

AREA OF META DATA	CONTENT
THEME	Quiz on <i>From Trade To Territory</i>
SUBJECT	History
LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)	From Trade To Territory
CLASS/LEVEL	Class VIII, Our Past Part I
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess understanding attained by the learner .
DESCRIPTION	<p>The death of Aurangzeb, the last of the powerful Mughal Emperors marked the decline of the Mughal Empire. A number of governors and big zamindars began to assert themselves in the absence of a powerful ruler. They began to establish their own rule, thus leading to the growth of powerful regional kingdoms in various parts of India. By the second half of the eighteenth century, the growing independence of these kingdoms began to be curbed by the emergence of a new power- the British. The British originally came as traders but soon began to acquire territories and eventually became masters of a vast empire. In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East. With this charter the Company could venture across the oceans, looking for new lands from which it could buy goods at a cheap price, and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. The Company did not have to fear competition from other English trading companies. The royal charter, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. The problem was that all the companies were interested in procuring fine qualities of cotton and silk, pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon which had a big market in Europe. The urge to eliminate rival competitors and secure markets led to fierce battles between the trading companies. The effort to fortify settlements and carry on profitable trade also led to intense conflict with local rulers. The Company therefore found it difficult to separate trade from politics eliminating rival competitors. The Nawabs of Bengal Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah refused to grant concessions to the Company and</p>

	<p>demanded large tributes for the company's right to trade. Their conflicts led to confrontations and finally culminated in the famous Battle of Plassey in which Sirajuddaulah was defeated. The Battle of Plassey was a decisive major victory of the East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. It also established British rule in India over the next 190 years. As the Company flourished the Company officials made huge fortunes. The British East India Company annexed many states between 1757 and 1857. They waged four wars against Tipu Sultan in what are known as the Anglo-Mysore wars. In the Battle of Seringapatam, the Company ultimately won the war and Tipu Sultan was killed. The state was placed under the rule of Wodeyars, and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state. The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars. The third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19) crushed Maratha Power and the Company gained complete control over the territories south of the Vindhya mountain range. The Company introduced new administrative policies to further establish their power such as the Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie, division of territories into presidencies - Bengal, Madras & Bombay, introduction of a new system of justice - criminal court and civil court at district level, reforms in the army, etc. Over a period of time, the East India Company transformed itself from a trading company to a territorial colonial power.</p>
KEY WORDS	Trade, territory, British East India Company, Battle of Plassey, Tipu Sultan, Anglo-Maratha War, Sirajuddaulah
CONTENT DEVELOPER	Mily Roy Anand
SUBJECT COORDINATOR	Mily Roy Anand
CIET COORDINATOR	Indu Kumar

Quiz

1. The British conquest of Bengal began with which of the following?

- (a) Battle of Plassey
- (b) Battle of Seringapatnam
- (c) Battle of Buxar
- (d) Third Anglo-Maratha war

Key (a)

2. Who implemented the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Hastings

Key (c)

(3) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Awadh
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Mysore

Key (d)

(4) Which of the following was the last powerful Mughal Ruler?

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Jahangir

- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

Key (d)

(5) Which amongst the following statements about the Doctrine of Lapse is incorrect?

- (a) It was implemented by Lord Dalhousie.
- (b) If any Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would lapse.
- (c) British territories were divided into three administrative units called Presidencies.
- (d) One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine.

Key (c)

(6) Who was popularly known as 'Tiger of Mysore'?

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Hyder Ali
- (c) Alivardi Khan
- (d) Sirajuddaulah

Key (a)

(7) Which among the following statements is True?

- (a) According to Doctrine of Lapse, if any Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would 'lapse' & become part of the company territory.
- (b) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were rulers of Punjab.
- (c) The Battle of Plassey was fought between Mir Jafar and the British.

(d) The Royal charter of 1600 prevented other European powers like Portuguese, the Dutch and the French from entering India.

Key (a)

8. Who amongst the following led an anti- British movement to protect the state of Kitoor?

- (a) Rani Lakshmbai
- (b) Rani Channamma
- (c) Tipu Sultan
- (d) Haider Ali

Key (b)

9. After the Battle of Buxar, the Company appointed Residents in Indian states. Residents were

- (a) Commanders of the British army
- (b) European Judges
- (c) Political or Commercial Agents
- (d) Professional Soldiers

Key (c)

10. The administrative policy in which Indian rulers were not allowed to have their own independent armed forces is known as

- (a) Subsidiary Alliance
- (b) Doctrine of Lapse
- (c) Charter of 1600
- (d) Policy of Paramountcy

Key (a)