

1. After reading the above account, do you see how the English East India Company in England, which later conquered India, established trade links in the Eastern regions including India?

Answer: The English East India Company, established in 1600, initially aimed to trade with Asia, including India, to access valuable goods like spices. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 disrupted land trade routes, prompting Europeans to seek sea routes. Advances in shipbuilding, navigation, and geographical knowledge enabled this exploration. The Company set up its first factory in Surat with permission from Mughal Emperor Jahangir. By establishing bases in Madras (1639), Bombay (1662), and Calcutta (1699), the Company expanded its trade network. Strategic victories in battles like Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) allowed it to control Bengal's resources and taxes, transitioning from trade to political dominance through military power and policies like the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.

2. Observe the map and find the following:

- The starting point of Vasco da Gama's voyage
- The place where Vasco da Gama arrived
- The oceans and continents he traversed

Answer:

- **Starting Point:** Lisbon, Portugal
- **Arrival Point:** Kappad, near Kozhikode, India
- **Oceans Traversed:** Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean
- **Continents Traversed:** Europe, Africa, Asia

3. Find and list the Malayalam names of the things given in the picture:

- Table (mesha)
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-
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Answer:

- Table: *Mesha*
- Cashew tree: *Parangi mavu*
- Guava: *Perakka*
- Pineapple: *Kaithachakka*

Explanation: The chapter mentions that the Portuguese introduced crops like cashew, guava, and pineapple, which were integrated into Malayalam vocabulary.

4. Find out and list the impact of Portuguese contact in India in different areas.

Political Field	Agriculture Sector	Knowledge Sector	Cultural Sector
Established Fort Manuel in Kochi; ruled Kochi, Goa, Daman, and Diu	Introduced cashew, guava, papaya, and pineapple	Popularized printing technology	Introduced art forms like Chavittunatakam and Margamkali; started European-style construction
			Established Christian religious education centers
			Provided training in European war tactics and weapons

5. Portuguese occupied territories, Dutch occupied territories, French occupied territories:

Portuguese Occupied Territories Dutch Occupied Territories French Occupied Territories

Kochi	Nagapattinam	Pondicherry
Goa	Bharuch	Yanam
Daman	Ahmedabad	Karaikal
Diu	Chinsura	Mahe

6. Discuss how the Company attained dominance in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta and interfered in the administration of these territories.

Answer: The English East India Company gained dominance in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta through strategic acquisitions and military victories, eventually interfering in their administration. In 1639, King Damarila Venkituatri Nayaka leased the port of Madras to the British, sharing toll revenues, which allowed the Company to establish a trading base. Bombay was gifted to British King Charles II in 1662 upon his marriage to Portuguese princess Catherine and was later transferred to the Company, becoming a key port. In Calcutta, the Company built Fort William in 1699 around Sutanuti, Kalikata, and Gobindapur, transforming it into a major town. The Battle of Plassey (1757) gave the Company control over Bengal's taxes and resources, strengthening its influence in Calcutta. The Battle of Buxar (1764) further secured tax collection rights, solidifying British authority. The Company interfered in administration by imposing tax systems like the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement and deploying British Residents to control local governance, gradually transforming these trade hubs into centers of political power.

7. Why do you think Robert Clive commented, "Send me two thousand soldiers, I will conquer India"?

Answer: Robert Clive, a military commander of the English East India Company, made this statement due to two key factors:

- **Disunity among Indian Princely States:** Indian rulers were often divided, lacking coordination, which made it easier for the British to defeat them individually.

- **Military and Technological Supremacy:** The British had advanced military tactics, disciplined troops, and superior weapons, giving them an edge over Indian forces, as seen in victories like Plassey and Buxar.

8. Discuss and prepare a note on how the economic policies of the British affected the farmers and artisans.

Answer: The British economic policies severely impacted Indian farmers and artisans, leading to widespread hardship. The Permanent Land Revenue Settlement (1793) in Bengal forced zamindars to collect high taxes, which farmers had to pay regardless of crop yields. The Ryotwari System (1820) in South India and Deccan made peasants pay taxes directly to the British, with land seizure as a penalty for non-payment. The Mahalwari System (1822) in North India treated villages as tax units, annexing defaulting villages. High tax rates, with no relief during droughts or floods, pushed farmers into debt, forcing them to borrow from moneylenders. Many lost their lands, and the British emphasis on cash crops like indigo and cotton reduced food crop production, causing shortages.

