



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**HOW, WHEN & WHERE AND FROM TRADE TO
TERRITORY
WORKSHEET NO - 1**

NAME: _____ **CLASS/SEC:** VIII ___ **ROLL NO:** ___ **DATE:** ___/___/20___

S.NO.

I FILL IN THE BLANKS:

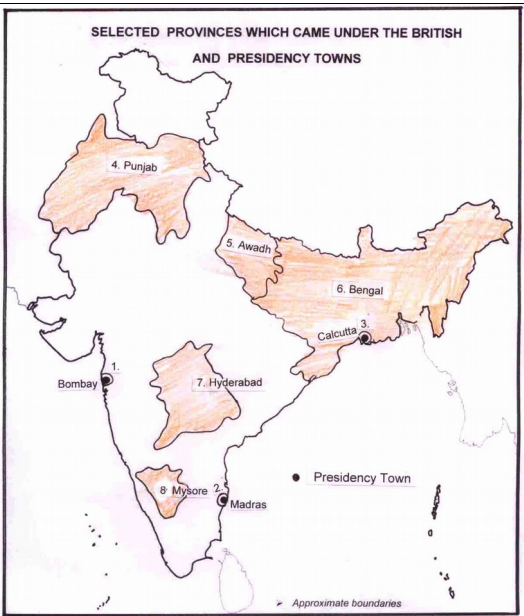
1. 1. James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, divided Indian history into 3
2. periods – _____.
3. 2. Many historians refer to the Modern Period in India as _____, because
4. under British rule, Indians did not have equality, freedom or liberty.
5. 3. By the early 19th century, detailed _____ were being carried out to
6. map the entire country.
7. 4. _____ operations, held every ten years, prepared detailed records
8. of the number of people in all the provinces of India, noting information on castes,
9. religions and occupation.
5. _____ controlled the profitable trade of Malabar Coast from _____
- where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom.
6. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital in the Battle of _____
7. With their defeat in the Third Battle of _____, the Marathas' dream of
- ruling from Delhi was shattered.
8. The Company took over _____, arguing that they were 'obliged by duty'
- to take it over, to free the people from the misgovernment of the Nawab.
9. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and two prolonged wars with the Sikhs
- _____ was annexed by the Company.
10. In building a force of professional _____ the British often ignored
- caste and community feelings which created problems.

II NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. 1. India's first Governor- General. _____
2. 2. India's last Viceroy. _____
3. 3. The Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route round the Cape of Good Hope.
4. _____
5. 4. A business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and
6. selling them at higher prices. _____
7. 5. The first English factory was set up on the banks of this river. _____

8. 6. The village which later grew into the city of Calcutta. _____
9. 7. This Battle was the Company's first major victory in India. _____
8. Political and commercial agents appointed in Indian states by the Company to serve and further their interests. _____
9. The ruler known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'. _____
10. The lady from Kitoor in Karnataka, who led an anti – British resistance movement. _____

III

<p>On the given outline map of India mark and label the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bombay 2. Madras 3. Calcutta 4. Punjab 5. Awadh 6. Bengal 7. Hyderabad 8. Mysore 	
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IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is meant by 'colonisation'? What was its effect on India? | 2 |
| 2. State the significance of the Charter acquired by the East India Company from Queen Elizabeth I | 2 |
| 3. What led to fierce battles between the trading companies? | 2 |
| 4. How did the Bengal Nawabs assert their power and autonomy after Aurangzeb's death? | 2 |
| 5. What was the result of the Company getting the Diwani rights of Bengal in 1765? | 2 |
| 6. What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian History that James Mill offers? | 2 |
| 7. What was the main reason for Sirajuddaulah's defeat in the Battle of Plassey? | 2 |
| 8. Explain the principle of Paramountcy | 2 |
| 9. Why did the people of Awadh join the great revolt of 1857? | 2 |
| 10. Name the Southern Indian state against which the Company resorted to direct military confrontation. Explain why? Which action of its ruler infuriated the British | 3 |
| 11. Explain Subsidiary Alliance | 3 |
| 12. Discuss the changes in the composition of the Company's army in the 18 th century | 3 |
| 13. Describe the Doctrine of Lapse | 4 |
| 14. Throw light on the new system of administration and justice set up the Company | 4 |
| 15. 'East India Company transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power using a variety of methods.' Justify with examples | 4 |

**SELECTED PROVINCES WHICH CAME UNDER THE BRITISH
AND PRESIDENCY TOWNS**



