

## INDIA AND THE WORLD – VIII

### HISTORY – VIII

#### Chapter 1 : Modern Indian History

- I.
  1. History is the story of man's progress from the distant past to the present. History helps us to know our past. History enables us to gain a knowledge of the continuous development of man's culture and civilisation. History also helps us to understand and appreciate our culture.
  2. Modern age deals with some of the events that took place in India in the past two or three hundred years. It has completely changed the world and India as well. This age introduces us to the recent changes in historical phenomenon.
  3. The periodisation of history is necessary. Since it is difficult to understand the various changes experienced by mankind in its progress of civilisation, the system of periodisation has been devised to make such understanding more convenient.
  4. 18th century is considered to be the starting of the modern times because of the following reasons :
    - (a) European powers with new technology and imperial ambition subjugated small rulers one by one and established India as one unit.
    - (b) The western ideas had an impact on India's culture, economy, society and its political future.
    - (c) Indians learnt the British language English which brought many far-reaching changes in India's social and cultural life.
    - (d) In this century, India's ancient culture and values also came in contact with the modern civilisation of the west resulting in cross-fertilisation of mind and thought. Consequently, there was a spate of reforms, targeting religion and society both at the national and regional levels.
  5. It was the beginning of the eighteenth century, in 1707, when Aurangzeb (1658-1707) died. His death was followed by a succession of weak Mughal ruler who ultimately brought the ruin of the empire. However, in the provinces, there was strong and efficient rulers. But they continuously fought amongst themselves and paved the way for a third party to move in and fill the vacuum. On the debris of the Mughal empire and its political system arose a large number of independent and semi-independent powers such a Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Maratha kingdoms. These powers challenged the British attempt at supremacy in India in the second half of the 18th century.
  6. The western ideas had an impact on India's culture, economy, society and its political future. Indians learnt the British language English which

brought many far-reaching changes in India's social and cultural life, especially during the time of Lord William Bentinck.

7. Satyagraha was the mantra introduced by Mahatma Gandhi to convert the people's desire for freedom to an unprecedented mass movement. It was a non-violent struggle, that finally led to the withdrawal of the British and transfer of power to Indian hands on 15th August, 1947.
8. To reconstruct the ancient and medieval history, we use the remains of the past buildings and artefacts which archaeologists have discovered or written records in the form of description on stones, documents, manuscripts and books.

Historical buildings, built during the Modern Age, are the live records of the modern history. Books written and printed in this period are also available in various libraries.

9. For the modern period, enough material is available (a) we have many documents that have been preserved in the National Archives and the State Archives. (b) Books written and printed in this period are also available in various libraries. (c) Historical buildings, built during the Modern Age, are the live records of that period. (d) There are also some other things, that we can still see and read like machines which had first begun to be used during that time and today that are preserved in various museums or are still in use. (e) Many freedom fighters are still alive. They can tell us much about one or another aspect of the modern history of India.
10. Mahatma Gandhi provided leadership of the vibrant nationalism by converting the people's desire for freedom to an unprecedented mass movement with a new mantra called satyagraha. It was a non-violent struggle, that finally withdrawal of the British and transfer of power to Indian hands on 15th August, 1947.

- II. 1. progress, present      2. eighteenth      3. western  
4. ancient, values      5. non-violent      6. colonial, injustice  
7. material      8. freedom fighters
- III. 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c
- IV. 1. 1760    2. 1767-69    3. 1803-05    4. 1853    5. 1885  
6. 1928    7. 1905      8. 1918      9. 1935    10. 1948
- V. Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, Lord Curzon, Lord Irwin, Lord Wavell

## **Chapter 2 : The Establishment of British East Indian Company**

- I. 1. The main aim of British East Indian Company was to set up their factories in India. They got permission for the same from the Mughal emperor Jahangir. They set up their first factory at Surat. After that they set up more factories at Ahmedabad, Broach and Agra.

Soon the British started spreading their influence to other parts of the country. In 1640, they founded the city of Madras and built Fort St. George. After some years, with the permission of Charles- II, the king of England, the company issued coins, fortified its establishment, maintained an army and exercised jurisdiction over the British subject living in the East. The company was given the right to declare war and make peace with the non-Christian powers. In 1688, the British came into conflict with the Mughal Subedar of Bengal. With the passage of time, the company acquired some land in Bengal which later grew into the city of Calcutta.

