

# Why was India considered "the jewel in the crown" of the British empire?

## PERIOD OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1757

Robert Clive leads British East India Company (BEIC)  
 Joint stock: a private company empowered by a government to act on its behalf

BATTLE of PLASSEY

3,000 British defeat 30,000 Mughal warriors  
 —gives Britain undisputed control of area around Calcutta  
 HOW? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Through mid 1800s, there's a period of expansion that places more of India under British rule

Decline of Mughal rule

British rule

British colony  
 INDIRECT RULE

Direct rule

Military conquest (Viceroy)

Indirect rule

cooperation with local princes

1857

Sepoy Mutiny

According to the British:  
 According to the Indians:

Sepoy =

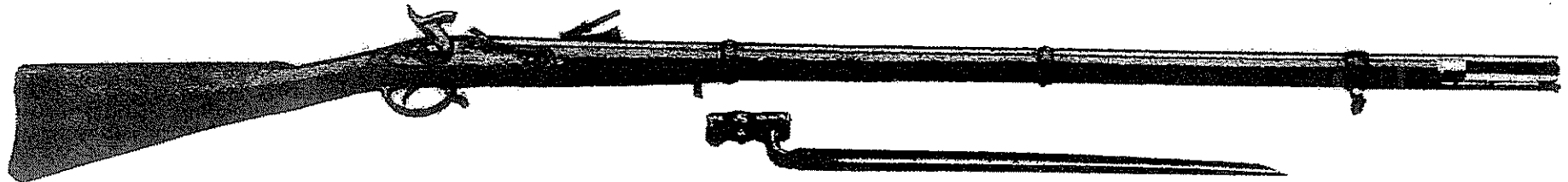
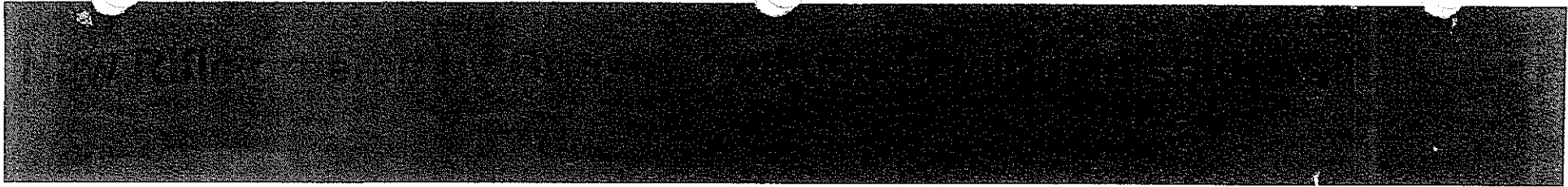
- illustrates Indian nationalism
- Illustrates ANTI- \_\_\_\_\_

**RESULTS OF THE SEPOY MUTINY:**

- Sepoys UNSUCCESSFUL  
 Why???

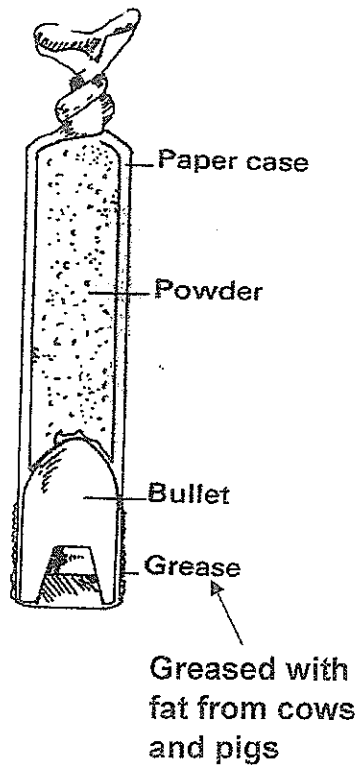
- control of India shifts from BEIC to Parliament under the Queen!
- India becomes \_\_\_\_\_

1947



*This percussion-lock rifle was produced in the British Ordnance Factory at Enfield near London. It came into use in the British army in 1853. Shortly afterwards it was sent out for trials for the Company army in India. The 'rifling' on the inside of the barrel made the shot more accurate and gave the weapon a greater range. It was an enormous improvement on the Brown Bess smooth-bore flintlock musket which had been the standard weapon of all British forces since the early eighteenth century.*

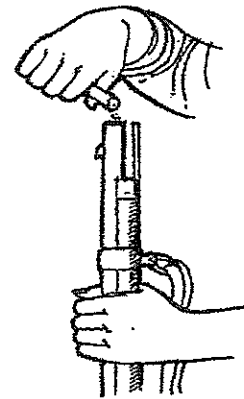
#### A greased cartridge



#### How it was loaded



1. *The soldier tears open the end of the cartridge with his teeth.*



2. *He pours the powder down the muzzle of his rifle. Then he thrusts the bullet, still wrapped in the cartridge paper which makes it a tight fit, into the muzzle.*



3. *He takes his ramrod from its slot beneath the rifle barrel, and rams paper, bullet and powder to the bottom of the barrel.*

# **AIM: What was the impact of British rule in India?**

## **STATION 1:**

1. What did the local Indian rulers give the Europeans permission to do?
2. Why did this eventually upset some of the local Indian rulers?

3. What did the British eventually do to expand their trading rights throughout India?

## **STATION 2:**

1. Explain the meaning of the quote by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. Why was it a problem for Sepoys to load the new rifles ordered by the British?

3. EXPLAIN what aspect of “the knife of sugar” is depicted at this station.

## **STATION 3:**

1. Explain the meaning of the quote by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. What is the Hindu practice of sati (or suttee)?
3. EXPLAIN what aspect of “the knife of sugar” is depicted at this station.

**STATION 4:**

1. What does this advertisement show about British interests in Ceylon?
2. List the aspects of the cartoon that show **POSITIVE** impact(s) of British rule in India.
3. List the aspects of the cartoon that show **NEGATIVE** impact(s) of British rule in India.

**STATION 5:**

1. What reason for imperialism is shown in the document?
2. How does the map show that India was “the jewel in the crown” of the British Empire?
3. How can the map show **BOTH** positive and negative aspects of British rule in India?

**STATION 6:**

1. Are Sir John Marriot’s and Lord Smythe’s descriptions of British rule in India generally positive or negative? **WHY?**
2. List all of the contributions made **BY** the British **TO** India.