

Class-VIII

HISTORY, CHAPTER-4

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Battle of Plassey took place in 1757, Bengal.
2. Mysore was a rising power in the south under Hyder Ali.
3. Tipu was killed in the battle of Seringapatnam.
4. The Governor General Lord Dalhousie introduced a new policy, known as the Doctrine of Lapse.
5. Waren Hastings became the first Governor General of India in 1773.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Tipu Sultan | d. Tiger of Mysore |
| 2. Lord Dalhousie | c. Doctrine of Lapse |
| 3. Ranjit Singh | e. Founder of the Sikh Kingdom |
| 4. Lord Wellesley | a. Subsidiary Alliance |
| 5. Warren Hastings | b. First Governor General of India |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:-

1. By the second half of the 19th century, the English East India Company had full control over the whole of Indian subcontinent. **(True)**
2. Murshid Quli Khan was the Diwan of Aurangzeb. **(True)**
3. Tipu Sultan died fighting the third Anglo-Mysore War. **(False)**
4. The British had to face the challenges from Marathas, Sikhs and Tipu Sultan (Mysore). **(True)**
5. Punjab and Sindh were annexed on grounds of misgovernment and poor administration and absorbed into the British Empire. **(True)**

D. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. Who was the commander in chief of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's army?
 - a. Mir Jafar
2. Who captured the Seringapatnam fort?
 - a. Lord Cornwallis
3. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

a. Lord Dalhousie

4. Who was the Prime Minister of England in 1784?

b. William Pitt

5. When was Avadh made a part of British Empire?

c. 1856

E. Answer the following:-

1. Why was the Battle of Plassey fought?

Ans.1 It is a battle fought between the East India Company force headed by Robert Clive and Siraj-Ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal). The rampant misuse by East India Company officials of trade privileges annoyed Siraj. The continuing misconduct by East India Company against Siraj-Ud-Daulah led to the battle of Plassey in 1757.

2. Describe the 'Black Hole Tragedy'?

Ans.2 Siraj-ud-Daulah the Nawab of Bengal objected that English fortified their settlements in Calcutta in 1756. Siraj held the British as prisoners in the dungeons of Fort William. Here, one of the prisoners alleged that 146 British officers were shut in a room 22 feet long and 14 feet wide, leading to death by suffocation of 123 officers. However, this account of the so-called 'Black Hole Tragedy'.

3. Why was the Battle of Buxar fought?

Ans.3 The Battle of Buxar (1764) was the decisive battle which was fought between English Forces, and combined army of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Oudh Shah Alam II and Mughal Emperor. The battle was the outcome of misuse of Farman and Dastak, and also the trade expansionist aspiration of English.

4. What were the consequences of the Battle of Buxar?

Ans.4 The battle resulted in the 1765 Treaty of Allahabad, in which the Mughal Emperor surrendered sovereignty of Bengal to the British. They had to pay a heavy price, including a major concession in terms of revenue collections rights or *diwani of Bengal*. Lord Robert Clive, became the first governor of Bengal.

5. What is 'Dual Government'? Name the state in which it was imposed.

Ans.5 Dual government was a type of government in which, the British were in charge of collecting revenue meanwhile the Nawabs was in charge of law and order. It was a very unsatisfactory way of governing as neither the British nor the nawabs had the complete responsibility. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were imposed in this system.

6. Name the powers who signed the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans.6 Mysore, Hyderabad, Awadh, Marathas and the Rajput kingdoms were forced to accept this alliance after being defeated in regional wars accepted The Subsidiary Alliance.

States were annexed by Dalhousie by applying 'Doctrine of Lapse' were The States of Satara (1848), Jaipur(1849), Sambhalpur(1849), Bahat(1850), Udaipur(1852), Jhansi(1854), Nagpur(1854).

7. How did the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse weaken the Indian Kingdom?

Ans.7 Lord Wellesley introduced Subsidiary Alliance, in which:-

- i. The Indian Kingdom would have to maintain a certain number of British troops.
- ii. There would be a British resident posted in the Indian Courts.
- iii. The king could not approach any foreigner without the permission of the British resident in the court.

Lord Dalhousie, the new Governor-General introduced a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse. According to this policy, if the king did not have any natural born heir, then the kingdom would 'lapse' to the British or would be administered and occupied by the British.

That's how they captured the power of Indian rulers.

8. Which policies led to the establishment of the British supremacy?

Ans.8 Subsidiary alliances, direct war, Doctrine of Lapse and annexation on grounds of maladministration paved the way for the British conquest of all of India.

F. Photo study questions:-

1. Shah Alam
2. Delhi and its neighbouring territory.
3. Mughal emperor Shah Alam II grants Robert Clive, leader of the East India Company's army, the ability to collect taxes in Bengal. The East India Company's royal charter gave it the ability to "wage war," and initially it used military force to protect itself and fight rival traders.