



SNBP International & Senior Secondary School, Chikhali, Pune.

Affiliation No. 1130703

Academic session 2024-25

NOTES-9 (Term 2)

Subject: SST

Prepared On: 16/11/2024

Started notes in Class on: _____

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Ls no9- The First War of Indian Independence

PRE ACTIVITY:

Write information on Mangal Pandey in 4-5 lines.

NEW WORDS: benefiting, Sepoy Mutiny, intense, peasants, continuously, resentment, indiscriminately, slightest, oppressive, infanticide, recaptured, abolished, troops, awakened, execution

SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Explain 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Ans 1. According to the Doctrine of Lapse, if an Indian ruler did not have a male successor, his territory was taken away by the Company and its yield and taxes were enjoyed by the Company.

2. What was the immediate cause of the revolt?

Ans 2. The immediate cause of the Revolt, was religious in nature. The cartridges of Enfield rifle the cartridges were rumoured to be greased with animal fat of cow and pig. . For Hindus, beef was considered impure because they worshiped the sacred animal cow. On the other hand, Muslims considered pork as impure.

3. Name some of the Indian leaders who participated in the revolt of 1857.

Ans 3. Indian rulers who participated in the revolt of 1857 were Tantiya Tope, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nanasahab Peshwa and Begum Hazrat Mahal.

LONG ANSWERS:

1. Describe Mangal Pandey's role in the revolt.

Ans 1. According to popular belief, Mangal Pandey was the first sepoy who refused to use the cartridges on March 29, 1857. Following his lead, other sepoys too joined in the rebel against the British Army. It is said that he was the one to ignite the fire against the British and to make the sepoys come together for a greater cause i.e. freedom of nation.

2. List the causes which led to the revolt.

Ans 2. Various causes which led to the revolt were:

Political causes: Kingdoms of many Indian rulers were taken away by the Britishers through Doctrine of Lapse.

Economic causes: The British created unfair pressure on peasants to produce cash crops instead of food crops. They were also forced to grow crops continuously. This reduced the fertility of the soil. The local industries also suffered.

Social and Religious causes: The Indians experienced unbelievable social harassment at the hands of the British. They were not allowed to enter public places like parks and railway compartments. Abolishment of many religious practices causes discontentment among the people.

Military causes: The Indian worked at the lowest level, as sepoys, in the British Army. The sepoys are very meagerly paid. They were not given any promotions or pay raises.

Q3 What was the problem of peasants in the British Rule?

Ans Q3 The British were very harsh on peasants. The British created unfair pressure on peasants to produce cash crops instead of food crops. They were also forced to grow crops continuously. This reduced the fertility of the soil. The local industries also suffered. In spite of the loss that Bengal faced, British continued collecting heavy taxes from the common people and even destroyed their spare crops. The Company officials also introduced a system of land revenues, which led farmers and land holders in losing the ownership of their lands to local zamindars, who were acting on behalf of the Company.

Q4 How did the British attitude change towards Indians after the Revolt?

Ans A. There were many changes after the revolt of 1857. The revolt resulted in the end of the East India Company's rule in India. The British monarchy took control over the land. India became a colony of the British Empire. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India. She brought many changes in the rules and regulations. The local rulers were assured safety of their territories, rights and honor if they collaborated with the British. Needless to say, the Doctrine of Lapse was abolished. Moreover, British officials were told not to interfere in the religious faith and social customs of the people of the land.

POST ACTIVITY:

Find out the words from given table form related to revolt of 1857.

British, East India Company, Punjab, Mutiny of Sepoys, Rani of Jhansi, Meerut

A	B	C	D	E	M	N	O	Q	S	P	U	N	J	A	B
B	R	I	T	I	S	H	P	R	T	Y	X	U	W	X	Z
F	R	A	N	I	O	F	J	H	A	N	S	I	V	G	V
G	H	I	G	H	I	L	M	E	E	R	U	T	X	A	T
E	A	S	T	I	N	D	I	A	C	O	M	P	A	N	Y
M	U	T	I	N	Y	O	F	S	E	P	O	Y	S	F	Z

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