Artisans faced similar challenges. The influx of machine-made British goods, such as cotton and silk clothes, outcompeted Indian handicrafts like pottery, leather, and edible oil. This led to the collapse of local markets, leaving artisans jobless and forcing many to abandon traditional crafts. The commercialization of agriculture and competition from imports enriched moneylenders and British traders while impoverishing farmers and artisans, sparking resistance movements like the Neelam Peasant Revolt.

9. Discuss the plight of the people of Bengal at that time from the novel *Anandamath* and the circumstances that led to it.

Answer: The novel *Anandamath* by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee vividly describes the plight of Bengal's people during the 1773 famine. Sudden cessation of rains caused crop failures, but the British continued to collect taxes relentlessly. People sold their cattle, agricultural tools, seeds, jewelry, and even house doors to survive. They resorted to eating grass, leaves, tubers, and animals like rats and dogs. Diseases such as fever, plague, and smallpox spread rapidly, with no one to care for the sick or bury the dead, leaving bodies to rot. The circumstances included exploitative British tax policies, particularly the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement, which demanded fixed taxes regardless of crop yields. The lack of famine relief and forced cash crop cultivation worsened food shortages, pushing people into desperation and fueling resistance like the Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion.

10. Why do you think the Santhal people fought against the British?

Answer: The Santhal people, who migrated to the Rajmahal Hills in Bengal in the 18th century, fought against the British in 1855 due to severe exploitation. British-supported landlords unjustly extorted their grain and forest resources, disrupting their traditional relationship with the land. The British administration, focused on increasing tax revenue, ignored the Santhals' needs, allowing moneylenders and merchants to exploit them further. This economic hardship, combined with land grabbing, led to the Santhal Rebellion, led by Sikhu and Kanhu. The Santhals mobilized to resist these injustices, though the rebellion was brutally suppressed, highlighting their courageous stand against colonial oppression.

11. Discuss how the Indian princely states were captured by the British with the Subsidiary Alliance Policy and the Doctrine of Lapse.

Answer: The British used the Subsidiary Alliance Policy and Doctrine of Lapse to systematically capture Indian princely states. The Subsidiary Alliance, introduced by Lord Wellesley, required allied states to maintain a British army unit, bear its expenses, avoid alliances with other European powers, consult the British Governor-General, and host a British Resident. Violation of these terms led to annexation, weakening states financially and politically. For example, states like Hyderabad and Mysore lost autonomy under this policy.

The Doctrine of Lapse, enacted by Lord Dalhousie, prohibited rulers without male heirs from adopting successors, allowing the British to annex their states. States like Awadh and Jhansi were annexed under this policy, angering rulers like Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Lakshmibai. These policies stripped princely states of independence, forcing them into submission or annexation, and fueled resentment that contributed to the Revolt of 1857.

12. Why did Kunwar Singh fight against the British?

Answer: Kunwar Singh, a farmer lord from Jagdishpur in Bihar, fought against the British during the Revolt of 1857 due to their exploitative policies. The British annexation of princely states under the Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliance angered local rulers and landowners like Kunwar Singh. The economic hardships caused by high taxes and land seizures further fueled his resistance. Additionally, the introduction of Enfield gun cartridges, rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, offended the religious sentiments of Indian soldiers and civilians, including Kunwar Singh. His bravery, such as cutting off his injured arm during battle, symbolized his determination to resist British oppression and protect his people's rights.

13. Prepare a flowchart of the main events of the English East India Company's dominance in India and display it in the class.

Answer: Below is a textual description of a flowchart outlining the main events of the English East India Company's dominance in India:

[1600: Establishment of the English East India Company for trade with Asia]

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[1612: Factory established in Surat with Mughal Emperor Jahangir's permission]

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[1639: Madras leased to the British by King Damarila Venkituatri Nayaka]

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[1662: Bombay gifted to King Charles II, later handed to the Company]

↓

[1699: Fort William built in Calcutta, forming a major trade hub]

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[1757: Battle of Plassey – British victory over Nawab of Bengal, control over Bengal's resources]



[1764: Battle of Buxar – British gain tax collection rights, strengthening dominance]



[1793: Permanent Land Revenue Settlement introduced in Bengal]



[1799: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War – Mysore falls after Tipu Sultan's death]



[1818: Third Anglo-Maratha War – Maratha territories annexed]



