

## Very Short Answer Questions

**Q. 1. Who explored India?**

**Ans.** Vasco-da-Gama, a Portuguese explorer discovered the sea-route to India in 1498.

**Q. 2. Who granted the sole right to trade with East to East India Company?**

**Ans.** Queen Elizabeth I granted the sole right to trade with East to East India Company.

**Q. 3. What attracted the Britishers to India?**

**Ans.** The fine qualities of cotton and silk. They could buy goods at a cheap price and sell them to Europe at a higher price.

**Q. 4. Which items were in great demand in Europe?**

**Ans.** Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe.

**Q. 5. What was the first major victory of Britishers in India?**

**Ans.** The Battle of Plassey became famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India.

**Q. 6. Who was Mir Jafar?**

**Ans.** Mir Jafar was the commander-in-chief of Nawab's army in Bengal.

**Q. 7. Who was Tipu Sultan?**

**Ans.** Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore. He was known as 'The Tiger of Mysore'.

**Q. 8. Name the kingdoms, which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.**

**Ans.** Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

**Q. 9. What does Impeachment refer to?**

**Ans.** Impeachment is a trial by the House of Lords in England for charges of misconduct brought against a person in the House of Commons.

**Q. 10. Name the types of courts established under new system of justice.**

**Ans.** Each district had two courts. A criminal court known as faujdari adalat and a civil court known as diwani adalat.

**Q. 11. What do you mean by Dharmashastra?**

**Ans.** Dharmashastra means sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour, composed from 500 BCE onwards.

**Q. 12. What constituted the Mughal army?**

**Ans.** The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry (horsemen) and infantry that is paidal (foot) soldiers.

## Short Answer Questions

**Q. 1. Write the political condition of India after the death of Aurangzeb.**

**Ans.** After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, many Mughal governors and big zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdoms.

**Q. 2. Describe the Doctrine of Lapse.**

**Ans.** Lord Dalhousie devised a policy known as Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would be 'lapsed', that is, it became part of Company territory.

**Q. 3. What change occurred in the 18th century in Mughal army?**

**Ans.** A change occurred in the 18th century when Mughal successor states like Awadh and Benaras started recruiting peasants into their armies and training them into professional soldiers.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q. 1. How did trade lead to battles?

**Ans. (i)** In the early eighteenth century, the Nawabs of Bengal refused to grant the Company concessions and denied any right to mint coins and stopped it from extending its fortifications.

**(ii)** They claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermined the authority of the Nawab.

**(iii)** On the other hand, the Company declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company.

**(iv)** Trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.

**(v)** The conflicts led to confrontations and finally resulted in the Battle of Plassey.

### Q. 2. Describe the Anglo-Maratha wars and its consequences.

**Ans.** The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars:

**(i)** In the first war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.

**(ii)** The second war from 1803 to 1805, was fought on different fronts, resulted in the British gaining

Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna River including Agra and Delhi.

**(iii)** The third Anglo-Maratha war of 1817–19 crushed the Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed and sent to Bithur near Kanpur with pension.

The company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhyas.

### Q. 3. What was the system of Paramountcy?

**Ans. (i)** Under Lord Hastings a new policy of paramountcy was initiated.

**(ii)** Now the company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states.

**(iii)** In order to protect its interest it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom.

**(iv)** This view continued to guide later British policies as well.

## Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

**Q. 1. “As warfare technology changed, the cavalry requirement of the company’s army declined”. Justify the statement.**

**Ans. (i)** As warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the cavalry requirements of the company’s army declined because the British empire was fighting in Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt where soldiers were armed with muskets and matchlocks.

**(ii)** The soldiers of company’s army had to keep pace with changing military requirements and its infantry regiments now became more important.

**Q. 2. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:**

### The Nawab complains

**In 1733 the Nawab of Bengal said this about the English traders:**

**When they first came into the country they petitioned the then government in a humble manner for liberty to purchase a spot of ground to build a factory house upon, which was no sooner granted but they built a strong fort, surrounded it with a ditch which has communication with the river and mounted a great number of guns upon the walls. They have enticed several merchants and others to go and take protection under them and they collect a revenue which amounts to <sup>TM</sup> 100,000 ... they rob and plunder and carry great number of the king’s subjects of both sexes into slavery into their own country**

**Initially, what was the intention of English traders?**

**(i) Initially, what was the intention of English traders?**

**(ii) How did their activities indicate their aim to gain control over the area?**

**(iii) Who said these lines and about whom?**

**Ans. (i)** When they first came into the country they petitioned the then government in a humble manner for liberty to purchase a spot of ground to build a factory house there.

**(ii)** Slowly and steadily English traders began to show their true colours with rudeness they built a strong fort, surrounded it with a ditch which has communication with the river and mounted a great number of guns upon the walls. They took great number of the king’s subjects into slavery.

**(iii)** The Nawab of Bengal said this about English traders.

**Q. 3. Observe the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:**



- (i) What is it?**
- (ii) What the animal seem to be doing?**
- (iii) Where is it preserved now?**
- (iv) When did the British take it away?**

**Ans. (i)** It is Tipu's toy tiger.

**(ii)** The animal, tiger is mauling a European soldier.

**(iii)** It is now kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

**(iv)** The British took it away when Tipu Sultan died defending his Capital Serirangapatam in 1799.