Q No. 1:- Match the following:
Answer.

Diwani	Right to collect land revenue
"Tiger of Mysore"	Tipu Sultan
Faujdari	adalat criminal court
Rani Channamma	led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

Q No. 2:- Fill in the blanks:
Answer.

(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 **South-Western** part of India.

Q3 State whether true or false:
Answer:

(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)**

Q4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer. There were several factors that attracted European trading companies to India:

1. **Rich natural resources:** *India was a land of abundance, with a vast array of natural resources such as spices, textiles, precious stones, and metals.*

2. **Strategic location:** *India was located at the center of major trade routes that connected Asia, Europe, and Africa, making it an ideal hub for trade and commerce.*

3. **Large population:** *India had a large population, which meant there was a significant market for European goods, such as textiles, and a large workforce for the production of raw materials.*

4. **Political fragmentation:** *India was politically fragmented into numerous small kingdoms and principalities, which made it easier for European trading companies to establish footholds and monopolies in various regions.*

5. **Weak military power:** *The Indian states lacked a centralized and powerful military force, making it easier for European trading companies to establish and maintain control over various regions.*

These factors made India an attractive destination for European trading companies, such as the Dutch East India Company, British East India Company, and Portuguese East India Company, who established trading posts and gradually expanded their influence and control over the region.

Q5 What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer. *The main areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company were:*

1. **Revenue:** *The East India Company refused to pay taxes to the Bengal nawabs and insisted on receiving tax exemptions for their trade activities.*
2. **Trade**: *The East India Company sought to establish a monopoly on the trade of certain goods, which clashed with the nawabs' interests in promoting free trade.*
3. **Military**: *The East India Company gradually built up its own military force in Bengal, which threatened the nawabs' authority and power.*
4. **Diplomacy**: *The East India Company often bypassed the nawabs and dealt directly with local officials, which undermined the nawabs' diplomatic authority.*

These conflicts eventually led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757, where the East India Company, under the leadership of Robert Clive, defeated the Bengal army and established its political dominance over Bengal.

Q6 How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer. *The assumption of Diwani allowed the East India Company to collect and manage revenue from the Bengal province. This benefited the Company in several ways:*

1. **Increased Revenue**: *The Company was able to collect taxes directly from the people of Bengal, which significantly increased their revenue and profits.*
2. **Political Power**: *The Company's control over the revenue gave it greater political power and influence in Bengal.*
3. **Reduced Competition**: *By assuming the Diwani, the Company eliminated competition from other European and Indian traders, consolidating its position as the dominant player in Bengal.*
4. **Economic Control**: *The Company was able to regulate trade and commerce in Bengal, controlling the flow of goods and prices, which further increased its economic power.*

Overall, the assumption of Diwani allowed the East India Company to gain greater control over Bengal's economy and establish its political dominance in the region.

Q7 Explain the system of "subsidiary alliance"

Answer. *The system of "subsidiary alliance" was a policy adopted by the British East India Company to expand its control over the Indian princely states. Under this policy:*

1. *A weaker princely state would seek protection from the British against external threats.*
2. *In exchange for this protection, the princely state would have to accept a British subsidiary force stationed in their territory.*
3. *The princely state was also required to pay for the maintenance of the subsidiary force.*

4.   *In addition, the British East India Company would control the foreign policy of the princely state, which means they would decide who the princely state could form alliances with.*

5.   *The British East India Company would also have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the princely state to maintain order.*

The system of "subsidiary alliance" allowed the British East India Company to extend its control over large parts of India without having to use direct military force. This policy enabled the Company to maintain its economic and political dominance in the region while also providing a buffer against other European powers seeking to expand their influence in India.

