

# **SUBJECT : HISTORY**

## **CLASS : VIII**

### **LESSON 1** **INDIA IN THE 18TH CENTURY**

#### **(I)      KEY TERMS      [Page no. 11]**

*(FROM TEXTBOOK)*

#### **(II)      FILL IN THE BLANKS      (FROM TEXTBOOK)**

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar was dethroned by the **British** in 1857.
2. Shahu's aunt **Tarabhai** refused to accept him as the Maratha ruler.
3. Brahmin prime minister of the Maratha kings were called **Peshwar**.
4. The Third Battle of **Panipat** inflicted a crushing blow on the Marathas.
5. **Murshid Quli Khan** is called the first independent Nawab of Bengal.
6. The Sikhs organised themselves into fighting groups called **Misls**.

7. Unlike the Marathas and the Sikhs, the **Rajputs** failed to carve out a big united empire.

**(III)**      **MATCHING**      (FROM TEXTBOOK)

**[ DIRECT ANSWERS ]**

1. Later Mughals      -      Successors of Aurangzeb.
2. The last Mughal ruler      -      Bahadur Shah Zafar.
3. Nadir Shah      -      took away the peacock throne.
4. Tiger of Mysore      -      Tipu Sultan.
5. Governor of Awadh -      Sadat khan.

**(IV)**      **WRITE TRUE OR FALSE**      (FROM TEXTBOOK)

1. The wars of succession created instability in the Mughal Empire.      **True.**
2. The Peshwa was not the head of the Maratha confederacy.      **False**
3. Hyder Ali rose from a soldier to become the Mysore ruler.      **True.**

4. The Marathas and the Nizam supported the British in the Anglo- Mysore wars. True.
5. Murshid Quli Khan renamed his capital city Makhsusabad as Murshidabad. True

(V)      FILL IN THE BLANKS      (EXTRA)

1. Later Mughals ruled for 150 years.
2. Awadh was a wealthy kingdom as it controlled the fertile Ganga-Yamuna doab.
3. The rise of the Marathas began after the death of Aurangzeb.
4. Among the Rajput rulers, Jai Singh of Amber strengthened his power.

(VI)      WRITE TRUE OR FALSE      (EXTRA)

1. The Marathas never recovered from the Panipat defeat.  
(True)
2. The Sikhs rose against the religious intolerance of the Mughals.(True)
3. Maharaja Suraj Mal was an illustrious Rajput ruler.  
(False)

4. Mysore became part of the Mughal empire in 1678.

**(False)**

5. Saadat Khan became an independent ruler of Awadh.

**(True)**

**(VII)    ANSWER IN ONE WORD**

1. In which year Hyder Ali died?        **(In 1782)**

2. Which dynasty was founded by Qamar-ud-din Khan Asif Jah I?        **(Asif Jahi dynasty)**

3. Which was the capital of Jat kingdom of Bharatpur?  
**(Deeg)**

4. Who signed on a friendship treaty with the British?  
**(Ranjit Singh)**

5. Who was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'?        **(Tipu Sultan)**

**(VIII)    CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. He invaded india in 1739 during the rule of Muhammad Shah

**(a) Nadir Shah**

(b) *Ahmad Shah Abdali*

(c) *Alamgir.*

2. *Which island was captured by Baji Rao I from the Portuguese?*

(a) *Dice*

**(b) *Salsette***

(c) *Bassein.*

3. *Rulers of Hyderabad were called as*

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**(a) *Nizams***

(b) *Nawabs*

(c) *Governors*

4. *Maharaja Suraj Mal was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom.*

(a) *Sikh*

(b) *Mysore*

**(c) *Jat***

5. *He released Shahu who remained in Mughal captivity.*

(a) *Aurangzeb*

**(b) Bahadur Shah**

**(c) Vishwanath**

**(IX) DATES AND EVENTS**

1. 1707 - Death of Aurangzeb.
2. 1757 - Battle of Plassey.
3. 1799 - Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
4. 1722- Saadat Khan became the governor of Awadh.
5. 1782 - Hyder Ali died.

