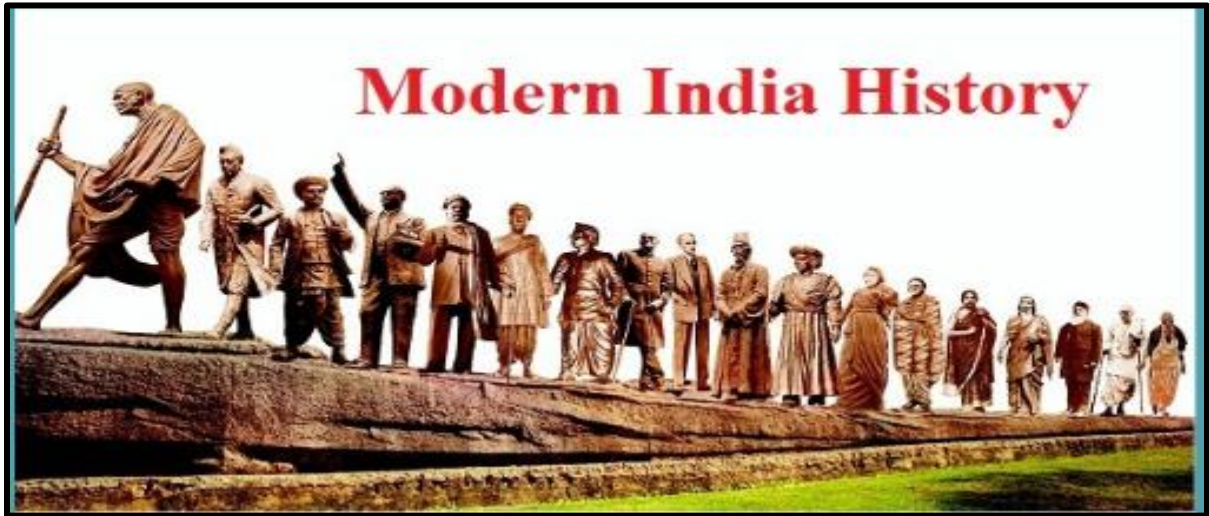


**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU**  
**SESSION (2021-22)**  
**TOPIC -UNDERSTANDING MODERN HISTORY**

**CLASS-VIII**

**SUBJECT -HISTORY**

**FOUNDATION WORKSHEET.**



**SOURCES OF MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

A variety of source materials is available for studying modern Indian history. These include British administrative records, survey records, records of government orders, acts, letters, diaries of officials and other eyewitness accounts, letters written by Indian nationalist leaders to each other and records of court proceedings, etc. Historians use these sources according to their need.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS**

Official Records of the British administration are some important sources of modern Indian History. The British maintained strict control over the administration and ensured that all administrative actions were well-documented. This practice created an administrative culture of memos, noting and reports.

**SURVEYING**

The British believed that to rule any country effectively, it is required to know that country properly. Therefore, detailed maps of the entire country were prepared during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Revenue surveys were conducted in the villages to know about the topography, soil, quality, flora, fauna, local history and the cropping pattern.

**MONUMENTS AND TOWNS**

The Britishers constructed forts, residential, official and public buildings, and quarters. The Victoria Memorial in Kolkata and Rashtrapati Bhavan are some of the important buildings constructed in this period. Besides, the British also founded towns, such as Shimla, the summer capital of British Raj. These also provide valuable information for writing history.

**Books, Newspapers and Photographs**

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. BR Ambedkar are extremely important. These books present the Indian perspective.

Many newspapers were also published in India during this period, these helped in understanding the views and opinions of the Indians. They were published in English as well as in vernacular languages like Tamil, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started *Mirat-ul-Akhbar*, the first newspaper in

Persian language. Bal Gangadhar Tilak published Kesari in Marathi and *Mahratta* in English. All these newspapers, through news, cartoons, letters and editorials, created awareness about the intentions of the British.

Besides literary sources, maps, photographs, and paintings also constitute an important part of the sources.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Q 1. The National Archives of India is located at \_\_\_\_\_
- Q 2. Mahratta was started by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Q 3. The first newspaper in Persian language was started by \_\_\_\_\_
- Q 4. Fort William is situated in \_\_\_\_\_
- Q 5. The National Archives of India were established in New Delhi in the \_\_\_\_\_
- Q 6. Revenue surveys were conducted in the villages to know about \_\_\_\_
- Q 7. Who published the newspapers Kesari and Mahratta?
- Q 8. Briefly describe surveying as the means of constructing the colonial history.
- Q 9. What was the role of media during the British period?
- Q10. Do you think the British record reveal exact historical information?