

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

3rd week March, 2025

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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The Bhakthi and Sufi Movement

Q.1) Which of the following connotation/s is/are covered under the “Bhakti”?

1. Service
2. Piety
3. Worship

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The term Bhakti has different connotations. It includes service, piety, faith and worship. But it also has an extended meaning.

It is an enactment of emotion, aesthetics and sensitivity.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Who among the following not “Azhwars”?

- a) Nadamuni
- b) Periyalvar
- c) Andal
- d) Sundarar

ANS: D

Explanation: Azhwars composed moving hymns addressed to Vishnu. They were compiled in the Nalayira Divviyaprabandham by Nadamuni, at the end of the ninth century.

- Periyalvar lived in Srivilliputtur during the reign of Pandyan king Maravarman Srivallabha in the ninth century.
- The themes are mostly Krishna’s childhood. Krishna is the hero in Andal’s hymns.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Adi Sankara”:

1. Sankara’s non-dualism had its roots in Upanishadic philosophy.
2. He looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Against the background of the emerging pan-Indian need for an ideology to evolve statehood, a new doctrine was expounded by Sankara from Kaladi, Kerala.

- With his new doctrine of Maya (illusion) he held debates with his counterparts from different sects of religions and won over them.
- Fundamentally, Sankara’s Advaita or non-dualism had its roots in Vedanta or Upanishadic philosophy.
- Sankara looked upon Saiva and Vaishnava worship as two equally important aspects of the Vedic religion.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Sri Ramanujar":

1. He accepted the monist ideology of Adi Sankara.
2. He took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramanuja was a teacher-reformer and a great organiser. He challenged the monist ideology of Adi Sankara and in his effort to widen the social base to include social groups other than Brahmins.

- Ramanuja took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
- He influenced some temple authorities to permit the social groups outside the varnashrama system to enter into temple at least once a year.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Bhakti means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.
2. Bhagavad Gita talks about the path of bhakti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Bhakti as a religious concept means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.

Even though texts such as the Bhagavad Gita talk about the path of bhakti, or bhakti-marga, the movement gained force only in this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class.
2. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state.

The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.

This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following not part of “Thevaram”?

- a) Appar
- b) Sambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Maravarman Arikesari

ANS: D

Explanation: The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are trait/s of “non-conformist movements”?

- 1. Pro – caste
- 2. Anti – vedic
- 3. Anti – puranic

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The new political and social situation created conditions for the growth of non-conformist movements with anti-caste, anti-vedic and anti-puranic traditions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The terms “Wali and Darvesh” are related to which of the following?

- a) Spies
- b) Soldiers
- c) Bodyguards
- d) Saints

ANS: D

Explanation: In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam.

The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints who attempted to develop their intuitive faculties through ascetic exercises, contemplation, renunciation and self denial.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is/are sufi order/s?

- 1. Chistis
- 2. Suhrawardis
- 3. Qadiriya

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Sufism crystallized into various ‘Silsilahs’ or orders. The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis.

Source: NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "Sufism":

1. Its presence is in only urban areas.
2. It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavored to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the goal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following was/were feature/s of "Bhakti movement"?

1. The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
2. Bhakti reformers believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death.
3. Bhakti reformers advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Salient Features of Bhakti Movement:

- The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism (oneness of God)
- They believed in freedom from the cycle of life and death. They advocated that the salvation could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.
- They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Kabir was probably a goldsmith.
2. Kabir was a disciple of Ramananda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Kabir is probably the most important cultural figure of medieval India.

- His iconoclastic poetry which ridiculed ostentatiousness and ritual, and emphasized the universality of God won many adherents.
- Little concrete historical evidence is available in his life. He was probably a weaver.

- Said to be a disciple of Ramananda, he learnt Vedanta philosophy from him.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “ravidas”:

1. He was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Kabir.
2. His devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.

- The life details of Ravidas are uncertain and contested. Most scholars believe he was born in a family of tanners.
- Ravidas was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
- Ravidas’ devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak founded the Sikh religion.
2. Granth Sahib was the last guru of Sikhs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The saint with the biggest institutional influence was Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence.