**(X) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN SHORT**

1. How did Aurangzeb's battles in the Deccan affect his administration?

**ANS.** Aurangzeb remained in the Deccan where he fought with the Marathas and the rulers of the Deccan kingdoms. This adversely affected his administration, particularly in North India, giving rise to many rebellions and also drained the royal treasury.

2. List the achievements of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath.

**ANS.** Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath started exercising the power of the king. He secured many concessions from the Mughals . he helped the Sayyed Brothers in dethroning the Mughal Emperor, Farrukhsiyar. He got back their territories that were captured by Aurangzeb. He was also allowed to charge two types of taxes, called Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the farmers in the Mughal provinces.

3. Name the Peshwa who created the Maratha confederacy. Which Maratha families were part of this confederacy?

**ANS.** Baji Rao I created the Maratha confederacy by dividing the Maratha empire into different regions. These regions were placed under the rule of the shiefs of prominent Maratha families. These families were the Sindhias, Holkars, Bhosles and Gaekwads.

4. In the Third Battle of Panipat, which Indian rulers supported the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali?

**ANS.** In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmad Shah Abdali got support from Najib-ud-Daulah of Rohilkhand and Shiya-ud-Daulah of Awadh.

5. How did Maharaja Ranjit Singh build a large Sikh kingdom?

**ANS.** *Ranjit Singh, head of the Sukerchekia misl, brought all the on misldars the Western side of the Sutlej river under his control. He unified the regions under their control to form the first Sikh kingdom. He had a correct measure of the might of the British, so he signed a friendship treaty called the treaty of Amritsar with them. Under the treaty, the British accepted his sovereignty over his kingdom and promised not to interfere in its affairs. With the treaty he expanded his kingdom in Northern and Western directions of the Sutlej river.*

6. *Why could the Rajputs not establish a large united empire after the decline of the Mughals?*

**ANS.** *Unlike the Marathas and the Sikhs, who emerged as formidable forces, the Rajput rulers failed to carve out a large united kingdom. They wasted their energies in petty squabbles and pursue of their individual ambitions.*

### **(XI)**     **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. *Enlist the various causes that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire. discuss any two.*

**ANS.**    (I) *Wrong policies of Aurangzeb*  
              (II) *Disunited nobility*  
              (III) *Failure of Mansabdari system*



*(IV) Wars of successions*

*(V) Inefficient pleasure-seeking successors*

*(VI) Invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.*

*(I) Disunited nobility:*

*The constant rivalry among the nobles to get powerful positions. This rivalry became more intense at the time of Later Mughals, who failed to keep a check on their power-hungry nobles. Such nobles undermined the authority of the emperor.*

*(II) Wars of successions:*

*The death of a Mughal Emperor was mostly followed by a war of succession among the various claimants to the throne. These wars created instability in the empire and caused a great loss of both men and material. This loss weakened the empire and gave its enemies time to plan attacks.*

*2. Write a short note on the contribution of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan in making Mysore a powerful kingdom.*

**ANS.** *In the mid of 18<sup>th</sup> century, Mysore emerged as a powerful kingdom in South India. For about years, the two rulers of Mysore- Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan fought against the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British to safeguard their independence.*

*Hyder Ali was one of the ablest personalities in Indian*

history. Though illiterate, he was highly efficient in managing state affairs. He was tolerant of all religions. In military affairs, he was an excellent organiser of strategy and tactics. He changed Mysore from a small principality into a big power.

Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. Both fought four wars with British and allies. In the first two Anglo-Mysore wars both repulsed the British attack and succeeded in expanding their kingdom. Tipu suffered defeats in the third and fourth Anglo-Mysore wars and died by defending his capital Srirangapatam in 1799.

### (XII) SHORT NOTE:

#### TIPU SULTAN

Tipu Sultan was a patriotic ruler who spent his life defending his kingdom against the English East India Company and died for the cause. He was educated and spoke Kannada, Urdu, Persian language fluently. He was an able general and a diplomat. He ran an efficient government and looked after the welfare of his people. He was a devout Muslim but tolerant of all religions. He had a spirit of innovation and curiosity. He was also known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'.

