

Grade VIII - History

Lesson 7. Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

- Following Macaulay's Minute the English Education Act was introduced in
 - 1835
 - 1837
 - 1836
 - 1858
- In 1783, William Jones arrived in
 - Bombay
 - Calcutta
 - Delhi
 - Mysore
- Henry Thomas Colebrooke was a scholar of
 - English
 - Hindi
 - Sanskrit
 - Urdu
- The _____ college was established in Benaras.
 - Hindi
 - Persian
 - Islam
 - Jain
- _____ was a Scottish Missionary who helped establish the Serampore Mission.
 - Warren Hastley
 - William Carey
 - James Mill
 - Thomas Macaulay
- Who started Shant Nigaman in 1901?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
- Which Act was introduced in 1870?
 - Sports
 - Literature
 - Education
 - Technology

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (c)
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II. Multiple choice questions

- The ideas of William Jones were supported by
 - James Mill
 - Thomas Macaulay
 - Charles Wood
 - Henry Thomas Colebrooke
- A madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of
 - Urdu
 - Arabic
 - Ancient history of India
 - Muslim religion
- Who attacked the Orientalists?
 - James Mill
 - Thomas Macaulay
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
- The name associated with the establishment of Serampore Mission
 - Thomas Macaulay
 - Henry Thomas Colebrooke
 - William Carey
 - William Jones
- William Adam toured the districts of
 - Bihar and Orissa
 - Bihar and Bengal
 - Bengal and Rajasthan
 - Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (c)

5. (b)

III. Multiple choice questions

- William Jones was a linguist because
 - He had studied Greek and Latin
 - he knew French and English
 - he had learnt Persian
 - all of these
- Who set up Asiatic Society of Bengal?
 - William Jones
 - Henry Thomas Colebrooke
 - Nathaniel Halhed
 - All of these
- Madrasa was set up in Calcutta in the year
 - 1750
 - 1761
 - 1771
 - 1900
- According to whom "English education had enslaved Indians"?
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Subhas Chandra Bose
 - Aacharya Vinoba Bhave



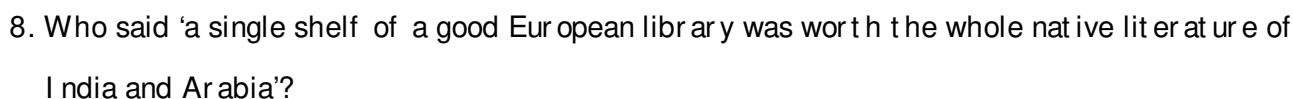
5. The Education Act was introduced in the year
- a. 1850 b. 1835 c. 1910 d. 1900
6. Asiatic Researches (Journal) was NOT started by
- a. William Jones b. Henry Thomas Colebrooke
c. Nathaniel Halhed d. William Carey
7. Study of which of the following was NOT the purpose of setting up Madrasa in Calcutta in 1781?
- a. Arabic b. Sanskrit c. Persian d. Islamic laws
8. Who was Charles Wood?
- a. The President of the Board of Control of the Company
b. Vice Commissioner of the Board of Control of the Company
c. An Educationist
d. None of the above
9. The English Education Act was passed
- a. to materialize Macaulay's thinking
b. To make the English the medium of instruction for higher education
c. to stop the promotion of oriental institution
d. all of the above
10. What type of school did Tagore want to set up?
- a. Where the child was happy
b. Where he/ she could be free and creative
c. He/ she was able to explore her own thoughts and desire
d. All of the above
11. Who said these "Education means all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind spirit?"
- a. Rabindranath Tagore b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Swami Dayanand Saraswati d. None of these

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (d)	11. (b)
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I V. Multiple choice questions

1. A madrasa was set up in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law. It was established at :
 - a. Bombay
 - b. Murshidabad
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Lucknow
2. He was a Scottish missionary who helped to establish the Serampore Mission. Who was he?
 - a. William Adam
 - b. William Carey
 - c. Thomas Macaulay
 - d. James Mills
3. In 1783, a person came to India, who was a linguist. He was appointed as a junior judge at the supreme court. He was:
 - a. Warren Hastings
 - b. William Jones
 - c. Henry Thomas
 - d. Thomas Macaulay
4. The missionaries set up a mission at Serampore area under the control of :
 - a. English East India Company
 - b. French East India Company
 - c. Danish East India Company
 - d. Dutch East India Company
5. Rabindranath Tagore started the Shantiniketan in:
 - a. 1899
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1901
 - d. 1902
6. William Adam, a Scottish missionary, mentioned in his report that in vernacular schools:
 - a. There was no fixed school fees.
 - b. there was no system of separate classes.
 - c. classes were held under the banyan tree.
 - d. there were no annual examinations.
7. In 1885, the Court of Directors sent the Wood's Despatch which emphasised the benefits of European learning. Select the best option:
 - A) It would introduce Indians to European ways of life.
 - B) English education would change the tastes and desire of Indians.
 - C) It would create a demand for British goods.
 - D) It would supply the company with civil servants.
 - a. A, B, C
 - b. B, C, D
 - c. A, C, D
 - d. A, B, C, D



