

Ch-14

Indian Freedom Struggle - the first war of Independence

★ Ques/Ans

Q1- Name a few countries that set up trading centres of India?

Ans-1 Trading centres in India were set up by the Portuguese, French, Dutch and British.

Q2- Write short notes on the following

(a) Battle of Plassey (b) Doctrine of Lapse

Ans-2 (a) The battle of Plassey was the first major battle fought between the company nawab of Bengal in 1757. The battle of Plassey was the first major victory of the company of India.

(b) The doctrine of lapse was introduced by a British governor named Lord Dalhousie. According to this policy, if an Indian ruler died without leaving a son as heir, his kingdom would be brought directly under the British rule. The Nawab of such was one such ruler. The province of Jhansi and parts of Maratha Kingdoms were also brought under the Britishers due to this policy.

Q3- Why did the British rule cause dissatisfaction among Indians? Explain briefly.

Ans-3 The people suffered a lot during the hundred and ninety years of the British rule. The different causes of the dissatisfaction are as follows:-

★ Social Causes:-

Racial discrimination was carried out as the British considered themselves as a superior race. This led to discontentment in the local population.

★ Economic causes :-

- Heavy taxes were collected from the farmers. This pushed them to poverty.
- Farmers were forced to grow cotton and indigo (a dye used to colour cotton) for the cotton mills in England and paid very little for them.

★ Political causes :-

- Various policies were made by the British to bring Indian territories under their control. This led to discontentment among Indians and rulers.

Q4- Who was Mangal Pandey? Why was he hanged?

Ans-4 Mangal Pandey was a young soldier in Barrackpore who attacked his officers on 29 March 1857. Mangal Pandey was hanged for the rebellion. This led to a revolt against the British rule and emerged as the struggle for freedom in 1857.

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Ch-14
Indian freedom struggle-the first
war of Independence

★ Answer Orally:-

Q1- Where was the first trading centre set up by the British in India?

Ans-1 The first trading centre was set up in the year 1608 at Surat by the British in India.

Q2- Who won the battle of Plassey? Why was it fought?

Ans-2 The British won the battle of Plassey. It was fought because the British were fortifying their establishment and not paying revenue.

Q3 What affected the sentiments of both Muslim and Hindu soldiers?

Ans-3 Use of greased cartridge offended the sentiments of both Muslim and Hindu soldiers.

Ch-14 Give reasons

Q1 The war of 1857 was a major turning point in the history of modern India.

⇒ Because this war produced many Indian heroes and also

11/02/26

Ch-15

India Wins Freedom

Q1- Write the differences between the moderates and the radicals name any two leaders from each category.

Ans-1 Moderates - 1. Leaders believed in achieving freedom in a peaceful way by developing public opinion against the unjust rule of the British and demanding freedom from the British.

~~2. Moderates consisted of leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji and W.C. Banerjee.~~

Radicals - They stressed on self-reliance and constructive work and believed that people must fight for Swaraj (self rule).

~~2. Lala Rajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai were some well known radicals.~~

Q2 Why was Bengal divided by the British? What was the result of this partition?

Ans-2 The nationalist movement in Bengal was very strong. Bengal was then the largest province of British India which included Bihar and parts of Odisha. In 1905, Lord Curzon divided Bengal into two territories a Muslim-majority East Bengal and a Hindu-majority West Bengal. The people and the national leaders realised that this was the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British government. In protest, the Swadeshi movement was started by the Indians. They decided to buy only Indian goods and boycott foreign goods.

~~The foreign made goods ~~that~~ were
burnt in bonfires. The british
tried to suppress the movement
but were unsuccessful. As a result
they had to ~~reunite~~ bengal.~~

Q3 Name a few movements launched by gandhiji to achieve freedom for India.

Ans-3 A few movements launched by gandhiji to achieve freedom for India are the Non-cooperation movement, Civil disobedience movement, and Quit India movement.

Q4 Why was India partitioned?

Ans-4 When the british decided to quit India, Mohammad Ali jinnah, the leader of the Muslim league, demanded a separate nation for the Muslims. He wanted it to be known as Pakistan. Mahatma Gandhi did not approve of this

Idea, as he always wished for hindu-muslims unity. He showed his disagreement by fasting but in vain. The Divide and rule policy of the british was successful at last on august 15, 1947, at the stroke of midnight, the country was divided into two independent nations. They were India and Pakistan.

