

PRISM WORLD

History & Civics

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Q.1

	Choose the right optic	on and rewrite the sentences.			
1	After the struggle of 189 of India.	57 the post of was created in the British Government to look after the affairs			
	a. Governor	b. General			
	c. Secretary of State	d. Secretary of Public affair			
Ans	After the struggle of 18 the affairs of India.	57 the post of Secretary of State was created in the British Government to look after			
2	2named the struggle of 1857 as War of Independence.				
	a. Dr. R.C Majumdar	b. Dr. S.N Sen			
	c. V.D. Savarkar	d. Ashok Mehta			
Ans	S V.D.Savarkar named th	e struggle of 1857 as War of Independence.			
3	was the Gove	ernor General who annexed the princely states.			
	a. Lord Hardinge	b. Lord Dalhousie			
	c. Lord Metcalfe	d. Lord William Bentinck			
Ans	s Lord Dalhousie was th	e Governor General who annexed the princely states.			
4	united the Ra	moshis to rebel agains <mark>t the</mark> British.			
	a. Rango Bapuji	b. Bakht Khan			
	c. Umaji Naik	d. Ahmedullah s of your Dreams			

Ans Umaji Naik united the Ramoshis to rebel against the British.

Q.2 Explain the statement stating reasons.

1 The British imposed heavy taxes on the Indian Industries.

- **Ans** i. The British imposed heavy taxes on farmers to increase their own income as a result, the agriculture system collapsed.
 - ii. Their policy was to sell British goods in India and enjoy the profits.
 - iii. By imposing heavy taxes on the Indian industry, the handicraft and textile industries of India were ruined and there was unemployment in India.
- The Indian sepoys could not keep up with in the British army.
- **Ans** i. The Indian sepoys had a limited arms supply compared to the British army.
 - The British had economic strength, a disciplined army enough stock of the latest arms and experience i. army generals.
 - iii. Since transparent and communication was in the hands of British, their movements were swift.
 - iv. Due to there factors the Indian sepoys could not keep up with the British army.
- There was discontent among the Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
- **Ans** i. In 1856, the British provided long Enfield rifles to the Indian Sepoys.
 - ii. The cartridges were smeared with the fat of cows and pigs.
 - iii. The cows were holy to the Hindus and pigs wholly to the Muslims.
 - iv. The Sepoys were required to bite the end of the cartridges.
- **4** After the struggle the Indian army was divided on the basis of caste.
- Ans i. The British divided the Indian army on the basis of caste to make sure that there would be constant conflict

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- on the ground of caste religion, race territory.
- ii. Their policy was to sell British goods in India and enjoy the profits.
- iii. By improving heavy taxes on the Indian Industries, the handicraft and textile industries of India were ruined and there was unemployment to India.
- 5 The Paikas undertook an armed rebellion against the British.
- Ans i. The Kings granted rent-free lands in Odisha to the paikas for cultivation to earn their livelihood.
 - ii. In return, the paikas were supposed to stand by the Kings side in case of an eruption of war.
 - iii. In 1803, the English conquered Odisha and took away the rent free lands of the paikas.
 - iv. The paikas became angry and undertook an armed rebellion against the British.

Q.3 Answer in brief

- Write down the consequences of the struggle of 1857?
- **Ans** i. The British government realized that there was growing dissatisfaction among the Indians due to company's rule.
 - ii. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1958 and took over the responsibility of ruling over people of India thus bringing an end to company's rule.
 - iii. The queen issued a declaration addressing the people of India.
 - iv. The Governor General was designated as the viceroy of India.
 - v. A new post of secretary of state was created to look after the affairs of India.
 - vi. The British changed the composition of army and its internal policies.
- 2 Why did the Indians fail in the struggle of 1857?
- Ans i. The struggle was not comprehensive. It did not take place simultaneously all over India.
 - ii. Lack of Central Leadership, there was the commonly accepted leader to fight against the British.
 - iii. Just as the common people suffered due to the British rule, the princes were also suffering, except for a few others who remained faithful to the British.
 - iv. The Indian rebels had a limited arms supply, whereas the British had economic strength, a disciplined army, enough stock of the latest arms experienced army generals, and good transport and communication.

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- v. The naval strength of the British was valt, whereas the Indian rebels were isolated.
- 3 What were the social causes behind the struggle of 1857?
- Ans i. The Indian felt that Britishers interfered in their culture, traditions and customs.
 - ii. The British enacted Sati Prohibition Act and the widow re-marriage Act.

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- iii. There were seen as an interference in the lifestyle of the Indians.
- iv. Indian resented it as it was regarded as the destruction of the way of life by the British government.
- 4 What were the changes of in British policy after the struggle of 1857?
- Ans i. The British accepted the policy of non-interference in social and religious aspects of the Indians.
 - ii. The British started taking care that the Indian society would not be united on social grounds.
 - iii. They saw to it that there would be constant conflicts on ground of caste, religion, race, territory etc.
 - iv. They adopted the policy of polluting the minds of the Indians by following the 'Divide and Rule policy'.

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