




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power	Year : 2024-25

1	Multiple Choice Questions:-
1	What was the primary purpose of the charter granted by the British government to the East India Company? a) To establish the Company's monopoly over trade in the Indian subcontinent b) To provide the Company with the authority to levy taxes and collect revenue c) To grant the Company the right to maintain its own military forces d) All of the above
2	Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler? a) Akbar b) Jahangir c) Shahjahan d) Aurangzeb.
3	Who was the successor of Bengal after Alivardi Khan? a) Mir Qasim b) Mir Jafar c) Siraj-ud-daula d) Murshid Quli Khan.
4	What is a Royal edict? a) Qazi b) Mehman c) Kaman d) Farman.
5	Which state was forced to cede territories on subsidiary forces? a) Delhi b) Mumbai c) Kitoor d) Hyderabad.
II	Fill in the blanks:-
5	Rayanna was a chowkidar of Sangoli in ----- Kitoor.
6	----- was appointed Governor of Bengal in the year 1764. Robert Clive.
7	Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of ----- Mysore.
8	The first major victory for the British in India was the ----- Battle of Plassey.
III	Very short answer type questions:-
9	How was the Mughal army composed? The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry and infantry.
10	How did Collector manage the law and order in his district? The Collector managed the law and order in his district with the help of judges, police officers and darogas.
11	Name the types of courts established under the new system of justice from 1772. Faujdari adalat and Diwani adalat.
12	Name the kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of Doctrine of Lapse. Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi.
IV	Short answer type questions
10	Who were called "Nabobs"? Several Company officials returned to Britain with wealth and led flashy lives and showed their riches with great pride. They were called "nabobs".

11	<p>What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurangzeb’s farman had granted the Company only the right to trade duty free. • But the officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade also stopped paying duty. • This caused a huge loss of revenue for Bengal.
12	<p>What were the grievances of the Company regarding the Nawabs of Bengal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company. • Trade could flourish only if the duties were removed. • It was also convinced that to expand trade it had to enlarge its settlements, buy up villages and rebuild its forts.
V	Answer in brief:-
13	<p>Write a short note on Tipu Sultan—The ‘Tiger of Mysore’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu Sultan was the famous ruler of Mysore. He ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799. • Under his leadership Mysore became very powerful. • In 1785, Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Pepper, Cardamom etc. through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. • He also developed relationship with the French in India to modernize his army with their help. • He was killed defending his capital Seringapatam. The way he resisted the British is undoubtedly praiseworthy.
14	<p>Observe the picture and answer the questions:</p>  <p><small>MECHANICAL TIGER MADE FOR TIPPOO SULTAN. India Museum.</small></p> <p>a. Identify the given picture. Ans: The above picture is Tipu’s toy tiger</p> <p>b. Where is it kept today? Ans: It is kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.</p> <p>c. What was the symbolic meaning behind this toy? Ans: The design, with the tiger attacking a European soldier, was a symbolic representation of Tipu Sultan's defiance and resistance against the British East India Company.</p>