So, it can be concluded that the East India company was established in India to set up trade relations with India but with the passage of time it started conquering India by setting up building forts and armies.

2. The Battle of Plassey was significant because of the following reasons :
  - (a) Siraj-ud-Daulah had no absolute right on the throne of Bengal. Ali Vardi Khan died without any male issue. Therefore, he declared one of his grandsons Siraj-ud-Daulah as his successor. The English found it a golden opportunity of use the situation of their advantage.
  - (b) The English succeeded in winning over prominent Hindu merchants and bankers like Raj Ballabh, Seth Anim Chand and Rai Durlabh against the Nawab.
  - (c) Calcutta (Kolkata), after its capture from the English, was put under weak and corrupt officers like Manka Chand.
  - (d) No effort was ever made to help the French of Chandernagar against the British.
  - (e) Mir Jafar's conspiracy proved quite disastrous.
  - (f) The Nawab took no strong action against Mir Jafar in spite of his hand in different conspiracies.
  - (g) Siraj-ud-Daulah lacked confidence and lost courage in the face of difficulties.
3. The policy of subsidiary alliance proved to be very useful for the British as it indirectly helped Britishers to control the defense and foreign affairs of the Indian rulers who had signed the alliance and could even annex the territories if needed be.
4. Lord Dalhousie extended the boundaries of the British empire by annexing various states on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse. It meant that if the ruler of a dependent state died without a natural heir then the state would pass into the hands of the company and not to the adopted son. Doctrine of Lapse was applied to the states of Surat (1842), Satara (1848), Jhansi (1853) and many other territories including Udiapur (1853), Nagpur (1854), Sambhal (1850), Jaitpur (1850) and Mandavi

(1850). Berar and Awadh were annexed by Dalhousie on the charges of mal-administration. Similarly, he annexed Karnatak and Tanjore by abolishing the title and pensions of their respective rulers.

5. The First Mysore War began in 1767. The English defeated Hyder Ali and took possession of one of his fertile provinces. But he won over the Marathas and the Nizam to his side. Hyder Ali's troops reached as far as the neighbourhood Madras. The English were frightened, a treaty was signed in 1769 and all conquests made by either side were restored. Moreover, the English promised to help Hyder Ali in case he was attacked by another power.

In 1771, when Hyder Ali was attacked by the Marathas, the English did not come to his rescue. The Second Mysore War broke out in 1780. Hyder Ali died in the middle of the war in 1782 leaving his son Tipu Sultan to continue the struggle.

In 1784, the war came to an end with the Treaty of Mangalore by which territories conquered were restored. After the second Mysore war Tipu spent the next few years in strengthening his own kingdom. Lord Cornwallis took charge of the British forces. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas also binned in to destroy the power of Tipu. It led to the Third Mysore War. The war continued for two years and ended in the defeat of Tipu Sultan. The war was concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Seringapatnam. By this Tipu had to give away half of his kingdom to victorious armies, British took over the parts of Coorg, Malasar etc. The Marathas and the Nizam also got their share of the conquered territory in the north of Mysore. A large sum of money was given as war indemnity to the British. It also resulted in the supremacy of the British in this region.

6. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, there was choose and anarchy everywhere in the Punjab. Many royal princes were brutally murdered one after the other. During this time, the Khalsa became powerful. It was difficult to keep them under control. The corrupt chiefs realised that the army would deprive them to their power, position and possessions. So they incited the army to cross the Sutlej and attack the English. The political instability offered an ideal opportunity to the British to conquer Punjab. Finally, when the Sikh army was offered to cross the Sutlej in December 1845, the first Anglo-Sikh War began.

The Sikhs were defeated. The British army marched on to Lohore. The treaty of Lahore was signed in March 1846. It resulted in the loss of independence of Punjab state. The Sikh territory between the Satluj and the Beas was annexed by the English.

The revolt in Multan on the issue of succession duty, which its governor. Mulraj could not afford to pay, gave Dalhousie the opportunity, in the opinion of Dalhousie, it was the Sikh nation's call for war. Thus in a violent breach of trust there was followed the Second Anglo-Sikh War. In

this war, the Sikhs were ultimately defeated. Consequently, on 29th March, 1849, the Punjab was annexed to the British empire.

