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प्रश्न संख्या	<u>Paper 1 part (A)</u> <b>मुख्य परीक्षा</b> म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग	हाशिए में न लिखें
1 A	Indian Association was one of the major political party formed before the formation of Indian National Congress	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 B	Temporary Governor General of India in March 1938 who was known for press Act 1938 or Metcalfe Act. He liberated the Indian press.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 C	Known as Boswell of Gandhi, he was the personal secretary of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a well known writer & translated many books of major leaders.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 D	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 E	Enfield Rifle was the major cause for outbreak of Revolt of 1857. It was covered with greased cartridges of skin of cow & pig, leading to revolt from Indian soldiers.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 F	Malik Kafur was a slave of Alauddin Khilji, better known as Hujjar Dinari. He led many expeditions adding Gujarat (mainly) to the empire.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 G	Battle was fought between Babur and Mohammad Lodhi in 1524 in Ghagra in quest of power between last sultanate & Mughals.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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1 H	Nazi party: formed in 1920, extreme right wing party with an ideology of socialist Germany. headed by Hitler to spread the ideology of Nazism	
1 I	Fought in the year 1565 between Vijayanagar Empire and alliance of 4 major Sultan powers of Deccan - Ahmednagar, Golkonda, Bidar & Bilar, sansaking vijaynagar.	
1 J	-	
1 K	Most famous among folk hero, generals of Bundela ruler Parmaraditer (Chhatrapur). Brave & courageous and fought with Mughal Army.	
1 L	Rajyapala was a major ruler of Kanyakubja which ruled entire western India & fought tripartite struggle.	
1 M	led the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930. He was one of the major revolutionary leader of National movement.	
1 N	known for setting constitutional monarchy in Britain after Glorious Revolution. Contained the power of Crown & the ruler must be from protestant was the major clause.	
1 O	He was the despotic ruler of Russia against whose rule Russian Revolution of March 1917 took place.	

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2 A	<p>Revolutionary movements played a vital role along with various important movements of different ideologies. Major contribution:</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gave momentum to national movement even during gap years.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made British realize the Indians does not depend only upon petitions &amp; protests.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock the empire from its roots.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed major opposer of British from scene eg. Saunders</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hastened constitutional reforms eg. reforms after assembly bombing of 1929.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationalised the movement - Ghadar party, Indian National Army etc.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Revolutionary movements though rose against the ideology of peace &amp; non-violence</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>but had great importance at the period of time. They were equally important though</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>involving small group of people. Indian National Army &amp; Royal Indian Mutiny (1946) added</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>final nail to coffin of British Empire.</p>	
2 B	<p>Quit India Movement among other movements was one which portrayed the Gandhian ideology.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It was the final call of Indian National Congress on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942. Gandhiji gave</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	the slogan of "Do or Die". Because of the arrest of major leaders on 9 <sup>th</sup> August, movement	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	became leaderless & could not achieve independence but it:	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fastened the transfer of power; Independence act 1946 came as aftermath.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gave final signal to British that could not resist this empire anymore.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major mass movement which involved each and every person</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All major parties took part, displaying the fabric of unity.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women, depressed class, tribals were involved.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	But India movement led to huge toll of lives, being leaderless it was	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	suppressed by British. People being aimless could not resist long but it gave a strong	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	jolt to the empire & fastened constitutional procedures.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Revolt of 1857, famously called as First National movement of Independence, given by	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	V.D. Savarkar, shooked the roots of East India company and establish empire of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Crown Among number of causes such as social causes, Political ones due to repressive	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	acts of company, economic drain, weakness of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	lapse of self government. Military causes were the final & immediate cause.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	military cause: • Continuous discrimination of Indian soldiers. Their inhuman treatment	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	as compared to British soldiers.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• low wages to them	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• No promotion to higher posts despite same abilities.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Greased cartridges of bullets of Enfield rifle, believed to be greased by meat	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of cow & pigs. Hindu & Muslim soldiers revolted & refused to use them as they have to be	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	traced with teeth before loading.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	This enraged mutiny on 10 <sup>th</sup> May 1857 & engulfed entire central & northern India.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chandragupta Maurya led to the establishment of Mauryan empire after defeating Nandans of Nanda dynasty. Assisted by Chanakya, he proved to be an able ruler & administrator	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	whose administration acted as mile stone for forthcoming rulers.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Achievements: • Unified almost whole Northern India for the first time.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralised administration established a very strong empire.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed various departments such as that of spies to look out every corner.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Had a large, standing army, protecting the frontiers from foreign invasion.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected empire from selucus Nikator</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Had matrimonial alliances to give strong hold to empire</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Through Arthashastra of Kautilya we know that empire was well planned with peaceful administration.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 E Kunwar Chait Singh, prince of Narsinghgarh led the very first revolt against British Empire.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Even 33 yrs. before revolt of 1857, in 1824 he revolted against political agent Maddoc.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Cause: Maddoc tried to capture the political &amp; economic scenario which Chait Singh believed a subjugatory tendency.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Against this behaviour he, along with his small troop revolted against Maddoc in 1824.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>He fought bravely but his</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	small troop in front of British could not sustain long and lost in battle arena of	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	schore, Chait Singh losing his life.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Khanda satyagraha was one the most famous form of civil disobedience in Jabalpur (1929)</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	In this revolt people demand for their fundamental right to unfurl the tricolor	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	flag on Government building.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The movement was led by major leaders, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan being the famous one.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	People disobey the British command & unfurl the tricolor at commissioner's	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	British in an act of revenge disrespected the flag by crushing it under feet.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	outraging the masses to carry out protest rallies, processions & disobedience of government authorities.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Charan paduka Massacre, well known as Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of Madhya Pradesh.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	It was an act of open firing on innocent people in a political gathering staged in	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Chhatapur on Makar Sankranti i.e. 19 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 1930.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	General General Fisher open fired in which nearly 30 people lost their lives but official numbers were only 6.	



