



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: From Trade to Territory	Year: 2021-22

1	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	The Governor-General who introduced the policy of Paramountcy. a) Lord Hastings b) Lord Dalhousie c) Warren Hastings d) Lord Bentinck
2	Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498? a) Columbus b) Dutch c) East India Company d) Vasco-da-Gama
3	What is a 'Farman'? a) a royal dress b) a royal order c) a royal food d) a royal procession
4	Who lead the East India Company in the Battle of Plassey? a) Mir Jafar b) Robert Clive c) Warren Hastings d) None of these
5	Who was the successor of Alivardi Khan in Bengal? a) Mir Qasim b) Mir Jafar c) Siraj-ud-daula d) Murshid Quli Khan.
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	The British territories in India were broadly divided into administrative units called _____. Ans: Presidencies
7	_____ was a heavy gun used by infantry soldiers in the Company army. Ans: Musket
8	The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of _____. Ans: Salbai
9	The principal figure in an Indian district was the _____. Ans: Collector
III	Very short answer type questions: -
10	Who was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of Battle of Plassey? Siraj-ud-daula was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of Battle of Plassey
11	Name the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi.
12	What was the outcome of the appointment of the Company as the Diwan of Bengal? Appointment of the Company as Diwan of Bengal resulted in the beginning of exploitation of the vast revenue of the Bengal.
13	What was the result of the second Anglo-Maratha war? The British gained Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.
14	Who were the Residents? What purpose did they serve? The Residents were the political or commercial agents and their job was to serve the interest of the Company in Indian states.
IV	Answer in brief: -
15	Give a brief note on the Anglo- Maratha wars? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three wars were fought between the British and the Marathas.• First Anglo-Maratha War: – The first war ended with the Treaty of Salbai. There was no

	<p>decisive victory after this war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Second Anglo-Maratha War: – The second war resulted in the British gaining Orissa, Agra and Delhi.• Third Anglo-Maratha War: – The third war broke the power of the Marathas. The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhyas.
16	<p>How did the Mysore grow in strength under the leadership of its powerful rulers Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mysore had grown in strength under the kingship of the powerful rulers Haidar Ali (1761 – 1782) and his son Tipu Sultan (1782 – 1799). Tipu was also called ‘The Tiger of Mysore’.• Mysore controlled the powerful trade of Malabar coast from where the Company purchased pepper and cardamoms.• Tipu stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through ports of his kingdom and disallowed the local merchants from trading with the Company.• He also established a close relationship with the French in India and modernised his army with their help.• This is how Mysore got strengthen under the kingship of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.