

**(Honeydew)**  
**Chapter 3 : The Glimpse of the Past**

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**Comprehension Check (Page No. 45)**

**Question 1:**

Look at picture 1 and recall the opening lines of the original song in Hindi. Who is the singer? Who else do you see in this picture?

**Answer 1:**

The original song is “Ae mere watan ke logon...” The singer is Lata Mangeshkar. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Rani Laxmi Bai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi can also be seen in the picture.

**Question 2:**

In Picture 2 what do you understand by the Company's “superior weapons”?

**Answer 2:**

The Company's superior weapons refer to all their intellect, power, rules and system of laws.

**Question 3:**

Who is an artisan? Why do you think the artisans suffered? (picture 3)

**Answer 3:**

An artisan is a trained, skilled manual worker who makes crafts items that may be useful or only ornamental and decorative. The artisans had to suffer because the British were exploiting them and levying very high taxes on them, All this was ruining them economically. Moreover, goods which were manufactured by machine were being imported from Britain and were being sold in the Indian market at cheaper rates, which ruined market for artisans' hand-made goods.

**Question 4:**

Which picture, according to you, reveals the first sparks of the fire of revolt?

**Answer 4:**

Picture 7 'The Sparks' reveals the first sparks of the fire of revolt.



## Working with Text

**Answer the following Questions:**

**Question 1:**

Do you think the Indian princes were short-sighted in their approach to the events of 1757?

**Answer 1:**

Yes, the Indian princes were short-sighted in their approach to the events of 1757 because they didn't realize that the British were making a fool of them. They were dividing them, making them fight against each other and were slowly controlling them by following the policy of divide and rule. They were blindly agreeing to whatever they were saying and not opposing them at all.

**Question 2:**

How did the East India Company subdue the Indian princes?

**Answer 2:**

The Indian princes were always fighting with each other. They were taking the help of English merchants in fighting against each other without realizing that they were giving them the chance to rule over them. There was no peace due to such constant fights. The rivalries and the lack of unity amongst them helped the East India Company to subdue and control the Indian princes one by one.

**Question 3:**

Quote the words used by Ram Mohan Roy to say that every religion teaches the same principles.

**Answer 3:**

According to Ram Mohan Roy, "Cows are of different colours, but the colour of their milk is same. Different teachers have different opinions, but the essence of every religion is the same."

**Question 4:**

In what ways did the British officers exploit Indians?

**Answer 4:**

The British officers exploited the Indians in many ways. They levied heavy taxes on Indians farmers, forced them to produce crops of their choice which they could sell in the market at higher prices, reduced import duty on goods manufactured in England and imported them to India. They promoted machine made goods and as a result the market for handmade goods suffered as the machine made goods were cheaper in comparison to the hand made goods, they even cut the thumbs of expert artisans.



**Question 5:**

Name these people:

- (i) The ruler who fought pitched battles against the British and died fighting.
- (ii) The person who wanted to reform the society.
- (iii) The person who recommended the introduction of English education in India.
- (iv) Two popular leaders who led the revolt (Choices may vary.)

**Answer 5:**

- (i) Kunwar Singh
- (ii) Ram Mohan Roy
- (iii) Macaulay
- (iv) Maulvi Ahmedulla of Faizabad and Peshwa Nana Saheb

**Question 6:**

Mention the following:

- (i) Two examples of social practices prevailing then.
- (ii) Two oppressive policies of the British.
- (iii) Two ways in which common people suffered.
- (iv) Four reasons for the discontent that led to the 1857 War of Independence.

**Answer 6:**

- (i) Untouchability, child marriage, caste system, female infanticide
- (ii) The British decided to do away with the import duty on goods manufactured in England. This severely affected Indian industries.  
In 1818, they passed Regulation III. Under it, an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.  
Indian soldiers were not paid properly in comparison to the English soldiers.  
They also followed a policy of Doctrine of Lapse, wherein if the ruler did not have a male successor his kingdom would be taken over by the British
- (iii) They lost their old jobs and lands. They were treated very badly  
The farmers, artisans, soldiers and even the kings suffered at the hands of the British.
- (iv) Four reasons for the discontent that led to the 1857 War of Independence were:
  - ◆ Indians had become puppets in their own country.
  - ◆ The East India Company had shattered the Indian industries.
  - ◆ They were dividing Hindus and Muslims and creating a rift amongst the people.
  - ◆ The use of greased cartridge was against the customs and the religious sentiments of Indians as it was made of the fat of the cows and pigs which were considered sacred by Hindus and Muslims respectively.



## Working with Language

### Question 1:

**Change the following sentences into indirect speech.**

- (i) First man: We must educate our brothers.  
Second man: And try to improve their material conditions.  
Third man: For that we must convey our grievances to the British Parliament  
The first man said that \_\_\_\_\_  
The second man added that \_\_\_\_\_  
The third man suggested that \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) First soldier: The white soldier gets huge pay, mansions and servants.  
Second soldier: We get a pittance and slow promotions.  
Third soldier: Who are the British to abolish our customs?  
The first man said that \_\_\_\_\_  
The second soldier remarked that \_\_\_\_\_  
The third soldier asked \_\_\_\_\_

### Answer 1:

- (i) The first man said that they must educate their brothers.  
The second man added that they must try to improve their material conditions.  
The third man suggested that they must convey their grievances to the British Parliament.
- (ii) The first soldier said that the white soldier got huge pay, mansions and servants.  
The second soldier remarked that they got a pittance and slow promotions.  
The third soldier asked who the British were to abolish their customs.