- The politics of the times created conflicts with the Mughal Empire leading to persecution which resulted in the martyrdom of its gurus.
- Guru Govind Singh was the last guru. After him the Granth Sahib was considered the guru.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The famous saint “Chaitanya” belonged to which of the following region?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) West Bengal
- c) Gujarat
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Chaitanya of Bengal represents an aspect of the Bhakti movement that is very different from that seen in the lives and teachings of Kabir and his successors.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Namadeva”:

1. He belonged to satara district of Maharashtra.
2. He was a devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

A staunch devotee of Vitthala of Pandarpur, Namdeva spent much of his time in worship along with his followers, chanting mostly in his own verses.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Sankaracharya.
2. Ramananda belonged to the philosophical school of Ramanuja.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: While Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya (a chief advocate of Dvaita school of vedhanta), Ramananda was of Ramanuja’s philosophical thought.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Meherji Rana – Zoroastrianism
2. Monserrate – Christianity
3. Hira Vijaya Suri – Buddhism

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Akbar discussed personally with the leading lights of different religions like Purushotam and Devi (Hinduism), Meherji Rana (Zoroastrianism), the Portugese Aquaviva and Monserrate (Christianity) and Hira Vijaya Suri (Jainism) to ascertain the Truth.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The term “Tauhid-i-Ilahi” related to which of the following?

- a) Akbar’s philosophy
- b) Revenue policy
- c) War policy
- d) Foreign policy

ANS: A

Explanation: The exact word used by Akbar and Badauni to illustrate the philosophy of Akbar is Tauhid-i-Ilahi namely Din Ilahi. Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Coming of Europeans

Q.1) With reference to coming of Europeans to India, which of the following were imported to Europe?

- 1. Copper
- 2. Cloves
- 3. Pepper

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The beginning of British rule in India is conventionally ascribed to 1757, after the Battle of Plassey was won by the English East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal.

- But the Europeans had arrived in India by the beginning of the sixteenth century.
- Their original intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for the European markets and participate in the trade of the Indian Ocean.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe.
- 2. Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1610.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in India.

- Vasco da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the fifteenth century.
- Subsequently, the Portuguese conquered Goa on the west coast in 1510.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The famous “Zamorin” was the ruler of which of the following region?

- a) Madurai
- b) Calicut
- c) Warangal
- d) Kodangu

ANS: B

Explanation: During his first voyage Vasco da Gama came with 170 men in three vessels. The cordiality of Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut, made him comfortable.

He journeyed back on 29 August 1498 with only fifty-five surviving men and of the three ships, two were laden with Indian goods.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Vasco da Gama”:

- 1. On his second visit to India, he moved from Calicut to Cochin.
- 2. He established a factory in Kannur and a prison at Cochin.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: On 29 October 1502 Gama visited Calicut for the second time with a fleet of 20 vessels. Gama moved from Calicut to Cochin as its harbor was better.

Before he returned to Portugal, he established a factory [warehouse] in Cochin and a prison at Kannur.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Portuguese in India”:

- 1. The first Viceroy was Albuquerque.
- 2. Francisco d’ Almeida followed the Blue Water Policy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and instead decided to appoint a Viceroy.

The first Viceroy was Francisco d’ Almeida who followed what is known as ‘Blue Water Policy,’ and accordingly, he added more ships to strengthen the navy rather than adding more settlements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur and captured Goa?

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) Francisco d’ Almeida
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Nino da Cunha

ANS: C

Explanation: Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.

- He defeated Yusuf Adil Khan, the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and captured Goa.
- He developed Goa into a center of commerce by making all the ships sail on that route.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) In Pulicat, located north of Chennai, who among the following built the Castle Geldria?

