**Chapter 13**

**Colonialism and Urban Change**

(Chapter to be assessed only in the periodic test only)

1. Collect information about the Delhi Municipal Committee formed by British and compare its work with work done by the municipal corporation of Delhi of today.
2. Collect pictures of the buildings constructed by the British in different parts of India and make a collage.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. Unfortunately,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a significant development during the British rule in India.
5. The Indian part of the town was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was inhabited by the poor.
6. In 1805, the British took over lands, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Delhi.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was selected for building the new capital—New Delhi.
8. The Delhi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took up many schemes like town expansion, slum clearance and slum improvement scheme for progress of Delhi.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in India for the benefit of British administration, political control and trade.
10. The scholars at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ College in Calcutta translated the ancient texts.
11. Multiple choice questions
12. De-urbanisation was significant development during the
13. Medieval period b) British rule c) Mughal period d) none of the above
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, by early nineteenth century was divided into two parts.
15. Delhi b) Calcutta c) Chennai d) Surat
16. What began in 1824in Delhi?
17. Railways b) Trade c) Municipal committee d) Urban planning
18. The Imperial Delhi Committee was formed in
19. 1863 b) 1911 c) 1913 d) 1903
20. Who among the following was not influenced by English pattern of writing?
21. Rabindranath Tagore b) R.K. Narayanan c) Mulk Raj d) Prem Chand
22. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| Were influenced by English pattern of writing | New Delhi |
| Victoria terminus of Bombay | Master Plan of Delhi |
| Basic policy for guiding Delhi’s development | Kalka mail |
| Train for annual migration of British | British architectural marvel |
| Raisina hill | R.K. Narayanan |

1. What happened during de-urbanisation during the British rule in India?
2. Where was most of the urban development focussed?
3. When did urbanisation start and how long did it take?
4. Differentiate the white town from the black town.
5. Delhi has a long history, justify.
6. When did British took over lands, revenue and city administration of Delhi?
7. What was the work of the following a) Town Duties Committee b) Municipal Committee?
8. What changes happened in Delhi Durbar of 1877?
9. When did British shift their capital to Delhi? What was the purpose of Raisina Municipal Committee?
10. What was the purpose of setting up NDMC?
11. When was Delhi Development authority set up? And what was it empowered to do?
12. Briefly describe changes that occurred in Delhi police since its formation.
13. List the various aspects for which railways were introduced in India by British.
14. Why was there lot of opposition against the introduction of Railways?
15. Even though introduction of railways was opposed it brought lot of benefits, explain.
16. Name the following
17. 2 painters influenced by western style of painting
18. 2 writers influenced by British style of writing
19. 2 buildings having influence of British architecture.
20. What made it possible for an average man to own and read books?

**Chapter 14**

**The Nationalist Movement (1870-1947)**

1. The student should prepare a project about the nationalist movement that led to independence from the British rule.
2. Write a paragraph on the contribution of Gandhi ji’s that helped in achieving freedom from British rule.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. In 1876,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ established the Indian Association in Calcutta.
5. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress took place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the president ship of W. C. Bonnerjee.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Boycott and National Education were adopted as tools for achieving Swaraj by radicals.
7. The Radicals were referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the British.
8. The Britishers were practising the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to weaken the nationalist movement.
9. The British government announced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reforms to pacify the Moderates.
10. The British passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act to consolidate their control.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was sent to India in March 1946, it proposed the formation of the Interim government and a Constituent assembly.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Who refused to participate in the interim government?
14. Indian National Congress b) Radicals c) Muslim league d) none of the above
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was sent to India to enlist total cooperation of Indian National Congress during the second world war
16. Government of India Act b) Cripps Mission c) Indian Council Act d) none of the above
17. Which one was not a revolutionary movement for India’s independence?
18. Kakori Train robbery b) Assassination of Police Commissioner Sanders c) throwing of bomb in the Central legislative Assembly d) Quit India movement
19. Dandi march was march from
20. Dandi to Sabarmati b) Sabarmati to Dandi c) Inside of Sabarmati
21. None of the above
22. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Moderates and Radicals reunited to strengthen the National Movement
23. 1920 b) 1916 c)1913 d) 1917
24. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| Moderates and Radicals reunited | Partition of Bengal |
| Home Rule league | Radicals |
| Day of Mourning | Surendranath Banerjee |
| Lal Lajpat Rai, Aurbindo Ghosh | Annie Besant |
| Indian Association | Lucknow Pact of 1916 |

1. What gave birth to Indian National Movement?
2. Who formed the Indian National Congress? And by whom he was supported?
3. Where did first meeting of Indian National Congress took place and under whose president ship?
4. Who had full faith in British? And what were their demands?
5. Name the following
6. 3 moderates leader
7. 3 Radical leader
8. Differentiate Radicals from moderates
9. Why was partition of Bengal observed as the Day of Mourning?
10. What slogans were given by a) Tilak b) Subhash Chander Bose?
11. List the measures encouraged by the radical group among the congress.
12. What led to formation of Muslim League and when?
13. Why did Moderates oppose the Morley-Minto reforms?
14. Who established the Home Rule League and what was its purpose?
15. Gandhi ji realised that social reforms were necessary for a truly national struggle, explain.
16. What was purpose of Rowlatt Act of 1919?
17. What led to imposition of martial law in Punjab?
18. What did Non-cooperation movement ratified by Gandhi ji in Nagpur in December 1920 begin with?
19. Why did Gandhi ji called off the non-cooperation movement?
20. Why was Simon Commission sent to India and why was it boycotted by Congress?
21. What resolution was passed at the Lahore session in 1929?
22. What was civil disobedience movement? Who led this movement in north-west frontier?
23. List the various revolutionary movements carried on for Indian independence.
24. Why was government of India Act, 1935 introduced?
25. How did Gandhi ji give final blow to British in 1942?
26. Briefly describe achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose.
27. Which British Prime minister was sympathetic towards India’s independence and what did he do?
28. On a outline political map of India, mark the following
29. State where first meeting of national congress took place
30. State where Jalliawanwala Bagh Massacre occurred
31. State where Radicals and Moderates re-united
32. State where movement was started by Frontier Gandhi