

Subject- S. S. T Class-8 Topic- Colonisation of India
Learn and Write

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [Tick (✓) the correct options.]

- defeated the British forces in the First Anglo-Mysore War.
(a) Haider Ali ☐ (b) Tipu Sultan ☐ (c) Mir Qasim ☐
- In 1772, became the Governor-General of Bengal.
(a) Robert Clive ☐ (b) Warren Hastings ☐ (c) Lord Dalhousie ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Vasco-da-Gama discovered the sea route to
- The English East India Company established their first trade settlement at
- Awadh was annexed on the pretext of
- In 1772, the British establishedpresided over by *mufti* and *qazi*.

C. Write (T) for True and (F) for False statements.

- In 1756, Siraj-ud-daulah became the Nawab of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced the system of dual government in Bengal.
- The treaty of Mangalore was signed between the English and the Marathas.
- Indians in the British army could at the most become a *subedar*.

D. Match the following.

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|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The principle of paramountcy | (a) Lord Dalhousie |
| 2. Diwani rights | (b) Lord Hastings |
| 3. Subsidiary alliance | (c) Lord Wellesley |
| 4. Doctrine of lapse | (d) Robert Clive |

Answer The Following

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [Tick (✓) the correct options.]

- The French and the British fought Carnatic Wars.
(a) two ☐ (b) three ☐ (c) four ☐
- During the British rule Indian territories were divided into administrative units called
(a) Districts ☐ (b) Presidencies ☐ (c) *Thanas* ☐

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What were factories? Why were they named so?
2. What were the causes behind the Battle of Buxar?
3. What was the cause that resulted in the Anglo-Afghan conflict?
4. Discuss the causes of the three Anglo-Maratha wars.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. What was the most important result of the Battle of Plassey? Discuss Bengal after the Battle of Plassey.
2. What were the consequences of the Battle of Buxar? How did it affect the Indian rulers?
3. Discuss the relation between the British and Mysore with reference to the four Mysore wars.
4. How did the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse help the British to gain control over India?
5. What were the changes introduced in the judiciary system after the advent of the British?

D. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

1. Do you think the permission granted by Mughal Emperor Jahangir to the English East India Company was a wrong decision? Why/Why not?
2. If Tipu Sultan, the Marathas and the Nizam were united against the British, the history of India would have been different. Do you agree?
3. What were the reasons for disunity amongst Indians during the early British period?

2. Colonisation Of India (From Trade To Territory)

EXERCISES

Quick Revision

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
B. 1. India 2. Surat
 3. misgovernance 4. criminal courts
C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
D. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)

Answer The Following

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b)
- B. 1. Groups of merchants were permitted by rulers of European countries to start trading centres in various parts of the world, especially on the coasts. These were called factories because the officials of the company were called factors.
2. In 1760, the Company made Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal. After some years, he wanted to free himself from British domination. He dismissed court officials who favoured the British, hired European experts to train his army and abolished all duties on internal trade so that both Indian and British merchants could trade on equal terms. All this irked the Company and they declared war on him.
3. In the 1830s, the British started interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs as they thought Russia might expand across Asia and attack India via Afghanistan. This insecurity resulted in the Anglo-Afghan wars between 1838 and 1842.
4. After their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas became weak. The different dynasties were held together by the Peshwa based in Pune. After 1770, the power struggle intensified. The British interfered in their internal matters and this led to three Anglo-Maratha wars.

- C. 1. The most important result of the Battle of Plassey was that it transformed a mere trading company into a political power. Mir Jafar became a puppet in the hands of the British and they constantly demanded money and privileges. When Mir Jafar failed to meet these demands, he was deposed and his son-in-law, Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal. In return, Mir Qasim gave them the *zamindari* of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong. When Mir Qasim attempted to free himself from British domination, the British got angry and declared war on him. Mir Qasim was defeated and Mir Jafar was restored. When the combined forces of Indians were defeated in the Battle of Buxar, the Company became the real master of Bengal.
2. The major consequences of the Battle of Buxar were:
- The Treaty of Allahabad was signed between Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam II and Clive.
 - The East India Company got *Diwani* of Bengal from the Mughal Emperor. The Emperor received 26 lakh rupees and 2 districts in Uttar Pradesh.
 - The Nawab of Awadh was made to pay an indemnity of 50 lakhs. His kingdom was restored and he would get help in case of an attack.
 - Robert Clive introduced the 'dual system' in Bengal. In it, the Nawab had all responsibilities but no power or resources and the company had all power and no responsibilities. The British collected the revenue while the Nawab was given a meagre share of the revenue.
- The people suffered a lot and the Company became the virtual ruler of Bengal.
3. Mysore emerged as a powerful state under Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan. It controlled the profitable spice trade of the Malabar Coast. Tipu stopped the export of spices and sandalwood and prohibited trade with the company. He modernised his army with the help of the French and was considered a threat by the British. So, the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought in which Haider Ali defeated the British. But when according to the Treaty of Madras, the British didn't help Haider Ali when the Marathas attacked, the second battle was fought in which the British were defeated. Haider Ali died but Tipu continued the battle. The Third Anglo-

Mysore war was fought as a result of Tipu's attempt to restrict the British spice trade on the Malabar Coast and his increasing proximity to the French. Tipu was defeated and his sons were taken hostage. Lord Wellesley wanted Tipu to accept the Subsidiary Alliance but when Tipu rejected it, the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was fought in which Tipu died and his kingdom was annexed.

4. According to the Subsidiary Alliance, a ruler had to disband his own army and maintain British troops at his own cost.
 - Accept a British officer call the Resident who would be stationed at the ruler's court to further British interest.
 - Expel all other foreigners from his territory.
 - Consult the British before negotiating with any other Indian state.

The British could now maintain a large army at the cost of others. The military and foreign affairs of their alliance partners came under them and Indian territories could be annexed anytime. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie to annex Indian states. A dependent state would pass into British hands, if the ruler died without a natural male heir. It didn't recognise the right of adopted children. Under this policy, the British annexed Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, Nagpur and Udaipur.

5. Before the advent of the British, Indian justice system was based on local customs and traditions. But from 1772, a new system of 2 courts, criminal (*faujdari*) and civil (*diwani adalat*) was introduced. The civil courts were presided over by a European District Collector, while criminal courts were managed by *qazi* and *mufti*. A supreme court and a court of appeal (*Sadar Nizamat*) was established at Calcutta in 1883. A digest of Hindu laws and a code of Muslim laws was prepared, to help the European judges. Finally in 1883, a law commission was set up to codify Indian laws and this led to the compilation of the Indian Penal Code IPC.

D. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

1. Yes, it was indeed a wrong decision to let foreigners enter for trade, to establish a company in our country and giving them trade concessions. Trade was being carried out with other countries even though there was no foreign factory in India.
2. The history of India would certainly have been different if Indian rulers had remained united. The Indians thought only of

themselves, they didn't think of the country at large. They were selfish and shortsighted.

3. The last powerful Mughal ruler, Aurangzeb died in 1707. There was no strong emperor to unite the country. Powerful *subedars* and *zamindars* began to assert their authority. The power of Delhi declined and it no longer served as an effective centre. Another cause for lack of unity was that several powerful regional kingdoms emerged in different parts of India.
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