Q8:- In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer. The administration of the British East India Company was different from that of Indian rulers in several ways:

1.   *Centralized Authority: The Company's administration was centralized, with decision-making power concentrated in the hands of a few officials, unlike the Indian rulers who had a more decentralized administration.*

2.   *Professional bureaucracy: The Company employed professional bureaucrats who were trained in Western-style administration and were appointed based on merit rather than hereditary positions.*

3.   *Revenue Collection: The Company's administration focused on revenue collection, whereas Indian rulers often viewed taxes as a means to maintain social order rather than a source of revenue.*

4.   *Legal System: The Company introduced a modern legal system based on English common law, which replaced traditional Indian legal systems that varied from region to region.*

5.   *Public Works: The Company invested in public works such as roads, bridges, and ports, which were seen as essential for economic development, whereas Indian rulers focused on the construction of religious and cultural monuments.*

Overall, the administration of the British East India Company was more centralized, bureaucratic, and focused on revenue collection and economic development, while Indian rulers had a more decentralized administration, with a greater emphasis on maintaining social order and cultural traditions.

Q9:- Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Answer. The composition of the British East India Company's army changed over time in several ways:

1. *Sepoys: Initially, the Company's army was made up of mostly European troops, but in the mid-18th century, the Company began to recruit Indian soldiers known as Sepoys.*
2. *Native Officers: As the number of Indian soldiers increased, the Company also started to appoint Indian officers to lead them.*
3. *Modernization: In the 19th century, the Company modernized its army, adopting European-style uniforms, weapons, and training methods.*
4. *Mercenary troops: The Company also began to hire mercenary troops from other parts of India and outside, such as Gurkhas from Nepal and Sikhs from Punjab.*
5. *Artillery: The Company also developed a strong artillery force, with European officers leading Indian artillery units.*

Overall, the British East India Company's army evolved from a mostly European force to a diverse army composed of Indian soldiers, officers, and mercenary troops. The modernization of the army and the development of a strong artillery force helped the Company maintain its control over India and expand its territorial ambitions.

Q10 After the British conquest of Bengal, Calcutta grew from a small village to a big city. Find out about the culture, architecture and the life of Europeans and Indians of the city during the colonial period.

Answer. After the British conquest of Bengal, Calcutta became a center of culture, architecture, and social life for both Europeans and Indians.

Some notable aspects include:

<u>Culture:</u> Calcutta became known as the "cultural capital" of India, with a thriving literary, artistic, and intellectual scene.

<u>Architecture:</u> The British left a significant architectural imprint on Calcutta, with many buildings and structures inspired by British styles.

<u>European Life:</u> The Europeans who lived in Calcutta during the colonial period enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, with access to luxurious clubs, social events, and sports activities.

<u>Indian Life:</u> The Indian population of Calcutta during the colonial period was diverse and varied, with people from different parts of India and different socio-economic backgrounds and was also home to significant movements for Indian independence, with figures such as Subhas Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi.

Overall, Calcutta during the colonial period was a vibrant city, with a mix of cultures, architectural styles, and social customs. While the Europeans enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, the Indian population continued to resist and fight for their freedom from British rule.

Q11 Collect pictures, stories, poems and information about any of the following – the Rani of Jhansi, Mahadji Sindhia, Haidar Ali, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Lord Dalhousie or any other contemporary ruler of your region.

Answer. *To collect information, pictures, stories, and poems about any of the following historical figures:*

- **Rani of Jhansi:** *She was a warrior queen who fought against the British during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Her real name was Manikarnika, and she was born in 1828 in Varanasi. She became the queen of Jhansi in 1853 after her husband's death. She is known for her bravery and leadership skills on the battlefield.*
- **Mahadji Sindhia**: *He was a Maratha ruler who controlled a large part of North India in the late 18th century. He was born in 1730 and became the ruler of Gwalior in 1761. He was known for his military prowess and diplomatic skills, and he played a significant role in the politics of his time.*
- **Haidar Ali**: *He was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in South India in the 18th century. He was born in 1722 and became the de facto ruler of Mysore in 1761. He was known for his military skills and modernization efforts, including the establishment of a modern navy.*
- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**: *He was the founder of the Sikh Empire in North India in the early 19th century. He was born in 1780 in Punjab and became the ruler of Lahore in 1799. He is known for his military victories and for his patronage of the arts, including Sikh architecture and literature.*
- **Lord Dalhousie:** *He was the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. He is known for his policies of annexation and modernization, including the annexation of Punjab and the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse.*

To find pictures, stories, poems, and information about these historical figures, one can use a variety of resources, such as history books, online archives, museums, and historical societies. Local libraries and universities may also have resources and experts who can provide additional information.

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