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=> Give Reasons :

1. The Divide and rule policy of the British was successful at last.

Ans- The Divide and rule policy of the British was successful at last on August 15, 1947, at the stroke of midnight, the country was divided into two independent nations. They were India and Pakistan.

2. Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'father of the nation'.

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'father of the nation' for his leadership, sacrifice and guidance in achieving independence.

Saturday

Ch-17

Q1- When and Why was the United Nations established?

Ans- The United Nations was established in the year 1945 after the end of Second World War. The purpose of the UN is to maintain peace in the world.

Q2- Write any three objectives of United Nations

Ans-2 The main aims or objectives of the United Nations are the following:-

- Maintain peace and security among the member states and settle all disputes peacefully.
- Develop friendly relations among member states.
- Cooperate with other nations in solving the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems

Q3- Write any three principles of United Nations.

Ans-3 The main principles of the United Nations are the following:-

- A member states are sovereign and equal and must respect the rights of other nations.
- All member states should settle their disputes peacefully. They should refrain from the use of any threat or force.
- They must support the organization in all its function.

Q4- Name the five major organs of the United Nations.

Ans-4 The five major organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and social council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat.

Ch-17

=> Hots:-

1. The United Nations (UN) is an important international body.

Ans:- Because it helps maintain peace in the worldwide.

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CH-18

Agencies Of The United Nations

⇒ Full Forms

1. UNICEF :- United Nations International Children's
Emergency Fund
2. UNESCO :- United Nations Educational, Scientific
And Cultural Organisation
3. WHO :- World Health Organisation
4. FAO :- Food and Agriculture Organisation
5. WORLD BANK :- World Bank
6. ILO :- International Labour Organisation

L-18

Q1- Name various special agencies of the United Nations.

Ans-1 The most important special agencies of the UN are as follows:-

- 1) UNICEF
- 2) UNESCO
- 3) WHO
- 4) FAO
- 5) World Bank
- 6) ILO

Q2- When was UNESCO established? What is its function?

Ans-2 UNESCO is a specialised agency of the UN. It was established in 1945. It works towards improving the lives of the people through education.

Q3- How does the World Bank help developing countries?

Ans-3

The World Bank lends funds to help countries with their development programmes like communication, transport networks and dams.

Q4-

Write any two achievements of the United Nations.

Ans-4

- The UN has prevented many nations from the use of the nuclear weapons.
- The UN has also been successful in providing food and medical aid to the developing countries.

⇒ HOTS (Give Reasons) :-

1.

The World Bank lends funds to countries

A-1

The World Bank lends funds to countries so, ~~that~~ the countries can finance development project like dams, railways, highways, communication and so on.

11/02/26

Let's Recall

- In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer found a sea route to India from Europe.
- The British established their trading centres in India in the year 1608 at Surat in Gujarat, followed by other centres in Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, and a few cities in Bihar and Bengal.
- The war of 1857 was a major turning point in the history of modern India.
- In 1858, East India Company's rule ended in India and the British government took over the control.
- In 1877, Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India and appointed Viceroys who acted as her representatives in the country.

Exercise Time

Quick Check

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. When did Vasco da Gama discover the sea route to India?
☒ (a) 1498 (b) 1600 (c) 1857
2. When was East India Company set up in London?
(a) 1498 ☒ (b) 1600 (c) 1857
3. Who introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
☒ (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Robert Clive (c) Queen Victoria
4. Who was the first Mughal emperor to allow the British traders to establish their trading centres in India?
(a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan ☒ (c) Jahangir

B. Match the columns.

Column A

1. First trading centre
2. Siraj ud-Daulah
3. Battle of Plassey
4. Doctrine of Lapse

Column B

- (a) Nawab of Bengal
- (b) Surat, Gujarat
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) 1757

Write (T) for true and (F) for false sentences.

Heavy taxes were collected from the farmers by the British.

T

Battle of Plassey was won by Siraj ud-Daulah.

F

Mill-made products from England improved the life of Indian weavers and artisans.

F

Doctrine of Lapse was a policy introduced by the British to bring Indian territories under their control.

