

Class 8th

History

Chapter-2

Que1) Match the following:

Answer.

1) Diwani- Right to collect land revenue

2) "Tiger of Mysore"- Tipu Sultan

3) Faujdari Adalat- Criminal Court

4) Rani Channamma- Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

5) Sipahi -Sepoy

Que2. Fill in the blanks:

Answer.

(a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of Plassey

(b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore.

(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse

(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the South-western part of India.

Que3. State whether true or false

Answer.

- (a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century – False
- (b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India – False
- (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab – True
- (d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered – False

Que4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer.

European trading companies were looking for new lands from which they could buy goods at a cheap price and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Spices like Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. These were the reasons that attracted European trading companies to India.

Que5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer.

After the first British factory was set up in 1651 on the banks of the river Hugli, East India company started allowing more of its merchants and traders to visit and settle down at the city of Bengal.

The reasons that caused the conflicts between Bengal nawabs and East India Company were:

a. Nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions

b. Nawabs also demanded large tributes from the company

c. The company denied paying taxes

d. The company officials wrote insulting letters to the nawabs

Que)6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer.

Diwani rights are the rights that the British acquired to collect their own revenues and have the authority to decide on civil cases. This right benefited East India Company in several ways:

- a. It allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.
- c. Revenue of Bengal was used to export Indian goods out of the country

Que7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.

Answer.

The system of the subsidiary alliance made Indian rulers let go of their armed forces and come under the protection of East India Company. The following changes occurred when this system came into being:

- a. East India Company became the guardian of the territories that it took under the alliance
- b. The EIC's was appointed in the territory to keep a check on the ruler.
- c. The Indian rules were asked not to allow any other European companies to trade with them and enter their territory.

Que8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer.

The difference in the administration of the company and that of the Indian rulers is given below:

1) Company Administration Indian Rulers Administration

The company divided the territories into presidencies Indian rulers divided the territories into district, pargana, tehsil and parishad

2) Governor ruled the administrative units Zamindar or Peasants were responsible for their units

3) Governor-General was the head of the state King or Nawab was the head of the state

4) The introduction of several acts:

Regulating Act

Indian Council Acts

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

Indian rulers brought no such acts but used to rule with their farmans.

Que9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Answer.

The army of EIC was known as Sepoy Army. The main participants of the army were peasants. The major change in the EIC army was the domination of infantry over cavalry with the introduction of muskets, matchlocks to guard them. The company also introduced a uniform military culture where soldiers were given European training through drills and other exercises.