7. Britishers generally used to appreciate the ability of the Indian soldiers. But the reality was that they were the soldiers at rent only. They did not have any respect like the soldiers of a national army. No promotions in the army were there for them. A discrimination was made between the English and the Indian soldiers. As a result, in the revolt of 1857, the soldiers of the army expressed their annoyance against the British rule.
8. The main aim of Lord Wellesley was to turn 'the British Empire in India' into 'the British Empire of India'.

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) wanted to crush Tipu. He sought the help of the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The two old enemies gladly agreed to help the British. The gallant 'Tiger of Mysore' (Tipu Sultan) was left alone to face his three powerful enemies. The little help that the French gave him was of no use. In 1799, the violent Tipu died defending his capital Seringapatnam.

Lord Wellesley adopted the policy of Subsidiary alliance. According to this policy, British offered security to an Indian ruler who had signed the alliance against the attack by other states. The British promised to protect him and to do this, they placed British troops in his state. The ruler had to pay for the troops. If he couldn't pay in cash he had to give up his land. This meant that the rulers actually lost their freedom and became dependents of the British.

Tipu Sultan was the only one who refused to accept the subsidiary alliance and a war started which took his life as well as his kingdom.

9. The British fought many wars against the rulers of small territories, most of the wars were won by the British. As a penalty, the rulers of the territories gave a big amount of money as war indemnity to the British. They sent all this money to England.

They also looted jewels embedded in the old historical buildings of India and sent them to England. For example, during the time of Lord Dalhousie, Kohinoor diamond was presented to Queen Victoria.

Besides, the British imposed several taxes on agriculture and small scale industries through their exploitative policies. The amount collected in this way was also sent to England.

10. The Chief characteristics of economic policy of the East India Company were as follows :
  - (a) The Indian princes and nobles disappeared and were replaced by the British officials. Thus many of the craftsmen lost their patrons. The English never patronised them to the extent that the Indian rulers died.

- (b) The manufactured goods brought from England were cheaper than the hand made ones.
  - (c) The British made India a supplier of raw materials and an open market for their finished goods.
  - (d) The company enjoyed a monopoly on the sale of raw cotton. It purchased cotton from the farmers in the Deccan cheaply and sold it in Bengal at a great profit.
  - (e) The policy of free trade also harmed the Indian goods and trade.
- II.
1. Robert Clive was successful in Third Carnatic War. Now the British emerged as the strongest European power in India.
  2. Siraj-ud-daula lost the war and was later killed. Siraj-ud-daula was forced to return the trading rights of the British and to allow them to fortify their settlement.
  3. The war was concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Seringapatnam. By this Tipu had to give away half of his kingdom to victorious armies.
  4. The Gorkha leader Amar Singh was defeated and the treaty of Saguli was signed in March 1816. By this treaty the Gorkhas surrendered Garhwal and Kumaon to the British.
  5. In this war, the Sikhs were ultimately defeated. Consequently, on 29 March, 1849, the Punjab was annexed to the British empire.
- III.
- |                    |                    |                       |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South           | 2. Kora, Allahabad | 3. Hyder Ali          |
| 4. Lord Cornwallis | 5. Seringapatnam   | 6. Nana Fadnavis      |
| 7. Charter Act     | 8. Lord Dalhousie  | 9. East India Company |
10. Governor General of Bengal
- IV.
1. Muhammad Ali and Robert Clive
  2. Nawab and the British
  3. Hyder Ali and the British
  4. Tipu Sultan and the British
  5. Marathas and the British
  6. The Maratha and the British
  7. The Gorkhas and the British
  8. The Burmese and the British
  9. The Sikhs and the British
  10. The Peshwas and Scindias and the British

### **Chapter 3 : Rural Life and Society : Crafts and Industries**

1. In 1606, the East India Company came to India originally to trade but the contemporary unstable political circumstances and their selfish purposes encouraged them to participate in Indian politics. Very soon they succeeded in establishing political authority in India.

