

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

### Description

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

### Date

2025/02/22

default watermark