

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

How, When and Where

Q1. Who are calligraphists? How were they important in the early nineteenth century?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. What sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q3. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q4. Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## How, When and Where

Q1. Who are calligraphists? How were they important in the early nineteenth century?

Ans. Calligraphists are those who are specialized in the art of beautiful handwriting. In the early years of the nineteenth century documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by calligraphists.

Q2. What sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history?

Ans. One important source is the official records of the British administration. Other sources include diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular booklets that were sold in the local bazaars.

Q3. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them?

Ans. Official records do not always help us understand what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions. For that we have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular booklets that were sold in the local bazaars.

Q4. Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans. The British believed that the act of writing was important. Every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement, investigation had to be clearly written up. Once this was done, things could be properly studied and debated. This conviction produced an administrative culture of memos, notings and reports.