2. The East India Company utilised the revenues of Bengal to finance its exports of Indian goods. The Activity of the company should have encouraged Indian manufactures but this was not so. The company used its political power to dictate terms to the weavers of Bengal who were forced to sell their products at cheaper and dictated price, even at a loss. Moreover their labour was no longer free, many of them were compelled to work for the company for less money and were forbidden to work for Indian merchants. The company also eliminated its rival traders both Indian and foreign and prevented them from offering higher wages or prices to the Bengal handicrafts. This was the reason, the Bengal weavers became poor.
3. The agrarian policy that was followed in the territories held of the British, ruined the cultivators as well as the landlords. Commercialisation of Indian agriculture began during the British rule. The commercialisation of Indian agriculture took place not to feed the industrial development as compared to Britain, France, Belgium and many other European countries of the 18th century. The commercialisation of agriculture was beneficial only to British planters, traders and manufactures and partly Indian traders and money lenders who worked as middlemen for them. Most of the Indian people suffered miserably due to the British policy of the commercialisation of the Indian agriculture. It resulted in reduced area under cultivation of food crops.

The peasant was progressively impoverished under British rule. In spite of the fact that he was now free of internal wars, his material condition deteriorated and he steadily sank into poverty. Gradually the cultivators in the Ryotwari and Mahalwari areas sank deeper and deeper into debt and more and more land passed into the hands of money-lenders, merchants, rich peasants and other money-earning classes. They also ruined the rural peasantry. The Zamindars took no interest in the development of land. Peasants became increasingly indebted to money lenders and zamindars as a result of the oppressive land revenue systems. When the peasants were unable to pay the revenue on the fixed date due to natural calamities and thus he had no choice but to sell part of his land or mortgage to enable him to pay the revenue. Over a period of time this mortgaging of land lent to them becoming landless. Agriculture also declined as the peasants neither had the resources nor the initiatives to improve upon the land on which their fate was inalienably to feed industries of India. Most of the Indian people suffered miserably due to the British policy of the commercialisation of the Indian agriculture. It resulted in reduced area under cultivation of food crops.

Zamindar class also mined the rural peasantry. The zamindars took no interest in the development of land. Peasants became increasingly indebted to money lenders and zamindars as a result of the oppressive land revenue systems.

British revenue system enabled the money lender or the rich peasant to take possession of land. In addition to these, literate and shrewd money lender could easily take advantage of the ignorance and illiteracy of the peasant to twist the complicated processes of law to get favourable judicial decisions.

All these conditions of peasants deteriorated under British rule.

5. The first decade of British rule witnessed the ruin of most of the old zamindars in Bengal and Madras. By 1815 nearly half of the landed property of Bengal had been transferred from the old zamindars who had resided in the villages and who had traditions of showing some consideration to their tenants, to merchants and other moneyed classes, who usually lived in towns and who were quite ruthless in collecting to the last pie what was due from the tenant irrespective of difficult circumstances. Many owner-cultivators and occupancy tenants, having a permanent right to hold land, found it more convenient to lease out land to land hungry tenants at exorbitant sent, than to cultivate it themselves.
6. The British exported to Britain part of India's wealth and resources for which India got no adequate economic or material return. The British remained perpetual foreigners, Englishmen working and trading in India always planned to go back to Britain and the Indian government was controlled by a foreign company of merchants and the government of Britain. The drain of wealth from Bengal began in 1757 when the company's servants began to carry home immense fortunes extorted from Indian rulers, zamindars, merchants and the common people. The actual drain was even more, as a large part of the salaries and other incomes of English officials and the trading fortunes of English merchants also found their way into England.
7. Indigo planters gained notoriety for their oppression over the peasants who were compelled by them to cultivate indigo. Indigo industry was pushed out of market by the competition of German synthetic products.
8. The agrarian policy that was followed in the territories held by the British, ruined the cultivators as well as the zamindars. The permanent settlement introduced later rather ruined the zamindars for its sale-laws and over assessment. The peasants also suffered heavily and they fled, this putting the flourishing villages to a ruin. The extension of British control and administration of tribal areas of the country led to the exploitation of the tribal people.

There were scores of revolts between 1765 and 1856 in different parts of the country. Many of these revolts were made by peasants and the tribal people. There were others led by dispossessed rulers and zamindars and chiefs. The first major revolt broke out soon after the British conquest of Bengal.

