



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI-110034
CLASS –VIII

SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER- FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (ASSESSMENT)

GUIDELINES: This is an assessment worksheet to help students recapitulate the learnings from the chapter.

- Read the notes and the Chapter 2 of History- '**From Trade to Territory**' and follow the instructions given below.
- The summary is not to be copied in the notebook.
- All the questions are to be done in the Social Science notebook.
- Write only question and correct answer for the MCQ in the notebook.

REFERENCE BOOK Our Past-part1 (NCERT History book class VIII)

Chapter Link:

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess2=2-10>

TIME LINE FOR TRADE TO TERRITORY

1498 – Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered the sea-route to India.

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.

1651 – The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli.

1696 – The Company began building a fort around the settlement.

1756 – Alivardi Khan died and Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal.

1757 – The Battle of Plassey took place.

1764 – The Battle of Buxar took place.

1765 – The Mughal Emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal.

1782-99 – Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore.

IMPORTANT TERMS

Mercantile: The word refers to a business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices.

Factor: The Company traders were known at that time as factors.

Farman: A royal order during the Mughal period.

Puppet: The term here is used to refer to a person who is controlled by someone else.

Negotiation: A formal discussion between people in order to find a solution.

Charter: An official order or resolution.

Nabob: The British called the nawab as nabob, who was the symbol of power and authority.

Subsidiary alliance: As per the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the company.

Injunction: Instruction.

Subservience: The act of being submissive.

Confederacy: Alliance.

Paramountcy: Being paramount or supreme.

The Doctrine of Lapse: This was a policy of the Company to annex kingdoms. As per this policy if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would become the part of the Company territory.

Qazi: A judge.

Mufti: A jurist of the Muslim community responsible for expounding the law that the Qazi would administer.

Impeachment: A trial by the House of Lords in England on charges of misconduct brought against a person in the House of Commons.

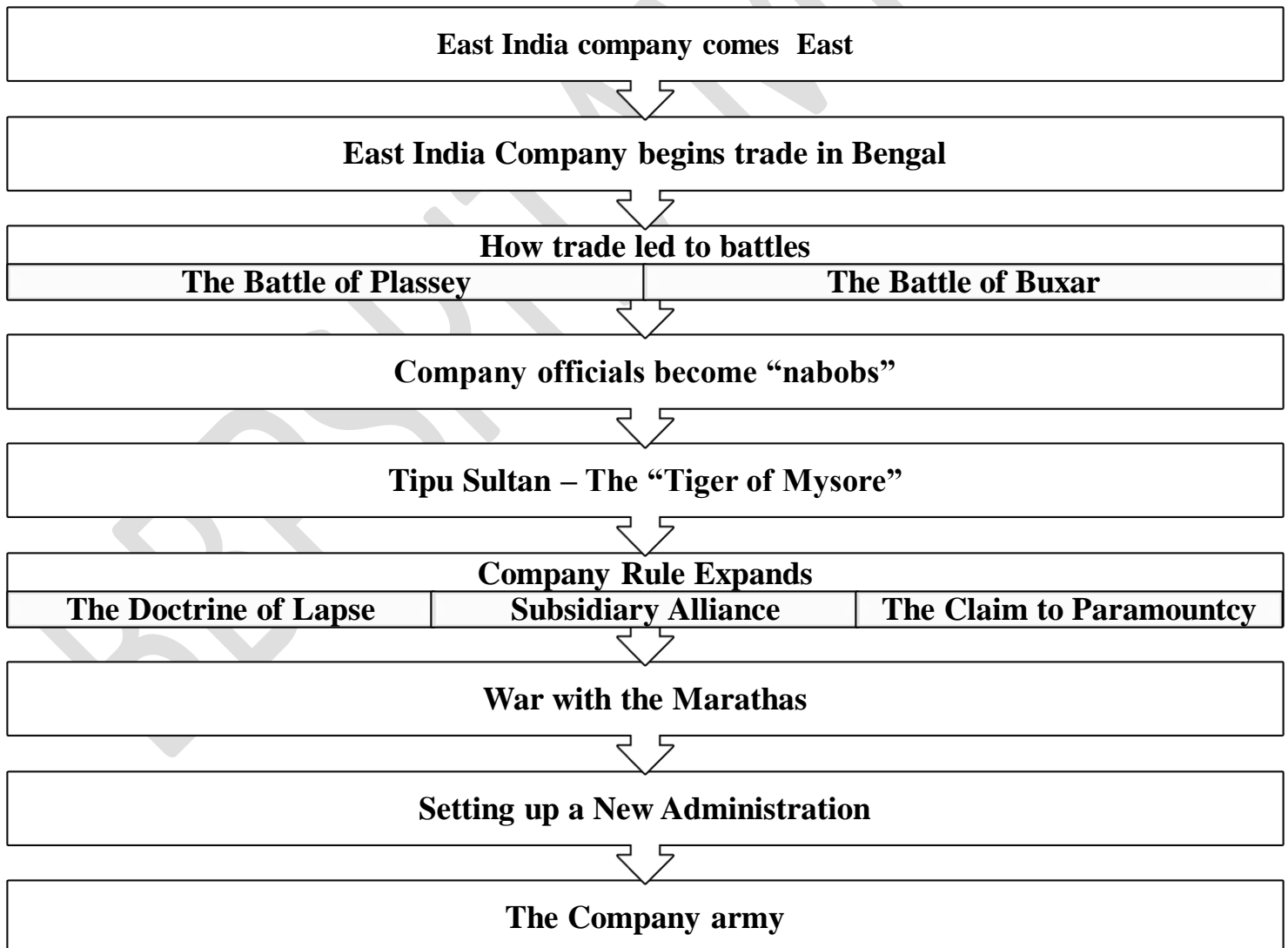
Sawar: Men on horses.

Dharmashastra: Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour. These were begun to compose from C. 500 BCE onwards.

Musket: A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers.

Matchlock: An early type of gun in which the powder was ignited by a match.

SUMMARY



Q1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION:

1. According to the historians, by the second half of the 18th century, which new power emerged as powerful in India?
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Dutch
 - c. British
 - d. Japanese

2. From the years mentioned below, choose the correct date of death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal ruler.
 - a. On 3rd March 1800
 - b. On 3rd March 1850
 - c. On 3rd March 1707
 - d. On 3rd March 1750

3. What was Farman?
 - a. It was a royal order.
 - b. It was a royal food.
 - c. It was a royal procession.
 - d. It was a royal dress.

4. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by _____.
 - a. Lord Mountbatten
 - b. Lord Wellesley
 - c. Robert Clive
 - d. William Bentick

Q2) Match the following:

i. Sipahi	(a) 1757
ii. Tipu Sultan	(b) Tiger of Mysore
iii. Battle of Plassey	(c) Sepoy
iv. Lord Dalhousie	(d) Doctrine of Lapse

Q3) Fill in the blanks:

- i. The Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy after the death of
- ii. The principal figure in an Indian district was the

- iii. The Company took over Awadh in the year
- iv. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
- v. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
- vi. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
- vii. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the _____ part of India.

Q4) State True or False:

- i. Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1764.
- ii. Aurangzeb died in 1706.
- iii. Mir Jafar was the puppet in the hands of Britishers.
- iv. The Battle of Panipat was the first major victory for Britishers.
- v. The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.
- vi. The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.
- vii. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
- viii. The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.