

1602

The French

The Carriacou Wars

Mrs Thomas Pen

1600 by a group of enterprising businessmen

Treaty of Allahabad

7. Battle of Plassey

8. Sher Shah Suri

10 In 1793 Cornwallis

11 Instead of Middlesex or Hampshire the settlement
war may made directly between the Company
and the East

12. In the
land
the

13. The Ch...

The Mo...

14. Mis of
Thoug
for a
from
abol

15 subri...

Anno...

The s...

16. In 1
lea
the
over

12. In this system, the settlement was made between landlord or heads of families claiming to represent the entire village.

13. The Ghazal revolt of Bihar and Bengal.

The Moplah revolt of Kerala

14. Mir Jafar was brought back as nawab of Bengal. Though the nawab continued to be responsible for administration of the province, the revenue from land now went to the British. Warren Hastings abolished.

15. Subsidiary Alliance

Annexation

The Doctrine of Lapse

16. In 1453, Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Turks and the Muslims could no longer take goods over land to Europe.

The Arab Domination of Indian Ocean was replaced by that of Portuguese.

eminent men of Bengal like Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Surendra Chandra Ghosh and Balindev Prasad Tagore decided to start a system of education on a national scale.

lack of unity among Indians. The result did not involve the entire region or all the sectors of Indian society.

to 18 1947

ECONOMIC CAUSES

1. British used India as a source raw materials for its own industries. In turn it flooded India with cheap machine-made goods from Britain. As a result, India industries suffered a steep decline and million of Artisans became jobless.
2. The land revenue policies of Britain were so high, both peasants and Zamindars found it difficult to pay.
3. Due to commercialization of Agriculture recurring famines and many extreme poverty.

UPDATED AND REVISED
UPDATED MAPS OF INDIA

HISTORY
SOCIAL & POLITICAL

SSMATE

Date _____
Page _____

4. Almost all the High post in the Army, Civil service, Police and Judiciary for British

Religious and cultural Cause.

- The British openly criticized some Hindu customs. Sati was banned, remarriage of widows sanctioned by law, schools were opened for the education of women and they started child

Reasons for failure of Revolt

Lack of Unity Among Indians

Lack of National leader

Lack of resources.

Results of Revolt

- The rise of Nationalism. The greatest consequence of revolt was rise of a feeling of nationalism in India. The common people were inspired by leaders like Ghanshi Bani.
- Reorganization of British Empire in India was brought directly under the crown.
- Queen Victoria's proclamation in 1858, Queen issued a proclamation which granted unconditional pardon to all rebels and their change in attitude towards Indians.
- Tenancy Act the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 was passed.