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From Trade to Territory the Company Establishes Power

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When did Aurangzeb die ?
(a) 1707 (b) 1705
(c) 1708 (d) 1706.
2. Which Nawab of Bengal died in 1756 A.D. ?
(a) Sirajuddaulah (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Mir Jafar (d) Alivardi Khan
3. Who defeated Sirajuddaulah at the battle of Plassey ?
(a) Robert Clive
(b) William Bentinck
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Wellesley
4. Which Nawab of Bengal was defeated in the battle of Buxar ?
(a) Mir Jafar (b) Sirajuddaulah
(c) Mir Qasim
(d) Murshid Quli Khan

After which battle the company appointed residents in the Indian states?

- (a) Battle of Plassey
- (b) Battle of Buxar
- (c) Battle of Awadh
- (d) None of these

Who granted Diwani rights of Bengal to the British ?

- (a) Mir Qasim
- (b) Murshid Quli Khan
- (c) Mir Jafar
- (d) Mughal Emperor Shah Alam

Who was the son of Haider Ali ?

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Mir Jafar
- (c) Alivardi Khan
- (d) Mir Qasim

Which ruler of Mysore stopped the export of many things through the ports of his kingdom ?

- (a) Haider Ali
- (b) Alivardi Khan
- (c) Tipu Sultan
- (d) Mir Jafar

Who was Peshwa ?

- (a) Principal Minister of Marathas
- (b) King of Marathas
- (c) King of Awadh
- (d) None of these

Who was the Governor-General of the East India Company from 1813 to 1823 ?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord William Bentick

Who initiated the policy of Paramountcy ?

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Robert Clive
- (c) William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Hastings

Which of these states was annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Nagpur
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) All of these

With which country the East India Company fought a prolonged battle from 1838 till 1842 A.D. ?

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Russia
- (c) India
- (d) Iran

Answer-Sheet

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|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | | |

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Who was the last powerful Mughal emperor of 18th century?

Ans. Aurangzeb.

Q.2. When did Aurangzeb die ?

Ans. In 1707 A.D.

Q.3. What was the reason of emergence of European Trading Companies in India ?

Ans. Decline of Mughal Empire.

Q.4. In which province did the East India Company begin its trade ?

Ans. From the province of Bengal.

Q.5. Who appointed the company as the Diwan of Bengal and when ?

Ans. Mughal Emperor in 1765.

Q.6. When was the battle of Buxar fought ?

Ans. In 1764 A.D.

Q.7. When did Robert Clive commit suicide ?

Ans. In 1774 A.D.

Q.8. Who was the Governor-General of India in 1798-1805 A.D. ?

Ans. Richard Wellesley.

Q.9. When Haider Ali ruled over Mysore ?

Ans. From 1761 to 1782 A.D.

Q.10. When did Tipu Sultan rule over Mysore ?

Ans. From 1782 to 1799 A.D.

Q.11. When Tipu Sultan stopped the export of perishable things through the ports of his kingdom ?

Ans. In 1785.

(iii) The Mughal Emperor,
granted Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to

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Ruling the Countryside

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The British received the Diwani of Bengal in
(a) 1764 (b) 1765
(c) 1766 (d) 1767
2. A terrible famine occurred in Bengal in
(a) 1670 (b) 1770
(c) 1870 (d) 1970
3. In the famine of 1770 in Bengal about million people were killed.
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 2 (d) 30
4. The Permanent Settlement System passed in
(a) 1792 (b) 1793
(c) 1892 (d) 1893
5. The Permanent Settlement System was associated with
(a) land revenue
(b) military organisation
(c) political influence
(d) all of the above
6. In Permanent Settlement System who were recognised as zamindars?
(a) the rajas (b) the taluqdars
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) the peasants
7. Munro System was introduced in India.
8. The Company was trying its best to expand the cultivation of
(a) opium (b) indigo
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) rice
9. Indigo was being used by manufacturers.
(a) cloth (b) wine
(c) metal (d) all of the above
10. Which system was associated with indigo cultivation?
(a) Nij (b) Ryoti
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
11. The Blue Rebellion is associated with croppers.
(a) indigo (b) opium
(c) rice (d) wheat

Answer-Sheet

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | | | | |

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. When did the British get the Diwani of Bengal?

Ans. The British got the Diwani of Bengal on 12 August, 1765.

Q.2. On behalf of the British who accepted the Diwani of Bengal from the mughal ruler in 1765 ?

Ans. On behalf of the British, Robert Clive accepted the Diwani of Bengal from the mughal ruler in 1765.

Q.3. What was mahal ?

Ans. In British revenue records, mahal was a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages

Q.4. Who introduced the system of ryotwari ?

Ans. Captain Alexander Read introduced the system of ryotwari.

Q.5. What was ryotwari ?

Ans. Ryotwari was a revenue settlement system directly between the peasants (ryots) and the Company.

Q.6. What was the Munro system

Ans. It was a land revenue system between the peasants and the Company in South India.

Q.7. For which two crops the Company was making its best efforts ?

Ans. Opium and indigo.

Q.8. Who was William Morris ?

Ans. William Morris was a famous poet and artist of the 19th century.

Q.9. Why was indigo being used ?

Ans. Indigo was being used by cloth manufacturers in Italy, France and England to dye cloth

Q.10. Why did the cloth dyers preferred indigo ?

