

## Traders to Rulers (II)

### I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The British had to face the challenge of the rulers of **Hyderabad** and **Mysore**, **Marathas** after the conquest of Bengal.
2. The new Nizam of Hyderabad, **Salabat Jung** initially had cordial relations with the English.
3. **Lord Wellesley** made the Nizam of Hyderabad enter the **Subsidiary Alliance** system.
4. The English fought **four** wars with rulers of Mysore, known as **Anglo-Mysore wars**.
5. It took the British **43 years** to defeat the Marathas in three **Anglo-Maratha** wars.
6. Lord Dalhousie annexed **Awadh** on basis of misgovernance.

### II. Match the contents of Column A and Column B:

#### Column A

1. 1767-69
2. 1773
3. 1803
4. 1845
5. 1849
6. 1848-1856

#### Column B

- (a) **Regulating Act passed**
- (b) **British expansion under Lord Dalhousie**
- (c) **Punjab annexed to British Empire**
- (d) **First Anglo-Sikh War**
- (e) **First Anglo-Mysore War**
- (f) **Treaty of Bassein**

#### Answer:

1. 1767-69 (e) First Anglo-Mysore War
2. 1773 (a) Regulating Act passed
3. 1803 (f) Treaty of Bassein
4. 1845 (d) First Anglo-Sikh War
5. 1849 (c) Punjab annexed to British Empire
6. 1848-1856 (b) British expansion under Lord Dalhousie

### III. State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. The Subsidiary Alliance system was started by Lord Cornwallis.  
**False.**
2. The capture of the port of Mahe by the British led to the Second Anglo-Mysore War in 1780  
**True.**
3. Tipu won a great battle against his three enemies, the English, Nizam and the Marathas in 1792  
**False.**
4. The war of succession among the Marathas in 1772 gave a chance to the English to interfere in Maratha politics.  
**True.**
5. The Second Anglo-Maratha war was fought when Lord Wellesley was the Governor General of India.  
**True.**
6. Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed under the pretext of misgovernance.  
**False.**

### IV. Answer the following questions:

#### Question 1.

What were the results of the First Anglo-Mysore War?

#### Answer:

The Marathas, the Nizam and the British marched towards Mysore. But Hyder won over the Marathas and the Nizam. The British were isolated. Haider won after some setbacks. He forced the British to sign a peace treaty in 1769, according to which both Haider and the British agreed to help each other in case of any attack by a third power.

#### Question 2.

How did the British force win the Third Anglo-Mysore War?

#### Answer:

In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792) the company won the support of two other powers – the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas. Tipu Sultan was completely defeated by these three joint powers and was forced to sign the Treaty of Seringapattam in 1792. According to the terms of this treaty Tipu had to surrender half of his territories which were to be shared between the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. Tipu also had to pay a war indemnity of rupees 3.3 crore. Two of his sons were taken hostages.

#### Question 3.

What were the causes of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War? What were its results?

#### Answer:

The Treaty of Seringapattam was short lived. Lord Wellesley, the Governor General wanted the ruler of Mysore, Tipu to accept the Subsidiary Alliance but Tipu refused to

do so. Tipu sought French help. The British feared that the French might land in support of Tipu. So in 1799, the British went to war against Tipu. The Nizam joined the British but the Marathas remained neutral and the French support never came. Tipu was killed in the battle on 4th May 1799.

#### **Question 4.**

Name the four different centres of Maratha power.

#### **Answer:**

The four different centres of Maratha power were Bhonsle at Nagpur, Scindia at Gwalior, Peshwa at Pune and Holkar at Indore.

#### **Question 5.**

What were the causes and results of the First Anglo-Maratha War? When was it fought?

#### **Answer:**

In 1772, a war of succession followed for the seat of Peshwaship after the death of Peshwa Madhav Rao I between Raghoba and Madhav Rao II. The English sided with Raghoba. Marathas led by Nana Phadnavis supported Madhav Rao II. An indecisive war broke out and continued for seven years. It ended in 1782 with the signing of the Treaty of Salbai. Under this Madhav Rao II was recognised as Peshwa and the Marathas had to cede Salsette. Peace prevailed between the Marathas and the British for 20 years.

