

North Ex Public School (Session 2020-2021)

Class VIII

Social studies

History chapter -2

Q1. Who was the first foreign power to come to India by the sea.

A1. Portuguese

Q2. What were the commodities that the British wanted to trade in India?

A2. Spices, Indigo and textiles.

Q3. What is the importance of the battle of Plassey?

A3. The battle of Plassey was the most decisive battle that marked the beginning of the British rule in India. After Siraj -ud -Daulah captured Fort William, the British sent the ambitious General Robert Clive to take charge and defeat the Nawab of Bengal. The Nawab was forced to flee but was captured and put to death. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal but with limited power. The company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Q4. Write a short note on dual system of administration .

A4. It was based on a traditional Mughal system of Administration according to which the powers of the government Were divided into Diwani, the power of collecting revenue and administering civil justice and nizamat , on power of commanding troops and dispensing criminal justice. Based on this system, the British took up diwani, and nizamat was to be done by the Nawab therefore power was separated from responsibility. The responsibility of looking after the affairs of the people was with the Nawab but the actual power was with the English. The company used the portion of the revenue to fund administrator the rest was sent to England.

Q5. What was the impact of the Carnatic wars?

A5. The Treaty of Paris ended the Third Carnatic war with the defeat of the French to the British. The French were allowed to retain Pondicherry and Chandernagore. Madras was restored to the British, thus they emerged as the main European power in the south India.

Q6. What was the subsidiary alliance?

A6. According to this Alliance the ruler had to acknowledge the British East India company as the Supreme Power. He have to allow British forces in his territory and pay for their maintenance. Also a British resident would stay in the court. The ruler could not enter into any Alliance with any otherpower. He could not declare war against any state without the permission of the British. This policy was introduced by Lord Wellesley. The Indian ruler could not employ any European to his service without prior approval of the British.

Q7. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

A7. This was the brainchild of Lord Dalhousie. According to this if the ruler of a dependent or subsidiary state died without leaving a natural heir, the state would lapse or be taken over by the British. Adoption was not legal.

Q8. Explain the dual system of administration introduced in Bengal.

A8. The dual government system held a great advantage for the British - they had power without responsibility. The Nawab and his officials were responsible for administration, but they had no power to discharge it. This system proved disastrous for Bengal, as neither side was concerned for the welfare of the people. The Nawab could not assist his people even if he wanted to, for all the state's resources were controlled by the English East India company.

Q9. Trace the reasons for the success of the British in India.

A9. Civil Service, Army and the Police.

Q10. What was the purpose of the subsidiary alliance.

A10. According to the alliance, the ruler had to acknowledge the British East India company as the Supreme Power.