- a. Thomas Macaulay b. Warren Hastings
c. Lord Wellesley d. James Mill

9. These institutions were seen as “temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay”. Name the institutions.

- A. Calcutt a Madr asa B. Banar as Sanskrit College
C. Arabic College D. Calcutt a college
- a. A, B b. B, C c. C, D d. A, D

10. Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that :

- A. Indian language should be the medium of teaching.
- B. Western education focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge.
- C. Students should learn handicraft.
- D. English education in India failed to communicate with the masses.
- a. A, B, C b. B, C, D c. A, B, C, D d. A, C, D

I. Match the following

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (c)	6. (h)	7. (f)	8. (i)	9. (g)
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Serampore College	a. set up by wealthy people
2. Pathshalas	b. promoted European learning
3. William Jones	c. Calcutta
4. Wood's Despatch	d. Benaras
5. Hindu College	e. A linguist

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Linguist	a. A person who can read, write and teach Persian.
2. Orientalists	b. A local language
3. Munshi	c. A place of learning
4. Vernacular	d. An order brought from England to India by Wood.
5. Wood's Despatch	e. A person who knows and studies several languages.
6. Pathshalas	f. People who have scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia.

1. (e)	2. (f)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (e)
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IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Hindu College	a. 1854
2. William Jones	b. 1781
3. Madrasa	c. 1791
4. Charles Woods Despatch	d. Scottish missionary
5. William Adam	e. Linguist



1. (c)	2. (e)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (d)
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I. Fill in the blanks

1. A printing press was set up in _____.
2. There were over _____ lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
3. Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed _____ learning.
4. _____ was one of those who attacked the orient alists.
5. William Jones set up the _____ of Bengal.
6. A _____ was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic law.

1. 1800	2. One	3. Oriental
4. James Mill	5. Asiatic Society	6. Madrasa

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Thomas Macaulay saw India as an _____ country that needed to be _____.
2. Together with Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed, Jones set up the _____ of Bengal, and started a journal called _____.
3. Many British officials said that knowledge of the _____ was full of errors and _____ thoughts.
4. There was no system of annual examinations in _____.
5. Rabindranath Tagore started _____ in 1901.

1. uncivilised; civilised	2. Asiatic society, Asiatic researches	3. East; unscientific
4. Pathshalas	5. Shantiniketan	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Mahatma Gandhi favoured _____ languages as a medium of instruction.
2. William Jones had _____ for Indian ancient cultures.
3. Charles Wood emphasised the practical benefits of a system of _____ learnings.



4. _____ started the Santiniketan in 1901.

5. According to Adam's report there were over 1 lakh _____ in Bengal and Bihar.

1. Indian	2. Respect	3. European
4. Rabindra Nath Tagore	5. Pathshalas	

IV. Fill in the blanks

1. William Jones was a _____.

2. A _____ was set up in Calcutta in 1781, to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.

3. A Hindu College was established in _____ in _____ to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts.

4. _____ saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised.

5. The English education Act was introduced in _____.

6. The Wood's Despatch was issued by _____ in _____.

7. The English considered the Eastern education full of grave _____.

8. _____ was a Scottish missionary who helped establish the Serampore Mission.

9. The _____ were small educational institutions with not more than 20 students each. The teacher was termed _____.

10. Mahatma Gandhi stated "English education has _____ us".

11. "_____ in itself is not education".

12. Rabindranath Tagore started the institution _____ in _____, 100 kilometres away from Calcutta, in rural setting.

13. In many senses Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in _____ ways.

14. Gandhiji was highly _____ of Western Civilization.

15. The total number of children being taught in these pathshalas was over _____ lakh.

1. Linguist	2. Madrasa
3. Benaras, 1791	4. Thomas Babington Macaulay
5. 1835	6. Charles Wood, 1854
7. Errors	8. William Carey
9. Pathshalas, guru	10. Enslaved
11. Literacy	12. Santiniketan, 1901
13. Similar	14. Critical
15. 20	



I. True or False

1. James Mill was a severe critic of the orient alists.
2. The 1854 Despat ch on education was in favour of English being introduced as medium of higher education in India.
3. Mahat ma Gandhi thought that promotion of literacy was the most important aim of education.
4. Ravindr anat h Tagore felt that children ought to be subjected to strict discipline.
5. William Adam toured the districts of Bihar Orissa.
6. Mahat ma Gandhi and Rabindr anat h Tagore were against the west ern education.
7. Thomas Arnold felt that a study of the classics disciplined the mind.
8. Shant iniket an was set up in towns of Calcutt a.
9. Colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
10. In Pat hshalas there were printed book and had system of separ ate classes.
11. Missionaries felt that education improves the moral character of the people.
12. Orient alist s needed Indian scholars to teach them the Foreign languages.
13. William Jones was a linguist.
14. The British established Universities in Calcutt a, Madras and Bombay.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. False	6. True	7. True
8. False	9. True	10. False	11. True	12. False	13. True	14. True

