

Tender Heart High School

23.12.24

Class: X

History and civics :- Revision II

Ms. Rameet

Q1. Explain briefly the British Policy of Expansion.

Ans. The British policy of expansion refers to the methods used by the British to expand their power in India by outright wars, by using Subsidiary Alliance by adopting Doctrine of Lapse and on the pretext of alleged misrule.

Q2. What was the Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans. The Subsidiary Alliance was an agreement introduced by Lord Wellesley, by which the Indian states agreed to

- (i) to surrender their foreign relations to the British East India Company and not to enter into alliance or treaty or agreement with any other power and not to declare any wars.
- (ii) to keep British army in the Kingdom.
- (iii) to keep a British Resident.
- (iv) not to employ any European in their service without consulting the Company.

Q3. Name any two states that fell victim to Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans. Jhansi and Satara.

Q4. Give the meaning of absentee Sovereigntyship.

Ans. Absentee Sovereigntyship means that the ruler of the region or kingdom or place is not present in his region and is governing or ruling it from a far away place.

Absentee Sovereigntyship of the British was resented by the Indians because India was being

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ruled by the British government from England, a distance of thousands of miles and all the decisions regarding India and its governance were taken from there. The wealth of India was being drained to England and not used for the welfare of Indians.

Q5 Who made Queen Victoria's Proclamation public in India? Where?

Ans Lord Canning made Queen Victoria's Proclamation public in India at Allahabad on November 1, 1858.

Q6 Why did Lord Dufferin favour the formation of the Indian National Congress.

Ans Lord Dufferin favoured the formation of the Indian National Congress because he wanted it to act as a 'safety-valve' for the popular discontent against the British in India and thus protected the British interest.

Q7 What methods did the Early Nationalists use to achieve their objectives?

Ans The Early Nationalists used constitutional and peaceful methods based on three P's, i.e. petitions, prayers and protests to achieve their objectives.

Q8 Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1881?

Ans The Vernacular Press Act was repealed by Lord Ripon. The Vernacular Press Act was resented by Indians because people could not write anything against the Britishers in the local newspapers.

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