both the private sector and state would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.

## 3) It was on the Planning Commission to define which industries should be initiated by the state and which by the market and how to achieve a balance between the different regions and the states.

## 4) In 1956, the second five-year plan was formulated which focused on the development of heavy industries such as steel, and on the building of the large dams.

## 5) These sectors were to be under the control of the state. This focus on heavy industry and the effort on the state regulation of the economy was to guide the economic policy for the next few decades.

4Q. what did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that “In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality”?

## Ans. In his final speech to the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that political democracy had to be accompanied by economic and social democracy. Giving the right to vote would not automatically lead to the removal of other inequalities such as between rich and poor, or between upper and lower castes. With the new Constitution/ he said, India was going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics (i.e. every citizen will have right to vote or contest to election or to form or join a political party) we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognizing the principle of one man one vote one value. But in our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

# 5Q.Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

## Ans.(i) As a result of Partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country from what was now Pakistan. These people had to be found homes and jobs.

## (ii) There was the problem of the princely states, almost 500 of them, each ruled by a maharaja or a nawab. Each of whom had to be persuaded to join the new nation.

## (iii) The new nation had also to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes and expectations of its population.

6Q.What was the role of planning commission?

Ans.

* Soon after India attained independence, it was facing the problem of economic development and lifting a large population out of poverty.
* Hence there was a need to plan for development.
* The Planning Commission was assigned the task of designing and executing suitable policies for the development of the economy.
* The Planning Commission was established in 1950 by the Government of India.
* One of the major objectives was building a modern industrial and technical base for the nation.
* To generate more jobs and to increase production, both the private sector and the Government would play complementary and important roles, hence there was a broad agreement for a mixed economy.
* The Planning Commission had to define how to achieve a balance between different states and regions, which industries must be initiated by the market and which industries should be initiated by the states.

8Q. what are the features of written Constitution in India?

Ans. A) Universal Adult Franchise: One feature of the Constitution was its adoption of universal adult franchise. All Indians above the age of 21 would be allowed to vote in state and national elections.

B) Equality before law: A second feature of the Constitution was that it guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens, regardless of their caste or religious affiliation.

C) (i)Special Privileges: A third feature of the Constitution was that it offered special privileges for the poorest and most Indians. The practice of untouchability, described as a “slur and a blot” on the “fair name of India”, was abolished. Hindu temples, previously open to only the higher castes, were thrown open to all, including the former untouchables.

(ii) Along with the former Untouchables, the adivasis or Scheduled Tribes were also granted reservation in seats and jobs. Like the Scheduled Castes, these Indians too had been deprived and discriminated against.

9Q.Why was India divided on linguistic lines?

Ans.(i) In the 1920s, the Indian National Congress – the main party of the freedom struggle – had promised that once the country won independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province

(ii) It fulfilled its promise by dividing nation on the basis of language instead of religion.

10Q. What is the role of constitution in division of power?

**Year and Events**

**Chapter 1 & 2**

* 1498: Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India
* 1600: the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England Queen Elizabeth 1 granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
* 1651: the first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli
* 1743: Robert Clive came to India from England
* 1756:alivardi Khan died and shujaUddaula become the emperor of Bengal
* 1750 2nd: the Battle of Plassey was fought between SirajUddaulah and the English East India Company (to be precise Robert Clive)
* 1764: the Battle of Buxar was fought between Qasim and the British East India company
* 1764: Robert Clive was appointed as the governor of Bengal
* 1765: Mir jafar died
* 1765: the Mughal emperor appointed the company has the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal
* 1767: Robert Clive left India
* 1773 to 1785: Warren Hastings was the governor general
* 1772: new system of justice was established by Warren Hastings
* Regulation Act of 1773: by this act a new Supreme Court was established in Calcutta
* 1774: Robert Clive committed suicide
* 1761- 1782: Hira of Hyder A1785: Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Sandalwood paper and cardamom through the ports of his Kingdom
* 1767-69,1780-84,1790-92,1799: 4 Anglo Mysore war were fought
* 1782-99: era of TipuS1782: Treaty of salbai
* 1798-1805: era of Richard Wellesley as governor general
* 4th May 1799: Tipu Sultan died defending his capital seringapatnam
* 1813- 1823: era of Lord Hastings as governor general
* 1817: James mill who was a Scottish economic and political philosopher published a massive three volume work named the history of British India
* 1824: Rani channamma two arms and LED and anti British resistance movement and was arrested in 1824 and later was killed in 1829
* 1834: slavery was ended in South Africa
* Period between 1838 and 1842: war with Afghanistan was fought by the British East Indian Company
* 1839: Ranjit Singh died
* 1843: British captured Sindh
* 1849: Punjab was annexed by the British
* 1848 to 1856: Lord Dalhousie was the governor general
* 1848: Satara was annexed using doctrine of lapse
* 1850: Sambalpur was annexed using doctrine of lapse
* 1853: Nagpur was annexed using doctrine of lapse
* 1854: Jhansi was captured using doctrine of lapse
* 1856: Avadh was captured by the British

**Chapter-3**

* 12th August 1765: the Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal
* 1770: the great famine of Bengal which killed million of Bengali people
* 1793: permanent settlement was introduced by Cornwallis
* The time between 1783 and 1789: the production of Indigo in the world fell by half.
* 18th century: from the 18th century Indigo cultivation in Bengal expanded rapidly.
* 1810: the proportion of imported Indigo of the whole world from Bengal gone up to 95%
* 1859: the Indigo rebellion for blue rebellion started
* 1917: Gandhiji visited Champaran to start a movement against the Indigo planters.