II. True or False

1. Wood's Despat ch emphasised the practical benef its of a system of European learning.
2. Mahat ma Gandhi never approved English education in India.
3. Rabindr anat h Tagore did a lot for the spread of English education in India
4. Pat hshalas followed strict rules and regulations.
5. Thomas Macaulay was in favour of the promotion of Oriental inst it ut ions.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. False
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II. True or False

1. Mahatma Gandhi was the promoter of English language.
2. William Jones had a respect for ancient culture.
3. Thomas Macaulay thought that European education was necessary in India.
4. William Carey had an appointment as a Supreme Court Judge.
5. Hindu College was set up at Banaras to encourage the study of ancient Hindi texts.
6. William Adam was a Scottish missionary.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. False	6. False	7. True
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III. True or False

1. Mulla is a person who can read, write and teach in Persian language.
2. Asiatic Researcher's was a journal started by William Jones.
3. Serampore College was set up by the missionaries on the banks of river Brahmaputra.
4. Rabindranath Tagore's school Shantiniketan was termed as 'above of peace'.
5. Orientalists were those gifted with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. True
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is vernacular?

Vernacular is a term generally used to refer to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language.

2. Who were Orientalists?

Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia were known as Orientalists.

3. Which task was assigned to the government pundits by the company?

The government pundits were assigned by the company to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching.



4. What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi's regarding education?

According to Mahatma Gandhi, education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. People had to work with their hands, learn craft and know how to operate different things. This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?

William Jones felt the need to study Indians history, philosophy and law because only these texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.

2. Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?

- (i) Thomas Macaulay both saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised.
- (ii) Macaulay felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced.
- (iii) It would make them aware of developments in Western science and philosophy.
- (iv) Teaching of English could be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes and values and culture.

3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach children handicraft because he believed that people had to work with their hands, learn handicraft and know how different things operated.
- (ii) This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand.

4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi was against English Education.
- (ii) He argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
- (iii) It made them see Western civilisation as superior and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.
- (iv) It had cast an evil spell on them.
- (v) Education in English crippled Indians, distanced them from their own social surroundings and made them "Strangers in their own lands".



5. What do you mean by Madrasa? Name one.

(i) Madrasa was an Arabic word for a place of learning or any type of school or college.

(ii) In Calcutta, a madrasa was set up in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.

6. Why was Hindu College established?

Hindu College was established in Benaras in 1791 to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country.

7. Who set up Calcutta Madrasa?

Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasa and believed that the ancient customs of the country and Oriental learning ought to be the basis of British rule in India.

8. What does 'Grave errors of the East' refer to?

(i) 'Grave Errors of the East' means that the knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thought according to British officials who began to criticise the orientalist version of learning.

(ii) They said Eastern literature was non-serious and light-hearted.

9. What did William Jones and Colebrooke discover in Indian culture?

(i) William Jones and Colebrooke discovered the ancient texts, understanding their meaning, translating them and making their findings known to others.

(ii) This project helped them to learn about Indian culture as well as also help Indians rediscover their own heritage and understand the lost glorious past.

10. According to James Mill what should be the aim of education?

(i) According to James Mill, the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical.

(ii) So, Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances of the West.

11. Thomas Macaulay urged the British government to promote western education in India.

Give reason.

Thomas Macaulay urged the British government in India to follow western education pillars in India and to stop wasting people's money in promoting oriental learning for it had no practical use.

12. What measures did the company undertake to improve pathshalas?

The measures were:



- (i) Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and regular time table was allotted.
- (ii) Teaching was now based on text books.
- (iii) Annual examinations were introduced.

13. What were the Tagore's ideas of education?

- (i) Tagore's ideas of education shaped from the experience of his school days in Calcutta.
 - (ii) As he grew up, he wanted to set up a school where children were happy, free and creative and where they were able to explore their own thoughts and desires.
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Long Answer Type Questions

1. "Literacy in itself is not education"- Justify the statement.

- (i) By this statement, Mahatma Gandhi meant that only learning to read and write is not education.
- (ii) Stressing on practical knowledge in the form of crafts and learning how things operated would develop their minds and capacity to understand.
- (iii) Literacy is neither the beginning nor the end of education.
- (iv) It is rather one of the means of education whereby man and woman can be educated.

2. What was the condition of pathshalas where William Adam toured?

The conditions of the Pathshalas were:

- (i) The system of education was flexible in them.
 - (ii) There was no proper system of fixed fee, printed books, benches, chairs, blackboards and roll-registers.
 - (iii) They had no system of separate classes and school buildings.
 - (iv) There was no procedure of annual examinations and regular time-table.
 - (v) Classes were conducted under the banyan tree or in the corner of a shop or temples or guru's home.
 - (vi) Teaching process was oral with no fixed topic. The guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.
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