

Chapter-02

British Rule

Fill in the Gaps:

1. Bengal renaissance took place in _____ century.
2. Titumir built _____ near Barasat.
3. Titumir defeated by British army in _____.
4. _____ was took place in 1857.
5. Sepoy mutiny was started by _____ in _____.
6. _____ Indian people were died in Sepoy mutiny.
7. Rule of east India Company was _____ by Queen Victoria.
8. Bengal _____ was increased due to spread of education and renaissance.
9. Indian National Congress was establish in _____.
10. Bengal division was took place in _____.
11. British came to India in a purpose of _____.
12. East India company was established in _____.
13. Siraj-ud-Daulah ascended as _____ of Bengal in _____.
14. Siraj-ud-Daulah was conspired by his family _____ and his associate's _____.
15. In the battle of _____ Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in _____ June _____.
16. British ruled in Bengal for _____ tears.
17. East India company governed Bengal for _____ years.
18. _____ attempted a coup against British at the battle of _____ in 1764.
19. Robert Clive was the first British _____ in Bengal.
20. Chiyattorer Monnontor was took place in _____.
21. Bengal divison was _____ in 1911.
22. Indian Muslim league was established in _____.
23. India became independent in _____.

Ans. 1. 19th; 2. Bamboo fort; 3. 1831; 4. Sepoy mutiny; 5. Mangal Pandey, Barraopur; 6. 1,00,000; 7. Replaced; 8. Nationalism; 9. 1885; 10. 1905; 11. Trade; 12. 1600; 13. Nawab, 1956; 14. Members, merchants ; 15. Palashi, 23, 1957; 16. 200; 17. 100; 18. Mir Qasim, Baker; 19. Governor; 20. 1770; 21. Reversed; 22. 1906; 23. 1947.

Short Questions and Answers:

1. When did the battle of Palashi take place?

Ans. On 23rd June, 1757.

2. When did the battle of Baker take place?

Ans. The battle of Baker took place in 1764.

3. What was the company rule?

Ans. East India Company ruled over the Bengal for a century from 1757 till 1857. This period was known as the Company Rule.

4. Who was the first governor of company?

Ans. The first governor of company was Lord Clive.

5. What was the main objective of British rule?

Ans. The main objective of the British rule was exploiting and making profit.

6. What is “Chhiyattor er Monontor”?

Ans. During the Company rule there was a devastating famine occurred in Bengal in 1770 (Bengali year 1176). This was known as ‘Chhiyattor er Monontor’.

7. Why did British come to Bengal?

Ans. The British came to Bengal for trading.

8. Who betrayed with Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah?

Ans. Nawab’s aunt Ghaseti Begum, the commander-in-chief of his army Mir Zafar Ali Khan, Rai Durlabh and Jagat Seth betrayed with Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah.

9. Where was Titumir’s bamboo fort built?

Ans. Titumir’s bamboo fort was built in Narkelbariya village of Chbbish Porgona district in the West Bengal of present India.

10. When did the British rule start in Bengal?

Ans. The British rule started in Bengal from 23rd June, 1757 through the battle of Palashi.

11. How many years did the British rule this country?

Ans. The British ruled this country for about 200 years (1757-1947 AD).

12. Who was the last independent Nawab of Bengal?

Ans. Siraj-ud-Daulah was the last independent Nawab of Bengal.

13. When did Siraj-ud-Daulah become Nawab of Bengal?

Ans. Siraj-ud-Daulah became Nawab of Bengal only at the age 22 after the death of Nawab Alibardi Khan in 1756.

14. What was the first anti-British freedom fight?

Ans. The Sepoy mutiny of 1857 was the first anti-British freedom fight.

15. What was the main objective of Sepoy mutiny?

Ans. The main objective of this mutiny was to end the era of British rule and to make India independent.

16. Who was the first leader of mutiny in the west Bengal?

Ans. The first mutiny in the West Bengal was led by sepoy Mangal Pandey in Barrackpur.

17. Why did the British government decide to divide the Bengal?

Ans. The British government decided to divide the Bengal province in 1905 to stop nationalist movement.

18. When was “Indian National Congress” formed?

Ans. Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

19. Who were involved in campaigning against British rulers?

Ans. Khudiram, Master-da-Surjasen and Pritilata Waeddar were involved in campaigning against British rulers.

20. When was Muslim League formed?

Ans. Muslim league was formed in 1906.

21. What is Bengal renaissance?

Ans. Bengal renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the Bengal region of India the period of British rule.

22. Name two members of the Bengali renaissance.

Ans. two members of the Bengali renaissance:

(i) Rabindranath Tagore (ii) Kazi Nazrul Islam

Competency Based and Structured Questions:

Q-01

How did Titumir, Surjasen and Pritilata contribute in the freedom campaign against the British?

Ans. Titumir, Surjasen and Pritilata contributed gallantly in the freedom campaign against oppression of British.

Titumir's contribution : The name of Shahid Titumir has really been written in the letters of gold in history to lay down his life as 'Shahid' in the armed struggle against the British East India Company. Titumir built a fort with bamboos in Narkelbariya. The fort was made to get rid of exploitations and tortures of the British and the zamindars. He died during the war.