**Chapter-4**

* 1895: A man named Birsa Munda was seen roaming the forest and villages of Chota Nagpur in Jharkhand.
* 1906: the revolt of songramSangma in Assam.
* 1831 to 1832: the Kol revolt.
* 1855: the Santhal revolt.
* 1910: the Bastar rebellion in Central India broke out.
* 1940: Warli Revolt in Maharashtra.
* 1895: Birsa Munda his followers to recover their glorious past
* 1895: Birsa Munda was arrested.
* 1897: Disha Munda was released from jail
* 1900: Birsa Munda died of Cholera And The Munda rebellion faded out.

**Chapter-5**

* 1801: subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh.
* 1856: Avadh was taken over by the British.
* 1859: governor general Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar the family of the King would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside.
* 1856: governor general Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings they would just be called princes.
* The period after 1830: British East India company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in the domain and even own land and property
* 1850: n u love was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.
* May 1857: the revolution started
* 29th March 1857: Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
* 9th May 1857: 85 soldires were dismissed from their service and sentenced to 10 years in jail for disobeying their officers
* 10th may 1857: the soldiers marched to the jail in meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys.
* September 1857: Delhi was recaptured from the Rebels.
* March 1858: Lucknow was taken from the Rebels.
* 1858 June: Rani Lakshmibai was killed
* April 1859: Rani Avanti Bai was killed.
* 1858: the British Parliament passed a new act and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.

**Chapter-6**

* Around 1750: before the British conquered Bengal India was by far the world’s largest producer of cotton textile.
* 1720: the British government enacted a legislation banning the use of printed cotton textile.
* 1764: the spinning Jenny was invented by John Kaye.
* By the 1830s: British cotton cloth flooded Indian markets.
* 1931: the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress was adapted.
* 1854: the first cotton mill in India was set up as a Spinning Mill in Bombay.
* 1800: Francis Buchanon Toured through Mysore
* 1914: the first world war broke out.
* By 1919: the colonial government was buying 90% of the Steel manufactured by Tisco.

**Chapter-7**

* 1783: William Jones arrived in Calcutta.
* 1781: the Calcutta Madrasa was set up
* 1791: Banaras Hindu College was set up
* 1835: the English education act was introduced
* 1854: Woods despatch.
* 1857: universities where set up in Calcutta Madras and Bombay
* After 1854: the company decided to improve the system of vernacular education.
* 1901: Rabindranath Tagore started the Institution of Shantiniketan

**Chapter-8**

* 1772 to 1833: lifespan of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
* 1829: Sati was banned
* 1856: widow remarriage started
* By the 1880s: Indian women began to enter universities
* 1929: the child marriage restraint Act was passed
* 1840: the paramhansmandali was founded
* 1827:JyotibaPhule was born
* 1873: JyotibaPhule wrote a book named gulamgiri
* 1927: Ambedkar started a temple entry movement
* 1830: The brahmoSamaj was founded
* 1893: Swami Vivekananda gave his speech in Chicago
* 1867: the PrarthanaSamaj was established
* 1864: the Veda Samaj was established in Chennai
* 1875: Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Anglo Oriental College
* 1873: the Singh Sabha Movement was started in Amritsar
* 1879: the Singh Sabha Movement was started in Lahore
* 1776: The American Revolution

**Chapter-9**

* 1885: All India Congress was set up
* 1905: Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal
* 1906: Muslim League was established in Dhaka
* 1907: Indian National Congress was divided in extremists and moderates
* 19 15 December: the extremist and the moderates United again in the Lucknow session
* 1917: the Russian Revolution.
* 1915: Gandhiji arrived in India
* 1918; Ahmedabad mill Strike
* 1919:Rawlatt Satyagraha
* 6th April 1919;Gandhiji act the Indian people to observe the day as a day of non violent opposition to the theRowlatt Act
* 13th April 1919:JallianwalaBagh massacre
* 1920: the British imposed A harsh Treaty on the Turkish Sultan of Khalifa
* 1922 February:chaurichaura incident
* 1929: PurnaSwaraj Resolution was passed
* 26 January 1930: the day was observed as the first independence day
* 1928: Hindustan socialist Republican Association was formed by Bhagat Singh
* 17th December 1928: Bhagat Singh SukhdevRajguru assassinated saunders.
* 8 April 1929:Bhagat Singh and batukeshwarDutt bomb in the central Legislative Assembly.
* 23rd March 1931: Bhagat Singh SukhdevRajguru were hanged
* 1930: Dandi March of Gandhiji
* 1937: the provincial elections
* 1939 to 1945: Second World War
* March 1946: the British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi to examine this demand and to suggest a suitable political Framework for every Indian
* 16th August 1946; Muslim League observed this day as direct action day

**Chapter-10**

* August 1947: India became independent
* 26th January 1950: Indian constitution came into force
* 15th December 1952: Pottisriramulu died
* 1950: the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development
* 1956: the second five year plan was formulated.
* 1945: the United Nation was formed