

Name: _____ Date: _____

Colonialism and the City

Q1. What is Khanqah?

Ans. _____

Q2. Why was a Durbar held in Delhi in 1911?

Ans. _____

Q3. Who lived in the "white" areas in cities such as Madras?

Ans. _____

Q4. What did the census of 1931 reveal?

Ans. _____

Q5. Why did Machlipatnam lose its importance as a port town by the late 18th century?

Ans. _____

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Q1. What is Khanqah?

Ans. Khanqah – A sufi lodge, often used as a rest house for travellers and a place where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints, and hear sufi music.

Q2. Why was a Durbar held in Delhi in 1911?

Ans. In 1911, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion. The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at this Durbar.

Q3. Who lived in the “white” areas in cities such as Madras?

Ans. In colonial cities such as Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, the living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated. Indians lived in the “black” areas, while the British lived in well-laid out “white” areas.

Q4. What did the census of 1931 reveal?

Ans. The census of 1931 revealed that the walled city area was horribly crowded with as many as 90 persons per acre, while New Delhi had only about 3 persons per acre.

Q5. Why did Machlipatnam lose its importance as a port town by the late 18th century?

Ans. Machlipatnam developed as an important port town in the seventeenth century. Its importance declined by the late eighteenth century as trade shifted to the new British ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.