

CLASS VIII CH 2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (NCERT)

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Exercises

Question 1. Match the following:

A	B
Diwani	Tipu sultan
Tiger of Mysore	Right to collect land revenue
Rani channamma	Criminal court
Faujdari adalat	Sepoy
Sipahi	Led on anti British movement in kitoor

Answer:

- Diwani
- Tiger of Mysore
- Rani channamma
- Faujdari adalat
- Sipahi

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Question 2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the battle of _____
- b) Haider ali and tipu sultan were the rulers of _____
- c) Dalhousie implemented the doctrine of _____
- d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the part of _____ India.

Answer:

- Plassey
- Mysore
- Lapse
- western

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Question 3. State whether true or false:

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

Answer:

- False
- False
- True
- False

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Question 4.

What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer:

1. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India.
2. Indian spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.



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Question 5.

What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?

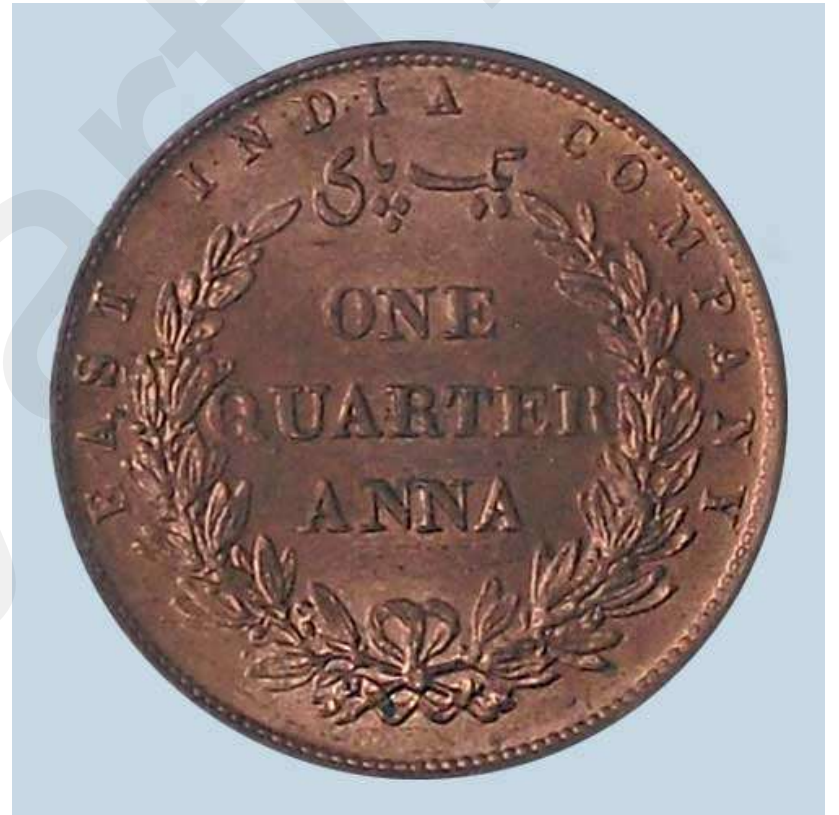
Answer:

1. The Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the Company concessions,
2. They denied the Company any right to mint coins, fortification.

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3. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials.



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Question 6.

How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer:

The Mughal emperor, in 1765, appointed the Company's Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to exploit the Bengal. From the rulers revenue they purchase cotton, silk and maintain fortification and troops.



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Question 7.

Explain the system of 'subsidiary alliance'.

Answer:

Under this system of 'subsidiary alliance', Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They have to use the given army of company. If they are unable to pay for it, their territory was taken as a penalty.

Ex nawab of haidrabad,awadh.

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Question 8.

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

Answer:

1. The Company called administrative units Presidencies. three Presidencies – Bengal, Madras and Bombay. In India, districts were the main administrative units.
2. in Company the head is Governor-General. in India, the head of administration is the king.

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3. The main job of the Governor-General was to introduce administrative reforms while the main job of the Collector was to collect revenue and taxes- maintain law and order.

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Question 9.

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

Answer:

1. The Company has its own army, known as the sepoy army with infantry and cavalry and added uniform culture, discipline in it.
2. Later got decline due to the usage of musket and matchlock in Burma, Egypt etc.

CARNATIC TROOPS, c.1785

- 1: Subedar
- 2: Havildar
- 3: Trooper