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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p style="text-align: center;">such an act of heinous crime shocked whole of Madhya Pradesh, leading to increase of agitations by general mass.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
2 I	<p>Madhya Pradesh played a vital role in every freedom struggle of independence movement.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Quit India Movement (8<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1942) was important as it involved almost all major princely states, tribal leaders &amp; general mass.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders such as Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Swarna Prasad Mishra, Seth Govind Das led the movement on Gandhi's call.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vishnu God led the tribal revolt from Ghodadongri.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Praja Mandal of Gwalior passed resolution in sarvajanik sabha supporting it.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sarafa satyagraha of Indore estate added more to the movement.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shaki Ali Khan led from Bhopal</li> <li>• Rice movement from Rewa</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Along with this all small &amp; big estates -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Balaghat, Mandla, Betul, Sehore, Raisen, Samosh, Katia, Rewa, Satna participated.</p>	
2 L	<p>French Revolution (1789) was a major event which gave way to a constitutional</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	set up not only in France, but in whole Europe, got inspired.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Among other major causes philosophers played a very crucial role in the revolution.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Enlightened the mass	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	spread ideologies in vernacular languages	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Created an army of learned people against Louis XVI.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Educated masses for their rights	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Major philosophers included Voltaire,	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau (social contract), Machiavelli, among others enlightened the	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	mass for rights of liberty & equality.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Humayun, 2 <sup>nd</sup> and an important Mughal ruler whose period was from 1530-1540	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	and from 1555 to 1556.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The break in his rule was due to the quest of Sher Shah Sur establishing sur dynasty.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Seu dynasty was the major cause of his failure, leading to his escape from India.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Other major reasons of failure included-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous wars in his entire career.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quite unstable empire inherited from his father - Babur.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous rebel from his brothers for power &amp; empire.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic drain due to wars.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>All these added to his failure leading to rise of Seu Empire Dynasty &amp; his escape to Kabul.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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3    A	<p>World War I was the major event which shaped the whole world by dragging all major country to the war. From 1914 to 1917 every country, colony or union were dragging war. They were divided in two power blocs - Allies &amp; Axis.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The major factors responsible for first world war were -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secret, military alliances of major nation - This led to domino effect of involving every other friend nation in a fight a two.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military Race - Nations raced to increase the military power, arms strength, new artillaries were invented giving it a grave look.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instability &amp; social unrest - Due to ongoing revolutions a state of instability was there in Europe &amp; society being fed up by this was revolting.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character of William Kaiser - Quest power &amp; nationalistic ideology.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultra nationalism - An ideology gained growth after ongoing wars.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperialism - Almost all major European country had an imperialistic</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	tendency which in quest to increase empire dragged them to war.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of international organisation to check the increasing power of any nation.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Commerce - To increase the strength economically, they led a trade war situation.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonialisation - For search of raw material &amp; a stable market, countries fought in respective colonies.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria by assistance of Serbia leading to Austrian-Hungary war.</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these causes added fuel to an already rising fire in Europe, finally ending up in a largest massacre of the time, 1 <sup>st</sup> World War.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
3 B	Harappan Civilisation, one of the oldest & most developed civilisation of ancient era (Bronze age) - 3000 BCE.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The civilisation stretched in today's northern India, Pakistan upto Afghanistan.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Major sites included Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhigashi etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Harappan civilisation or Indus valley civilisation, named due to its flourishing	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	near Indus river, was an example of modern town planning and architecture.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The systematic drainage system, roadways and streets crossing at right angle, two to	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	three storied houses with proper positioning of wells in each of them, division of cities in	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	upper & lower area, proper fortification, large granaries & Great Bath were	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	extremely marvelous features of civilisation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	There is a split of belief among the renowned historians regarding its decline.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Factors include -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Foreign Attacks, shifting civilisation to lower Ganges plains.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Trade & commerce attracting attacks & migration.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Natural calamities such as floods - 7 layers of cities found in excavation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Tectonic movements, being in Himalayan region, they must have faced	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	earthquake, or landslides.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Changes of course of Indus river flooding the civilisation.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>• laws of nature, gradually leading to extinction of it.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Among all these factors, frequent occurrence of flood proved to be the most apt cause of its decline.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>England was the cradle of Industrial revolution which took place between 1760-1860. Industrial</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Revolution was basically the mechanisation of any work which could have been performed</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>by any labour. New machines, inventions, and discoveries took place. It modernised the</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>outlook of world. Handmade, &amp; small, cottages <sup>was</sup> replaced by large, mechanized</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>factories giving rise to middle, proletarian class &amp; labour class.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>England was the for bearer of Industrial Revolution due to following reasons -</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(a) Early Engl<sup>ish</sup> Enlightenment of English due to Glorious revolution of 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Renaissance by philosophers enlightened the general mass, they openly adopted new change</p>	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Peace & stability in Britain - due to its policy of neutrality there was a peace	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	as compared to any other part of Europe.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Colonial Empire -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Market - for the <del>fishes</del> finished goods.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Raw material to fetch the machines	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	• Cheap labour to work in factories.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(D) Strong naval power - Britain was a	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	very powerful naval power which added to its trade - export & imports.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(E) Expedition & voyages giving opportunity to explore new world & ideas in turn.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(F) Discoveries such as compass, spinning	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	jenny, water wheel, railways (steam engines),	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	airplanes gave an additional step to Britain.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(G) Governmental setup of constitutional	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	monarchy giving full support for rise of entrepreneurs.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these major events gave a	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	proper ground to Industrial revolution to flourish properly in Britain.	