



HISTORY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

**MODERN WORLD: PASTORALISTS,
PEASANTS AND FARMERS**

Elementary Questions

1. In which state of India are the Gujjar Bakarwals found?

A. Rajasthan

B. Jammu and Kashmir

C. Maharashtra

D. Gujarat

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following African pastoral groups lived in the regions of Kenya and Tanzania?

A. Somali

B. Bedouin

C. Boran

D. Maasai

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following factors led to serious shortage of pasture?

A. The process of deforestation

B. Turning of grazing land into cultivated land

C. The government decision of taking over uncultivated lands

D. Climatic changes

Answer: B



4. In which of the following year and by whom was Maasai land divided into two regions?

- A. In 1885 by Europeans
- B. In 1887 by Australians
- C. In 1888 by Americans
- D. In 1889 by the British

Answer: A



5. Which of the following options refers to the changes brought about by the enactment of Waste Land Rules?

A. All sterile lands were declared as waste land.

B. Farmers were compelled to cultivate waste lands.

C. All uncultivated land was taken over by the government and given to selected

individuals.

D. Pastoralists were made to settle in waste lands

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following factors determine the seasonal rhythms of movement of the Kuruma and Kurubas of Andhra region?

A. Cold and snow

B. Alternating of monsoon and dry season

C. Climatic disturbances

D. Drought or flood

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following refers to Bugyal?

A. Large cultivated area in plains

B. Coastal regions of Kerala

C. Hilly regions in the Aravallis

D. Vast meadows in the high mountains

Answer: D



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8. Where is Serengti National Park situated?

A. Kenya

B. Tanzania

C. Zambia

D. Uganda

Answer: B



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9. Why did feeding the cattle become a persistent problem for the Maasais?

A. Because continuous grazing in small area deteriorated the quality of pasture

B. Because maasais were confined to a small area.

C. Because maasais lived in an arid zone without any grass

D. Because maasais began to cultivate Pastoral land

Answer: A



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10. What is the dry forested area of Kumaon and Garhwal called?

A. Bugyal

B. Bhabar

C. Desert forest

D. Arid zone

Answer: B



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11. Dhangars were an important pastoral community of

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: C



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12. Maru Raikas, and their settlement is called

a

A. Dhandi

B. Bhabar

C. Desert

D. Handia

Answer: A



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13. _____ herder's villages are in the Rann of Kutch.

A. Gadadhari

B. Namakhari

C. Ranndhari

D. Maldhari

Answer: D



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14. Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper in

A. 1950

B. 1831

C. 1800

D. 1900

Answer: B



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15. Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir are great herders of

- A. Horse and cow
- B. Deer and bear
- C. Goat and sheep
- D. Horse and buffalo

Answer: C



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16. Which battle established British supremacy in India?

- A. The Battle of Panipat
- B. The Battle of Plassey
- C. The Battle of Mysore
- D. The Battle of Samergarh

Answer: B



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17. Why did poor peasants resort to riots to protest against the use of threshing machines?

A. Threshing machines had become a sign of unemployment and bad times.

B. They were opposed to machines

C. They found the machines too difficult to operate.

D. The peasants were too poor to buy threshing machines.

Answer: A



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18. Which of the following is the most important cause of the Great Agrarian Depression?

A. Closure of banks

B. Closure of factories

C. Over production and fall of agricultural prices

D. Crash of stock market

Answer: C



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19. Who among the following invented the first mechanical reaper?

A. Eli Whitney

B. Cyrus McCormick

C. James Hargreaves

D. Arkwright

Answer: B



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20. Why did the landlords and farmers decide to buy threshing machines?

A. To increase profit from land

B. To reduce their dependence on labourers

C. To bring more land under cultivation

D. To prevent the labourers from toiling
day and night.

Answer: B



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21. By selling which of the following items to China, did the British regularly collect money for purchasing tea from that country?

A. Opium

B. Jute

C. Cotton

D. Sugarcane

Answer: A



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22. In which of the following ways was the life of poor peasants affected by the Enclosure Movement?

- A. The land of the cultivator was taken over by the landlord.
- B. The poor peasants were deprived of the common land where they could graze their cattle and collect firewood
- C. Fences around lands prohibited easy movement between lands
- D. The landlords did not hire peasants any more.

