

Chapter-2 from Trade to Territory

- Important Dates:-

- i. *Aurangzeb died in 1707.*
- ii. *In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from Queen Elizabeth 1, granting sole right to trade with the East.*
- iii. *In 1498 Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India.*
- iv. *The first English factory was set up in 1651.*
- v. *By 1696, the East India Company began building a fort around the settlement.*
- vi. *Alivardi Khan died in 1756.*
- vii. *In 1757, Robert Clive led the army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.*
- viii. *Mir Qasim was defeated in a battle at Buxar in 1764.*
- ix. *Mir Jafar died in 1765.*
- x. *In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal.*
- xi. *Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1764.*
- xii. *Robert Clive was cross-examined in 1772.*
- xiii. *Robert Clive committed suicide in 1774.*
- xiv. *Richard Wellesley was Governor General from 1798 to 1805.*
- xv. *The Nawab of Awadh was forced to give half of his territory to the Company in 1801.*
- xvi. *Haider Ali ruled from 1761 to 1782.*
- xvii. *Tipu Sultan ruled from 1782 to 1799.*
- xviii. *In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom and disallowed local merchants from trading with the company.*
- xix. *Four wars were fought with Mysore (1767-1769, 1780-1784, 1790-1792 and 1799).*
- xx. *Company was defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.*
- xxi. *The first war of the Marathas ended in 1782.*
- xxii. *Second Anglo-Maratha war was fought (1803-1805).*
- xxiii. *Third Anglo-Maratha war was fought from 1817-1819.*

- xxiv. *Lord Hastings was Governor General from 1813 to 1823.*
 - xxv. *Rani Channamma was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829.*
 - xxvi. *Rayanna, a poor chowkidar was caught and hanged by the British in 1830.*
 - xxvii. *The Company fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842.*
 - xxviii. *Sind was taken over in 1843.*
 - xxix. *Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1839.*
 - xxx. *In 1849, Punjab was annexed.*
 - xxxi. *Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856.*
 - xxxii. *Satara was annexed in 1848, Sambalpur in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Nagpur in 1853 and Jhansi in 1854.*
 - xxxiii. *In 1856 the Company took over Awadh.*
 - xxxiv. *Warren Hastings was Governor-General from 1773 to 1785.*
 - xxxv. *From 1772 a new system of justice was established.*
 - xxxvi. *In 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws.*
 - xxxvii. *1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges.*
 - xxxviii. *Warfare technology changed from the 1820s.*
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- **Question Answers**

1. *Write the result of the battle of Plassey?*

The battle of Plassey was fought between Sirajuddaulah, nawab of Bengal and Robert Clive, the British commander, in 1757. The nawab was defeated because the forces led by him never fought the battle.

2. *What was the basic cause of interest between the British and the nawab of the Bengal?*

The basic cause of conflict between the British and the Nawabs was

the denial of the British to pay taxes, causing a huge loss of revenue to the company.

3. Who started the subsidiary alliance in India?

The British started subsidiary alliance in India.

4. How did the British defeat Tipu Sultan?

The British defeated Tipu Sultan in the Battle of Seringapatnam in 1799 with combined attack from the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

5. Explain Dalhousie's doctrine of Lapse critically?

The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was a policy devised by Lord Dalhousie. It stated that if any Indian ruler died without a male heir to his kingdom, it would be lapsed. Many territories were taken by this doctrine and was a major cause in the first revolt against the British. This doctrine had a very negative effect on the people. When Awadh was taken over by applying this policy, people of Awadh joined the great revolt.

6. What attracted European companies to India?

Many things were there which attracted European companies to India some of which were Indigo, spices, fibres, etc.

7. How did the assumption of Diwani help the East India Company?

The assumption of Diwani helped the company to use the resources and revenues of Bengal as expenses for the company and now they don't have to import gold from Britain to purchase goods here in India.

8. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's army?

In the British army Infantry regiments became more important than the cavalry. The soldiers were armed with muskets and matchlocks. The company began recruiting peasants into their army and trained them as professional soldiers.

9. In what way was the administration of the company different from that of an Indian ruler?

The administration of the company was different from that of an Indian ruler as the British came up with a plan of dividing the subcontinent into three presidencies; Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. Each presidency was headed by a governor and the Supreme head was the governor general, unlike the rules of an Indian ruler where he only controlled the state no other big parts given to anyone except zamindar whose job was to collect revenue. The British appointed Collectors to collect revenue.