T

Read and Learn

Answer the following questions.

Name a few countries that set up trading centres in India.

Write short notes on the following.

(a) Battle of Plassey (b) Doctrine of Lapse

Why did the British rule cause dissatisfaction among Indians? Explain briefly.

Who was Mangal Pandey? Why was he hanged?

Think and Do (HOTS)

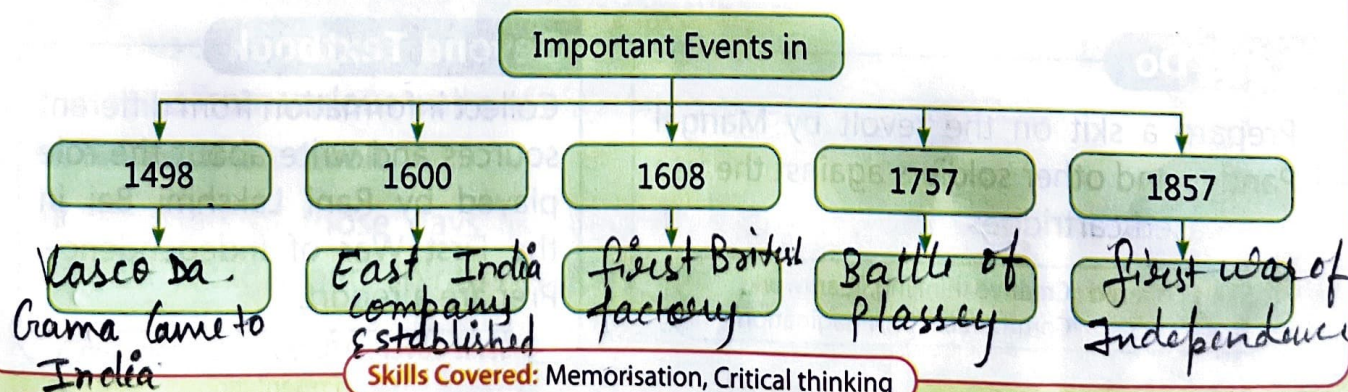
Give reasons for the following statement.

The war of 1857 was a major turning point in the history of modern India. *because this war introduced many Indian heroes and also created a sense of unity between the Hindus & Muslims of India.*

Activity Corner

Web Chart

Complete the given web chart.



The partition of India forced millions of people to leave their homes to move to the other state. This was the largest forced migration of people that has ever happened, which wasn't because of war or famine.



Migration of people due to partition

Let's Recall

- The failure of the First War of Independence did not bring down the spirit of freedom among the people of India.
- The Indian National Congress was started in the year 1885.
- The national movement of India underwent a major change with the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi.
- On August 15, 1947, at the stroke of midnight, the British rule ended and the country was divided into India and Pakistan.

Exercise Time

Quick Check

Choose the correct answer.

1. When did Gandhiji return to India?

(a) 1912

☒ (b) 1915

(c) 1919

2. Who raised the slogan 'Swaraj is my birth right'?

☒ (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Gandhiji

3. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?

(a) 1917

☒ (b) 1919

(c) 1921

4. When was the Quit India Movement launched?

(a) 1919

(b) 1926

☒ (c) 1942

B. Match the columns.

Column A

1. Moderate

2. Extremist

3. A.O. Hume

4. Swaraj

Column B

(a) Helped in the formation of Indian National Congress

(b) Self-rule

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) W.C. Bonnerjee

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false sentences.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer.

2. Turkey won in the First World War.

3. Twenty-two policemen were killed in the Chauri Chaura incident.

4. Moderates believed in achieving freedom in a peaceful way.

T
F
T
T

and Learn

For the following questions.

Write the differences between the moderates and the radicals. Name any two leaders from each category.

Why was Bengal divided by the British? What were the results of this partition?

Name a few movements launched by Gandhiji to achieve freedom for India.

Why was India partitioned?

o Think (HOTS)

Reasons for the following statements.

Divide and Rule policy of the British was successful at last.

Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'Father of the Nation'.

