

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: HISTORY	CH-02
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FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

- Who were the main architects of the Indian judicial system **Lord Cornwallis & Warren Hastings.**
- Which of the following is true **Lord Wellesley set up the Fort William college at Calcutta in 1800.**
- Why did the British need a large standing army **all of these .**
- Which war totally destroyed the Marathas **The third Anglo Maratha war.**

B. Fill in the blanks

- Lord Cornwallis** created a permanent police force in India .
- The British did not employ **Indians** for higher posts in the army or the police force.
- The policy of **paramountcy** meant that the company's authority was all paramount or supreme.
- The British could not establish their control over Punjab because of the mighty ruler named **Maharaja Ranjit Singh.**

C. Write "T" for true or "F" for false statements.

- The word **sepoy** comes from Hindi words 'sipahi'(T)
- Lord Dalhousie annexed awadh in 1856 (T).
- The British captured Java and Sumatra from their European counterparts (T).
- Vasco Da Gama was the one who had discovered the sea route to India in 1498 (T).

D. Short Answer Questions

1. What was the outcome of the Bengal Regulation Act of 1793?

The Bengal Regulation Act of 1793 gave the British East India Company the power to collect revenue and strengthened their control over Bengal. It also made the Company officials more powerful and reduced the role of Indian rulers.

2. What was the dual government system?

After the victory in Buxar Robert Clive who became the governor of Bengal in 1764, introduced a system of government according to the system the right to collect revenue and the power of jurisdiction stayed with the British while the responsibility of the administration was given to Nawab of Bengal, this meant the British enjoy all the powers but no responsibility the Nawab had no powers but the main responsibility of administering the province was on his shoulders with the small amount of money given by the company the cunning arrangement of British was a challenging task for the Nawab, it is known as dual government system.

3. Write a short note on the civil and Criminal Court set up by the British and India .

- Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis were the main architect of the judicial system they set up civil codes and criminal codes at district level in 1833 .Indian laws were codified with the help of Law Commission, it compiled the Indian penal code and the principle of rule of law was established.
- The European district collector interpreted the laws with the help of Hindus and maulvis the criminal court function under the muftis and quazis but only when supervised by the collector this meant by equality before law for one and all but in practice the European and Indians were never treated as equal tried separate courts.

4. Write a short note on sepoys under the British rule.

- Indian soldiers in British Army were called **sepoys**, the word 'sepoy' comes from the hindi word **sipahi**, sepoys were mainly recruited from areas that are presently parts of Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar and Jharkhand.
- In 19th century ,the soldiers were introduced to European-style training and discipline this created problem as caste-based feelings and feelings of

community were ignored attempt to have well trained soldier .The sepoys now carried muskets and matchlocks and were given a good salary.

- People from all castes & religions joined the army because it was prestigious to sepoy.

E. Long Answer Questions:

1. How did the British gain control over Bengal?

The British gained control over Bengal through a series of political and military steps:

- **Battle of Plassey (1757):** The British East India Company defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, with the help of his commander Mir Jafar who betrayed him. This battle marked the beginning of British rule in India.
- **Battle of Buxar (1764):** The Company again defeated the combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh, and the Mughal Emperor. This victory strengthened British power in Bengal.
- **Diwani Rights (1765):** After the Battle of Buxar, the Mughal Emperor granted the Company the Diwani rights — the right to collect revenue — for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Through these events, the British East India Company took control of Bengal's administration and economy, laying the foundation for British rule in India.

2. Write a short note on administration under the British.

- The British introduced a proper structure of administration actually the annexation policies of British brought so many territories under their control that a uniform administrative structure became a must.
- The ruler did not belong to the country they did not care about the welfare of common people the British East India company was only worried about it's profits and control over the territories.
- The daily administration was carried on by :
 - Civil services for general administration.
 - Police for law and order army .
 - Military purposes judiciary for justice.
- Warren hasting was one of the key figures whose efforts significantly helped the expansion of company influence during his period Bombay, Bengal and Madras was under the control of company, the territories under

British control were divided into presidencies and these presidencies were ruled by a governor the ,governor held the post of supreme head of administration.

3. Explain the expansionist policy of Lord Dalhousie.

- Lord Dalhousie become the Governor General, he introduced a new system of annexation through his policy called **Doctrine of lapse** ,this proclaimed that if an Indian ruler died without leaving behind a natural heir his territory would automatically lapse and come under the British. Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sambalpur, Udaipur and many other kingdoms were annexed under this policy since it did not allow adopted heirs to take over the throne.
- Dalhousie introduced another policy he began annexing territories on the pretext of misgovernance the Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah was one such ruler who was accused of misrule, misgovernance and reluctance to introduce reforms.
Awadh was annexed on these pretexts in 1856.

4. What were the terms and conditions of subsidiary Alliance?

Terms and conditions of subsidiary alliance included

- To accept the paramount power of the British.
- The ruler was not ready to keep his own army.
- A British official called the Resident ,was stationed at the ruler's court but at the same time , any personal of any other European was not allowed in the court.
- The ruler had to keep a British Army or the subsidiary force that would protect the Kingdom .In return he would pay for its maintenance.
Sometimes instead of maintaining the army, the ruler was given the choice of giving away part of its territory permanently to the British.
- The ruler did not have the power to wage a war against any rival or to enter into alliance with anyone else.
- If the ruler accepted all these conditions the British would protect him from attacks.