Ans. The cloth dyers preferred indigo as a dye because it produced a rich blue colour.

Q.11. Name two systems of indigo cultivation.

Ans. There were two main systems of indigo cultivation-nij and ryoti.

Q.12. What was nij ?

Ans. Cultivation of indigo on planter's own land was called nij.

Q.13. What was ryoti?

Ans. Cultivation of indigo on ryot's land was called ryoti.

Q.14. In India who cut the indigo plant?

Ans. In India the indigo plant was cut mainly by men.

Q.15. On what sort of land did the planters insist the croppers to grow indigo?

Ans. The planters insisted the croppers to grow indigo on the best soil.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. How did the company become the Diwan of Bengal ?

Ans. On 12 August, 1765, the Mughal Emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal. As Diwan, the Company became the Chief Financial Administrator of the Territory under its control. Now it had to think of administering the land and organising its revenue resources.

Q.2. What effect did it put on the economy of Bengal when the company became the Diwan of Bengal ?

Ans. There are some effects—

(1) The Bengal economy was facing a deep crisis.

(2) Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods at cheap rates to the company.

(3) Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them.

(4) Artisanal production was in decline and agriculture cultivation showed signs of collapse.

Q.3. Write the problems created by the Permanent Settlement.

Ans. The problems created by the Permanent Settlement are as following—

(1) Company officials soon discovered that the zamindars were in fact not investing in the improvement of land.

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Land covers only percent of the total area of the earth's surface.
(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) 50
2. Uneven distribution of population is due to
(a) land characteristics
(b) climate
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) none of the above
3. Which are sparsely populated ?
(a) Deserts (b) Plains
(c) River valleys (d) all of the above
4. Land is used for
(a) agriculture (b) forestry
(c) mining (d) all of the above
5. Which country has the highest percentage of land under crop-land?
(a) India (b) U.S.A.
(c) Australia (d) China
6. Which country has the highest percentage of land under pastures?
(a) India (b) U.S.A.
(c) Australia (d) China
7. Which country has the highest percentage of land under forest ?
(a) Australia (b) Japan
(c) India (d) U.S.A.
8. The major factor of soil formation is—
(a) parent rock (b) climate
(c) time (d) all of the above
9. Which factor led to soil degradation ?
(a) Deforestation
(b) Overgrazing
(c) Over use of chemical fertilizers
(d) All of the above
10. In coastal and dry belts which method of soil conservation effective ?
(a) Shelter belts (b) Contour ploughing
(c) Intercropping (d) Rock dam
11. of the earth's surface is covered with water.
(a) Half (b) One third's
(c) Three-fourth's (d) Two-third's
12. Water is used for—
(a) Agriculture
(b) Industries
(c) Domestic purposes
(d) All of the above
13. Which of the following is a part of biosphere?
(a) Lithosphere (b) Hydrosphere
(c) Atmosphere (d) All of the above
14. What does wild life include ?
(a) Animals (b) Birds
(c) Insects (d) All of the above

Answer-Sheet

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a)
6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (d)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. How much area of the earth's surface does land cover ?

Ans. It covers only about thirty percent of the total area of the earth.

Q.2. Name two factors responsible for the uneven distribution of population.

Ans. (1) Characteristics of the land, (2) Climate.

Q.3. How much land area does the ninety percent population of the world occupy ?

Ans. The ninety percent population of the world occupies only thirty percent of the land area.

Q.4. Which areas are densely populated ?

Ans. Plains and river valleys are densely populated.

Q.5. Name two major factors of soil formation.

Ans. (1) Parent Rock, (2) Climate.

Q.6. Name two factors responsible for soil degradation.

Ans. (1) Deforestation, (2) Overgrazing.

Q.7. Name two methods of soil conservation.

Ans. (1) Mulching, (2) Rock dam

Q.8. How much of the earth's surface is covered with water ?

Ans. Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water.

Q.9. Name two factors for water degradation.

Ans. (1) Discharge of untreated sewage.
(2) Use of pesticides in agriculture.

Q.10. Name two methods of water conservation.

Ans. (1) Rain water harvesting. (2) Use of sprinkling irrigation system.

Q.11. What is biosphere ?

Ans. Natural vegetation and wild life exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that we call biosphere.

Q.12. What is ecosystem ?

Ans. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is called ecosystem.

Q.13. What does wildlife include ?

Ans. Wildlife includes animals, birds and insects.

Q.14. What does the growth of vegetation depend on ?

Ans. The growth is primarily on temperature and moisture.
Q.15. How are forests broadly classified ?

Ans. Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous forests.

Q.16. What are evergreen forests ?

Ans. The forests which do not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year are called evergreen forests.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. What are the reasons behind the uneven distribution of population ?

Ans. The following are the reasons behind the uneven distribution of population—

(1) The rugged topography, steep slopes of the mountains, low-lying areas susceptible to water logging, desert areas, thick forested areas are normally sparsely populated.

(2) Plains and river valleys offer suitable land for agriculture. So, these are the densely populated areas of the world.

Q.2. What is land use ? What are the factors determining the land use ?

Ans. Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as land use.

The use of land is determined by physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water. Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern.

Q.3. What are the major factors of soil formation ?

Ans. The following are the major factors of soil formation—

1. **Parent Rock**—Parent rock determines the colour, texture and chemical properties of the soil.

2. **Relief**—Altitude and slope, determine accumulation of soil.