Activity Corner

Crossword Puzzle

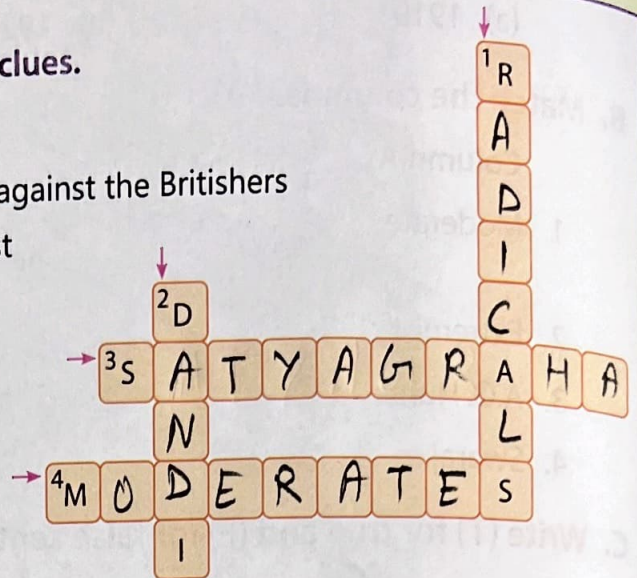
Solve the crossword puzzle using the given clues.

Across

- The method adopted by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers
- Leaders who used peaceful ways to protest

Down

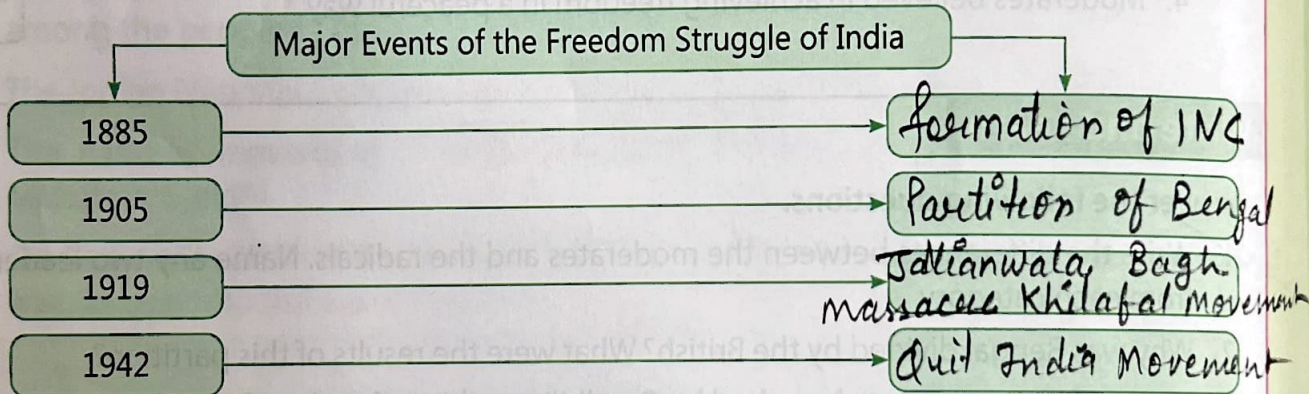
- Leaders who believed in aggressive measures to protest
- The march to protest against the tax imposed by British on making salt



Skills Covered: Critical thinking, Memorisation

Web Chart

Complete the given web chart.



Skills Covered: Critical thinking, Memorisation

Let's Do

Choose any three Indian freedom fighters and write about the contributions they made to achieve independence. Paste their pictures in your scrapbook.

Skills Covered: Research, Critical thinking, Creativity, Organisation

Beyond Textbook

Integrated Learning: Arts

Make a chart on the topic 'Indian Independence'. Paste related images. Write a few lines about the pictures you paste. Display the chart in the class.

Skills Covered: Creativity, Presentation, Organisation



The Peace Palace in the Hague

International Court of Justice

International Court of Justice is the legal court and an important organ of the United Nations. It deals with the disputes between the member nations and settles them peacefully according to the international laws. It has 15 judges elected from different countries. The Peace Palace in the Hague, Netherlands, is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice.

Secretariat

The **Secretariat** is the administrative organ of the United Nations which carries out the day to day work of the organisation. The Secretary General is the head of the Secretariat, who is appointed by the General Assembly for a term of five years. He is the most powerful official of the UN. There are many people, appointed from many countries, who work with him.