9. There were a number of tribal revolts during that period. Some of the powerful among these were the revolts of the Bhils in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Kols in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Gonds and Khonds in Orissa, Kolis in Maharashtra, Mers in Rajasthan and Santhals in Bengal and Bihar. There were many revolts by the tribal people of north-eastern India such as the revolt of the Khasis in Meghalaya led by Utirot Singh. Some of these revolts continued for many years. In 1879-1880 and again in 1886, there was the Rampa rebellion in Andhra which was directed against the British rule as well as the exploitation of the landlords and money lenders. In the Chothanagpur area of Bihar, the Mundas rose in revolt in the 1890. They were led by Birsa Munda. Tikendrajit led an anti-British uprising in Manipur. The uprising was suppressed and Tikendrajit was executed. Outstanding episode of uprising in the second half of the 19th century was the Santhal rebellion of 1855.

10. There was a sudden and quick collapse of the urban handicrafts which had for centuries made India's name famous in the market of the world. The collapse was caused largely by competition with the cheaper imported machine-goods from Britain. Indian goods made with primitive techniques could not compete with goods produced on a mass scale by powerful steam operated machines. The cotton weaving and the spinning industries were the worst hit. Silk and woollen textile industries fared no better and a similar faith overtook the iron, pottery, glass, paper, metal, shipping, oil-pressing, tanning and dyeing industries.

Besides, the British policy of exporting raw materials to England from India also adversely affected and greatly injured Indian handicrafts and cottage industries. Due to this factor the price of raw materials like cotton and leather raised very much. It increased the cost of handicrafts and reduced their capacity to compete with foreign goods.

- II. 1. handicraftsmen, artisans    2. generate    3. Bengal    4. British  
 5. Plassey    6. Commercialisation    7. impoverished  
 8. Zamindar    9. Cornwallis    10. agrarian
- III. 1-c,    2-e,    3-a,    4-b,    5-d
- IV. 1. Ryotwari, Mahalwari    2. Gonds, Khonds  
 3. Birsa Munda, Utirot Singh    4. Cotton Industry, Jute Industry  
 5. Bengal and
- V. 1. Birsa Munda    2. Manipur    3. East India Company  
 4. Lord Cornwallis    5. Money Lenders
- VI. 1. Handicraftsmen and artisans were ruined by the British. They failed to find alternative employment. The only choice opened to them was to crowd into already overcrowded agriculture.

2. The British government used its political power to dictate terms to the weavers of Bengal who were forced to sell their products at a cheaper and dictate price, even at a loss. Many of them were compelled to work for the company for low wages and were forbidden to work for Indian merchants. The servants of the company monopolised the sale of raw cotton. Bengali weavers paid exorbitant prices for it. Thus, the weavers lost both ways, as buyers as well as sellers.
3. India became an agricultural colony because the British commercialised the agriculture of India and forced the peasants to grow raw material for their industries in Britain.
4. Indigo plantation was encouraged in India because there was a big demand of this raw material by the textile industry in Britain.
5. Jute received attention of the Britishers because the jute-made products got a ready market in America and Europe.
6. Peasants became indebted to money lenders because of the oppressive land revenue systems.
7. Agriculture declined during British rule because the peasants neither had the resources nor the initiatives to improve upon the land which their fate was inalienably linked.
8. Overcrowding of agriculture and increase in subinfeudation led to subdivision and fragmentation of land into small holdings and modern machinery was not at all in use. As a result, Indian agriculture was technological stagnant.
9. The permanent settlement ruined the peasants because the system gave proprietary rights to zamindars who became permanent owners of the land. Their systems of collecting revenue were very oppressive that increased the misery of the cultivators.
10. The collapse was caused largely by competition with the cheaper imported machine-goods from Britain.

- VII. 1. false    2. true    3. false    4. true    5. true    6. true  
 7. true    8. false

#### **Chapter 4 : The Revolt of 1857**

- I. 1. Some opine that it was a mutiny as the whole of India did not participate in it. British also regarded it only as sepoy mutiny. Clearly the revolt was not the handiwork of only the disgruntled Indian troops in the British army. It was the result of a widespread public reaction against the British rule as secret emblems in the form of chapatis and Red lotuses were used to carry the message of freedom by wandering sanyasis and faquirs and also the madaris from village to village throughout the country. These groups represented the common people of India. The peasants, the artisans, the shopkeepers, the day labourers provided strength to the

freedom movement. There was remarkable Hindu-Muslim unity to face the British during this struggle. Indian historians assert that it was the first war of independence.

