

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ruling the Countryside

Q1. State the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?

Ans. _____

Q2. What was the "Blue Rebellion"?

Ans. _____



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Ans. Consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal

- i. Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices.
- ii. Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them.
- iii. Artisanal production was in decline, and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse.
- iv. Then in 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.

Q2. What was the "Blue Rebellion"?

Ans. In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the 'Blue rebellion'. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements. Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the gomasthas – agents of planters – who came to collect rent were beaten up. Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters' lathiyals.