- a) French
- b) British
- c) Portuguese
- d) Dutch

ANS: D

Explanation: The Portuguese who established a control over Pulicat since 1502 were overthrown by the Dutch. In Pulicat, located 60 kilometers north of Chennai, the Dutch built the Castle Geldria.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Dutch East India Company in India":

1. Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
2. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

Nutmeg, cloves, and mace too were sent from here to Europe. A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch to augment their military power.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "French East India Company":

1. The first French factory was established at Goa in December 1668.
2. Francis Martin made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The French traders arrived in Madagascar (in Africa) in 1602. Though the French colonized Madagascar, they had to abandon it in 1674, excepting a small coastal trading post.

- Berber, a French agent in India obtained a firman [a royal command or authorization] on September 4, 1666 from Aurangzeb and the first French factory was established at Surat in December 1668, much against the opposition of the Dutch.
- Pondicherry in 1673 was a small fishing village. Francis Martin who became the Governor of Pondicherry later had spent four years in Madagascar before arriving in Surat. He made Pondicherry the strategic centre of French settlements in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following was/were settlements of Danes in India?

1. Tranquebar
2. Warangal
3. Hyderabad

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Danes: Denmark and Norway (together till 1813) possessed colonial settlements in India and Tamil Nadu.

Tarangambadi or Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu, Serampore in West Bengal and Nicobar Islands were their possessions in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Important Battles and Treaties

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding East India Company:

1. William Hawkins obtained trade permission from Akbar.
2. Prince Khurram granted trading privileges in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: A group of wealthy merchants of Leadenhall Street in London secured a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I to have a share in the lucrative spice trade with the East.

- The Company, headed by a governor, was managed by a court of 24 Directors. In 1611, King James I obtained from Mughal Emperor Jahangir through William Hawkins, permission for regular trade.
- The Viceroy of Gujarat, Prince Khurram granted trading privileges, but the British could not operate freely because the Portuguese exercised a powerful influence in the region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the nawab of Golkonda.
2. Fort St. Thome was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory which was named Fort St. George.

This was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces.
2. In 1688 Mumbai had a municipal government with a mayor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Charter of 1683 empowered the Company to raise military forces and the right to declare war or make peace with the powers in America, Africa and Asia.

- In 1688 Madras had a municipal government with a mayor.
- In 1693 the Company obtained another grant of three villages surrounding Madras and in 1702 five more villages were granted.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) With reference to British India, the area "Sultanuti" belongs to which of the following?

- a) Madras
- b) Machilipatnam
- c) Mumbai
- d) Calcutta

ANS: D

Explanation: The trading rights for the British in Bengal were obtained only in 1680.

- Local officials interfered with the trading rights of the British and this resulted in the Company declaring war with the ruler representing the Mughals.
- Peace was restored in 1690, and the Company established its first settlement at Sultanuti, a site which became the future Calcutta.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. British had fought four Carnatic wars
2. The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The British had to fight three wars (1746- 1763) with the French to establish their supremacy, which in history are called the Carnatic wars.

The Carnatic is a region in South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. France and the Dutch signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle in 1748.
2. Under this treaty the Dutch and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1748, France and the English had signed the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. Under this treaty the British and the French ceased their hostilities in India.

It was agreed that the French would hand over Madras to the British in return for Louisburg in North America.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Battle of Plassey":

1. It recognized the Company's sovereignty over Calcutta.
2. Siraj-ud-daula also agreed to be the Company's resident in the court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The battle of Plassey (1757) changed the position of the British from being a commercial power to that of a territorial power.

- It confirmed the privileges obtained by the Company and replaced Siraj-ud-daula with the betrayer Mir Jaffar.
- The Company's sovereignty over Calcutta was recognized and it was given sufficient land to maintain a military force. Mir Jaffar also agreed to be the Company's resident in the court.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Battle of Buxer":

1. It was fought in 1757.
2. The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: After fleeing from Bengal Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah, who were equally aggrieved by the interference of the Company in their internal affairs. They declared war against the British.

- The battle was fought at Buxar (1764). By virtue of its superior armed the Company forces won the battle.
- The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The “battle of Wandiwash” was fought between French and?

- a) Danish
- b) British
- c) Portuguese
- d) Spanish

ANS: B

Explanation: The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle in India between the French and the British in 1760. The battle was part of the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and British colonial empires, which itself were a part of the global Seven Years' War. It took place at Vandavasi in Tamil Nadu.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) The term “Palaverkadu” related to which of the following?