**(XIII)**    **MAP SKILL**

*Show the following kingdoms which rose during the declination of the Mughal Empire :*

- 1. Sikh*
  - 2. Rajputana*
  - 3. Oudh*
  - 4. Bengal*
  - 5. Nizam*
  - 6. Marathas*
  - 7. Mysore*
  - 8. Jats.*
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## LESSON – 2

### FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

#### (I)      KEY TERMS [page no – 23]

(FROM TEXTBOOK)

#### (II)      FILL IN THE BLANKS                      (FROM TEXTBOOK)

1. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta into presidencies or provinces of the British Empire in India.
2. A farman or royal diktat issued by Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar exempted the British from paying customs duties in Bengal.
3. Siraj-Ud-Daulah is called as the last independent Nawab of Bengal.
4. The East India Company started fortifying Fort William without the approval of Siraj.
5. Robert Clive promised to make Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal after the overthrow of Siraj.
6. Mir Jafar did not order his men to fight for Siraj in the Battle of Plassey.

7. Using Nawabs as puppets, the East India Company strengthened its hold over **Bengal**.

**(III)**      **MATCHING**      (FROM TEXTBOOK)

**[DIRECT ANSWERS]**

1. Murshidabad - Capital of Bengal
2. Siraj-Ud-Daulah - Successor of Alivardi Khan
3. Betrayal by Mir Jafar - Battle of Plassey
4. Robert Clive - Governor of Bengal
5. Warren Hastings - Abolition of the Dual Government of Bengal
6. Vasco da Gama - Portuguese navigator.

**(IV)**      **WRITE TRUE OR FALSE**      (FROM TEXTBOOK)

1. Robert Clive re conquered Calcutta from Siraj-Ud-Daulat.  
**True**.
2. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II refused to grant the diwani of Bengal, Orissa and Bihar to the East India Company. **False**.
3. The combined armies of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Awadh Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daulah and Mir Qasim

*defeated the East India Company in the Battle of Buxar.*

**False.**

4. *Nawab Shuja-Ud-Daulah entered into a defence alliance with the East India Company.* **True.**
5. *The East India Company was allowed to carry duty-free trade in Awadh.* **True.**
6. *The British East India Company established its first permanent factory in Surat.* **True.**

**(V)**      **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

(EXTRA)

1. For over **200** years, the East India Company served the British interests in India.
2. The English defeated the French in the Battle of **Wandiwarh** in India.
3. Awadh was ruled by **Siraj-Ud-Daulah.**
4. Albuquerque is regarded as the real founder of the **Portuguese** empire in India.

**(VI)**      **WRITE TRUE OR FALSE**

(EXTRA)

1. *The nawab of Bengal used to discharge three types of power.* **(False)**

2. The Zamindari of a large area near Calcutta was given to the EIC. **(True)**
3. Mir Jafar ruled Bengal as a puppet of the EIC. **(True)**
4. Robert Clive introduced a system of dual government in Bihar. **(False)**

### **(VII) ANSWER IN ONE WORD**

1. Who was Mughal Emperor during the Battle of Buxar?  
**( Shah Alam II )**
2. Who became puppet in the hands of British after the death of Mir Jafar? **(Najim –Ud- Daulah)**
3. Which treaty was signed between Mughal Emperor and English after the Battle of Buxar? **(Treaty of Allahabad)**
4. Who started dual government system in Bengal?  
**(Robert Clive)**
5. Who formed an alliance with Siraj-Ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II to fight the British? **(Mir Qasim)**

### **(VIII) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The dual government system was abolished by  
**(a) Warren Hastings**  
(b) Robert Clive  
(c) Thomas Roe
2. He hired Europeans to train his soldiers in the latest warfare  
(a) Mir Jafar  
**(b) Mir Qasim** (c)  
Shah Alam
3. Mir Qasim fled from the battlefield and died in  
(a) Bengal  
(b) Bihar  
**(c) Delhi**
4. The company gave Shah Alam an annual pension of  
Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
**(a) 26 lakh**  
(b) 30 lakh  
(c) 24 lakh
5. It became a buffer state between EIC and Marathas  
(a) Bengal  
**(b) Awadh**  
(c) Bihar



### (IX)      DATES AND EVENTS

1. 1772 – Warren Hastings became governor of Bengal.
2. 1764 – Battle of Buxar.
3. 1777 – Mir Qasim died.
4. 1756 – Siraj-Ud-Daulah became nawab of Bengal.
5. 1760 – Battle of Wardiwarh.

