



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE BRITISH RAJ AND THE FIRST WAR OF
INDEPENDENCE**



NAME: _____ **CLASS/SEC:** V _____ **ROLL NO:** _____ **DATE:** _____ /12/2018

S.NO

I NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. An uprising of the people that attempts to overthrow the government: _____
2. The first European country to start trading with India. _____
3. The Portuguese trading centres established along the west coast of India:

4. An Indian soldier who attacked a British officer in Calcutta, on 29th March 1857:

5. The first European to find a sea route to India: _____
6. Company formed for trading, by the British in the year 1600.
7. The battle in which the Nawab of Bengal was defeated by the British in 1757:

8. The Revolt of 1857 is also known: _____
9. The prominent female leader to participate in the First War of Independence.

10. The last Mughal Emperor made the leader of the Revolt of 1857:

II FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The British had superior _____ and greater _____ strength than the Indians.
2. After the Revolt of 1857 the British Government decided to end the rule of the _____
3. _____ was appointed as the first Viceroy in 1858 after the Revolt of 1857.
4. The farmers were forced to grow crops like _____ and cotton to

provide raw materials for British factories.

5. The wealth taken to Britain by the East India Company, was funded for the _____
6. The British became very powerful in _____ after defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah.
7. The British would take over the kingdom if a ruler died without a _____
8. Indian _____ suffered because of the cheaper and better quality goods coming from Britain.
9. The Revolt of 1857 marked the beginning of the _____ struggle.
10. The _____ took advantage of the constant fighting between the different kingdoms in India and took control over India.

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Battle of Plassey	a) 1600
2. East India Company	b) Factories
3. Revolt of 1857	c) Calicut
4. Fortified, Portuguese trading centres	d) 1757
5. Mangal Pandey	e) 10 th May 1857
6. Vasco da Gama	f) 8 th April 1857

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 POINTS:

MARKS

1. The revolt of 1857 was crushed but it marked the beginning of the Indian freedom struggle. Justify. 2
2. Which British law made the Kings and Nawabs dissatisfied and unhappy? 2
3. What angered the Indian soldiers in the British army and started the Revolt of 1857? 2

V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 3 POINTS:

4. Explain why the rumour about the new rifles angered both Hindus and Muslims soldiers during the British rule? 3
5. Describe the role played by East India Company in the Industrial Revolution in Britain? 3

VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:

6. What led to the widespread anger and discontent among Indians during the British rule? 4
7. Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail? 4

CONNECT TO HISTORY

The **Indian Rebellion of 1857** began as a mutiny of sepoy of British East India Company's army on May 10, 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to the region of present-day Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, northern Madhya Pradesh or Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Delhi, and Gurgaon. Quote:

"The 1857 rebellion was by and large confined to northern Indian Gangetic Plain and central India. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, contained only with the fall of Gwalior on June 20, 1858. The rebellion has also been termed **India's First War of Independence**, the **Great Rebellion**, the **Indian Mutiny**, the **Revolt of 1857**, and the **Sepoy Mutiny**.