[1849: Anglo-Sikh Wars – Punjab annexed by the British]



[1857: Revolt of 1857 suppressed, Company rule ends, British Crown takes over]

14. Complete the flow chart by analyzing the revolts that took place in India against the British.

Answer: Below is a completed flowchart of anti-British revolts in India:

[Anti-British Revolts]



[1721: Attingal Revolt]

- First organized uprising in Kerala
- Against British interference in pepper trade



[1773: Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion]

- Led by Bhavani Pathak, Majnu Shah
- Caused by famine and tax exploitation



[1806: Vellore Mutiny]

- Led by Indian soldiers
- Against British dress code changes



[1829: Kittur Rani Chennamma's Revolt]

- Against British annexation of Kittur
- Led by Rani Chennamma



[1855: Santhal Rebellion]

- Led by Sikhu and Kanhu
- Against landlord extortion and British policies



[1857: Revolt of 1857]

- Led by Bahadur Shah II, Rani Lakshmibai, Kunwar Singh, others
- Caused by Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance, and Enfield cartridge issue



[1859: Neelam Peasant Revolt]

- Led by Digambar Biswas, Vishnu Biswas
- Against forced indigo cultivation



[1899: Munda Rebellion (Ulgulan)]

- Led by Birsa Munda
- Against British land grabbing and exploitation

Extended Activities

a. Read the accounts of foreigners who visited India before the Portuguese and find out their itineraries, travelogues, etc., and prepare a magazine.

Answer: As a student, I would create a magazine titled "Travelers to Ancient India" with the following sections based on historical accounts of pre-Portuguese visitors:

- **Cover Page:** Title and an illustration of ancient Indian trade routes.
- **Section 1: Megasthenes (Greek Traveler, 4th Century BCE)**
 - **Itinerary:** Traveled to Pataliputra, capital of the Mauryan Empire.
 - **Travelogue:** Wrote *Indica*, describing Indian society, Chandragupta Maurya's court, and urban life.

- **Details:** Noted the caste system and advanced administration.
- **Section 2: Fa-Hsien (Chinese Monk, 5th Century CE)**
 - **Itinerary:** Visited Pataliputra, Taxila, and Buddhist sites.
 - **Travelogue:** Described Buddhist monasteries, Gupta Empire's prosperity, and religious practices.
 - **Details:** Highlighted India's education system, like Nalanda University.
- **Section 3: Xuanzang (Chinese Monk, 7th Century CE)**
 - **Itinerary:** Traveled to Nalanda, Kanchipuram, and Harsha's court.
 - **Travelogue:** Detailed Buddhist learning centers and Indian culture.
 - **Details:** Noted Harsha's patronage of Buddhism and detailed travel routes.

System: **Section 4: Ibn Battuta (Moroccan Traveler, 14th Century CE)**

- **Itinerary:** Visited Delhi, Calicut, and other regions.
- **Travelogue:** Described the Delhi Sultanate, trade, and cultural practices.
- **Details:** Provided insights into India's diverse society and trade networks.
- **Visuals:** Include maps of travel routes and illustrations of ancient India.
- **Layout:** Use colorful designs, with each section featuring a traveler's story, itinerary map, and key observations.

Instructions: Compile the magazine with a mix of text, images, and timelines, ensuring historical accuracy and engaging visuals.

b. Prepare an article by gathering news and pictures from various sources on peasant, tribal, and women's movements in various parts of India against the British.

Answer: Article: Peasant, Tribal, and Women's Movements Against British Rule in India

The British colonial policies in India, such as high taxes and forced cash crop cultivation, led to widespread resistance from peasants, tribals, and women. These movements played a crucial role in challenging British exploitation.

Peasant Movements

The Neelam Peasant Revolt (1859) in Bengal was a significant uprising against forced indigo cultivation. British planters paid low prices, causing food shortages and economic hardship. Led by Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas, peasants abandoned indigo farming and attacked factories, leading to the decline of indigo cultivation. This revolt highlighted the economic exploitation faced by farmers.

Tribal Movements

The Santhal Rebellion (1855) in the Rajmahal Hills, led by Sikhu and Kanhu, was a response to British-supported landlord extortion and loss of forest resources. The Munda Rebellion (1899), led by Birsa

Munda in Jharkhand, aimed to establish a Munda kingdom against British land grabbing. Both rebellions were brutally suppressed but showcased tribal resistance. Other tribal uprisings included the Kurichiya, Pahariya, Kol, Bhil, and Khash rebellions.