Answer: B



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23. Ordinary dust storm took the form of the Black Blizzard in U.S. plains in 1930 because

A. The entire ploughed landscape was stripped of all grass which earlier held the land together

B. There was no rainfall in the region for a very long time

C. The whole plain was an arid zone
without much vegetation

D. The area faced heavy flooding

Answer: A



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24. In many parts of England, the farmers began to grow turnip as

- (i) Turnip improved the soil and made it fertile
- (ii) Turnip was a good fodder crop and relished

by the cattle

(iii) This crop had the capacity to increase nitrogen content of the soil

(iv) Turnip became the staple food for the people

Read the options given above and select the correct answer from the following

A. (i), (ii), (iv) are correct, (iii) is wrong.

B. (ii), (i), (iv) are correct, (iii) is wrong.

C. (i), (ii), (iii) are correct, (iv) is wrong.

D. All options are correct.

Answer: C



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25. In which area between 1820 and 1850, did the Indian Americans settle down?

A. Apalachian Plateau

B. Mississippi Valley

C. Texas region

D. Nevada

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Which of these are the pastoral communities of the mountains?

A. Bhotiyas and Sherpas

B. Gujjars

C. Gaddis

D. All of these

Answer: D



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2. According to the 'Wasteland Rules'

A. Uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals.

B. These individuals were granted various concessions and encouraged to settle

these lands.

C. Some of them were made headmen of villages in the newly cleared areas.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Which of these statements is not true?

A. Pastoralists have tried to adapt to new times

B. Pastoralists are a matter of past now,

C. They have demanded a right in the management of forests and water resources.

D. They have changed the paths of their annual movement.

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following statements best explains pastoralist nomads?

A. The villagers who move from one place to another

B. The people who do not have a permanent place to live in.

C. The herdsman who move from one place to another looking for pasture for their herd

D. The people who visit many places for enjoyment.

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. Some rich pastoralists started buying land and settling down giving up their

nomadic life

B. Some became settled peasants

cultivating land, others took to more

extensive trading.

C. The poor pastoralists became

labourers, working on fields or in small

towns.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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6. The pastoralists had to pay tax on

A. every animal they grazed on the pastures.

B. the houses they were living in

C. number of animals they had.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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7. Which of these are the pastoral communities of Africa?

A. Bedouins, Berbers

B. Maasai, Somali

C. Boran, Turkana

D. All of these

Answer: D



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8. Dhangars were an important pastoral community of

A. Gujarat

B. Maharashtra

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Assam

Answer: B



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9. Which seasonal movements affect the Dhangars of Maharashtra?

A. Drought and flood

B. Alternate monsoon and dry seasons

C. Cold and snow

D. Climatic disturbance

Answer: B



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10. Nomadic tribes need to move from one place to another because of

- A. Seasonal changes
- B. In search of pastures
- C. To maintain ecological balance
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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11. The word Maasai means

A. my people

B. pasture land

C. shifting cultivation

D. wasteland

Answer: A



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12. In what ways lives of Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir similar to that of Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh?

A. They both have a similar cycle of seasonal movement

B. They both spend the winter months on low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their herds in dry scrub forests

C. In April, they begin their upward journey again for their summer grazing grounds

D. All of these

Answer: D



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13. In which way did the Forest Acts change the lives of the pastoralists?

A. In the areas of forests where the pastoralists were allowed, their movements were regulated

B. They needed a permit for entry

C. The timing of their entry and departure
was specified

D. All of these

Answer: D



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14. Gaddi were an important pastoral
community of

A. Maharashtra

B. Chhattisgarh

C. Himachal Pradesh

D. Gujarat

Answer: C



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15. Where was the Banjaras found?

A. Punjab, Rajasthan

B. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. All of these

Answer: D



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16. Why was some forests classified as "protected"?

A. In these the customary grazing rights of pastorals were granted but their movements were severely restricted

B. The colonial officials believed that grazing destroyed the saplings and young shoots of trees that germinated on the forest floor,

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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17. The social changes in Maasai society are that

A. The traditional difference based on age, between the elders and warriors, has been disturbed, but it has not broken down.

B. a new distinction between the wealthy and the poor pastoralists has developed

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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18. What was the result of overgrazing pastures due to restrictions on pastoral movements?

A. The quality of pastures declined

B. This created deterioration of animal stock

C. Underfed cattle died in large numbers during scarcity and famine

D. All of these

Answer: D



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19. Why did the colonial state want to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms?

A. Land revenue was one of the main sources of its finance.

B. It could produce more jute, cotton, wheat and other agricultural produce that were required in England

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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20. Raika pastoral community belongs to

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Maharashtra

Answer: A



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