- a) Pulicat
- b) Pune
- c) Mahe
- d) Hyderabad

ANS: A

Explanation: The Dutch and the English were able to acquire territorial rights on the east coast during these years.

- They realized that they needed a base on the Coromandel coast to access the piece goods needed for trading with the spice-producing islands of Indonesia.
- The Dutch had successfully negotiated to acquire Pulicat (Palaverkadu) from the Nayak of Senji and constructed a fort there.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

India under the Company's rule

Q.1) Which of the following was/were outcome of treaty of Allahabad made by Robert Clive?

1. The emperor granted only Diwani of Bengal to the Company.
2. The emperor Shah Alam II gets the districts of Allahabad and Kora.
3. The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the pretext of corruption in Bengal administration Clive was appointed Governor of Fort William. Clive did not like his predecessor Vansittart's decision restoring Oudh to Shah Alam.

- So, he called for fresh negotiation with Shuja-ud-daulah. As a result of this, two treaties of Allahabad were signed.
- The emperor granted the Diwani (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company.
- The emperor Shah Alam II was to get the districts of Allahabad and Kora, besides an annual allowance of 26 lakhs of rupees from the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- The province of Oudh was restored to Shuja-ud-daula on the payment of war indemnity. The treatise held the Nawab of Bengal responsible for the governance of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 doesn't impose any legal obligation on court of directors.
2. The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue discussed revenue matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Regulating Act of 1773 imposed on the court of Directors the legal obligation of informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.

The Governor and Council consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and two counselors sat as a Board of Revenue which discussed revenue matters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following act separated the civil and military establishments in India?

- a) Settlement Act of 1781
- b) Pitts India Act of 1784
- c) Regulating Act of 1793
- d) Charter Act of 1813

ANS: B

Explanation: The Pitt India Act of 1784 separated the civil and military establishments in India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) In which of the following area/s, the "permanent settlement system" was implemented by East India Company in 1793?

1. Sind
2. Gujarat
3. Punjab

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: Governor-General Cornwallis, himself a big landlord, wanted to create landlords after the British model in India. Cornwallis came to a settlement with the revenue farmers.

- This resulted in the creation of a new type of middlemen, called zamindars, reducing the cultivators to the position of mere tenants.
- This settlement that Cornwallis made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793, in pursuance of the instruction from the Directors, is called the Permanent Settlement.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following was/were reason/s of failure of "Mirasdari system"?

1. Bad monsoons
2. High price of grains
3. Long period of lease

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Under the Village Lease system, the assessment of each village was to be fixed for a period of three years based on the actual collections over a series of past years.

- In districts where mirasi rights existed, the mirasdar was made responsible for the rent collections.
- In districts where the mirasi rights did not exist, an arrangement was made with the village headman.
- This system failed due to various reasons such as bad monsoons, low price of grains and the short period of lease.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "ryotwari system":

1. It was formulated by Governor Jhon Marshall.
2. The government dealt with farmer directly without the intervention of any middlemen.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: By 1814 the Court of Directors had decided to introduce the ryotwari system.

- This was a system formulated by Governor Thomas Munro. Under this system the ryot, an Anglicization by the British in India of the Arabic word ra'iyyah, meaning a peasant or cultivator, was the proprietor and taxpayer of the land.
- The government dealt with him directly without the intervention of any middlemen. The peasant was entitled to possession of land so long as he paid the land revenue.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following state/s was/were annexed under "Subsidiary Alliance system"?

1. Hyderabad
2. Madras
3. Odisha

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Before Wellesley, the Company concluded alliances with Indian princes. The Nizam and the Nawab of Oudh received subsidies for the maintenance of British contingents.

- Such forces were generally stationed outside the State concerned. Payment was made in cash. Difficulties arose when the payments were not promptly paid.
- Wellesley broadened the scope of this arrangement by his Subsidiary Alliance System, bringing under it Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, the Maratha Peshwa, the Bhonsle (Kolhapur) and Sindhia (Gwalior).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following state was first to fall to the policy of "Doctrine of Lapse"?

