

# 1. Modern Period

## Worksheet 1

**(A) What is significant about the following dates in the history of India:**

1. 1707: \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1757: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 1761: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1799: \_\_\_\_\_
5. 1818: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1857: \_\_\_\_\_
7. 1919: \_\_\_\_\_
8. 1930: \_\_\_\_\_
9. 1931: \_\_\_\_\_
10. 1942: \_\_\_\_\_

**(B) Define the following terms:**

1. Industrial Revolution: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Capitalism: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Colonisation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Primary Sources: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Imperialism: \_\_\_\_\_

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- C Mention ten points that marked the conditions of the subcontinent at the beginning of the Modern Age.

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### ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. 1707 – Death of Aurangzeb, decline of the Mughal empire begins; Marathas divided into two; beginning of Modern Period
2. 1757 – The Battle of Plassey
3. 1761 – The Third Battle of Panipat stopped Maratha expansion
4. 1799 – Death of Tipu Sultan; return of Wodeyar kings to Mysore
5. 1818 – End of Maratha empire; British control established in India; Beginning of British Colonial Era in India up to 1947
6. 1857 – The First Indian War of Independence–called the Sepoy Mutiny or the Revolt of 1857 by British historians
7. 1919 – The Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on 13th April
8. 1930 – The Dandi Salt March, the Simon Commission and the First Round Table Conference
9. 1931 – Bhagat Singh hanged by the British; the Second Round Table Conference
10. 1942 – The Quit India Movement; the rise of Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. 1. **Industrial Revolution**–It started in England in the middle of the 18th century leading to the setting up of factories, installation of new machines, and new inventions like the

steam engine, the power loom and the cotton gin. Cheap raw material and labour was available from distant lands that were opened up by voyages and new markets were available. Cities and towns grew.

2. **Capitalism:** This was the new system of society in which factory owners controlled the capital or money and came to be known as the capitalists.
  3. **Colonisation:** This was the power exercised by rich and powerful countries over relatively less developed and less powerful countries, ruling over them and controlling them.
  4. **Primary Sources:** These are the original documents like reports, artistic evidences like paintings, books, photographs and archaeological remains like monuments and temples that give information about a period.
  5. **Imperialism:** This is the building of an empire by exercising political and economic power and control over another country.
- C. At the beginning of the Modern Age, the conditions in Indian subcontinent was as follows: The Mughal rulers after Aurangzeb were weak and unable to hold the empire which resulted in political disturbance. Other kingdoms came up like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad and Rajputs, Marathas and Sikhs became powerful. After the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 the Marathas lost power under the Peshwas. Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan established themselves in Mysore. The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali crippled the Mughal empire. Trade interest brought the English, French, Dutch and Portuguese to India to establish trading companies. The British and French trade rivalry resulted in the Carnatic Wars and after the third one, the British established commercial and political power in India. They strengthened their position in Bengal by winning the Battles of Plassey and Buxar and then extended their power into central India. The East India Company became a political power.

## Worksheet 2

- A On a map of India, mark the major kingdoms in the early 18th century. Also mark Panipat, Delhi, Mysore and Kolkata.



### ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

- A. Refer the map on page 83 of Srijan Social Sciences 8. Then consult your atlas to find the places mentioned above and mark them too.