

DOON PUBLIC SCHOOL BHUJ

Class VIII

Worksheet

History

Chapter 2

Establishment of Trading Centres

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Why did it suddenly become necessary in the mid-15th century for the European to find a direct sea-route to the East?
 - (a) The demand for goods from the East suddenly increased.
 - (b) The rulers of Europe wanted to colonise the East.
 - (c) The Turks captured Constantinople and made it difficult for the Arabs to carry goods safely over land to Europe
 - (d) The Mongols had captured all the trade routes to Europe
2. Christopher Columbus discovered
 - (a) The sea route to India
 - (b) The sea route to Africa
 - (c) The Americas
 - (d) Australia
3. The British East India Company was established
 - (a) In 1650 by a group of business
 - (b) In 1600 by the queen of England
 - (c) In 1600 by a group of businessmen
 - (d) None of the above
4. In the beginning of its trade with India, the British East India Company's main centre of trade was
 - (a) Bombay
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) Surat
5. A country or region that is politically controlled by another distant country is called
 - (a) An empire
 - (b) A colony
 - (c) A kingdom
 - (d) Colonialism
6. After the Carnatic Wars
 - (a) The British defeated the French
 - (b) The British became the main European power in India
 - (c) The French were not allowed to fortify their settlements at Pondicherry and Chandernagore
 - (d) All of the above
7. How was Clive able to defeat Sirajuddaulah, the ruler of Bengal, in the Battle of Plassey?
 - (a) He took the help of the other Indian rulers
 - (b) He conspired with Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the nawab's army
 - (c) He captured the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II and forced him to accept defeat
 - (d) He made the British factory at Fort William so strong that no one could capture it
8. How did the system of dual government ruin Bengal?
 - (a) Both the British and the Nawab made laws in Bengal, confusing the people and making them flee the kingdom
 - (b) The British collected the revenue from the land and sent it to England, while the Nawab had to administer the land but had no money to do it with
 - (c) The British forced the farmers of Bengal to grow tea instead of rice, which led to famines
 - (d) It led to the Battle of Buxar, which was so expensive that it destroyed the economy of Bengal

9. Who led the Marathas against the British in the first two Anglo-Maratha wars?
 (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Shivaji
 (c) Nana Phadnavis (d) Madhav Rao II
10. Under the system of subsidiary alliance
 (a) The Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state
 (b) The Indian rulers could not fight or sign treaties with any other power
 (c) The Indian rulers got security, but lost their independence
 (d) All of the above
11. Why was Jhansi annexed by the British?
 (a) Because it was being misgoverned by the Indian ruler
 (b) Because the king died without leaving a natural heir
 (c) Because the rulers of Jhansi refused to maintain British troops on their land
 (d) Because the people of Jhansi revolted and killed several officers of the British army
12. What was the main reason for the success of the British in India?
 (a) The strong central leadership provided by the Mughal emperor
 (b) The complete unity among the Indian states
 (c) The superior armies of the Indian rulers
 (d) None of the above

Fill in the blanks.

- Between the 7th and the 14th centuries the _____ traders carried goods from India over land to Europe.
- King James I sent _____ as ambassador to the court of Jahangir.
- The first French factory in India was set up at _____
- _____ was the chief commander of the British army at the Battle of Plassey.
- The original purpose of the Europeans in coming to India was _____
- Chandernagore was a _____ settlement.
- Tipu Sultan was killed in the _____ Anglo-Mysore War.
- A structure to defend a place is called _____
- Diwani is the right to collect _____
- Jhansi was annexed due to the policy of _____

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions.

- (c) The Turks captured Constantinople and made it difficult for the Arabs to carry goods safely over land to Europe
- (c) The Americas
- (c) In 1600 by a group of businessmen
- (d) Surat
- (b) A colony
- (d) All of the above
- (b) He conspired with Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the nawab's army
- (b) The British collected the revenue from the land and sent it to England, while the Nawab had to administer the land but had no money to do it with
- (c) Nana Phadnavis

10. (d) All of the above
11. (b) Because the king died without leaving a natural heir
12. (d) None of the above

Fill in the blanks.

1. Arab
2. Sir Thomas Roe
3. Surat
4. Robert Clive
5. Trade
6. French
7. Fourth
8. Fortification
9. Revenue
10. Doctrine of lapse