

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**GRADE: V DATE: 27.11.20**

**15.Towards Freedom**

**I. Write short notes on**

**1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

 **A public meeting was held on 13 th April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.**

* **General Dyer came to the place and ordered his soldiers to fire at the crowd.**
* **Hundreds of people were injured.**
* **This incident shocked the country.**
* **All our national leaders strongly protested against this cruel act.**

**2. Quit India Movement**

* **In August, 1942 Gandhiji started the quit India movement.**
* **The British were asked to quit or leave India.**
* **He asked the people to ‘Do or Die’ in the process.**
* **There were nationwide protests against the British and many leaders and people were jailed.**

**3. Simon Commission**

* **The British were not able to control the law and order situation in India and to make some changes they appointed the Simon commission.**
* **In 1928 the commission came to India.**
* **It had no Indian representative to suggest the changes Indians wanted.**
* **The congress boycotted it and huge protest rallies were led asking Simon to go back.**

**II .Answer the following**

**1. How was the trade with India profitable for the English East India Company?**

 **The English East India company bought goods from India and sold them abroad at higher prices.**

 **This resulted in huge profit for the company.**

**2. How did the British exploit the farmers?**

* **Farmers were made to pay very high taxes.**
* **They were forced to grow Indigo and cotton, which were bought at a very low rate from them and sold at a high rate in England.**
* **Thus, farmers in India exploited by the British.**

**3. Which factors sparked the first war of Independence?**

* **A new rifle called the Enfield rifle was introduced in India by the British.**
* **A rumour spread that the grease used in the wrapper of the bullets was made from the fat of cows and pigs.**
* **Soldiers had to bite off the greased wrapper of the bullet before loading into the gun.**
* **Our Indian soldiers refused to use the rifle, as it was against the religion sentiment of both Hindus and Muslims.**
* **This revolted and thus, it sparked the first war of independence.**

**4. What helped the British to suppress the first war of Independence?**

 **The following factors made it easier for the British to suppress the first war of independence**

* **The war did not spread to all parts of the country.**
* **The Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons.**
* **The revolt was not organised properly.**

**5. How did modern education lead to the rise of nationalism in India?**

* **Modern education awakened the spirit of nationalism among Indians.**
* **Educated Indians realised that the British wanted to keep India poor and backward. This realisation united them.**
* **This feeling of nationalism resulted in the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.**

**III. Give short Answer**

**1. India had trade relation with many countries. What were the main items of trade?**

**The main items of trade were**

* **Spices**
* **Jewellery**
* **Textiles and**
* **Pearls**

**2. Name some of the social and religious reformers during the period of Independence.**

* **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
* **Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar**
* **Debendranath Tagore**

**3. How did the British try to suppress the rise of nationalistic feeling of Indians?**

 **The British government passed away many strict laws in order to suppress the rise of nationalistic feeling.**

 **They also used the policy of divide and rule to prevent the Hindus and Muslims from uniting against British.**

**IV. Give reason**

**1. Why were the Indians rules and princess unhappy with the British rule?**

**The British passed a law which stated that if a ruler did not have a male child, that kingdom would be taken over by the British. This made the Indian rulers and princess very unhappy.**

**2. Do you think that the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 is just a Mutiny of the some Sepoys. Give reason**

**No, it was not just a revolt of some sepoys of the Indian army because people of the country also participated in the revolt.**

**Many rulers like Rani lakshmi Bai,Tantia Tope,Begm Hazrat Mahal and Bahadur shah Zafar belonging to the various parts of India took part in the revolt.**