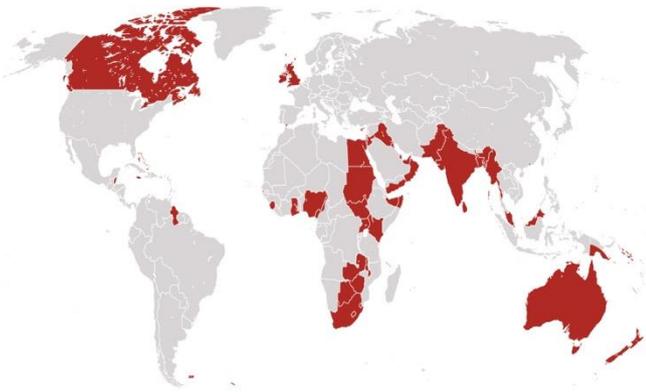


Why did British power grow in India?

Year 8 History Topic Four Homework Booklet

Pupil:

Class:



Task	Task title	Summary	Page	Date due
1	Who was responsible for the Opium War?	Students will use information to identify who was responsible for starting the Opium War.	2 – 3	
2	How was Duleep Singh affected by the British Empire?	Students will examine the life of Duleep Singh to assess the British Empire's impact on his life.	4 – 6	
3	The British Empire Recap Quiz	A quiz to recap what we have learnt in this topic.	7	



Task One – Who was to blame for the Opium War?

Instructions

Read the information below and then turn to the next page to complete the task.

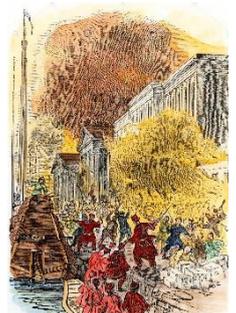
When Britain first came into regular contact with China in the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain hoped it would be able to increase trade and the amount of money it made. However, China had told Britain that it did not want any of its goods e.g. clothes, pots and pans etc. Britain wanted Chinese silver, but had nothing China wanted.

However, China had a problem with opium (heroin) addiction. The Chinese Emperor had recognised the problem as being so serious he banned opium and the trading of opium. Britain realised that this could present an opportunity. The British began growing opium in India and smuggling it into China through smugglers, trading it for Chinese silver.

This was something that the Chinese Government could not allow.



In 1839, China discovered a ship belonging to a British trader full with opium, despite the fact the opium trade had been banned. As a response, Chinese



Government agents burnt the opium. The British traders, and the British Government were outraged. They said that China had destroyed someone's private property, and that if the damage wasn't repaid Britain would declare war on China.

China argued that British anger was just an act – Britain really wanted to defeat China to force her to allow British goods, so Britain could make money. Ultimately, Britain won the war, forcing China to give them Hong Kong, open their ports to British ships and accept British Opium.

Having read the information about the Opium War, it is clear that both sides blamed the other.

Look at the statements below and sort the boxes into whether they are evidence that Britain was to blame for the war or China was to blame for the war.

At the end of the war, Britain forced China to accept British goods and agree to trade British opium.	Lord Palmerston (Britain's Prime Minister) said it would be better for both Britain and China if China allowed trade with Britain	In March 1839 china tried to stop the opium trade. They took 11,000 pounds of opium from British ships, without permission.
In June 1839 China ordered the port of Canton closed to all British ships.	Some British MPs said the Chinese were not Christian and believed they were doing a holy duty by spreading the 'word of God'	China refused to trade with Britain because it said it did not need British goods.
The Chinese Emperor said that British was trying to weaken China by pumping opium into the country. He said China had to stop Britain, otherwise China would be destroyed.	The Chinese Emperor demanded British officers bow and lie on the floor in front of him. The British were insulted by this treatment.	The Chinese sent a message to Britain saying they would turn British soldiers into mincemeat if they tried to threaten China. Britain saw this as a challenge.
Evidence that Britain was to blame for the opium war = <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence China was to blame for the Opium war = <input type="checkbox"/>	Britain was buying tea from China and giving them silver. But China refused to trade with Britain so was giving no silver back. Britain did not want to lose money.	There were more stores in Shanghai selling opium than rice! Britain knew it was a problem but knew they could make a lot of money if they could sell it to China.

Task 2 – How was Duleep Singh affected by the British Empire?

We are going to look this week at one individual whose life was closely linked to the British Empire. His name was Duleep Singh.

Instructions

1. Read the information about his life.
2. Use the information gather notes about how his life was affected by the British Empire
3. Write this information in the table



He was born in Lahore, capital of the Punjab, India in 1838.



He was the head of the Sikh religion with over 50 million followers in India.



In 1849 the Sikhs in the Punjab and the British went to war. The Punjab was taken over by the British East India Company.



In 1854, after moving to Britain 3 years earlier from India, he converted to the Christian religion.



The young Maharajah was taken to England. It was feared his presence in India could spark anti-British revolts.



In 1850 the priceless Kohinoor Diamond was handed over to Queen Victoria as part of the peace deal.



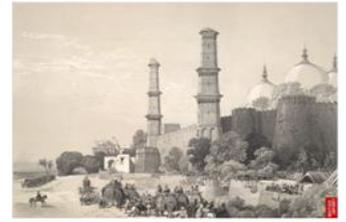
He purchased and restored a huge country house, Elveden Hall in Suffolk. He borrowed £105,000 from the British Government to do this.



In the 1870's he became close friends with the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII) and mixed with the wealthy and powerful. He entertained them at lavish parties at Elveden Hall.



He found himself in debt; his £50,000 a year income was not sufficient. His requests for an increase from the British Government were continually denied.



In 1882 it was estimated the Punjab, Duleep Singh's homeland earned the British Government £1 million a year.



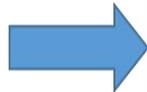
Aged 48 he converted back to the Sikh religion and planned to return to the Punjab. He was arrested in Egypt and returned to Britain.



He contacted the Russians in Paris in July 1886. He suggested that he could organise an Indian uprising against the British.



He went to Russia in 1887 without an official invitation. He was ignored and left without meeting the Tsar. British agents secretly followed him.



He apologised to Queen Victoria in 1891 and was given a pardon for his planned rebellion against Britain.



In 1893 he died penniless in a small house in Paris. He was buried in Elveden churchyard. Elveden Hall was sold to clear his debts.

Evidence that Duleep Singh benefitted (gained good things) from the British Empire	Evidence that Duleep Singh did not benefit (gained bad things) from the British Empire

Do you think Duleep Singh's life was improved because of the British Empire?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task Three – The British Empire Recap Quiz

Q1. What is an empire?

Q2. What was one reason why Britain wanted an empire?

Q3. Name two countries that were in the British Empire

Q4. Which company was given permission by Elizabeth I to trade in India?

Q5. Name two items traded by this company?

Q6. Name one positive impact that this company had on India?

Q7. Name one negative impact that this company had on India?

Q8. What did the Bengal Army do in 1857?

Q9. What was one consequence of the event that started in 1857?

Q10. What does the British Raj mean?

Q11. Who was Empress of India?

Q12. Name one positive way that Indian people were affected by the British Raj?

Q13. Name one negative way that Indian people were affected by the British Raj?

Q14. What took place in Amritsar in 1919?

Q15. Who was the leader of the British Army in Amritsar in 1919?

Note: The publication of this booklet and the material contained within it is in no way whatsoever an endorsement of the viewpoints contained. As a school, we are opposed to any form of prejudice, discrimination, and intolerance. However, in order to understand and be aware of such ideas and how they are used to influence people, it is important to study and discuss certain key texts, events, themes and ideas.