
Question 3.

Why did the Company want a puppet ruler?

Answer: A puppet ruler would willingly give it trade concessions and other privileges.

Question 4.

What was the main reason for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at Plassey?

Answer:

Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, did not fight the battle.

Question 5.

Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Answer:

It was the first major victory the Company won in India.

Question 6.

Whom did the Company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Answer:

The company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Class 8 History Chapter 2 From Trade to Territory Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Who was the ruler of England in 1600?

Answer:

Queen Elizabeth, I was the ruler of England in 1600.

Question 2.

What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?

Answer:

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 on the side, also stopped paying duty. This caused a huge loss of revenue for Bengal.

Question 7.

How did the Company purchase Indian goods?

Answer:

It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Question 8.

Who was called 'nabobs'?

Answer:

Several Company officials returned to Britain with wealth and led flashy lives and showed their riches with great pride. They were called "nabobs".

Question 9.

Who were the Residents?

Answer:

The Residents were the political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company.

Question 10.

What purpose did the Residents serve?

Answer:

Through the residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states.

Question 11.

Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful.

Answer:

Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Question 12.

Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Answer:

He did so in order to modernise his army with their help.

Question 13.

What happened in the–Battle of Seringapatam?

Answer:

Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam.

Question 14.

What was the result of the second Anglo-Maratha war?

Answer:

The British gained Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.

Question 15 .

What was the objective behind the Company's new policy of 'paramountcy'?

Answer:

The Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme and therefore its power was greater than that of Indian states.

Question 16.

What was the result of Rani Channamma's anti-British resistance movement?

Answer:

She was put in the prison where she died.

Question 17.

What was Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer:

If an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would become the part of Company territory.

Question 18.

Name the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Answer:

Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur, and Jhansi.

Question 19.

What constituted the Mughal army?

Answer:

Cavalry and infantry, that is; paidal soldiers.

Question 20.

Why was Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, tried after he returned to England?

Answer:

He was tried for the misgovernance of Bengal.

Question 20.

Why was Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, tried after he returned to England?

Answer:

He was tried for the misgovernance of Bengal.

Question 21.

What was the result of this trial?

Answer:

Warren Hastings was impeached.

Class 8 History Chapter 2 From Trade to Territory Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the Eastern markets.

Answer:

Different European trading companies were:

1. The Portuguese. By the time the first English ships sailed down the West coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of India and had their base in Goa.
2. The Dutch. By the early 17th century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean.
3. The French. The French traders soon arrived on the scene for the same purpose.

Question 2.

What were the grievances of the Company regarding the Nawabs of Bengal?

Answer:

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.

Question 3.

Write a note on Tipu Sultan – The ‘Tiger of Mysore’.

Answer:

Tipu Sultan was the famous ruler of Mysore. He ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799. Under his leadership, Mysore became very powerful. It controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of these items through the ports of his kingdom and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. He also developed a relationship with the French in India to modernise his army with their help. The British got furious. They waged four battles against Tipu Sultan. The last battle proved unfortunate for him. He was killed defending his capital Seringapatam. The way he resisted the British is undoubtedly praiseworthy.

Question 4.

Give a brief description of all the three Anglo–Maratha Wars. Also, write the main consequences.

Answer:

The Company waged a series of wars against the Marathas in order to crush Maratha power:

1. In the first war, there was no clear victor, hence it ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Sabai.
2. The second Anglo – Maratha War began in 1803 and ended in 1805. This war was fought on different fronts resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi.
3. The Third Anglo – Maratha War of 1817–1819 crushed Maratha power. The Peshwa was removed. The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhya.

Question 5.

What administrative reformations were brought in the sphere of justice?

Answer:

Before the reformations were brought, there were Maulvis and Hindu pandits who interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a qazi and a mufti. The Brahman pandits usually gave different interpretations of local laws. But there was no uniformity in them. To bring out about uniformity, in 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws. N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges, under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamal Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta.

Chapter 2- From Trade to Territory

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Let's Recall

1. Match the following:

Diwani	Tipu Sultan
"Tiger of Mysore"	right to collect land revenue
<i>faujdari adalat</i>	<i>Sepoy</i>
Rani Channamma	criminal court
<i>sipahi</i>	led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

Answer

Diwani	right to collect land revenue
"Tiger of Mysore"	Tipu Sultan
<i>faujdari adalat</i>	criminal court
Rani Channamma	led an anti-British movement in Kitoor
<i>sipahi</i>	<i>Sepoy</i>

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
▶ Plassey
- (b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
▶ Mysore
- (c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
▶ Lapse

(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the _____ part of India.

► South-Western

3. State whether true or false:

(a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.

► False

(b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.

► False

(c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.

► True

(d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

► False

Let's Discuss

4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer

European trading companies were attracted to India because of a number of reasons:

→ Trading with India was highly profitable and fruitful to the businessmen in Europe.

→ The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper and sold them in Europe at the higher prices.

→ The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.

→ Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe.

