

**SESSION : 4**

**CLASS : 5**

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 18**

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

**SUBTOPIC : BRITISH CONTROL - DISCONTENT AMONG INDIANS, CONT...**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

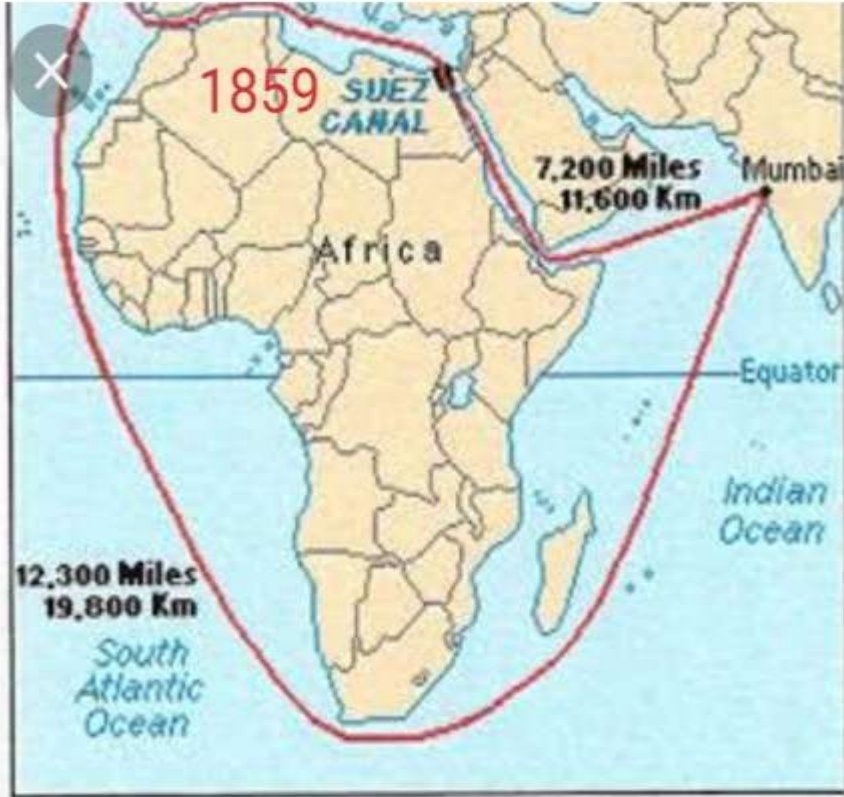
**To enable the learner to know about:**

- **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.**

# RECAPITULATION

- In the ancient time India was called as Golden Bird.
- Indian spices, jewellery, textiles and pearls were specially famous in many Asian countries.
- The first European to find a sea route to India was the Portuguese Vasco Da Gama.
- Dutch, French and the English Traders started trading with India.
- Fighting against each other to get a bigger share of the trade for themselves.

Did you know?



## **British Control**

- **The wealth taken back to Britain by the traders of the East India Company was used to fund the industrial revolution in Britain.**
- **They wanted to control the land. During (1719-48) in the 18th century, the Mughal Empire in India had started declining. Several regional kingdoms emerged.**
- **The British took advantage of the constant fighting between them, and started gaining control over India.**
- **The first stage of the British conquest of India was marked by the Battle of Plassey in 1757. The British were led by Robert Clive. In this battle, the British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal and became very powerful in Bengal. It happened because Mir Jafar cheated Siraj-ud-Daulah.**

## **British Control**

- **Seven years later, in 1764, another battle was fought between the East India Company and the Indian Nawabs - Mir Qasim of Bengal, the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Awadh. This battle is known as Battle of Buxar.**

**After this battle Bengal, Bihar and parts of Orissa (now Odisha) came under the British rule. Robert Clive became the first British governor of Bengal. Over the next 100 years they extended their control over most of India.**



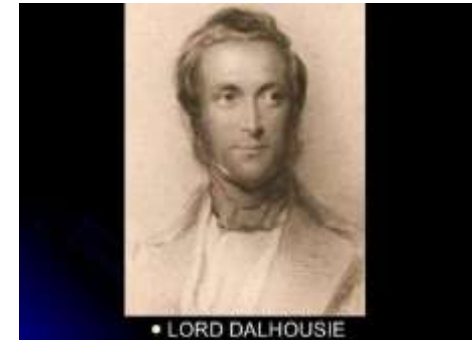
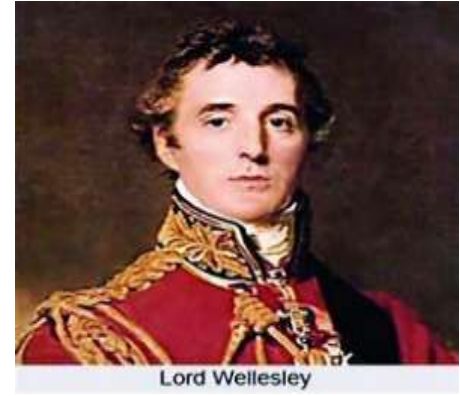
## Discontent Among Indians

- There was widespread discontent among the Indians.
- The farmers in India were forced to grow crops like indigo and cotton, which provided the British with raw materials for their factories.
- The British purchased these at very low prices. As a result, the farmers suffered.
- The mill cloth made by the British industries was sold in India.
- This was cheaper and of better quality than the cloth made by local weavers, so more and more people bought it.
- As a result of this, the Indian hand-loom industry suffered and the workers became poorer. Traders also suffered because of the goods coming from Britain.
- The British made unjust laws through which they could take control of more and more kingdoms in India.

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### British Policies

- Divide and Rule policy
- Subsidiary Alliance- Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)
- Doctrine of Lapse-Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)





## Disappointment among Indians towards British Policies

- Indian sepoy in British army were not treated well. They also could not get higher posts in the army.
- The farmers were forced to grow cotton and indigo in place of food grains because cotton and indigo were in great demand in Europe. The British also gave very low prices for cotton and indigo. This made Indian farmers poorer.
- Indian craftsmen were also not happy with the British. The British bought cotton and other raw materials at low prices from India and sent them to England. There these materials were processed in machines to make clothes at low cost. The ready made clothes were again sold in Indian markets at high rates. Thus, Indian craftsmen and weavers lost their jobs.
- Many Indian rulers who had lost their kingdoms due to the Doctrine of Lapse were already unhappy with the British.

<https://youtu.be/DzDwz18ng7w>

## **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**

# HOME WORK

**No homework.**

# QUIZ

The word "QUIZ" is rendered in large, bold, 3D red letters with a slight shadow underneath. It is surrounded by several colorful question marks in various sizes and colors, including green, yellow, purple, orange, blue, and red, scattered around the main text.

<https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/5f8341aae1b7e8001bd01564>

## **LEARNING OUTCOME**

**The learner will be able to :**

- **Know the history of India.**
- **Know how Europeans entered India.**
- **Know who were the other traders to enter India for trade.**
- **Know how Britishers took the advantage of discontent among Indians and gained the control over India.**

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**