Surjasen's contribution : Master-da Surjasen was executed for taking part in campaign against the British rulers.

Pritilata : Another revolutionary of anti-British movement. After the end of the successful campaign Pritilata voluntarily sacrificed her life when she was caught by the British.

Q-02

Who conspired secretly against Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah?

Ans. Siraj-Ud-Daulah became the Nawab of Bangla, Bihar and Odissa in 1756 A.D. His eldest maternal aunt Ghosheti Begum was not happy at this. At that time Dutch, French and English merchants were running business in Bengal. The name of the commercial organisation of English merchants was the British East India company. For various reasons enmity arose between English merchants and the Nawab. At a stage, they made a secret conspiracy to remove him from power. Influential businessman and officer of the country, Rai Durlabh, Jagatsheth, Mir Zafar, Umichand, Rajballah and others joined hands with them.

Q-03

What was the consequence of the battle of Palashi? Write down five sentences.

Ans. The British and the Nawab's army had a battle on the borders of Palashi on 23rd June, 1757. This war is famous as the Battle of palashi in the history of Bengal. The Nawab lost because of his army chief Mir Zafar's betrayal on the battlefield. Later Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was murdered. In consequence of this battle, Bengal lost its Independence for many years and the British rule in the Bengal was introduced.

Q-04

Ritu's teacher told that British came to India to accumulate wealth. Write two bad \effects and two good effects of British rule:

Ans. Two good effects of British rule:

- Education was encouraged with the establishment of new schools, colleges and universities.
- Transports and communications were improved with better roads, railways, telegraph and printing press.

Two bad effects of British rule:

- The 'divide and rule' policy set castes, religions and nationalities against each other
- The Zamindar became rich and exploited the poor.

Q-05

Bijoy visited National Museum and could know about the war of Sepoy mutiny of 1857. Write five causes of the Mutiny of 1857.

Ans. The Sepoy mutiny of 1857 was the first anti-British freedom fight. The main objective of this mutiny was to end the era of British rule and to make India independent.

- New muskets which needed cartridges greased with pig and cow fat, which offended both Muslims and Hindus.
- Asking Indian soldiers to serve overseas as well as in India.

- Demand for excessive taxation.
- The British seizing more land.
- Christian evangelism by the east India Company.

Q-06

What was the impact of British rule upon the economy and education of the Bengal?

Ans. The British rule in the Bengal was introduced after the defeat of the Nawab of Bengal. The British rule had far reaching impact upon the economy and education of the Bengal.

Impact of British rule upon the economy: The main purpose of the British rule was exploitation and making profit. During the long 200 years of British rule, huge amount of wealth and resources were drained out from the country. The agriculture and loom, the backbone of Bengal economy, were almost destroyed. Industries and businesses of the Bengal were also damaged in many ways.

Impact of British rule upon education : The british introduced English education in Bengal. Schools, colleges and universities were established for expansion of education. Communication became improved with the introduction of trains and telegraph. Education was more easily spread due to development of printing press. There was a social reform and expansion of education, literature and science.

Q-07

Describe the importance of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857.

Ans. The importance of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857 : After the battle of Palasji in 1757, the British East India Company introduced the British rule in Bengal. The Sepoy mutiny of 1857 was the first big struggle against the British. The main objective of this mutiny which started from the Bengal began to spread around many places of the British-occupied India. This Sepoy mutiny of 1857 was a failure. But it was not at all fruitless. The British government realised that the administration os such a big country should not be kept under company. So the British government took over the administration directly in their hands. For this the British parliament passed an Act in 1857. Henceforth the administrator of India was titled as the Viceroy. Queen Victoria declared that the British would not expand further their empire in India. All the agreements, which were concluded with the local kings, would be adhered to. Every body would get government jobs according to qualifications. There would be no interference regarding religion.

Q-08

What do you understand by ‘Chhiyattor er Monnontor’?

Ans. During the 200 years of British rule huge amount of wealth and resources were drained out from the country. The agriculture and loom, the backbone of Bengal economy, were almost destroyed. Industries and businesses of the Bengal were also damaged in many ways. Numerous craftsmen became unemployed. During the company rule there was a devastating famine occurred in Bengal in 1770 (Bengali year 1176). This is known as ‘Chhiyattor er Monnontor’.

Q-09

How the nationalism emerged due to political and literary contribution?

Ans. The spirit of nationalism increased due to the spread of education and the renaissance movement. In 1885 the Indian National Congress party had been formed. The British were worried about the power of nationalist feeling and in 1905 they decide to divide Bengal province. The new east Bengal included Assam. But resistance was intense. So in 1911 the division was reversed. The next stage of political resistance was the formation of the Indian Muslim league party in 1906. In Bengal the most serious revolts were the Swaraj, Asahyog and Armed youth movements. The third stage was political resistance led by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fall Huq. Meanwhile nationalist feeling was fuelled by the poetry, music and literature of Rabindar Nath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay and the feminist work of Begum Roquia.