#### **Question 6.**

Who was the Governor-General of India during the Second Anglo-Maratha War? What was the significance of this battle?

#### **Answer:**

The Second Anglo-Maratha War was fought when Lord Wellesley was the Governor General of India. In 1803 Baji Rao II signed with the English East India Company a Subsidiary Alliance known as Treaty of Bassein. As a result the English installed Baji Rao II at Pune and helped to drive out the Holkars. The Maratha chiefs Scindia and Bhonsle refused to accept the system of Subsidiary Alliance and declared war against the British. But the British defeated the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle. They were forced to enter into the Subsidiary Alliance with the English. They ceded the territories of Ahmednagar, Broach, Cuttack and Balasore. This war gave a blow to the power and prestige of the Marathas.

#### **Question 7.**

Why was the Third Anglo-Maratha War fought? What were its results?

#### **Answer:**

The Third Anglo Maratha War was fought in (AD 1817-1818) because the Maratha chiefs were feeling humiliated after signing the Subsidiary Alliance with the British. Peshwa Baji Rao II began to make plans to unite the Marathas against the British. This war was fought during the Governor Generalship of Marquess Hastings. When Lord Hastings became aware of Baji Rao's plans he forced him to sign the Treaty of Pune in 1817. According to it, Konkan was ceded and Baji Rao II renounced Maratha

leadership. Scindia was forced to sign the Treaty of Gwalior and provide help to the British against the Pindaris.

The Marathas made their last attempt to regain their old prestige and independence. They declared war against English. Baji Rao II raised a huge army and attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817. The war continued for about two years. Finally the Marathas were defeated and large parts of their territories were annexed by the British. The Third Anglo – Maratha War led to the abolition of Peshwa's hereditary office. The Maratha dream of building a Hindu empire was completely shattered and the British emerged as the unchallenged power in India.

### **Question 8.**

State very briefly why the Marathas failed against the British.

#### **Answer:**

The Marathas were inferior to the English in material sources, military organisation, diplomacy and leadership. The Maratha state was despotic and feudal. It was a loose confederation of different powers – the Holkar, Bhonsle, Scindhia – headed by the Peshwa. The Marathas were careless about military intelligence whereas the British had superior espionage system. The Marathas did not possess any national sentiment. The internal jealousy and selfish treachery among them triumphed over national interest. The Marathas lacked men of talent and leadership in later years. They were in disarray in all aspects.

### **Question 9.**

Explain the doctrine of Lapse. Name the other methods used by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British power in India.

#### **Answer:**

According to Doctrine of Lapse if the ruler of a dependent state died without leaving a natural heir the state would automatically pass over to the British. The Doctrine of Lapse did not recognise adopted children as rightful heirs. Satara, Jaitpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Sambhalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. Punjab was annexed through war. Awadh was annexed by Dalhousie on the basis of misgovernance.

## V. Word Hunt

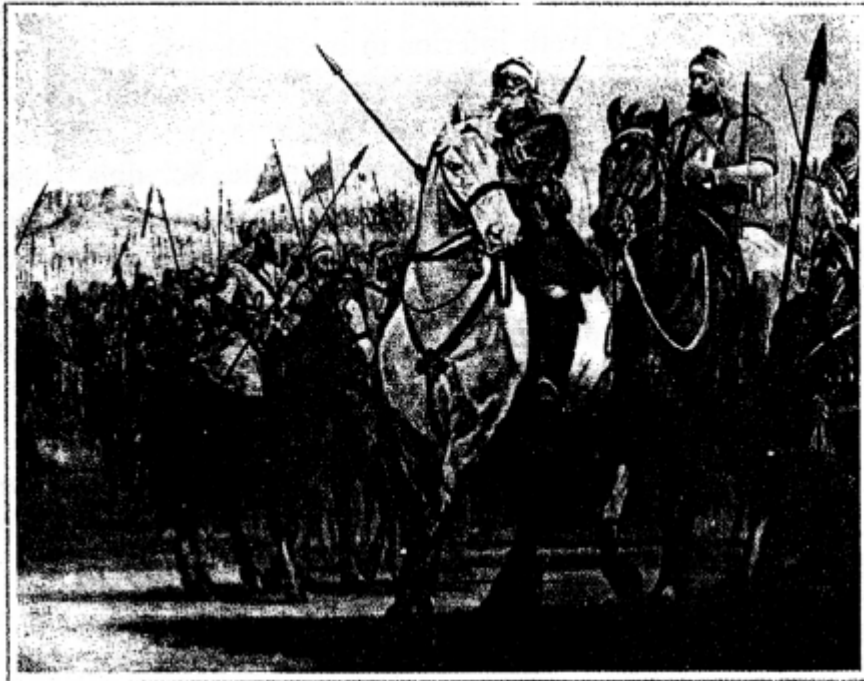
Given below is a grid. Look for names of places which Dalhousie annexed. You have to look vertically, horizontally and diagonally. In total there are 8 places. After you have found out these places, write down why these were annexed.