Do You Know?

The current Secretary-General of the UN is António Guterres of Portugal.

Do and Learn

Find out who was the first Secretary-General of the UN from Asia.

Membership and Official Languages

The membership of the UN is open to all peace-loving nations. There are 193 member states in the UN. The United Nations has declared six major languages as its official languages. They are English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic.

Answer Orally

1. Name the five permanent members of the Security Council. *Russias, USA, China, France, UK.*
2. Which is the main body of the UN? *United Nations General Assembly*
3. Who is the head of the UN Secretariat? *Secretary General*

Class Discussion

In small groups, discuss the primary duty of the Security Council.

Secretaries-General of the UN



Trygve Lie
(1946–1952)
Norway



Dag Hammarskjöld
(1953–1961)
Sweden



U Thant
(1961–1971)
Myanmar



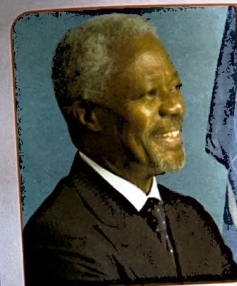
Kurt Waldheim
(1972–1981)
Austria



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
(1982–1991)
Peru



Boutros Boutros-Ghali
(1992–1996)
Egypt



Kofi Annan
(1997–2006)
Ghana



Ban Ki-moon
(2007–2016)
South Korea



António Guterres
(2017 onwards)
Portugal

Let's Recall

- The League of Nations was the organisation formed by the world leaders in the year 1918 to maintain peace among nations, but resulted in failure.
- The two world wars paved the way for the establishment of an international organisation called the United Nations Organisation.
- The United Nations Organisation was established on 24 October, 1945 and this day is celebrated as the United Nations Day.
- The UN framed its objectives and aims to maintain world peace and to prevent global wars.
- The UN has its headquarters located in New York, U.S.A.
- There are many organs of the UN that function to work on particular issues.

Exercise Time

Quick Check

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. When was the UN established?
(a) 1942 ✓ (b) 1945 (c) 1947
2. What is the total number of member states of the UN?
(a) 190 ✓ (b) 193 (c) 195
3. Where are the headquarters of the UN located?
(a) London ✓ (b) New York (c) Geneva
4. How many permanent members does UN Security Council have?
✓ (a) Five (b) Fifteen (c) Twenty

B. Match the columns.

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. World War I | — | (a) 1939-1945 |
| 2. World War II | — | (b) 1914-1918 |
| 3. United Nations Day | — | (c) 18 members |
| 4. Economic and Social Council | — | (d) 24 October |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false sentences.

1. The Second World War started in the year 1940.
2. The Security Council of UN consists of 5 temporary and 10 permanent members.
3. The League of Nations was a failure.
4. The International Court of Justice settles disputes among the countries.

F
F
T
T

Learn and Learn

Answer the following questions.

When and why was the United Nations established?

Write any three objectives of the United Nations.

Write any three principles of the United Nations.

Name the five major organs of the United Nations.

Think and Think (HOTS)

Give reasons for the following statement.

United Nations (UN) is an important international body. *because it help maintain peace in the world*

Activity Corner

Word Puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle using the given clues.

Across

1. One of the official languages of the UN
3. The administrative organ of the United Nations
4. One of the founder members of the UN

Down

1. The number of judges in the International Court of Justice



Skills Covered: Critical thinking, Observation, Vocabulary

Let's Speak Out

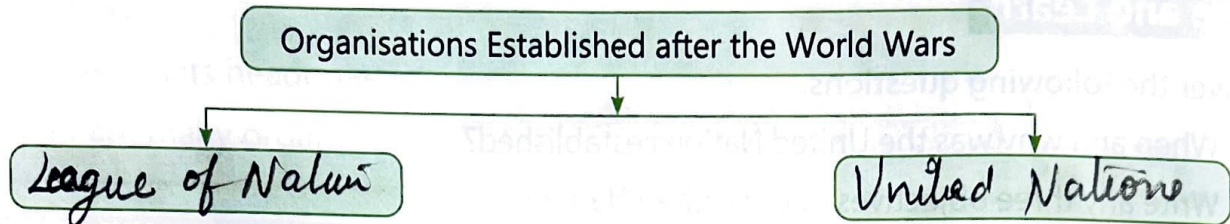
Integrated Learning: Language

Please speak about any one major organ of the United Nations in the class for one minute.

