

Civilizing the native, Educating the Nation (Important and useful MCQs)

These multiple-choice questions will not only help class 8 students to score better marks but also gain a better understanding of the chapter 'Civilizing the native, Educating the Nation'.

Q.1 What was the focus of education in the madrasa established in Calcutta in 1781?

- a) Arabic, Persian, and Islamic law
- b) English literature and philosophy
- c) Mathematics and science
- d) Sanskrit and ancient Hindu texts

Answer: a) Arabic, Persian, and Islamic law

Q.1 Who is credited with the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal ?

- a) William Jones
- b) James Mill
- c) Edward Gibbon
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) William Jones

Q.3 Who was one of the prominent critics of the Orientalists in the early nineteenth century?

- a) William Jones
- b) James Mill
- c) Thomas Babington Macaulay
- d) Nathaniel Halhed

Answer: b) James Mill

Q.4 What was the primary goal of the British in India regarding education?

- a) To preserve Indian cultural heritage
- b) To promote Western education exclusively

- c) To civilize the natives and change their customs
- d) To establish control over revenues

Answer: c) To civilize the natives and change their customs

Q.5 Who among the following was not involved in the study and translation of ancient Indian texts?

- a) William Jones
- b) Nathaniel Halhed
- c) Henry Thomas Colebrooke
- d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q.6 Who was known for considering India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized?

- a) William Jones
- b) Nathaniel Halhed
- c) James Mill
- d) Thomas Babington Macaulay

Answer: d) Thomas Babington Macaulay

Q.7 What did Warren Hastings believe should be the basis of British rule in India?

- a) Promotion of Western literature and poetry
- b) Encouragement of Western customs and laws
- c) Emphasis on Oriental learning and ancient customs
- d) Suppression of Indian cultural heritage

Answer: c) Emphasis on Oriental learning and ancient customs

Q.8 According to Macaulay, what was his opinion about the value of European literature compared to Indian and Arabian literature?

- a) European literature was of equal value to Indian and Arabian literature.
- b) European literature was slightly more valuable than Indian and Arabian literature.
- c) European literature was far superior to Indian and Arabian literature.
- d) European literature was not as valuable as Indian and Arabian literature.

Answer: c) European literature was far superior to Indian and Arabian literature.

Q.9 What was the primary language proposed for higher education by the English Education Act of 1835?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Arabic
- c) English
- d) Persian

Answer: c) English

Q.10 According to Wood's Despatch of 1854, what was one of the practical benefits of European learning in India?

- a) Preservation of Indian cultural heritage
- b) Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa
- c) Economic development through the expansion of trade and commerce
- d) Development of traditional skills required for administration

Answer: c) Economic development through the expansion of trade and commerce

Q.11 Who was [William Jones](#)?

- a) An Indian philosopher
- b) A British linguist and judge
- c) A French explorer
- d) An American historian

Answer: b) A British linguist and judge

Q.12 Where did the missionaries set up their mission when they were unable to establish one within British-controlled territories?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Bombay
- c) Serampore
- d) Benaras

Answer: c) Serampore

Q.13 What did William Adam find during his tour of Bengal and Bihar in the 1830s regarding education?

- a) A decline in the number of pathshalas
- b) The presence of fixed fees and printed books in Pathshalas
- c) Over 1 lakh pathshalas with a considerable number of students
- d) The existence of a highly structured education system similar to modern schools

Answer: c) Over 1 lakh pathshalas with a considerable number of students

Q.14 What was the primary concern of Christian missionaries regarding education in India during the 19th century?

- a) Promotion of traditional Indian customs and practices
- b) Improvement of moral character through Christian education
- c) Spread of Western scientific knowledge
- d) Preservation of Indian cultural heritage

Answer: b) Improvement of moral character through Christian education

Q. 15 How did the government seek to improve the standard of teaching in pathshalas?

- a) By reducing the workload of gurus
- b) By appointing government pandits to oversee schools
- c) By increasing fees for students
- d) By providing additional textbooks to students

Answer: b) By appointing government pandits to oversee schools

Q.16 According to Mahatma Gandhi, what negative impact did colonial education have on Indians?

- a) It instilled a sense of pride in Indian culture.
- b) It created a feeling of superiority over Western civilization.
- c) It encouraged students to appreciate their own language and culture.
- d) It created a sense of inferiority and admiration for Western civilization.

Answer: d) It created a sense of inferiority and admiration for Western civilization.

Q.17 Who founded [Santiniketan](#) and when was it established?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi in 1901
- b) Rabindranath Tagore in 1901
- c) British officials in 1901
- d) Indian reform organizations in 1901

Answer: b) Rabindranath Tagore in 1901

Q.18 What changes did the [East India Company](#) introduce in the mid-nineteenth century regarding vernacular education?

- a) Imposing routines and rules
- b) Allowing pathshalas to function without interference
- c) Introducing flexible timetables
- d) Removing government support for pathshalas

Answer: a) Imposing routines and rules

Q.19 Which two British scholars were known for their significant contributions to the study of Indian law and ancient Sanskrit texts?

- a) William Jones and Charles Wilkins
- b) James Mill and John Stuart Mill
- c) Henry Thomas Colebrooke and William Jones
- d) Max Müller and James Prinsep

Answer: c) Henry Thomas Colebrooke and William Jones

Q.20 Who among the following was a prominent Orientalist, known for his work in promoting the study of Indian languages and culture during British rule?

- a) Charles Cornwallis
- b) Thomas Babington Macaulay
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) William Jones

Answer: d) William Jones

Note: Efforts have been made to ensure 100% accuracy; however, it is always recommended to verify the facts before trusting the answers and not rely solely on the information provided.

Category

1. Multiple Choice Questions

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