Q-10**What was the result of renaissance in Bengal?**

Ans. Result of renaissance has been developed in Bengal or India in the 19th century. At that time the British introduced English education in Bengal. Schools, colleges and universities were established for expansion of education. Communication became improved with the introduction of trains and telegraph. Education was more easily spread due to development of printing press. Gradually an English educated class of people was formed in Bengal due to introduction of modern and English education. A portion of these people started to become conscious. They started to become aware of many of the existing society's prejudice and bad customs. These people helped to create Bengal renaissance in the 19th century. There was a social reform and expansion of education, literature and science. Some of the contributors of renaissance were Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Iswarchandra Bidyasagar, and Michael Madhusudan Dutta and others. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Nwab Abdul Latif and Syed Amir Ali played important roles in improving the society and education for the Muslims.

One Word Questions Matching's/ Fill in the Gaps

1. The main reason behind British East India Company being able to siege control of Bangla, Bihar and Odisha is-

Ans. treachery of Commander Mir Jafar

2. The British first came to Indian sub- continent for business. In which century British came to India?

Ans. 17th century

3. To run trade in Indian subcontinent British formed East India Company. This company was established in-

Ans. 1600

4. The British achieved the power of Bengal by defeating the last independent Nawab. Who was the last independent Nawab of Bengal?

Ans. Siraj — ud — Daulah

5. Nawab "A" was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. What was his name?

Ans. Nawab Siraj-Ud-Dawla

6. Rita's teacher said Bengal lost its independence for long time after the battle of Palashi. When did battle of Palashi take place?

Ans. 23 June 1757

7. Which policy set castes and communal dispute?

Ans. Divide & Rule

8. Sepoy mutiny was caused by which reason(s)?

(a) Cartridges propaganda

(b) Excessive taxation

(c) Christian evangelism

Ans. All of these above

9. The first anti-British movement is the Sepoy Mutiny. Name of which of the following persons is associated with this mutiny?

Ans. Mangal Pandey

10. Why did the British Government cancel the rule of the East India Company in Indian sub-continent and take its responsibilities?

Ans. For strengthening the rule

11. During the British rule, there was a famous person named Raja Ram Mohan Roy. With which of the following was he associated?

Ans. Renaissance of Bengal

12. Why did the people of India mainly oppose the British rule?

Ans. They wanted to gain freedom

13. In British period, sense of nationality spread in India. What did the British do to stop this?

Ans. The partition of Bengal

14. In 1905, British divided the Bengal province in two parts. What is this known as?

Ans. The partition of Bengal

15. Against the partition of Bengal, a fearsome protest took place in Bengal. What happened as a result?

Ans. The cancellation of partition of Bengal

16. What happened in 1947?

Ans. India became independent

17. Why British came to India?

Ans. For trading

18. Who was/were defeated in competition with British in Bengal?

(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch (c) French

Ans. All of these

19. East India Company dealt with which empire in India?

Ans. Mughal

20. British were concerned about which aspect of Bengal?

Ans. Wealth

21. When did Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah become independent Nawab in Bengal?

Ans. 1756

22. Siraj-ud-daulhla ascended as Nawab at what age?

Ans. 22

23. With which relative, Nawab had troublesome relation?

Ans. Ghaseti Begum

24. Who plotted against Nawab?

(a) Jagath Seth (b) Rai Durlabh (c) Ghaseti Begum

Ans. All of above

25. Who was the main conspirator against Nawab?

Ans. Mir Jafor

26. British ruled this subcontinent for—years.

Ans. 200

27. British ruled for which tenure?

Ans. 1757- 1947

28. East India Company governed Bengal for how many yeras?

Ans. 100

29. Tenure of East India Company in Bengal is-

Ans. 1757 – 1857

30. Who attempted a coup against British in Bengal?

Ans. Mir Kasim

31. When did Battle of Baksar take place?

Ans. 1764

32. Who was the first British Governor in Bengal?

Ans. Robert Clive

33. Which year is known as "Chiyattorer t Monontor"?

Ans. 1770

34. In which Bengali year the famine Chiyattorer Monnontor" took place?

Ans. 1176

35. When did Bengal Renaissance take place?

Ans. In 19th Century

36. British contributed in which sector of Bengal?

Ans Education & Transport

37. Who revolted against British?

Ans. Titumir

38. Where was Titumirts bamboo fort situated?

Ans. Barasat

39. When Titumir and his troops were defeated by British army?

Ans. 1831

40. When did Sepoy mutiny take place in India?

Ans. 1857

41. Who started Sepoy mutiny in India?

Ans. Mangal Pandey

42. How many Indians were died in Sepoy Mutiny?

Ans. 1,00,000

43. Who was appointed as viceroy after Sepoy Mutiny?

(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Queen Victoria (c) Bahadur shah

Ans. None of these

44. Which one is named as Victoria Park in 19th century?

Ans. Bahadur Shah Park

45. When Indian National congress was formed?

Ans. 1885

46. When did division of Bengal take place?

Ans. 1905

47. When the division of Bengal was reversed?

Ans. 1911

48. When was Indian Muslim league formed?

Ans. 1906

49. Who was the feminist literary person Bengal?

Ans. Begum Roquia

50. When did India become independent?

Ans. 1947