

## Unit 2- From Trade to Territory

Class : VIII

Subject : Social Science

### I. Choose the correct answer:

- The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Shuja-ud-daulah  
b) **Siraj-ud-daulah**  
c) Mir Qasim  
d) Tipu Sultan
- The Battle of Plassey was fought in\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **1757**  
b) 1764  
c) 1765  
d) 1775
- Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar?  
a) **Treaty of Allahabad**  
b) Treaty of Carnatic  
c) Treaty of Alinagar  
d) Treaty of Paris
- The Treaty of Pondichery brought the \_\_\_\_\_ Carnatic war to an end.  
a) First  
b) **Second**  
c) Third  
d) None
- When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore?  
a) 1756  
b) **1761**  
c) 1763  
d) 1764
- Treaty of Mangalore was signed between \_\_\_\_\_  
a) The French and Tipu Sultan  
b) Hyder Ali and Zamorin of Calicut  
c) **The British and Tipu Sultan**  
d) Tipu Sultan and Marathas
- Who was the British Governor General during Third Anglo-Mysore War?  
a) Robert Clive  
b) Warren Hastings  
c) **Lord Cornwallis**  
d) Lord Wellesley
- Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?  
a) **Bajirao II**  
b) Daulat Rao Scindia  
c) Sambhaji Bhonsle  
d) Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad

9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire?

a) Balaji Vishwanath

**b) Baji Rao II**

c) Balaji Baji Rao

d) BajiRao

10. Who was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance?

a) Awadh

**b) Hyderabad**

c) Udaipur

d) Gwalior

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in 1756.

2. The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaulah Mir Jafer

3. The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was War of Succession

4. Dalhousie adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.

5. Tipu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of Arthur Wellesley

6. After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to Krishna Raja Odayar

7. In 1800, Lord Wellesley established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.

## III. Match the following.

1. Treaty of Aix – la – Chapelle	b) The First Carnatic War
2. Treaty of Salbai	d) The First Maratha War
3. Treaty of Paris	c) The Third Carnatic War
4. Treaty of Srirangapatnam	e) The Third Anglo Mysore War
5. Treaty of Madras	a) The First Anglo Mysore War

#### IV. State True or False.

1. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-daulah ascended the throne of Bengal. **True**
2. Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey. **False**
3. The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India. **False**
4. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. **True**
5. The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis. **True**

#### V. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

1. Battle of Adayar - 1748
2. Battle of Ambur - 1754
3. **Battle of Wandiwash - 1760**
4. Battle of Arcot - 1749

#### VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

##### 1. Write a short note on Black Hole Tragedy.

- Black Hole Tragedy was held among a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night.
- Next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.

##### 2. What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?

- The company gained a huge amount wealth from Bengal. It also got the trade right in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and 24 parganas.
- Battle of Plassey marked the initiation of British rule in India for the next two centuries.

### **3. Mention the causes for the Battle of Buxar.**

Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam II formed a confederacy.

They both got angry with British for misusing the free duty passes.

### **4. What were the causes for the First Mysore War?**

Hyder Ali and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.

### **5. Bring out the results of the Third Maratha War.**

The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished

### **6. Name the states signed into Subsidiary Alliance.**

The states signed into Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad,

It was followed by Tanjore, Awadh, Peshwa, Bhonsle, Gwalior, Indore, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Jodhpur.

## **VII. Answer the following in detail.**

### **1. Write an essay on Second Carnatic war.**

#### **Second Caranatic war:**

- Succession in the war of Carnatic and Hyderabad was the main cause for the Second Carnatic war.

- Anwar-ud-din-Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were the claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.
- French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib and the British supported other claimants.

### **Alliance:**

Dupleix, Chanda Sahib, Muzaffar Jang formed a grand alliance.

### **Battle of Ambur( 1749):**

- The grand alliance defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din khan, the Nawab of Carnatic, Chanda Shahib, and rewarded 80 villages to the French around Pondicherry.
- In the Deccan, the French defeated Nasir Jang and made Muzaffar Jang as the Nizam. Dupleix's power was at its zenith at that time as he was the governor of all territories.

### **Battle of Arcot (1751):**

- Dupleix sent forces to besiege the fort of Trichy where Muhammed Ali had taken shelter. Chanda Sahib also joined the French.
- Robert Clive's proposal was accepted by the British governor, Saunders. With 200 English soldiers and 300 Indian soldiers the task of capturing Arcot was entrusted.
- Clive defeated the French and made Muhammad Ali as the Nawab of Arcot.
- The French recalled Dupleix to Paris.

## **Treaty of Pondicherry (1755):**

- Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu with the agreement of the treaty of Pondicherry. This treaty made the British stronger.
- The second Carnatic war was proved inconclusive.

## **2. Give an account of the Fourth Anglo Mysore war.**

### **Fourth Anglo – mysore war:**

Tipu Sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam imposed up on him by Cornwallis in 1790.

### **Causes:**

- Tipu sought the help from Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.
- Tipu was in correspondence with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.
- The French officers came to Srirangapatnam and founded Jacobin club and planted Tree of Liberty.

### **Course:**

- Wellesely declared war against Tipu in 1799.
- It was well planned.
- Tipu was forced to retreat his capital Srirangapatnam.
- On 4th may 1799 it was captured.
- Tipu fought bravely but he was killed finally.
- By the end the whole Mysore lay prostrate before the British.

### **Result:**

- The English occupied Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Darapuram and Srirangapatnam.

- Krishna Raja Odayar ascended the throne. ,
- Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

### **3. Describe the policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India.**

- Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse. He was the chief architects of the British Empire in India.
- Those who are adopted sons their property under taken by the British.
- This Principle called as 'Doctrine of Lapse' It was bitterly opposed by the Indian and it was one of the root cause for the great revolt of 1857.

### **4. How did Lord Wellesley expand the British power in India?**

The princely state was called as 'the protected state' and the British became 'Paramount Power' to maintain the internal peace.

#### **Main features:**

- All Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve their own armed forces and accept British forces.
- All the non – English Europeans should be turn out their state.
- The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

### **VIII. HOTs:**

#### **1.Explain the causes for the success of the English in India.**

- The succession in the Carnatic war by the British, made them powerful at the end of the third Carnatic war. The French dominance came to an end.

- The British introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under their control by Lord Wellesley.
- The Doctrine of Lapse adopted by Lord Dalhousie to extend the empire. Through this policy the kingdoms where its rulers have adopted sons would go to the paramount power of the British.
- Thus it caused the success of the English in India.

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