- a) Satara
- b) Nagpur
- c) Gwalior
- d) Lucknow

ANS: A

Explanation: Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs. The adopted son had the right to inherit property.

- Before Dalhousie's arrival, the custom was to obtain the sanction of the Company government before or after adoption.
- Governor General Dalhousie held that the paramount power could legally refuse to sanction adoption in the case of rulers of States dependent on it.
- This meant that dependent States could be regarded as lapsed to the paramount power, by its refusal to sanction the succession of adopted sons.
- By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Lord Cornwallis":

1. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
2. Civil and criminal courts were reorganized.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Cornwallis organized company administration securing the services of William Jones, a judge and an Orientalist.

- He set up machinery for the detection and punishment of crime, thereby ending the dual system of government established by Clive. The collection of revenue was separated from administration and justice.
- He deprived the collectors of their judicial function and confined them to revenue collection. Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following established Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares?

- a) Warrant Hastings
- b) Lord Corn Wallis
- c) Lord Macaulay
- d) Lord Hastings

ANS: B

Explanation: The establishment of a *Madrasa* by a learned maulvi with the support of Warren Hastings was the beginning of initiatives of British government to promote education. This Madrasa started with forty stipendiary students.

What Warren Hastings had done for the Muslims, his successor was prepared to do for the Hindus. Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college (1791) in Benares.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The revolts of 1858 and its aftermath (Administrative Changes)

Q.1) The "Wodeyars dynasty" related to which of the following?

- a) Mysore
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Odisha
- d) Madurai

ANS: A

Explanation: Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyars asserted their independence and the Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578.

The capital moved from Mysore to Srirangapatnam in 1610. The Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760, when the real power changed hands to Haider Ali who was appointed Dalwai or prime minister.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following districts is/are part of Northern Sarkars?

- 1. Ratnagiri
- 2. Malabar
- 3. Godavari

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam in 1759.

This led to a treaty with Salabad Jung, who ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British (districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. A Palayakkarar was not bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king.
2. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.

- To enable him to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection.
- In addition, he was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The terms "janmi and kanamdar" related to which of the following?

- a) Domestic workers
- b) Spies
- c) Traders
- d) Agriculture

ANS: D

Explanation: The British took over Malabar in 1792, they sought to revamp the land relations by creating individual ownership in land.

- The traditional system provided for an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the janmi (holder of janmam tenure), the kanamdar (holder of kanam tenure), and the cultivator.
- The British system upset this arrangement by recognising the janmi as absolute owners of land, with right to evict tenants, which did not exist earlier.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "kol uprisings":

1. The immediate cause of the uprising was the action of the Raja of Malabar in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
2. The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Kols as tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa.

- The immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
- The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors).
- The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives. Plunder and arson were the chief modes of peasant protest.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following published "The War of Indian Independence"?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) V.D. Savarkar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: C

Explanation: V.D. Savarkar, in his The War of Indian Independence, published in 1909, argued that what the British had till then described as merely mutiny was, in fact, a war of independence, much like the American War of Independence.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which presidency or province appointed the "Inam Commission" in 1852?

- A. Bengal Province
- B. Madras Presidency
- C. United Province
- D. Bombay Presidency

ANS: D

Explanation: In the wake of the Inam Commission (1852) appointed by Bombay government to enquire into the cases of "land held rent-free without authority," more than 21,000 estates were confiscated.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following was/were reasons for the outbreak of 1857 revolt?

- 1. Sati abolition
- 2. Widow remarriage approval
- 3. Prohibition of infanticide

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Act of 1856 providing for enrolment of high caste men as sepoys in the Bengal army stipulated that future recruits give up martial careers or their caste scruples.

This apart, acts such as the abolition of sati, legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows, prohibition of infanticide was viewed as interference in religious beliefs.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The famous "Lex Loci Act" related to which of the following?

