

3 List the difficulties in using primary resources.

- Ans
1. Some primary sources, such as eyewitness accounts, may be too close to the subject, lacking a critical distance.
  2. Others, such as interviews, surveys and experiments are time consuming to prepare, administer, and analyze.
  3. One can not take primary sources at their face value.

4. The British believed in systematic documentation. Explain this with examples.

Ans The British government and officials believed in systematic documentation of each and every policy and law enacted by them. They wanted to keep a check on the records in order to rule the country on their terms.

For this, they even built record room to preserve their documents. The most important purpose for this was to get the information such as about the quality of soil, cropping patterns and land revenue etc. was used to determine the standard of the laws and policies.



E B Answer these questions in detail.

1. Briefly describe the periodisation of Indian history.

Ans James mill, a Scottish historian in his book "A History of British India", divided the history of India into Hindu, Muslim and British period but this would prove to be incorrect as different culture and religions have coexisted in India. Therefore, later historians have divided Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern period.

2. How did the British policy of imperialism affect industrialization in India?

Ans India had many skilled weavers and dyers, who produced beautiful design. The demand for Indian textiles increased at a fast pace, and a number of unique patterns and designs made their way to England, from India. Unfortunately, the imperial policy of the British industries to provide cheaper machine-made goods slowly led to a decline in the popularity of Indian handi-crafts.

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D Answer these questions in brief.

1 List the items of trade that India exported to other countries.

Ans Items of trade that India exported to other countries were cotton textile, ivory, spices, indigo, precious stones etc.

2 Name two archaeological sources to study the colonial period in India.

Ans 1. Historical monuments - Forts, temples etc.  
2. Inscriptions - copper plates, pillars etc.

3. Name two newspapers from the period.

Ans 1. The Bengal Gazette (1780)  
2. The Bombay Gazette (1789)

4. Who was the British ambassador to meet the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan?

Ans Sir Thomas Roe to meet the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan.





## Work out

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The European traders came to India because they wanted to trade in .....
  - a. gold
  - b. bronze sculpture
  - c. spices
  - d. none of these
2. The East India Company was a ..... trading company.
  - a. French
  - b. British
  - c. Portugese
  - d. Spanish
3. The policy of controlling the government of a less powerful country by a more powerful one is known as .....
  - a. capitalism
  - b. socialism
  - c. humanism
  - d. imperialism
4. .... are secondary sources of studying the past.
  - a. Historical documents or records
  - b. Archaeological finds
  - c. Magazines
  - d. Reference books

B. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Archaeological sources are primary sources of studying the past.  T
2. The British did not build any buildings or monuments in India.  F
3. The printing press was invented in India.  T
4. The Mughals welcomed the British and gave trading rights to the East India Company.  F
5. The modern period refers to the period when the British ruled India.  T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. *A History of British India* was written by ..... James Mill .....
2. The Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal was founded by Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade and Sardar K C ..... Mehendale .....
3. The Bombay Gazette was first called ..... Bombay Herald .....
4. The period of British rule in India has been called the ..... colonial ..... period.
5. The *Bengal Gazette* was started by ..... James Augustus Hickey .....