



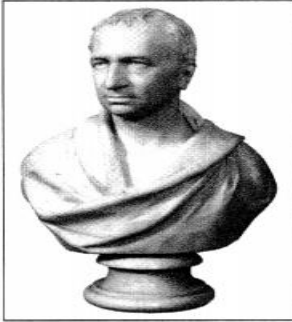
## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Sub: History</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 12</b>	<b>Topic: CIVILIZING THE NATIVE, EDUCATING THE NATION</b>	<b>Year: 2022-23</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple choice Questions: -</b>	
1	The name associated with the establishment of Serampore Mission (a) Thomas Macaulay (b) Henry Thomas Colebrook <b>(c) William Carey</b> (d) William Jones	
2	William Adam toured the districts of (a) Bihar and Orissa <b>(b) Bihar and Bengal</b> (c) Bengal and Rajasthan (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	
3	Who attacked the Orientalists? ( a) James Mill (b) Thomas Macaulay <b>(c) Both (a) to (b)</b> (d) None of the above	
4	The ideas of William Jones were supported by (a) James Mill (b) Thomas Macaulay (c) Charles Wood <b>(d) Henry Thomas Colebrook</b>	
5	A Madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of (a) Urdu <b>(b) Arabic</b> (c) Ancient history of India (d) Muslim religion	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>	
6	Rabindranath Tagore started <u>Shanti Niketan</u> in 1901.	
7	There was no system of annual examinations in <u>Pathshalas</u> .	
8	Many British officials said that knowledge of the <u>East</u> was full of errors and thought it as <u>unscientific</u> .	
9	<u>Wood's Dispatch</u> emphasized the practical benefits of a system of European learning	
10	Thomas Macaulay saw India as an <u>uncivilized</u> country that needed to be <u>civilized</u> .	
<b>III</b>	<b>State whether true or false: -</b>	
11	A Madrasa was set up in, Calcutta in the year 1781. <b>True</b>	
12	According to Mahatma Gandhi, "English education had enslaved Indians". <b>True</b>	
13	The Education Act was introduced in the year 1900. <b>False</b>	
14	William Carey had an appointment as a Supreme Court Judge. <b>False</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>	
	Column A	Column B
	1. Charles Wood	a. Favored Indian Languages
	2. Mahatma Gandhi	b. part of Scottish Missionary
	3. William Jones	c. The President of the Board of Control of the Company
	4. William Carry	d. started Asiatic Researches
	<b>Answers: - 1=c, 2=a, 3=d, 4=b.</b>	

V

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:

A



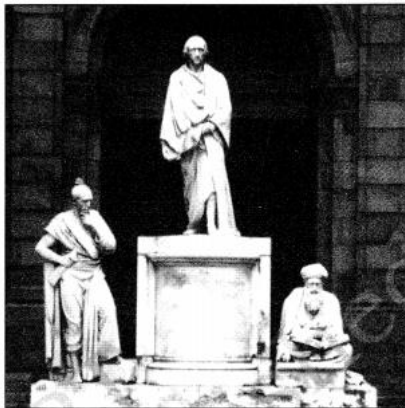
1. Who was Henry Thomas Colebrooke?
2. What was his occupation?
3. What is he known for?

**Answer 1: He was a scholar of Sanskrit and ancient sacred writings of Hinduism.**

**Answer 2: He was an orientalist.**

**Answer 3: He was known for being the founder of the Asiatic Royal Society.**

B



4. Whom does the monument belong to?
5. What was his contribution?
6. What was his work in India?

**Answer 4: Monument belongs to Warren Hastings.**

**Answer 5: He was the first Governor- General of British India from 1773 to 1785.**

**Answer 6: He extended British Empire, introduced Ryotwari System and strengthen military.**

C



7. Along with whom is Mahatma Gandhi sitting with civilizing the “NATIVE” Educating the Nation.

8. What did Mahatma Gandhi feel about Education?

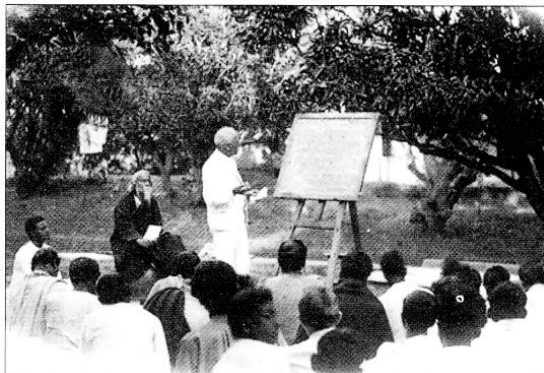
9. What did Western Education focus on?

**Answer 7: He is sitting with Kasturba Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.**

**Answer 8: Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching.**

**Answer 9: Western education, Mahatma Gandhi said, focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge; it valued textbooks rather than lived experience and practical knowledge.**

D



10. What does the picture shows?

11. What do you notice in the surroundings?

12: When was the institution shown in the picture started?

**Answer 10: The picture shows a class in progress in Santiniketan in the 1930's.**

**Answer 11: The surroundings have trees and open spaces.**

**Answer 12: The institution shown in the picture started in the year 1901.**

VI

**Answer the following:**

15

**How were Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College viewed by the British?**

These Oriental institutions were viewed as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.

16	<p><b>Name the places where the British established universities.</b> Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.</p>
17	<p><b>Name two Indians who reacted against Western education.</b> Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.</p>
18	<p><b>What type of education was given to the children in pathshalas?</b> Children were given oral education in pathshalas.</p>
19	<p><b>What do you mean by Tagore's abode of peace?</b> Tagore's Shanti Niketan was established in a rural setting, 100 kilometers away from Calcutta. As it was far from the din and bustle of the city it was an abode of peace.</p>
20	<p><b>What measures were taken by the English Education Act of 1835?</b> The following measures were taken under the English Education Act 1835:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. English was made the medium of instruction for higher education.</li> <li>2. Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College was stopped. These institutions were seen as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.</li> <li>3. English textbooks began to be produced for schools.</li> </ol>
21	<p><b>What were the views of other Company officials who criticized the orientalist?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Other Company officials did not approve the ideas of the Orientalists. They began to criticize the Orientalist- vision of learning.</li> <li>2. They said that the knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thought.</li> <li>3. They saw Eastern literature as non-serious and light-hearted. So, they argued that it was wrong on the part of the British to spend so much effort in encouraging the study of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature.</li> </ol>
22	<p><b>What type of education did Mahatma Gandhi want in India?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mahatma Gandhi never approved English education because it had created a feeling of inferiority in the minds of millions of Indians.</li> <li>2. In fact, he wanted an education that could help the people of India restore their sense of dignity and self-respect.</li> <li>3. During the time of the national movement he urged students to leave educational institutions to show the British that they could no longer enslave Indians.</li> <li>4. Mahatma Gandhi never wanted English to be the medium of teaching. Instead he thought that students ought to be taught in the medium of Indian languages.</li> <li>5. Education in English crippled the people of India. It distanced them from their own surroundings. It made them alien in their own lands.</li> </ol>