- a) Police reforms
- b) Defense
- c) Agriculture
- d) Caste

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1850, to the repugnance of orthodox Hindus, the Lex Loci Act was passed permitting converts to Christianity to retain their patrimony (right to inherit property from parents or ancestors).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The Bahadur Shah II was captured in September 1857, and he was exiled to?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Myanmar

ANS: D

Explanation: Bahadur Shah II, captured in September 1857, was tried and declared guilty.

- He was exiled to Rangoon (Myanmar), where he died in November 1862 at the age of 87.
- With his death the Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Socio - Religious movement in the first half of 19th Century

Q.1) Which of the following traits were affected the traditional knowledge of Indian Sub – continent?

- 1. British administration
- 2. English education
- 3. Slavery

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, India had produced a small English-educated intelligentsia, closely associated with British administration or British trade.

- The ideas and the work of the Christian missionaries had already begun to have its impact.
- Bengal was the first province to be affected by the British influence and so it was here that several ideas of reform originated.
- British administration, English education, and European literature brought to India a new wave of thoughts that challenged traditional knowledge.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) “Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true” – said by?

- a) B R Ambedkar
- b) V D Savarkar
- c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: C

Explanation: As Keshab Chandra Sen said, ‘Our position is not that truths are to be in all religions, but that all established religions of the World are true.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following were given impetus to social reform movements?

1. Indian National Congress
2. Servants of India
3. Peasant movements

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The organizations such as the Social Conference, Servants of India and the Christian missionaries were instrumental in giving an impetus to the social reform movements.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Rammohun Roy established the Brahmo Samaj in August 1828.
2. Raja Rammohun Roy long term agenda was to preach polytheism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Raja Rammohun Roy was a man of versatile genius. He established the Brahmo Samaj in August 1828.

- The Brahmo Samaj was committed to “the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe”.
- His long-term agenda was to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism for which he drew authority from the Vedas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following were contributions of “Brahmo Samaj”?

1. It promoted polytheism.
2. Accepted the caste system.
3. It wanted the abolition of child marriage.

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The overall contribution of Brahmo Samaj can be summed up as follows:

- It denounced polytheism, idol worship, and the faith in divine avatars (incarnations)
- It condemned the caste system, dogmas and superstitions.
- It wanted the abolition of child marriage, purdah system and the practice of sati
- It supported widow remarriage

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Who among the following wrote the play “Brahmo Samaja Natakam”?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Keshub Chandra Sen
- c) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar
- d) Potti Sri Ramulu

ANS: C

Explanation: In Tamilnadu, Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar was an adherent of the Samaj, and he wrote a play titled Brahmo Samaja Natakam to expound the ideas of the Samaj.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following were members of Prarthana Samaj?

- 1. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 2. R. G. Bhandarkar
- 3. Bipin Chandra Pal

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: An off-shoot of the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang (1823– 98).

The Prarthana Samaj as an organization never had any great influence but its members, like M. G. Ranade (1852-1901), R. G. Bhandarkar, and K.T. Telang, were among the great leaders of nineteenth century Maharashtra and they became the founders of the social reform movement in later years.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Prarthana Samaj”:

- 1. It is consciously linked with the Bhakti tradition of the Bengal saints.
- 2. It continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Prarthana Samaj was like Brahmo Samaj, but it was consciously linked with the Bhakti tradition of the Maharashtrian saints.

- The Prarthana Samaj continued its work mainly through educational work directed at women and workers at the lower level.
- It concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, remarriage of widows, and uplift of women and depressed classes.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following was mainly associated with the National Social Conference?

- a) M G Ranade
- b) Raja Rammohun Roy
- c) Keshub Chandra Sen
- d) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar

ANS: A

Explanation: The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade met each year immediately after the Indian National Congress (1885) annual sessions.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following organizations were involved by "M.G. Ranade"?

- 1. Prarthana Samaj
- 2. Widow Marriage Association
- 3. Arya Samaj

Select the correct answer from the given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Justice Ranade was an erudite scholar with a keen intellect and under his able guidance the Prarthana Samaj became the active centre of a new social reformation in western India.

He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association and was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT