



**Prepared By: Ms.Abha Parmar**

**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  
Sipahi - Sepoy

**2. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of Plassey  
(b) Haider All and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore  
(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse  
(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the part of Western India.

**3. 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

**4. What attracted European trading companies to India?**

Answer:

European trading companies were attracted due to the following reasons:

1. Cheap and fine quality of silk and cotton.
2. For spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon etc.

**5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India company?**

Answer:

1. The Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the Company concessions,
2. They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade,
3. They denied the Company any right to mint coins,
4. They stopped the Company from extending its fortifications
5. Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal

government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials. These were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company.

#### 6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India company?

Answer:

The Mughal emperor, in 1765, appointed the Company's the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to exploit the vast revenue resources of Bengal. This solved a major problem that the company had earlier faced. Although its trade had expanded, it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain. The overflow of gold from Britain stopped after the assumption of Diwani. Now revenue from India could finance Company expenses. These revenues they used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta.

#### 7. Explain the system of 'subsidiary alliance'.

Answer:

1. **The Britishers as a supreme power:** Whichever state wanted to sign this treaty, had to accept the English as a supreme authority. The East India Company behaved as a guardian of that state.
2. **Appointment of resident:** The state kept an English Resident in their court, to check the activities of the king.
3. **The Britishers as a supreme power:** Whichever state wanted to sign this treaty, had to accept the English as a supreme authority. The East India Company behaved as a guardian of that state.