

1. **What does the word 'vedas' mean?**

**Ans :** Wisdom, knowledge.

2. **What is upanishad?**

**Ans :** Upanishad literally means sitting down near, i.e, listening to the mystic doctrines of a guru.

3. **Write one main objective of vedic education.**

**Ans :** Development of character and personality.

4. **Mention the name of four vedas.**

**Ans :** The Rig veda, the Sama veda, the Yajur veda and the Atharva veda.

5. **Which veda is called the book of Mantra?**

**Ans :** The Rig Veda.

6. **What does the word 'Moksha' mean?**

**Ans :** Nirvana.

7. **Mention a feature of vedic education.**

**Ans :** Not merely book learning.

8. **Mention a method of vedic education.**

**Ans :** Recitation.

9. **What does the word 'Gurukula' literally mean?**

Ans : Gurukula literally means the family (kula) of the teacher (Guru)

10. Mention an objective of Gurukula.

Ans : Improvement of character.

11. When did lord Budha born?

Ans : In the 6th Century B.C.

12. Mention an objective of Buddhist education.

Ans : Formation of character.

13. What is ordination ceremony of Buddhist education?

Ans : Pabbajja.

14. Name the final ordination ceremony of buddhist education.

Ans : Upasampada.

15. Name an educational centre of buddhist education.

Ans : Viharas.

16. Name the first Sultan who ruled in India.

Ans : Qutubuddin.

17. Who was the founder of the Mughal empire in India?

Ans : Babar.

18. Who wrote 'Jehangirnama'?

Ans : Jahangir.

19. Mention an objective Muslim education.

Ans : Spread of knowledge.

20. Mention a characteristic of Muslim Education.

Ans : Religion dominated education.

21. From which word does the term 'Mahtab' has been derived?

Ans : Arabic word 'Kutus' which means writing.

22. Name the centre where primary education was given in Muslim period.

Ans : Maktab.

23. Mention a famous women who were famous for acquiring higher education during Muslim period.

Ans : Gulban Begum, Salima Sultana, Nur Jahan etc.

24. Who wrote the book 'Humayunnama'?

Ans : Gulbadan Begum.

25. Mention two important works of Abdul Fazal.

Ans : His famous works are 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'.

26. Fill in the blanks :

(a) ..... was the first Assamese News Paper.

Ans : Arunodoi.

(b) ..... wrote the first Assamese English Dictionary.

Ans : Miles Bronson.

(c) ..... published the first Assamese Grammar.

Ans : William Robinson.

(d) The first Baptist Church of Assam was set up in Guwahati in .....

Ans : 1845

(e) Benaras Sanskrit College was established in .....

Ans : 1791

(f) East India Company grant diwani of Bengal Bihar and Orrissa in .....

Ans : 1765

(g) Assam came under the British rule in .....

Ans : Feb. 24, 1926

(h) Barker opened a Baptist Mission in Guwahati in .....

Ans : 1943

(i) Miles Bronson established an orphan school at Nawgong in .....

Ans : 1844

1. **When was the Charter written document published?**  
**Ans :** In 1813.
2. **Who demanded that teacher should impart useful western knowledge for people of India?**  
**Ans :** Wilber Force (1793)
3. **When did Charter grant come to India?**  
**Ans :** In 1793
4. **Who was the Governor-general of India from 1806-1813.**  
**Ans :** Lord Minto.
5. **Which clause of the Charter Act had to accept the responsibility of education in India?**  
**Ans :** 43 clause.
6. **How many amount had been granted by the company for the education of Indian people?**  
**Ans :** Rs 1 lakh every year.
7. **When was Benaras Sanskrit college established?**  
**Ans :** 1792
8. **When was the general committee of public instruction formed?**  
**Ans :** 1823

9. How long the Angliast-Classicist controversy had been continued in the country?

Ans : For 20 years.

10. Mention a cause of Anglicist-Classicist controversy.

Ans : Whether education be imported to the classes or that elementary education be available to the masses.

11. Who Was Macaulay?

Ans : He was a legislative member of the supreme council.

12. When did Macaulay come to India?

Ans : On 10th June, 1824.

13. When did Macaulay submit his minute?

Ans : On February, 1835.

14. What according to Macaulay the term 'learned native' mean?

Ans : 'Learned native' he meant an Indian well versed in Western or English learning.

15. Who developed the "Downward filtration theory"?

Ans : Lord Macaulay.

16. "A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia", who said this?

Ans : Lord Macaulay.

17. Who accepted the recommandations of Lord Macaulay on education?

Ans : Lord William Bentinck.

18. Who was Lord Auckland?

Ans : He was a strunch supporter of the Downward filtration theory.

19. When did Lord Auckland's minute finalize?

Ans : 24th Nov. 1839.

20. Who has Charles Wood?

Ans : He was a British liberal politician and member of parliament.

21. When was Charles Wood issued a charter on education?

Ans : 19th July, 1854.

22. Who was the chairman of Wood's despatch, 1854.?

Ans : Charles Wood.

23. Mention an aim of Woods despatch, 1854.

Ans : To make people of India familiar with the works of European authors.

24. Mention a recommendation of Wood despatch.

Ans : Grant-in-aid system.

25. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Charter Grant who come to India in .....

Ans : 1793

(b) Charter Act was passed in .....

Ans : 1813

(c) ..... wanted to promotion of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

Ans : Lord Minto.

(d) The East India company Act 1813 also known as .....

Ans : Charter Act.

(e) The East India company's trading was renewed after every ..... years.

Ans : 20

(f) 43 clause of the charter granted ..... rupee in each year for development of education in India.

Ans : One lac

(g) There were ..... members of the General Committee of public instruction who developed Anglicist-classicist controversy,

Ans : 10 members.

(h) Calcutta Madrassa was reorganised in.....

Ans : 1781

(i) The Anglicist and Classicist controversy ended in .....

Ans : 1835

(j) Macaulay come to India in .....

Ans : 1835

(k) Macaulay supported ..... instead of Indian classical language and literature.

Ans : Western language/literature

(l) Bentinck's resolution was passed in .....

Ans : 1835

(m) ..... declared his policy for the promotion of European languages and literature.

Ans : Lord Bentinck.

(n) ..... supported and developed 'Downward Filtration theory.

Ans : Lord Macaulay,

(o) Charles Wood issued a charter of education on July, 19, .....

Ans : 1854

(p) ..... is called Magna Carter of Indian Education.

Ans : Wood Despatch

(q) ..... recomended the establishment of universities in the towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Ans : Wood Despatch

(r) ..... was the chairman of wood despatch.

Ans : Charles wood

(s) Wood was a .....

Ans : Member of parliament.