

# EXERCISES

## A. Multiple choice questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Who was the first to reach India ?

- (a) Kalidasa                      (b) Columbus                      (c) Vasco da Gama                      (d) None of these

2. At which of the following places the East India company's first ship landed ?

- (a) Mumbai                      (b) Surat                      (c) Chennai                      (d) Marmagao

3. The battle of plassey was fought between;

- (a) Akbar and the British                      (b) Ashoka and the British  
(c) The British and Dutch                      (d) Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British

4. Who was the old and powerless mughal emperor of India ?

- (a) Shahjahan                      (b) Akbar                      (c) Ashoka                      (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

## B. Very short answer type questions.

1. When did Vasco da gama reach India ? → 1498
2. Name the company formed by British merchants. → East India company
3. Why was the revolt of 1857 also known as the first war of independence ? → Zamindari system
4. Name the ruler of Jhansi. → Rani Laxmi Bai
5. Write down the names of the areas of the revolt of 1857. → U.P, Bihar, Meerut

## C. Short answer type questions.



**D. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Portuguese were the first to reach India by sea route.
2. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on the West Coast of India.
3. The East India Company was formed in 1600 A.D.
4. The Company established its first factory at Surat in India.
5. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, Bahadur Shah Zaffar.

**E. Read the following statements carefully and mark (✓) on the true and (✗) on the false one.**

1. The Indian princes always remain united against the British.
2. The East India Company was interested only in profit.
3. Siraj-ud-Daulah was the powerful Mughal Emperor.
4. Indigo, a blue powder, had no use in India.
5. Indians were not allowed to open textile mills in India.

- ✗
- ✗
- ✗
- ✓
- ✓



class V Sub. S.S.T

Lesson - 15 The Struggle towards  
freedom

Short answer type questions :-

Q-1 How did the weavers become unemployed in British rule?

Ans The weavers become unemployed in British rule because in Britain Cotton did not grow due to cold climate but they had big textile mills of Cotton which required Cotton.

class V

\* Lesson-16 Freedom struggle \*



Meerut (U.P.), a place near Delhi. Then expanded to the different places of the country, including Barrackpore (W.B.), Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Gwalior, Arrah (Bihar) and Faizabad.

whose kingdom was annexed  
by British on pretext of  
Doctrine of Lapse

### Cause of the Revolt *2 Ans*

[In 1857, a new rifle was introduced in the army. A rumour spread that the cartridges had a greased paper cover, which had to be bitten off. The grease was made of fat of cows and pigs. This offended both the Hindu and the Muslim soldiers.]

The revolt spread to many parts of northern and central



Revolt of 1857



Mughal Emperor,  
Jahangir

British Queen's permission to have trade relations with the countries of the East. The company received permission to trade in India from the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir.

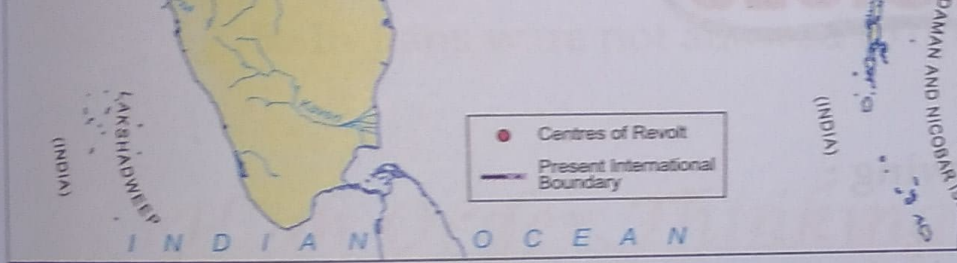
The Company's first ship landed at **Surat**, a big port on the west coast of India. Later on they built settlements and godowns, called **factories**, at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. The English traders built **forts** around their settlements and kept armed soldiers to protect themselves. India at that time was divided into small kingdoms which were often at war with one another. The East India Company took advantage of this. ] 3 Ans

## BATTLE OF PLASSEY

Bengal, at that time was ruled over by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. He was upset by the activities of the British. He saw danger to his







Centres of revolt of 1857 in North India

Thousands were hanged. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his two sons were taken prisoners. The sons were later shot dead and the old emperor was sent away to Burma (Myanmar).

### Result of Revolt *uAns*

The revolt was failed, as the British had better trained soldiers and superior weapons. Moreover, the Indians were disorganised and hence they lost the resistance against British. The consequences of the revolt was end of the East India Company. It was taken over by the British Government. The Indian provinces were brought under the authority of the British Raj. A Governor-General was appointed by the British Government to rule over India. He was also called the **Viceroy**. The new rulers also oppressed the Indian people.

The revolt of 1857 did not succeed in freeing India from the British control. But it was the foundation of a joint resistance by Indians in different walks of life to British rule. The determination of Indians later freed India from the shackles of British Rule.