2. The reasons for the revolt of 1857 were as follows :
  - (a) There was the economic exploitation of the country by the British. The victims were not only the soldiers but also the peasants, artisans handicraftsmen, traditional zamindars, tribe chiefs etc.
  - (b) True to the unjust land revenue policy of British, a large number of peasants lost their lands to traders and money lenders.
  - (c) There were corruptions at the lower levels of administration. The police, petty officials and lower law courts were notoriously corrupt.
  - (d) Indian scholars were not given the well-paid higher posts in the administration.
  - (e) The British remained perpetual foreigners in the country. For one, there was no social life or communication between them and the Indians. On the contrary, they had a feeling of social superiority and treated Indians with contempt and arrogance.
  - (f) The policy of annexation affected the Indian ruling class.
  - (g) The annexation of Awadh, along with the other annexation of Dalhousie created panic among rulers of the native states.
  - (h) The policy of annexation was, for example, directly responsible for making Nana Sahib, the Rani of Jhansi and Bahadur Shah their staunch enemies.
  - (i) An important role in turning the people against British rule was played by their fear that it endangered their religion.
3. The policy of annexation affected the Indian ruling class, with the annexation of each state, its ministers, courtiers, officers and soldiers lost their job and found no avenue for re-employment under the new dispensation. The British provided no alternative employment to these people. Moreover the British confiscated the estates of a majority of the taluqdars and zamindars. The annexation of Awadh, along with the connection of Dalhousie, created panic among rulers of the native states. They now found that their loyalty to the British had failed to satisfy the British greed for territory.
4. The dissatisfaction of the sepoys had in fact a long history. A sepoy mutiny had broken out in Bengal as early as 1764. In 1806, the sepoys at Vellore mutinied but were crushed. In 1824, the 47th Regiment of sepoys at Barrackpore refused to go to Burma by the sea route. In 1844, seven battalions revolted on the question of salaries. By 1857, the material for a mass upheaval was ready, only a spark was needed to set it a fire.  
The episode of the greased cartridges provided the spark for the sepoys and their mutiny provided the general populace the occasions to revolt.

Thus the immediate cause was the introduction of Enfield rifle. Its cartridges had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. The grease was in some instances composed of beef and pig fat. The sepoys, Hindu as well as Muslim were enraged. The use of the greased cartridges would endanger their religion. Many of them believed that the government was deliberately trying to destroy their religion. The time of rabel had come.

5. At Barrackpore in Bengal in March 1857, an Indian sepoy Mangal Pandey openly shot down the British officer of the Regiment. This and many similar incidents were a sign that discontent and rebellion are brewing among the sepoys. On 24th April 1857, ninety men of the 3rd Native Cavalry refused to accept the greased cartridges in Mearut. 85 of them were dismissed, sentenced to 10 years improvement. It sparked off a general mutiny among the Indian soldiers stationed at Meerut. The very next day, they released their imprisoned sepoys, killed their officers and unfurled the banner of revolt. They set off for Delhi after sunset. Delhi was soon become the centre of the great revolt and Bahadur Shah was its great symbol. The revolt spread quickly. Awadh, Rohilkhand, the Doab, the Bundelkhand, central India, large parts of Bihar and the east Punjab— all shook off British authority. Many of Indoore's troops rebelled and joined the sepoys. Many small chiefs of Rajasthan and Maharashtra revolted with the support of the people who were quite hostile to the British. Local rebellions also occurred in Hyderabad and Bengal. At Kanpur, Nana Sahib's adopted son of Peshwa Bajji Rao II, led the revolt. He was a brave and determined general. The revolt at Lucknow was led by the Begum of Awadh. The rebels in central India were led by a brave lady, Rani Lakshimi Bai of Jhansi. She was joined by the valiant general Tantya Tope. It should also be noted that even where people did not rise up in revolt, they showed strong sympathy for the rebels. They showed active hostility to British forces, refused to give them help or information and even misled them with wrong information.
6. Sir John Nicholson besiezed Delhi with the help of Sikh soldiers from Punjab and ultimately succeeded in recapturing Delhi in September 1857, Bahadur Shah was also caught and sentenced to life imprisonment and deported to Rangoon where he died in 1862. His two sons were shot dead before his eyes.

