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HOW WHEN AND WHERE

Exercises

A. Short Answer type question.

Q1 Why is the year 1857 a landmark in Indian history?

Ans. The year 1857 is a landmark in Indian history because it represents the first war of Indian Independence and also because it is the year in which rule of East India company and British government took direct control over Indian Administration.

Q2: Who preserves the primary sources of history?

Ans Primary source of history were preserved by State and National archives.

Q3: How do secondary sources of history help us?

Ans Secondary source of history help us to reconstruct history.

Q4: what was kept in the record rooms of the administrative offices?

Ans official documents such as letters, departmental records, survey reports were kept in the record rooms of the administrative offices.

Q.5. Who became the Surveyor General in 1830? What was calculated at that time?

Ans. Sir George Everest became the Surveyor General in 1830. At that time the height of Mt. Everest was calculated.

Q.6. Which book was written by Dada Bhai Naoroji?

The book 'Poverty and British rule in India' was written by Dada Bhai Naoroji.

B. Long Answer questions:

Q.1. How did James Mill divide the Indian history into periods?

Ans. In 1817, James Mill published a work-

"A History of British India"? He divided Indian history into three broad period on the basis of religion he called Ancient period - Hindu period, because large part of India was then under Hindu rulers. Likewise he called the medieval period - Hindu period Muslim period and the Modern period - British period

Q2. which process is referred to as 'colonisation'? How did the British established their rule in India?

When subjugation of one country by another leads to political, social, economic and cultural changes. we refer to the process as colonisation.

British established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted at low price and forced forced cultivators to produce crops, they needed to export

Q3. From how many sources in the history derived? Explain them.

~~In~~ The history of the modern period is derived from many sources. Some of sources are original (Primary). They include original documents and literary evidences, manuscripts, video tapes of incidents and ~~it~~ interviews of important personalities, states and national achievers. We preserve these sources.

~~There are also (secondary) derived sources which helps to reconstruct history. They include book, newspaper, written records available in the libraries. Many of these books and records are reprinted to make them easily available to all.~~

Q4. Why did the British appoint Surveyors?

~~The practice of surveying also became~~

common under the colonial administration. The British appointed Surveyors to inspect and report on the relief, vegetation and the economic and social conditions of various regions of India.

Q.5. Throw light on 'Salarjung museum'

The Salarjung museum in Hyderabad is a royal treat with a collection of over 40,000 art objects. It includes a founder's gallery and a rare manuscript section. The museum has provided a perfect ambience for the display of the priceless jewels of the Nizams. These have been placed in a specially built hall decorated with chandeliers, modern lighting and lush carpets. This royal collection is the only one of its kind owned by the Government of India.



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Q6. What is the importance of National Archives of India?

~~The importance of National Archives of India is that National Archives of India set up for housing the government documents, diary, letters, farman and old books.~~