**History; Chapter 5 When People Rebel {Off Line work}**

**Date: 31st July 20**

**SET OF INSTRUCTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED -**

***The lesson will be taught through online classes. Video links for each part are being shared as a pre-work for online discussion. This pre work is only for your better understanding.***

* First, watch through the PPT and understand the topics covered. Answer the questions asked through the videos orally.
* The lesson can be viewed at a glance through the **Concept Map** given to the end of this document for your reference.
* *Once you watch the PPT****, Read*** the topics covered from the textbook simultaneously.
* Answer questions asked through the PPT to determine understanding. Examples are given to strengthen the grasp over a topic. As you interpret examples, try and discover some more examples on the similar line.
* Make notes of any query that would arise whilst you are watching the content.

**Chapter 5 – When people rebel**

***Task 1*: View and read the following PPT**

* Topics Covered in the PPT are;
* ***Nawabs lost their power***
* ***Company’s policy’s impact on the Sepoys and Peasants***
* ***Social Reforms that were introduced***
* ***Immediate cause of the rebellion***
* ***The revolt –***
* ***The participants***
* ***The Company’s crushes the revolt***
* ***The Aftermath of the Revolt of 1857***

***After the discussion on the topic***

**SEA** –

* Research offline on any rebellion or revolt that people have participated in India or in the World. Hint - {Research on the cause, participants, the event and its impact in its country and maybe world.}
* During an online class, you will be divided into groups wherein you will discuss the research done. Each member of the group will list the impact of the event and state their learning from such events.

**NOTEBOOK** - Complete the **notebook** assignment once we complete online classes on this lesson. Questions and Answers marked as TB, to be **only marked** in the textbook.

**NOTEBOOK**

**Objective Type –**

1. Choose the correct option-
2. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Delhi
3. ***In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh***
4. In 1856, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh
5. In 1856, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Delhi
6. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence –
7. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail
8. A new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.
9. Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.

***Answers***

* ***In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.***
* ***In 1857, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.***
* ***In 1862, Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail.***

1. After 1858, Policies were made to protect sepoys and peasants and give them security of rights over their lands. Correct the statement

***Answer - After 1858, Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands. Correct the statement***

1. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): In 1857, Smaller Indian rulers and chieftains supported Bahadur Shah Zafar to rule over India.

Reason (R): Smaller Indian rulers and chieftains were threatened by the expansion of British rule

Options:

**a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is correct but R is wrong.

d. A is wrong but R is correct

**Subjective Type -**

1. **What could be the reasons for the confidence of the Company about their positions in India before May 1857?**

The reasons the British were confident are:

*Suppressed Riots*

There were several riots and rebellions which occurred before May 1857 but all were localised and were easily suppressed by the British.

*Nawabs and Rajas*

Since the mid-18th century, the power of the Nawabs and Rajas eroded- their freedom was reduced, their armed forces disbanded and their revenues and territories taken away by the British.

*Residents*

Residents had been stationed at many courts who informed the Governors about the important developments.

1. **Why were the Indian rulers dissatisfied with the Company before the revolt?**

Following are examples of dis satisfied rulers:

**Rani Lakshmibai**

She demanded that the company should recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband but in vain.

**Nana Sahib**

The adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II pleaded that he be given his father’s pension but was declined.

**Awadh** was annexed in 1806 through subsidiary alliance and completely in 1856 through Doctrine of Lapse on the basis of mis- governance.

**Mughals**: Lord Dalhousie had declared in 1849 that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family would be shifted out of the Red Fort and would be given another place to reside. Lord Canning decided that his descendants would be recognised as prince and not kings.

In this way the rulers lost their authority and honour and were thus dissatisfied.

1. **What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar’s support to the rebellion have on the people and ruling families?**
2. The people were inspired and filled with courage to rise in revolt when the Mughal Emperor lent his support.
3. Smaller rulers and chieftains controlled different territories on behalf of the Mughal ruler in the past.
4. Threatened by the expansion of the British rule, they felt that if the Mughal Emperor could rule they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under the Mughal authority.
5. **How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel?**
6. The British announced **rewards for loyal landlords** who would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands.
7. Those who had **rebelled** were told that if they submitted to the British and if they had not killed any white person, they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would be denied.
8. **What were the reforms brought about by the British in India? What impact did they have? (TB 53 Page)**
9. The British felt that the Indian society needed progress thus they introduced reforms such as:

Many Indians began to feel that the British were **destroying** their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

**English** **language** education was actively promoted.

**Laws:**

Stop on the practice of Sati in 1829

The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.

**Missionaries**:

In 1830, the Company allowed the Christian **missionary** to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.

In 1850, a new law was passed to make **conversion** to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestor.

1. **Why were peasants and sepoys discontented? (TB 52 Pages)**

**Peasants**

In the countryside peasants resented **high taxes** and the rigid method of revenue collection

Many **failed to pay** their loans to the money lenders and gradually lost their land.

**Sepoys**

The Indian sepoys in the employment of the Company were unhappy about their pay, allowance and conditions of service

Some of the new rules violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.

Eg. The sepoys had to agree to serve overseas if required which was against the religious beliefs of people as they believed they would lose their caste and religion.

1. **Answer the questions and mark the places on the given map:**
2. The place the rebellion began.
3. The second place to be affected by the rebellion.
4. The place Bahkt Khan was a soldier from
5. Other places of revolt.
6. **How did the revolt of 1857 spread?**

**Regiment**

In March 1857, **Mangal Pandey** was hanged to death for attacking his officer.

Sepoys at **Meerut** regiment rose in rebellion in May 1857 and marched to Delhi declaring Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

After regiments revolted, **common people** participated alongside zamindars, chiefs and local leaders

**Indian Rulers**

**Nana Saheb** expelled the British garission from Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa.

In Avadh, **Birjis Qadir** proclaimed himself as the Nawab and his mother Begum Hasrat Mahal participated in organising the uprising.

In Jhansi, **Rani Lakshmibai** joined the rebellion along with Tantia Tope.

In Mandla region, **Avanti bai** led an army of 4000 against the British.

In Faizabad, a **maulvi Ahmadullah Shah** raised a huge force of supporters.

**Bhakt Khan** a soldier from Bareilley took the charge of leading the rebellion.

**Kunwar Singh** an old zamindar from Bihar joined the rebel forces and battled the British for months.

1. **What was the consequence of the revolt of 1857? (TB 60-61 Pages)**



**CONCEPT MAP**

EIC was confident of its rule

Indian rulers

{Names and reasons}

Sepoy

{Reasons}

Peasants

{Reasons}

Reforms introduced by the British

Mutiny by Mangal Pandey

Mutiny by sepoys of Meerut and Emperor Bahadur Shah declared as their leader

***Be ready for the next content on 14th August 2020***