

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL

9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj,

Delhi-110092

Session: 2024-2025

CLASS: 8

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: HISTORY

The Rise of the English East India Company

● VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

- 1) **Why did the Europeans try to find out an alternative sea route to India?**

The trade sea route to India was under the control of the Arabs in the medieval period. Conflicts and wars started between the Turks and the Europeans and trade was disrupted due to the war. Therefore, the Europeans tried to find a new sea route to India.

- 2) **Make a list of Indian goods which were in demand in Europe.**

The Indian goods which were in demand in Europe were the Indian spices, silk, cotton, indigo and salt-petre.

- 3) **Who was the first Indian to pass the civil services examination?**

Satyendra Nath Tagore.

- 4) **What were the two methods adopted by the British to establish their supremacy?**

Two methods adopted by the British to establish their supremacy were:

- i) The Subsidiary Alliance
- ii) The Doctrine of Lapse

- 5) **Who introduced 'Doctrine of Lapse'?**

Lord Dalhousie

● SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

- 1) **Why did the British clash with Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal?**

The clash between the British and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah began when the Nawab, being furious at the British for their gross misuse of power, attacked the English factory at Kasim Bazar, captured the company officials and blocked the English ships. Then, the Nawab marched to Calcutta and captured the company's Fort–Fort William.

2) How was the battle of Plassey a turning point in the Indian history?

The Battle of Plassey was a turning point in Indian history and of immense historical importance as it paved the way for the British dominance over Bengal and eventually the whole of India.

3) What do you understand by the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance'?

The Subsidiary Alliance was devised by Governor-General Lord Wellesley.

Under this system, the British promised to protect the Indian states by positioning their army in the ruler's territory. In return, the Indian states had to make payment for their upkeep.

4) Explain the system of justice introduced by Warren Hastings?

1) Each district was to have two courts- Civil Courts and Criminal Courts

2) Under Regulating Act of 1773:

- A new Supreme court was established
- A court of appeal - the Sadar Nizamat Adalat - was also set up at Calcutta.

● LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

1) Who were defeated in the Battle of Buxar? What were the consequences of the battle?

In the battle of Buxar, fought between the British and Mir Qasim, the latter formed an alliance with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Their combined army met the British forces at the Battle of Buxar in 1764, where the English defeated them.

After this battle-

- The powerful Nawab of Awadh left at the mercy of the British
- The Mughal Emperor became a prisoner of the British

- The Nawab was compelled to pay ₹500,000 every month to the company, including land and money to the senior officials.
- The British got the right of *Diwani* or the right to collect the land revenue of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

2) How did Lord Cornwallis organise the Indian Civil Services?

Why were the Indian excluded from it?

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Indian Civil Services. He tried to make the Indian Civil Service honest and efficient by increasing the salary of the officers and by fixing the rule that promotion would be on the basis of seniority. The officers were not allowed to accept present and bribes.

Indians were excluded, and all high posts were held by Englishmen. The British did not trust that the Indians would follow British policies in India.

3) Briefly discuss the role of the police in the British administration in India.

The third pillar of the British rule was the police, formed by Lord Cornwallis.

- A district was divided into a number of *thanas* each under a *daroga* whose responsibility was to maintain peace and order in his area.
- *Chowkidars* and *Kotwals* looked after the smaller towns and villages.
- The *District Superintendent of Police* was the head of the police service also, Indians were excluded from all superior posts.

4) How was Punjab finally conquered?

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, there was chaos in Punjab and British took advantage of it.

1. The first Anglo-Sikh war between the Sikh Empire and British began in 1845. Through the Punjab army fought bravely, some of the leaders turned as traitors.
2. It was forced to sign a humiliating *Treaty of Lahore* on 8 March, 1846. The British annexed a large part of Punjab.
3. The strength of the Punjab army was reduced and a strong British force was stationed at Lahore.

- **MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS:**

- a) (i)
- b) (ii)
- c) (i)
- d) (i)
- e) (ii)

- **MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

HOMEWORK

- **TRUE/FALSE**

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE

- **ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS:**

- c) A is true but R is false.