General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib and recaptured the city of Kanpur. Nana Sahib fled away. Sir Collin Campbell defeated the rebels in Lucknow in 1858. The Rani died fighting on the battle field in Kalpi, Tantya Tope fled away but was caught and hanged, Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebels of Gwalior. Kanwar Singh too fell in the battle field.

Many factors helped the British to suppress the revolt. The revolt did not affect the whole of India. There was also no coordination or unity of action among the rebels. The rebels also lacked resources both in men and money. The telegraphic and postal systems and other means of communication were controlled by the English. The whole plan remained disorganised and the British got sufficient time to organise their forces and resources to crush the uprising.

7. The revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the British administration in India and made its reorganisation inevitable. By the end of 1859, British authority over India was fully re-established, but the revolt had not been in vain. It is a glorious landmark in Indian history. The revolt of 1857 marked the close of an era and the beginning of a new one in the history of the British rule in India. It resulted in significant changes in administrative structure at Britain, policies of the government of India and the British attitudes. It produced deep and far-reaching efforts to change the social and political life of India.

- II.
  1. Bhadur Shah Zafar
  2. Nana Sahib
  3. Lucknow
  4. Rani Lakshmi Bai
  5. Havelock

- III.
 

1. annexation	2. 1806	3. salaries	4. Sikh, Rajput
5. 31 May 1857	6. 1859	7. Viceroy	8. Canning
9. Zamindari, farmers	10. Sepoy's		

- IV.
 

1. true	2. true	3. true	4. false	5. false
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- V. Do it yourself.

### **Chapter 5 : Development of Modern Education in British India**

- I.
  1. The education of 18th century was not in a good condition. It was faulty as :
    - (a) It was traditional.
    - (b) Out of touch with the rapid development in the west.
    - (c) Knowledge was confined to law, religion, philosophy and literature.
    - (d) Logic and the study of sciences and technology were excluded.
    - (e) Original thoughts were discouraged and reliance was placed on ancient learning.
    - (f) Girls were seldom given education through some women of the higher classes which was an exception.
  2. The education of 18th century was faulty because the education was limited to the Brahmins. Among the Muslims, it was available through Maulvis in makhtabs (schools situated in mosques).

3. The factors that inspired to start western education were as follows :
  - ◆ To spread Christianity.
  - ◆ For cheap supply of educated Indians.
  - ◆ For giving encouragement to English language and literature.
  - ◆ Agitation in favour of modern education.
  - ◆ Belief of British that educated Indians would help to expand the marked education for them.
  - ◆ To strengthen the foundation of the British rule.
4. The efforts of Spreading education in India are as follows :
  - ◆ In 1781, Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrsa for the study and teaching of Muslim law, Persian and Arabic languages and other related subjects.
  - ◆ In 1791, the British Resident Jonathan Duncan started a Sanskrit College at Varanasi for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
  - ◆ Lord Wallesley started the fort William College in 1802 for educating English officers the Indian languages and social customs.
5. The Wood's Despatch (1854) has quite a great significance in the field of education. It led to the establishment of Public Instruction Departments in the provinces, foundation of university in each of the Presidency town of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and allotment of government grants to private schools and colleges.
6. In British India, condition of girls education was very poor. In 1882 only 3.85 per cent of the girls of school going age was being in the schools.
7. Modern education, in course of time, evoked interest in the correct understanding of India's past. Attempts were made to rediscover the past of India to enhance the understanding of the present. Laudable efforts were made by many European scholars and enlightened government officials in this direction. The first significant beginning was made by William Jones who came to India in 1783 and founded the Asiatic Society in 1789. The aim of society was to enquire into the history and antiquities, arts, sciences and literature of Asia. William Jones himself translated Kalidasa's Shakuntala. Many other ancient works like the Bhagvad Gita, the Upanishads, the Dharmasastras and the Vedas were also translated. Useful work was done on ancient Indian history. James Prinsep discovered the clue to the inscriptions of Ashoka which led to the discovery of the achievements of that great emperor.  
  