**Answer:**

N	J	H	A	N	S	I	P	S	U
A	S	A	T	A	R	A	O	I	D
G	B	E	L	A	R	L	O	N	A
P	E	O	L	X	A	I	N	D	I
U	N	L	L	P	W	U	A	P	P
R	E	D	E	A	W	A	D	H	U
S	A	M	B	H	A	L	P	U	R

## VI. Picture Study –

This is a picture depicting the first Anglo-Sikh War.



### Question 1.

What was the political condition of Punjab after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

**Answer:**

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh there was a state of political instability in the Punjab. For six years there was conflict among various claimants to the throne.

### Question 2.

When was the first Anglo-Sikh war fought?

#### Answer:

First Anglo Sikh War was fought in December 1845.

### Question 3.

What were the causes and results of the First Anglo-Sikh War?

#### Answer:

The mother of the minor son of Ranjit Singh, Maharani Jindan Kaur instigated the Khalsa against the British. This led to the first Anglo-Sikh War.

The Sikhs were defeated and had to sign the Treaty of Lahore in 1846. The Sikhs lost territory and had to keep British Resident.

## Additional Questions

### Rise of British Power in Bengal

#### A. Fill the in the blanks:

1. **Madras, Bombay and Calcutta** became the headquarters of the British settlements in the southern, western and eastern regions, respectively.
2. In 1717, the Mughal emperor granted the United East India Company the right to carry on duty-free trade in **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa**.
3. The French East India Company was established in **1664 C.E.**
4. The British and the French fought the **Carnatic** Wars in India to establish their monopoly in trade.
5. Bengal in the 18th century was the **richest** and the most **fertile** province in India.
6. In **1757** Robert Clive recovered Calcutta which had been captured by Siraj-ud-Daulah in **1756**.
7. Mir Jafar was deposed because he was unable to meet the demands of the **British**.
8. In 1765, Awadh was returned to **Shuja-ud-Daulah** but **Kora** and **Allahabad** were taken away and given to **Shah Alam II**.
9. Shah Alam II granted the Company the **Diwani** of **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa** in 1765.
10. Warren Hastings deposed and pensioned off the Nawab of Bengal and brought Bengal under the direct, and **complete control** of the Company.

**B. Match the following:**

A	B
1. Carnatic Wars	(a) Warren Hastings
2. Farman	(b) duty-free trade
3. Robert Clive	(c) reconquered Calcutta
4. Battle of Plassey	(d) Siraj-ud-Daulah
5. Battle of Buxar	(e) Anglo-French rivalry
6. Governor of Bengal	(f) Mir Qasim

**Answer:**

1. Carnatic Wars	(e) Anglo-French rivalry
2. Farman	(b) duty-free trade
3. Battle of Plassey	(d) Siraj-ud-Daulah
4. Robert Clive	(c) reconquered Calcutta
5. Battle of Buxar	(f) Mir Qasim
6. Governor of Bengal	(a) Warren Hastings

**C. Choose the correct answer:**

**Question 1.**

The English East India Company was established in the year 1600/1700/1800 CE.

**Answer:**

The English East India Company was established in the year 1600.

**Question 2.**

The English East India Company set up its first factory in Surat/Agra/Broach.

**Answer:**

The English East India Company set up its first factory in Surat.