

8<sup>th</sup> CLASS ,HISTORY, CHAPTER-2,WORKSHEET  
S.St.

B.Tick the correct option :-

1 Surat

2 Plassey

3 1498

4 Siraj-ud-daulah

5 Presidencies

C.Fill in the blanks:-

1. Lord Dalhousie

2.Bengal

3.Vasco da Gama

4 Tiger of Mysore

5 Rani Channamma

D. Match the following

1 Plassey

2 Allahabad

3 Jhansi

4 Berar

5 Carnatic

E. Write True or False

1 False

2 True

3 False

4 true

5 true

F. Answer the following questions in brief

Answer:- 1 Incorporated by royal charter on December 31, 1600, it was started as a monopolistic trading body so that England could participate in the East Indian spice trade. It also traded cotton, silk, indigo, salt, pepper and tea and transported slaves.

Answer:- 2 Rani Channamma was the Queen of Kitoor in Karnataka. She was best known for leading an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824.

Answer:- 3 The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to the doctrine of Lapse if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his Kingdom would lapse and it would be taken over by the East India company with immediate effect. The right of adoption was denied to the Indian rulers.

Answer:- 4 India was famous for its high quality cotton and silk. Spices such as cardamom, pepper, cloves and cinnamon too were in great demand across Europe. Mercantile trading companies from many European nations began to arrive in India.

G. Answer the following questions :-

Answer:- 1 Mercantilism means that a business enterprise makes profit primarily through trade buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices .

Answer:- 2 The battle of Buxar was fought in 1764. In this battle, combined armies of Bengal, Awadh and Army of Shah Alam II were defeated by British and this helped East India Company to acquire the Diwani for many parts of India. So, Battle of Buxar was a turning point in History of Bengal as it marked the start of company rule in India.

Answer:- 3 The administration of the Company was different from that of the Indian rulers in the following ways:

1. The Company divided its administrative units called Presidencies.

2. There were three Presidencies
  - Bengal, Madras and Bombay. In India, districts were the main administrative units.
3. Each was ruled by a governor. Governor General was the Supreme head.