



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

COLONIAL CITIES URBANISATION , PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. To what extent are census data useful in reconstructing patterns of urbanisation in the colonial context?



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2. What do the terms "White" and "Black" Town signify?



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3. How did prominent Indian merchants establish themselves in the colonial city?



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4. Examine how concerns of defence and health gave shape to Calcutta.



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5. What are the different colonial architectural styles which can be seen in Bombay city?



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6. How were urban centres transformed during the eighteenth century?



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7. What were the new kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? What functions did they serve?



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8. What were the concerns that influenced town planning in the nineteenth century?



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9. To what extent were social relations transformed in the new cities?



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Additional Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why was the institution of municipal corporation developed in the 19th century?



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2. Which two difficulties were faced by the census commissioners in collecting and classifying data?



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3. What is referred to as 'Chawls' in Bombay?



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4. Describe any two features of the Fort St. George of White Town, where most of the Europeans lived.



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5. How did people subsisted in the country side?



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6. Who were the kotwals?



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7. What was the immediate result of the gradual erosion of Mughal power in the eighteenth century?



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8. What were the effects of the political decentralization in the towns of eighteenth century?



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9. State the anglicised names of villages where the British first set up trading posts.



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10. What happened to the political control after the Battle of Plassey and the expansion in trade of the East India Company?



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11. How did the British raise money for administering towns in the late nineteenth century?



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12. Why were the figures of mortality and disease difficult to collect?



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13. Name the states that were the hub of the colonial economy and their main function.



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14. What changes took place in India in 1853 onwards?



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15. What were Black Towns and White Towns?



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16. What led to the development of docks and ghats?



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17. What caused the shifting capitals during the hot season by colonial rulers?



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18. What did the Indian population thought about the new cities in the nineteenth century?



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19. State the sudden development in the state of Madras after 1761.



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20. Name the two prominent Indian merchants who thought that Calcutta needed to be made more healthy.



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21. How did Bombay become one big city?



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22. “Separation between town and country was fluid”. Explain reasons.



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23. How did the East India Company come to acquire Bombay?



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24. Mention significant changes that marked empires in the 18th century Asia



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25. Explain the difference between towns of North India and South India, in pre British times.



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26. Which villages came to constitute the city of Calcutta?



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27. Why were hill station set up? Name two such stations set up by the British.



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28. Mention the problems faced by the poor migrants in cities.



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29. Write the names of gates which formed an integral part of the city.



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30. What was Triplicane? State one feature.



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31. How was town planning founded in the early decades of the 19th century?



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Additional Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. "The British Government consciously developed the city of Madras to reflect their

social superiority". Justify the statement by giving suitable arguments.



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2. How did the urban and the rural elements merge in the colonial city of Madras? Give reasons.



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3. Madras had a semi-rural air about it. Why?

Give reasons.



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4. How were the cities in Imperial British period different from the cities of other time.



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5. How were towns different from rural areas in nineteenth century India?



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6. Why was mapping adopted by the colonial government?



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7. How did colonial cities reflect the mercantile culture of the new rulers?



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8. Why were stringent administrative measures regarding sanitation taken by the British in the "Black" areas?



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9. What was the significance of making hill stations accessible through railways?



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10. What was the effect of the presence of the emperor and noble men in administrative centres of India?



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11. How did the importation of European styles in building's reflect imperial vision? Mention reasons.



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12. The growth of cities was monitored through regular head counts. Examine the statement.



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13. Bombay was the commercial capital of colonial India. Discuss.



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14. "Madras was home to different communities." Mention suitable arguments.



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Additional Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. What gave towns their character in precolonial times?



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2. What changes took place in the pre colonial India in the eighteenth century?



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3. Write a short note on colonial records and urban history.



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4. Discuss about significance of the first hill stations of the pre-colonial era.



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5. How was the social life in the new cities of the nineteenth century India? Elaborate.



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6. Examine the conditions of women in the social changes that took place in India.



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7. What was the effect of colonial economy on urbanisation or urban development?



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8. Discuss the changes that characterised the new urban milieu.



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[Additional Questions](#) [Questions](#) [Solved](#) [Source](#) [Based](#)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Escaping to the Countryside

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857: Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down ... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield.

Three gates - the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi - were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

Who was Mirza Ghalib?



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2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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What happened in Delhi in 1857 and Why?



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3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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(iii) Which three gates were under the rebels, while British army was occupying Delhi?

4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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What was the condition of the people of Delhi?



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5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

A rural city?

Read this excerpt on Madras from the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908:

... the better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks, and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled

native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane, there is little of the crowding found in many other towns...

Where were the better European houses situated?



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Who were bi-linguists? What did they do?



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7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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What was the position of Black Town and Triplicane?



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8. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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What do you know about White Town in Madras?



