



Fact Sheet Prep Series Part - 19

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATION

HISTORY

(PART - IV)

1 Ans. d

Related Information - Mandalams were divided into divisions called Kottams, which were further divided into district called Nadus. The Nadus were divided into Tehsil, which used to comprise of a group of villages. The provinces were governed by the governors. The king was the central authority, who runs the entire kingdom taking help from his ministers and other officers.

2. Ans. a

Explain - Kailasha Temple is a marvelous piece of rock architecture and sculpture. It was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna I in AD 8th century. A complete hillside has been separated from a range of mountains and a huge temple has been excavated out of it. The Cave Temples are on the island of Elephants near Bombay and were also built by the Rashtrakuta rulers. The Temple has a large madapa supported on 20 pillars on the periphery.

3. Ans. c

Extra Information - Dharmapala (770-810 A.D.) the son of Gopala, the king of the Pala Dynasty of Bengal established a strong hold at Pataliputra. He then sought to gain for Eastern India the position it had occupied under the Mauryas and the Guptas. The reign of Dharmapala was marked by the struggle between Pala-Pratihara- Rashtrakuta for mastery over northern India.

4. Ans. c

Explain - 1857 beginning of the revolt of Sepoys at Meerut on 10th May. Foundation of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities 1858 Trial of Emperor Bahadur Shah (Jan-March). Queen's Proclamation (November), 1859 Withdrawal of Doctrine of Lapse, Indigo disputes in Bengal (1859-60), 1861 Indian Councils Act Establishment of High Courts.

5. Ans. d

6. Ans. b

Explain - The decline of Indian industries started rapidly after this battle. Sir J. N. Sarkar clearly mentions its significance by saying, "on 23rd June 1757 the medieval period of India ended and the modern period started." The conquest of Bengal made it possible for the British to attempt the conquest of whole India. This helped in strengthening the financial position of the English East India Company. The English received a huge amount. Clive, for example received over two million rupees.

7. Ans. d

Explain - The annexation of Baghat and Udaipur were however, cancelled and they were restored to their ruling houses by Lord Canning. When Dalhousie wanted to apply the doctrine of lapse to Karauli (Rajputana), he was overruled by the court of Directors. Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 on the ground of Misrule. The annexation of Awadh was also resented by Bengal army, 3/5 of whom belonged to Awadh.

8. Ans. b

Explain - The Origin of Indian Music has been traced from Sama Veda.

9. Ans. c

10. Ans. b

11. Ans. c

12. Ans. d

Extra Information - The economic policies of the British adversely affected the interests of almost all sections of Indian society viz the peasants, middle classes, workers industrialists etc. The huge economic drain on India's resources Commercialization of agriculture, the policy of land settlements accompanied with periodic famines



was disastrous. Discriminatory British economic and fiscal policies gave rise to economic nationalism in India. Thus the spirit of nationalism received a powerful stimulus in the process.

13. Ans. d

Related Information - Some socio-religious reformers played a vital role in arousing nationalist feeling, like Swami Dayanand for instance, was the first to use the word Swaraj. Many Arya Samajists were in the fore front of the national movement and were primarily responsible for the rise of extremism in the INC.

14. Ans. b

Explan - To bypass the restrictions imposed by vernacular press, Amrita Bazaar Patrika was immediately converted to an English paper. The founding of Hindu in Madras was also in reaction to Lytton's press Act. The Hindu was founded in Madras on 20 September 1878 as a weekly and started publishing daily in 1889.

15. Ans. d

Related Information - In 1905 Shyamji Krishna Verma started publication of a journal Indian Sociologist from London. In 1909 two printers of this journal were convicted. Shyamji Krishna Verma left England for Paris from where he started the publication of the journal. Later on, he had to leave for Geneva. He continued to bring out the journal from there for two or three years more. In Paris, Lala Hardayal, in collaboration with Madam Cama and Sardar Singhraoji Rana brought out Vandematram and Talwar. After Yugantar, it was Vandematram that played a significant role in the freedom struggle.

16. Ans. b

Explan - Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha by Associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and was the first political organization to be established.

17. Ans. b

Explan - Built in 1009, during the time of King Rajaraja, the beautiful Siva temple of Thanjavur is the largest and tallest of all Indian temples of its time. Taking the temple-building tradition a step further, the Cholas built many Siva temples using the Dravidian temple design along the banks of the river Kaveri. The Cholas sculpted many bronze figures of Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. During this era, not only did the Saiva and Vaishnava devotional literature flourish, but also Jain and Buddhist authors got the opportunity to display their talent.

18. Ans. d

19. Ans. c

20. Ans. d

21. Ans. b

22. Ans. d

23. Ans. c

Explan - The First Anglo-Maratha War was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat (1775) and ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782). The political ambition of the company to extend their influence towards the Maratha territory and the internal conflict among the Maratha leaders played a significant role in this war.

24. Ans. a

Explan - In 1800 Lord Wellesley founded the College of Fort William at Calcutta for the purpose of training of new recruits to the covenanted services. But the watershed in the evolution of Civil Services in India was the introduction of Competitive Entrance Examination for getting selected in the much coveted services. This totally eliminated the element of Company's patronage in the system, thereby infusing more professionalism into it. But for all practical purposes the selection process remained highly biased against the entry of Indians.

25. Ans. d

26. Ans. c

27. Ans. b

28. Ans. c

29. Ans. c

Explan - Warren Hastings was first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), who remained in office during 1732 to 1818. He was the real builder of the modern Indian administrative system.

