

STD10 UNIT 7 PARAGRAPHS

1. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857?

Introduction:

- In 1857, the East India company rule witnessed a mutiny in the Bengal presidency.
- It began with sepoy mutiny.
- Later it involved large number of civilians, especially peasants.

Causes of the Revolt

. Annexation policy of the British:

a) The Doctrine of Paramountcy:

- The British annexed new territories on the ground that the native rulers were corrupt and inept.

b) The Doctrine of Lapse:

- According to the Doctrine, if a native ruler failed to produce a biological male heir to the throne, the territory lapsed to the British.
- Thus Satara, Sambalpur, parts of Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British.

British interference in Indian cultural sentiments:

- The new dress code introduced by the Britishers in 1806, prohibited the Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and whiskers on their chin.
- The turbans were replaced with a round hat.
- The soldiers feared that the Britishers were taking efforts to convert them to Christianity.
- In 1824, sepoys at Barrackpore refused to go to Burma.
- The reason was crossing the sea meant loss of their caste.
- The sepoys were upset due to discrimination in salary and promotion.
- Indian sepoys were paid much less than the European sepoys.
- The Indian sepoys were humiliated and racially abused by the senior Europeans.

Introduction of new Enfield rifle:

- A rumour got spread that the new cartridges of the Enfield rifle had been greased with fats of cow and pig.
- The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading.
- As pork is forbidden to the Muslims and cow is sacred to the Hindus, the sepoys refused to use them.
- On 29th March, Mangal Pandey a sepoy assaulted his European officer.
- Mangal Pandey and fellow soldiers were Court martialled and hanged.
- It fuelled the anger.
- It led to burning and arson in the army cantonments in Ambala, Lucknow and Meerut.

Conclusion:

- The revolt was brutally suppressed.
 - The Britishers exploited the caste, religion linguistic and regional difference in the Indian society and thus followed the policy of Divide and Rule.
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2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)? Partition of Bengal (1905)

Introduction:

- Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal on the 19th July 1905.
- It was officially partitioned on 16th October 1905.
- The idea of partition was to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal and to divide the Hindus and Muslims.

Bengal People's response to the partition

- The partition led to widespread protest all over India.
- The leaders of the Indian National Congress protested through prayers, press Campaign, Petitions and Public meetings.
- The day of partition (16th October 1905) was declared as day of mourning.
- Thousands of people took bath in Ganga.

- The people marched on the streets of Calcutta singing "Bande Mataram".
- It led to Bengal Boycott movement and Swadeshi Movement.
- The leaders started making propaganda for Swaraj or Self-rule across India.
- The people boycotted foreign goods, government schools and colleges, courts, titles and government services.
- Swadeshi shops sprang all over the place selling textiles, handlooms, soaps, earthenware, match and leather goods.
- Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab, Bala Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra and Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal became the three prominent leaders during the Swadeshi period.
- In south India V.O Chidambaranar started the Swadeshi steam Navigation Company

Conclusion:

- The British brutally crushed the Swadeshi Movement
 - Jailed the prominent leaders for long spells of imprisonment.
 - Revolutionaries were hanged to death.
 - The press was crushed.
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SHORT ANSWER

1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?

Peasant uprisings can be classified into the following categories:

1. Restorative rebellions
2. Religious Movements
3. Social Banditry
4. Mass Insurrection .

2. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- Satara,
- Sambalpur,
- parts of the Punjab,
- Jhansi and
- Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- India was economically subjugated and transformed into a supplier of raw material to the British industries.
- Simultaneously it became a market to dump English manufactures and for the investment of British capital.
- So the colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India.
- This is called "the drain of wealth".

4. Highlight the objective of Home Rule Movement.

- To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals .

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- Under the Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India as soon as possible.
 - In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.
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