**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**British in India Cause-and-Effect Handout**

**Common Core Objectives:**

**R.H.9-10.3:** Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

**R.H.9-10.4:** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

**Source:** "India." *Britannica School.* Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2014. Web. 14 Jan. 2014.

**Directions:** Read the article, and then follow the steps.

In 1498 [Vasco da Gama](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/274480), the Portuguese navigator, discovered the ocean route around the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese soon captured [Goa](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/324737), on India’s west coast, and established a spice-trading base there. By the early 17th century the Dutch, British, and French began to challenge the Portuguese for the Indian trade. In 1600 the [British East India Company](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/274112) was chartered (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), and within a century it had **trading posts** (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) at what are now [Chennai](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/275604), [Mumbai](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/273280), and [Kolkata](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/273451), the latter of which was the capital of British India from 1772 to 1911.

In the 1740s the French and British began struggling against each other for control of trade, by forming alliances (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) with the numerous different Indian rulers as well as by military might. The French organized local troops, and their role in the quarrels of Indian rulers brought much of the Deccan under French influence by 1751.

The genius of British soldier [Robert Clive](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/273705) turned the tables. His storming and subsequent defense of Arcot in 1751 and his victory at Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of the end of French power in India and laid the foundations of the rule of the British East India Company. Later, trading rights gradually grew into political rule. It was a strange conquest (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), in which a private trading company conquered an empire chiefly through the use of soldiers (**sepoys**) raised in the land itself. By 1849 the rule of the company had been extended over virtually the whole of the subcontinent by conquest or treaties (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

Certain high-handed methods used by the British company—as well British missionaries (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) trying to convert Hindus to Christianity and the introduction of European customs (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) at the expense of traditional Indian ones—stirred a great wave of unrest (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). In 1857 a rumor circulated among the company’s Indian soldiers that the cartridge papers they had to tear with their teeth were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The cow is sacred to Hindus, and the pig is abhorred by Muslims. This set off the [**Indian Mutiny**](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/276991)**, or Sepoy Rebellion, of 1857–58**, a widespread armed (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) Indian rebellion against the British. The bloody revolt, though ultimately crushed, ended the powers of the East India Company. In 1858 the administration (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) of India was transferred to the British Crown. In 1876 the British Parliament ruled that India should be designated an empire. The next year Britain’s [Queen Victoria](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/277591) was crowned empress of India.

**Step #1: Using context clues, fill in definitions for the vocabulary words above.**

**Step #2:** Place the following terms under their proper heading: political, social, or economic. (Remember terms can potentially belong to more than one group!)

**Terms to place:** trading posts; alliances; conquest; treaties; missionaries; customs; unrest; armed; administration

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Political** | **Social** | **Economic** |

**Step #3: Cause-and-Effect Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The following is a list of a series of events from the previous article…**

* The Portuguese started a spice-trading route around the Indian city of Goa
* The British East India Company was established
* Robert Clive was a solid military leader
* Sepoy Rebellion

**Now, describe what either caused or affected the particular event in at least two sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
|  | The Portuguese started a spice-trading route around the Indian city of Goa |
| The British East India Company was established |  |
| Robert Clive was a solid military leader |  |
|  | Sepoy Rebellion |
| Sepoy Rebellion |  |