30. Ans. d

Explan - Rajagopalachari formulae - Sep. 1944, The Viceroy Lord Wavell proposed a plan, popularly known as Wavell Plan 14th June 1945. Cabinet Mission composed of Three British Cabinet Ministers i.e. Sir Pathick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty arrived in New Delhi 24th March 1946. Direct Action Day (16 August, 1946) observed by the Muslim League with bloody communal riots in Calcutta. Lord Wavell invited J. L. Nehru to for the Interim Government. Formation of the Interim Government (2 September) composed of 12 members (including 3 Muslim) nominated by the Congress with Nehru as its President. Muslim League joined the Interim Government (26 October). 1947 British P. M. Attlee announcement of transfer of power to "responsible hands" not later than June 1948 (February 20th).



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31. Ans. b

Extra Information - Muhammed Shah ascended the throne after the death of Rafi-ud Daula, Grandson of Bahadur Shah. The real name of the king was Raushan Akhtar. Remained under the influence of Sayyid brothers during the initial years of his reign. With the help of Chin Qulich Khan got them killed in 1720. Marathas under Bazi Rao I raided around Delhi in March 1737.

32. Ans. a

Explan - Organized the infantry on the European lines and made attempts to build a modern navy-establishment of two dockyard. Like his father issued coins with the images of Hindu deities. Tried to increase the state income by the abolition of the Jagir system, and also by reducing the hereditary possessions of the Poligars (feudal chiefs). Stopped the collection of illegal taxes and granted remission, whenever the need arose, so as to improve the position of the peasantry.

33. Ans. b

Explan - Ranjit Singh established his authority over the entire territory from Sutlej to Jhelum. Defeated the confederacy of Sikh misls formed under Gulab Singh, thus emerging a powerful leader of the whole Sikh community. Signed the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 with the East India Company regarding rights over the Sutlej area. Helped Shah Shuja, grandson of Ahmed Shah Abdali, during the succession war in Afghanistan and, in return, took the famous Kohinoor diamond from him. Later the throne was occupied by Dost Mohammad.

34. Ans. c

35. Ans. d

36. Ans. d

Extra Information - Dr. R. C. Majumdar opined about the nature of 1857 as so-called first national war of Independence of 1857 is Neither First, nor national, nor war of Independence.

37. Ans. c

Explan - Indian National Union - A. O. Hume - 1883 - Madras Mahajan Sabha - M. Viraraghavachari, - G. Subramanya Iyer, - 1884 - Ananda Charlu - Bombay Presidency - Pherozshah Mehta, - K. T. Telang, - 1885 - Association - Badruddin Tayyabji.

38. Ans. b

Explan - Raja Ram Mohan Roy showed the seed of Political associations in India. He was the first Indian to popularise the grievance of Indians before the British authorities. The trend was followed by Derozians (named after their famous Anglo-Indian teacher, Henry Vivian Derozio) in 1830s.

39. Ans. b

Explan - Sir Charles Aitchison Commission, 1886: appointed by Lord Dufferin to consider the demand for simultaneous examination and the lowering of maximum age. He suggested that services be divided into three classes-Imperial Indian Civil Services, the Provincial and the Subordinate Service. The first was to recruited in England and the later in India exclusively out of Indians. He recommended that the minimum and maximum age limits be fixed at 19 years and 23 years respectively. It rejected the idea of simultaneous holding of examination in both India and England and recommended the abolition of statutory civil services. Next important event was the constitution of the Montague-Chelmsford Commission, 1918, which in its report finally conceded to the demand of holding of examination simultaneously in India as well as England.

40. Ans. d

Explan - Battle of Chillianwalla was fought on 13 January 1849 during the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Sikhs fought British in this battle under Shersingh.

41. Ans. b

Explan - Baji Rao I, the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath, succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20. He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha power reached its zenith under him. His period saw the beginning of the system of confederacy and the rise of Maratha chiefs. Under the system, each prominent Maratha chief was assigned a territory as his sphere of influence, which he was supposed to conquer on his own and which he could administer autonomously. He conquered Bassein and Salsette from the Portuguese (1733), defeated the Nizam-ul-Mulk near Bhopal and concluded the "Treaty of Durai Sarai" by which he got Malwa and Bundelkhand from the latter (1737).

42. Ans. b

43. Ans. d

44. Ans. c

Explan - Use of coal as fuel started in the 1800s. This was not known to the Mughals. Match lock guns and watermills were know to the mughals.

45. Ans. a

46. Ans. d

47. Ans. d

Extra Information - The Government of India Act of 1858 was enacted in the wake of the revolt of 1857. The important features of the Act were: It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name



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of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first viceroy of India. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors. It created a new office, Secretary of state for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament. It established 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India.

48. Ans. a

49. Ans. c

Explan - Soon after his arrival Lord Mountbatten started consulting Indian leaders. But found that the leaders of the leagues were adamant about breaking up the country along communal lines Mahatma Gandhi was vehemently opposed to the idea and had declared "If the congress wishes to accept partition it will be over my dead body. So long as I am alive, I will never agree to the partition of India". Another staunch opponent of the proposed partition was Abul Kalam Azad.

50. Ans. d

Explan - The Act terminated the suzerainty and Paramountcy of the British crown over the Indian States and all treaties, agreement etc between the two were to lapse on August 15 1947. The territories of the Dominion of India would include the whole of British India exclusive of the territories constituting Pakistan, i.e. West Punjab, Baluchistan, NWFP, Sind and East Bengal. The act also made for the division of the Armed Forces and the Civil Services between the new Dominions.



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