



Vidya Bhawna balika Vidyapeeth. shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-8th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 19.01.21.

History

colonialism and urban change

Question 1.

What were havelis?

Answer:

Havelis were grand mansions in which the Mughal aristocracy in the 17th and 18th century lived.

Question 2.

What did the Census of 1931 reveal?

Answer:

The Census of 1931 revealed that the Walled City area was thickly populated with as many as 90 persons per acre, while New Delhi had only about 3 persons per acre.

Question 3.

Why did Machlipatnam lose its importance as a port-town by the late 18th century?

Answer:

It was because the British shifted their trade to the new ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Question 4.

Describe the main features of Shahjahanabad, built by Shah Jahan.

Answer:

Main features are given below:

- Shahjahanabad, that was began in 1639, consisted of a fort-palace complex and the city adjoining it. Lai QUA or the Red Fort contained the palace complex.
- To its west lay the Walled City with 14 gates.
- The main streets of Chandni Chowk and Faiz Bazaar were broad enough for royal processions to pass. A canal ran down the centre of Chandni Chowk.
- The Jama Masjid was among the largest and grandest mosques in India. There was no place higher than this mosque within the city.

Question 5.

Before 1857, developments in Delhi were somewhat different from those in other colonial cities. How?

Answer:

In Presidency cities, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated. Indians lived in the “black’ areas, while the British lived in well laid out “white’ areas. But in Delhi, in the first half of the 19th century, the British lived alongwith the wealthier Indians in the Walled City. The British learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and took part in local festivals.

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