

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Trade to Territory

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. _____
- ii. The Mughal Empire became stronger in the eighteenth century. _____
- iii. The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India. _____
- iv. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. _____
- v. The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered. _____
- vi. The royal charter could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. _____
- vii. The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. _____
- viii. Tipu Sultan disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
- ii. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
- iii. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
- iv. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the _____ part of India.
- v. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by _____ and then _____ as the Nawab of Bengal.
- vi. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called _____.
- vii. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of _____.
- viii. Sirajuddaulah marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at _____.
- ix. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river _____ in 1651.

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- i. The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. True
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- viii. Tipu Sultan disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. True

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of Plassey.
- ii. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore.
- iii. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse.
- iv. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the South - Western part of India.
- v. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal.
- vi. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies.
- vii. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- viii. Sirajuddaulah marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar.
- ix. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.