

**SESSION : 8**

**CLASS : 5**

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 18**

**CHAPTER NAME : THE BRITISH RAJ AND THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**

**SUBTOPIC : LONG QUESTION AND ANSWER**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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Website: [www.odmegroup.org](http://www.odmegroup.org)

Email: [info@odmps.org](mailto:info@odmps.org)

Toll Free: **1800 120 2316**

Sishu Vihar, Infocity Road, Patia, Bhubaneswar- 751024

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- **Responsibilities of Central and State Government**
- **Relationship between Central and State Government**
- **Structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
- **Duties of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**

# RECAPITULATION

- Fighting against each other to get a bigger share of the trade for themselves.
- British Control
- Discontent Among Indians
- Disappointment among Indians towards British Policies
- Reason behind the failure of the Revolt
- Result of the Revolt of 1857

### **C. Answer the following questions**

**1. Which European country was the first to start trade with India?**

Ans. The Portuguese started trading with India, mainly in Spices.

**2. Name three other European countries that started trading with India.**

Ans. Dutch, French and English traders are the European countries that started trading with India.

**3. Why did the countries trading with India fight among themselves? Who finally won the fight?**

Ans. They started fighting against each other to get a bigger share of the trade for themselves. Finally, the British won the fight.

## C. Answer the following questions

### **4. What gave the British an opportunity to start gaining control over India?**

Ans. Around 265 years ago, the Mughal Empire in India had started declining. Several Regional Kingdom emerged. The British took advantage of the constant fighting between them and started gaining control over India.

### **5. Explain why the Industrial Revolution in Britain was bad for the weavers in India.**

Ans. The Industrial Revolution in Britain was bad for the weavers in India because the cloth made by the British mills was cheaper and of better quality than the local weavers. So more and more people bought it. As a result of this the handloom industry suffered and the workers became poorer. Traders also suffered because of goods coming from Britain.

**6. Give one example of an unjust law made by the British to take over kingdoms in India.**

Ans. One such law said that, if a ruler died without a male child, his Kingdom would be taken over by the British. This made the Kings and Nawabs of India very unhappy.

**7. Why were the Indian soldiers unhappy with the new rifles?**

Ans. Indian soldiers were unhappy because of the new rifles they had to use. To load these rifles, the soldiers had to bite off the end of greased cartridges. A rumour spread among the soldiers that the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The Hindus regard cows as sacred and Muslims regard pigs as unclean. So the rumour angered both the Hindu and the Muslim soldiers.

## **8. Why were the British able to crush the Revolt of 1857?**

**Ans.** The British were able to crush the Revolt of 1857 because the British had superior weapons and greater military strength. Many Indians also sided with the British.

## SUMMING UP

- Fighting against each other to get a bigger share of the trade for themselves.
- British Control
- Discontent Among Indians
- Disappointment among Indians towards British Policies
- The revolt of 1857.
- Leaders leading the Revolt of 1857
- Reasons behind the Failure of the Revolt
- Result of the Revolt of 1857

# HOME WORK

**‘United we stand, divided we fall’. Give examples from this chapter to prove your point. (Write in the notebook).**

What  
Do You  
Think?



### 1. Find the incorrect option

A) Introduction of the enfield rifle was the immediate factor for start of the revolt .

B) The revolt broke out in northern and central part of India.

Options:

- i) Only A is correct
- ii) Only B is correct
- iii) Both A and B are correct
- iv) None

ANSWER: iv) None

The soldiers thought that these rifles will destroy their religion, as the cartridge had to be beaten off.

## 2. Why did the revolt of 1857 fail?

- A) It was not joined by certain groups and classes.
- B) Modern educated Indians looked at it as backward looking.
- C) Indian soldiers were well equipped
- D) There was a coherent ideology during the revolt.

- i) All of the above
- ii) A, B and C
- iii) Only D
- iv) A and B

**ANSWER: iv) A and B**

## LEARNING OUTCOME

**The learner will be able to :**

- The history of India.
- How Europeans entered India.
- Who were the other traders to enter India for trade.
- How Britishers took the advantage of discontent among Indians and gained the control over India.
- The revolt of 1857.

**THANKING YOU**  
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