

Class 8 History Chapter 7 Important Questions

Ch-7 Civilising the Native Educating the Nation

Answers at the Bottom

1. Name the poet who reacted against the introduction of Western education in India?
 1. Bishnu Dey
 2. Amiya Chakravarty
 3. Rabindranath Tagore
 4. Budhadev Bose
2. Who as a part of the Scottish missionary toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in the 1830s?
 1. William Carry
 2. Andrew Fuller.
 3. Francois Solvyn
 4. William Adam
3. In countries like India, British used this term to mark the difference between the local languages and everyday use and English. This term is generally used to refer to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language.
 1. Colloquial
 2. Vernacular
 3. Jargon
 4. Slang
4. Complete the following sentence. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the _____ ought to be the medium of teaching.
 1. Sanskrit
 2. Arabic
 3. Indian languages
 4. English

5. A list of reasons as to why Sir Syed Ahmed Kahn started the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College are given below. Which among the following are not valid reasons.

1. He wanted to propagate Islam
2. His aim was to combine Western thinking with Islamic values
3. He wanted Urdu to be the main language of India
4. He wanted the Muslims to be given importance as he felt they were sidelined

6. Match the following:

(i) Pathshalas	(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(ii) Thomas Arnold	(b) Gurus
(iii) Shantiniketan	(c) Francois Solvyn
(iv) Dutch painter	(d) The headmaster of a private school

7. 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 orientalists.

8. State True or False:

1. Colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
2. In Pathshalas there were printed book and had a system of separate classes.
3. Missionaries felt that education improves the moral character of the people.
4. Orientalists needed Indian scholars to teach them Foreign languages.

9. Name the different language that William Jones studied.

10. Name the places where the British established universities.

11. Where were, classes held under the system of Pathshalas?

12. How did Tagore view his school namely Shantiniketan?

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

Answer

3. Rabindranath Tagore, **Explanation:** Impressed with the developments in Europe, some Indians felt that the Western education would help modernise India, of which Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore were prominent.
4. William Adam, **Explanation:** William Adam had been asked by the Company to report the progress of education in vernacular schools, so he toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.
2. Vernacular, **Explanation:** British considered English as the language of the imperial masters and said that knowledge of East was full of errors and unscientific thought. So for local languages they used the term vernacular.
3. Indian languages, **Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt education in English crippled Indians, distanced them from their own social surroundings and made them strangers in their own lands. Speaking a foreign tongue, despising local culture, the English educated did not know how to relate to the masses.
2. His aim was to combine Western thinking with Islamic values
Explanation: Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was the part of the movement of muslim awakening.
 1. Pathshalas – (b) Gurus
 2. Thomas Arnold – (d) Headmaster of a private school
 3. Shantiniketan – (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 4. Dutch painter – (c) Francois Solvyn
1. A printing press was set up in **1800**.
2. There were over **one** lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
3. Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed **oriental** learning.
4. **James Mill** was one of those who attacked the orientalist.
 1. **True**
 2. **False**
 3. **True**
 4. **False**
2. Greek, Latin, English, French, Arabic and Persian.

3. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
4. Classes were held under a banyan tree or in the corner of village shop or temple or at the guru's home.
5. He viewed his school as an abode of peace where living in harmony with nature, children would cultivate their natural creativity.
6. William Adam (1796 – 1881) toured the 'pathshalas' in Bengal, mostly those in the north of Calcutta. The conditions of the Pathshalas were:
 1. The system of education in pathshalas was flexible.
 2. There was no proper system of fixed fee, printed books, benches, chairs, blackboards, and roll-registers.
 3. They had no system of separate classes and school buildings.
 4. There was no procedure for annual examinations and regular time-table.
 5. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home.
 6. Fee depended on the income of parents: the rich had to pay more than the poor.
 7. The teaching process was oral with no fixed topic. The guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.