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9. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Through the eyes of poor migrants

This is a swang that was popular amongst the inhabitants of jelepara (fishermen's quarter), Calcutta, in the early twentieth century :

Dil-me ek bhavna se Kalkatta-me aya Kaisan
kaisan maja ham hiya dekhne paya Ari-samaj,
Brahma-samaj, girja, mahjid Ek lota-me milta -
dudh, pani, sab chij Chhota bara admi sab,
bahar kar ke dat Jhapat mar ke bolta hai,
Angreji-me bat. With anticipation in my heart I

came to Calcutta And what entertaining things I could see here! The Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, church and mosque - In one vessel you get everything - milk, water and all All men big and small show their teeth, And with a flourish they speak in English.

Explain the term swang.



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10. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

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with a flourish they speak in English.

Why did the poor migrates to cities? Give two points.



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11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

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vessel you get everything - milk, water and all
All men big and small show their teeth, And

with a flourish they speak in English.

Mention two problems faced by the poor migrants in cities.



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12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Through the eyes of poor migrants

This is a swang that was popular amongst the inhabits of jelepara (fishermen's quarter), culcutta , in the early twentieth century :

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Brahmo Samaj, church and mosque - In one
vessel you get everything - milk, water and all
All men big and small show their teeth, And
with a flourish they speak in English.

What fascinated the poor migrants about cities?



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Previous Years Board Questions Solved

1. Give two effects of the network of railways on cities.



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2. Write any two features of colonial cities after 1850 in India.

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3. Who were the Dubashes in colonial cities? Explain the function they performed.

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4. Mention any two characteristic features of the middle class in the new colonial cities under British.



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5. Explain why hill-stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development.



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6. How did Indian hill stations become racial?



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7. When was first time attempt made to conduct all India Census? Describe two of its early objectives.



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8. How were hill stations a distinctive features of colonial urban development?



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9. State two reasons of migration of working class to big cities.



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10. Why was the colonial government keen on mapping from early years? Mention any two reasons.



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11. Describe in brief the two fears of conservatives in introducing social changes in the new cities built by British.



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12. How did the introduction of railway in 1853 bring a change in the fortunes of towns? Mention any two changes.



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13. How did the introduction of railways affect towns?



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14. Mention any two characteristics of Neo-Gothic style of architecture for public building.



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15. Why were the towns built by Mughal during 16th and 17th centuries famous for?



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16. Give characteristic features of towns/urban centres in Pre-British India.



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17. Explain briefly the differences between town and countryside in pre-colonial period.



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18. Give two distinguishing features of urban and rural centres in the years preceding British rule.



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19. Why were hill stations important for colonial economy? Give two reasons.



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20. Describe the significance of census operation undertaken by the British in India.



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21. Why did paupers from rural areas flock to cities? Mention two reasons.



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22. Mention any two reasons for the British to take upon themselves the tasks of town planning in Bengal in the very beginning.



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23. Why did the British take upon themselves the task of town planning? Give any two reasons.



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24. Describe the characteristics of public building built in the new classical style with special reference to Town Hall of Bombay.



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25. Discuss the social changes that took place in the cities during the nineteenth century



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26. Describe the social changes brought about in the Neo-Colonial cities.



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27. Explain any four changes that came about in the social life in the new cities under colonial rule.



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28. Colonial rule was marked by change in social life in the new cities. Justify the statement.



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29. Differentiate between black and white towns. Mention any two points of difference.



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30. How did the expansion of railway networks affect the industrialisation process in India?

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31. From the mid nineteenth century, the expanding network of railways made the beginning of modern industrial development in India. Substantiate the statement.

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32. A careful study of census reveals some fascinating trends of urbanisation in 19th century. Support the statement with facts.



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33. Describe briefly the changes that come about in the Indian towns during the 18th century.



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34. (i) "The colonial cities provided new opportunities for women during the 19th century." Give two examples. (ii) Explain any three values which encouraged women for their empowerment.



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35. Why was the Lottery Committee constituted? Write in brief.



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36. What were the major activities of the Lottery Committee?



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37. What role did the lottery Committee play in the development of Calcutta?



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38. Name the region where the Lottery Committee initiated town planning during the 18th century. Mention any one feature of it.



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39. How did the nature of the colonial city changed further in the mid-nineteenth century?



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40. What steps did the British take to defend the towns after the revolt of 1857?



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41. The nature of colonial city changed in India after the revolt of 1857, substantiate the statement.



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42. Describe the development of white town in Madras.



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43. Name the fortification of East India Company in Madras. Mention any one feature of it.



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44. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Escaping to the countryside

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857: Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down ... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield.

Three gates - the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi - were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

Who was Mirza Ghalib ? What did he describe?



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45. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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Why did British attack Delhi ? Give two reasons.



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46. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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How did the people escape from Delhi and where did they take shelter?



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47. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow: A rural city?

Read this excerpt on Madras from the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908: ... the better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks, and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane,

there is little of the crowding found in many other towns...

Where and why were better European residences built?



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Explain the condition of black towns.



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State the meaning of gradual urbanisation of Madras.



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