Skills Covered: Communication, Memorisation, Research, Public speaking

Web Chart

Complete the given web chart.



Skills Covered: Memorisation, Critical thinking

Observe and Answer

Identify and name this person.

Antonio Guterres

Which country does he belong to?

Lisbon, Portugal



Skills Covered: Observation, Memorisation

Values and Life Skills

Wars cause a lot of destruction and loss of life. However, wars continue taking place in the world. Do you think this is the correct way to settle disputes among nations? Discuss in the class.

Skills Covered: Critical thinking, General awareness, Communication

Beyond Textbook

Integrated Learning: Arts

Make a poster on 'Prevention of Wars'. Display it in the class.

Skills Covered: Research, Critical thinking, Creativity, Organisation, Presentation

Exercise Time

Quick Check

A. Choose the correct answer.

- Where are the headquarters of the WHO based?
(a) London (b) New York ☒ (c) Geneva
- Which agency of the UN aims to defeat hunger?
(a) World Bank ☒ (b) FAO (c) UNESCO
- Where are headquarters of the UNESCO based?
(a) London (b) New York ☒ (c) Paris
- Who was the first woman to be elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953?
☒ (a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Maria Fernandes

B. Match the columns.

Column A

- FAO
- UNICEF
- ILO
- WHO
- World Bank

Column B

- Deals with epidemics and general health of public.
- Funds projects like construction of large dams for irrigation and production of hydroelectricity.
- Helps children suffering due to malnutrition and poverty.
- Solves problems of labourers.
- Improves agricultural productivity.

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false sentences.

- The World Health Organisation was established in 1948.
- UNESCO was established in 1946 for child victims of the Second World War.
- UNICEF works towards improving the lives of the people through education.
- India has also contributed funds for various programmes of the UN.

T

F

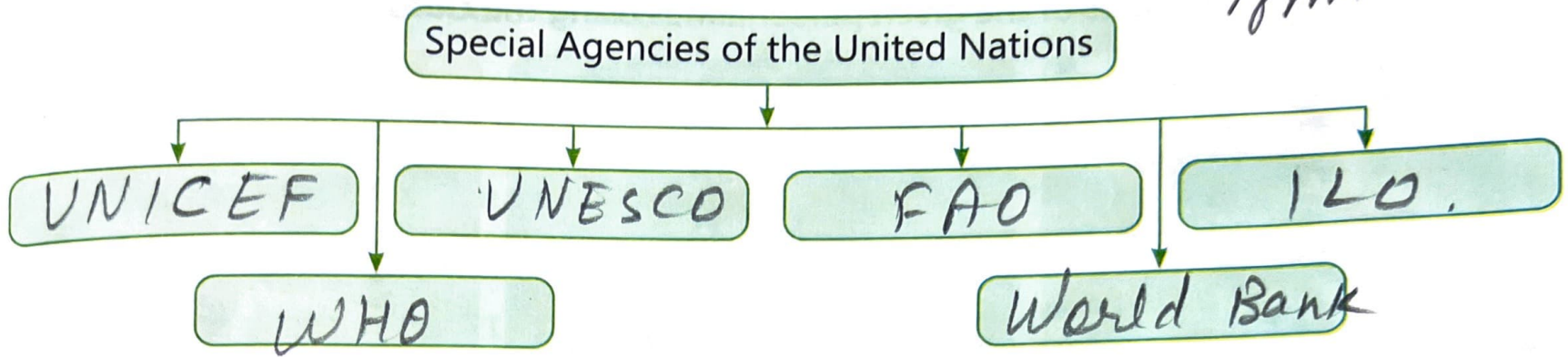
T

T

Web Chart

Complete the given web chart.

Imm - S.



Skills Covered: Critical thinking, Memorisation

Observe and Answer

1. Identify the flag shown alongside. Which agency does it represent?

World health Organisation

2. What is its role? Discuss in class.



Skills Covered: Observation, Critical thinking

Let's Do

In small groups, find out about the activities of any one of the UN agencies like UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO in India and prepare a project report.

Skills Covered: Research, Critical thinking