Women's Movements

Rani Chennamma of Kittur (1829) fought against the British annexation of her state under the Doctrine of Lapse. Her armed resistance inspired future movements. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi led the 1857 Revolt, fighting bravely to protect her state. Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh also resisted British annexation during the revolt.

Impact

These movements united diverse groups against British oppression, inspiring the national freedom struggle. The 1857 Revolt, involving peasants, tribals, and women like Lakshmibai, marked India's first war of independence, leading to the end of Company rule.

Visuals: Include images of indigo fields, tribal warriors, and portraits of Rani Chennamma and Rani Lakshmibai.

Instructions: Write a 500-word article with subheadings for each movement, incorporating historical images and quotes from leaders like Birsa Munda.

c. Create a digital album of 1857 revolt centres and leaders.

Answer: Digital Album: Revolt of 1857 Centres and Leaders

- **Delhi**
 - **Leader:** Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
 - **Details:** Declared Emperor of India; rebels captured Delhi but were suppressed. Bahadur Shah was exiled to Rangoon.
 - **Image:** Portrait of Bahadur Shah II and a map of Delhi.
- **Jhansi**
 - **Leader:** Rani Lakshmibai
 - **Details:** Fought to protect Jhansi from British annexation; died in battle.
 - **Image:** Portrait of Rani Lakshmibai in warrior attire.
- **Kanpur**
 - **Leaders:** Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope
 - **Details:** Nana Sahib led the revolt; Tantia Tope used guerrilla warfare.
 - **Image:** Images of Kanpur battle scenes.
- **Lucknow**
 - **Leader:** Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - **Details:** Led resistance against Awadh's annexation.

- **Image:** Portrait of Begum Hazrat Mahal.
- **Ara, Bihar**
 - **Leader:** Kunwar Singh
 - **Details:** Farmer lord who severed his arm to continue fighting.
 - **Image:** Depiction of Kunwar Singh in battle.

Instructions: Create a digital slideshow with each slide featuring a revolt center, leader details, and historical images or illustrations. Include brief captions and maps showing locations.

d. Prepare a screenplay for a documentary based on the anti-British revolts in India.

Answer: Screenplay: Anti-British Revolts in India

Title: *Flames of Resistance: India's Fight Against British Rule*

Scene 1: Introduction (5 mins)

- **Narrator:** "In the 18th and 19th centuries, British colonial policies sparked widespread resistance across India."
- **Visuals:** Maps of British India, images of tax collection, and cash crop fields.
- **Dialogue:** Explain the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems.

Scene 2: Attingal Revolt (1721) (5 mins)

- **Narrator:** "The first organized revolt in Kerala against British interference in the pepper trade."
- **Visuals:** Reenactment of the attack on the British contingent at Anchuthengu.
- **Dialogue:** Local landlord: "The British are disrupting our trade!"

Scene 3: Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion (1773) (5 mins)

- **Narrator:** "Famine and taxes led sannyasis and fakirs to revolt in Bengal."
- **Visuals:** Starving villagers, reenactment of rebellion.
- **Dialogue:** Bhavani Pathak: "We fight for our survival!"

Scene 4: Santhal Rebellion (1855) (5 mins)

- **Narrator:** "The Santhals resisted landlord extortion in the Rajmahal Hills."
- **Visuals:** Tribal warriors, reenactment of the rebellion.
- **Dialogue:** Sikhu: "Our land is ours!"

Scene 5: Revolt of 1857 (10 mins)

- **Narrator:** "India's first war of independence united diverse groups."

- **Visuals:** Reenactments of Delhi, Jhansi, and Kanpur battles; portraits of Rani Lakshmibai, Kunwar Singh, and Bahadur Shah II.
- **Dialogue:** Rani Lakshmibai: "I will not surrender Jhansi!"

Scene 6: Conclusion (5 mins)

- **Narrator:** "Though suppressed, these revolts inspired India's freedom struggle."
- **Visuals:** Images of later freedom movements, Indian flag.
- **Dialogue:** Historian: "The spirit of 1857 fueled India's independence."

Instructions: Use historical images, reenactments, and maps. Include subtitles and a somber soundtrack to enhance the documentary's impact. Total runtime: approximately 35 minutes.

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