### (X)      ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN SHORT

1. Why s Siraj-Ud-Daulah called the last independent Nawab of Bengal?

**ANS.** Siraj-Ud-Daulah is called the last independent Nawab of Bengal because he fought with the British for his right as a sovereign ruler.

2. List a few actions of the East India Company wich challenged the authority of Nawab Siraj-Ud-aulah?

**ANS.** Actions of the EIC are:

- (a) Misuse of trade privileges granted to them by the Mughal rulers for personal gains.
  - (b) Fortification of Fort William without the approval of Siraj-Ud-Daulah.
- (c)

*Hatching a conspiracy with some members of the Siraj court to oust him.* (d)

*Shelter given to corrupt officers of Siraj.*

*3. What was the outcome of the Battle of Plassey ?*

**ANS.** (a) *Betrayal by Mir Jafar led to the defeat of Siraj-Ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey. Though he fled from the battlefield, he was arrested and put to death. Mir Jafar was made new Nawab of Bengal and EIC gained immensely from it.*

(b) *The EIC got undisputed right to trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.*

(c) *Company was given Zamindari rights of 24 parganas.*

(d) *Mir Jafar paid huge sum to company as a gift.*

*4. How did the officials of the East India Company misuse dastaks?*

**ANS.** *The Company officials misused dastaks for their private trade. These permits were also sold to some Indian merchants who carried their trade by honestly paying taxes.*

*5. State the main features of the dual government of Bengal.*

**ANS.** *The main features are :*

(a) *The company had all powers but no responsibilities.*

(b) They had complete military powers and right to revenue as they wished and not concerned about the state administration or welfare of the people.

(c) Even in general administration, the Nawab has to put up with the interference by the Deputy nawab, who was nominee of the Company.

(d) Nawab was responsible for general administration of law and order and criminal justice system.

(e) Bengal was ruled by two rulers – the Nawab and the East India Company.

6. What was the effect of the dual government of Bengal on the administration of Bengal?

**ANS.** Corruption of the officers who collected taxes were only concerned about making money for themselves. Misery of people particularly peasants were on rise. The British were only interested in money and wealth and not bothered about the welfare of the people. Neither Company nor nawab took any steps to alleviate the people's sufferings when great famine broke out in 1770.

### (XI)    ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. List the gains of the British from the Battle of Plassey.

**ANS.** (a) Nawab of Bengal became a puppet in the hands of the British. The British transformed themselves into strong political power in India. (b) It

paved way from establishment of British rule in India.

(c) Vast resources of Bengal went in the hands of British. This led to severe drain of wealth of Bengal which was used to finance Carnatic War and other battles India. (d) They secured huge monetary rewards and special trade privileges from its 'Yes Men' on the thrones in many important kingdoms of India.

## 2. Write a short note on Carnatic Wars.

**ANS.** The French British rivalry for domination of trade in India and the succession disputes in both the Carnatic and Hyderabad led to Carnatic Wars. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the coastal Carnatic was a dependency of the kingdom of Hyderabad. Arcot was the capital of the Carnatic.

Three Anglo-French Wars were fought over control of the Carnatic. The first and the third Carnatic Wars were fought in India as an extension of the European Wars in which England and France were in rival camps. The second Carnatic War was over a war of succession in Hyderabad and in the Carnatic.

The English had the upper hand in the last two wars. Finally, the English in India defeated the French in the Battle

*of Wardiwarh and occupied all the French possessions in India, except for Pondicherry and Chandernagore in Bengal. The French dream to conquer India was shattered.*

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