Many ancient scripts were also deciphered. And the study of ancient inscriptions opened new horizons for the study of Indian history and civilisation.
8. Mahatma Gandhi was dissatisfied with the existing system of education. It was too costly and was not connected with environment of the child.

9. Company was not willing to spend much money on education. Specially the technical education in the country was neglected because of financial problems. The result of the negligence was that India could not get new technical knowledge for years and agriculture, industries and commerce of India remained backward. The economic progress of the country became stagnant.
- II.
    1. Nawabs, zamindars
    2. Maulvis, maktabas
    3. Teachers
    4. Jonathan Duncan
    5. Lord Wallesey
    6. Wood's Despatch
    7. Asiatic
    8. Scripts
    9. Mahatma Gandhi
    10. Scientific, technological
  - III. 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d
  - IV.
    1. Allahabad University, Aligarh Muslim University
    2. Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan
    3. Charter Act of 1813, The Wood's Despatch of 1854
    4. Calcutta, Bombay
    5. Bombay, Madras
  - V. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false

### **Chapter 6 : 19th Century Social and Cultural Awakening**

- I.
  1. As a result of the British rule and the contact with western culture, language and literature, there was an awakening in India in the 19th century. During this time, India went through a phase of socio-religious reforms and cultural regeneration. The new education policy opened the doors to western civilisation and western ideas.
  2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Bengali, Persian and English. Some other languages like French, Greek, Latin and Hebrew were also known to him.
  3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the man of liberal ideas. He laid great stress on reason and humanism. He opposed the idol worship, sacrifices, superstitions, rigidity of the caste-system and meaningless rituals. He condemned the priestly class. He discouraged untouchability. His philosophy was based on the Vedas and the Upanishads.
  4. Keshav Chandra Sen travelled all over the country and popularised the Samaj. The more radical members of the Samaj broke away from the parent organisation under the leadership of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1866 and organised a new Samaj called the Brahmo Samaj of India. To maintain its distinction, the old Brahmo Samaj then came to be called as the original or the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
  5. The Bethune School was established by Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in 1849, in Calcutta. It was a first fruit of the powerful



- III. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false 6. true  
7. true 8. false 9. true 10. true
- IV. 1-e, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d
- V. 1. Widow remarriage, restriction on devdasi system  
2. Illiteracy, Purdah System  
3. Support to inter caste marriages, raising of marriageable age.  
4. Mrs. Annie Besant, Lord William Bentinck  
5. Sanskrit, Bengali  
6. Idol worship, sacrifices.  
7. Condemned the priestly class, Meaningless rituals.  
8. Set up the Hindu College, Starting of an English medium school.  
9. Women Education, widow remarriage and legislation to prevent child marriage.  
10. Girls education, Revival of Hindu Religion.
- VI. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first great social and religious reformer of the 19th century. He was born in a well to do family in Bengal in 1774. Roy believed in the Universal brotherhood of men and the essential unity of God. He opposed Idol Worship, Sacrifices, Superstitions, rigidity of the caste- system, meaningless rituals. He condemned the priestly class. He discouraged untouchability. His philosophy was based on Vedas and Upanishads.
2. Keshav Chandra Sen travelled all over the country and popularised the Samaj. He organised a new Samaj called the Brahma Samaj of India. He introduced some reforms :
- (a) 'Band of Hope' temperance society encouraged women education, campaigned for widow remarriage and legislation of prevent child marriage.
- (b) Keshav also introduced devotional singing or sankirtan.
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a professor in a Sanskrit college. He was impressed by the western philosophy. He supported widow remarriages to rescue the women from oppressed condition. He also opposed child marriage and supported women education. It was due to his efforts in 1856 that a law was made for widow remarriages.
4. Under Tagore's guidance the Brahma Samaj actively supported the movement for widow remarriage, abolition of the women's conditions etc.
5. Pandit Ramabai was another notable social reformer of this period. She had earned the titles of Pandita and Saraswati due to her learning. She founded the Arya Mahila Sabha at Pune to work for the deliverance of women from evil practices. She started the Sarada Sadan for widows and later the Ramabai Mukti Mission.