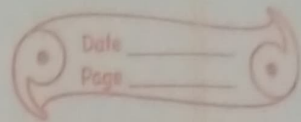


C.W
14/9/21

Rev-1

Ch-2

Establishment of ^{company} Power



1. Define the term colony? (2)
2. Name the battle which paved the way for British rule in India? and narrate its reasons?
3. What do you mean by ^{system of} Dual Government of Bengal? Who abolished it? ^
4. Who participated in the battle of Buxar? and name the treaty by which came?
5. What was the result of Anglo-Maratha War?
6. When was Tipu Sultan defeated by British and name the alliance made by Lord Cornwallis?
7. Name the strategies used by British to annex Indian Territories?
8. What was Subsidiary Alliance and who introduced it?

9. What do you mean by Doctrine of Lapse?
Name the territories annexed through it?

10. Briefly explain the ^{reason for the} success of the British?

11. Which Governor general annexed Awadh in 1856? and what was its significance?

12. What do you mean by Annexation?

Rev-1

Answers

1. A colony is a country or region that is political controlled by another distant country.
2. The battle which paved the way for British rule in India is battle of Plassey. Its reasons are
 - * The British started fortifying their factory at fort Williams in Calcutta.
 - * Sirajuddaulah the Nawab of Bengal asked British to Demolish the fortifying.
 - * The British refused so Sirajuddaulah reached to Calcutta and occupied Fort William
 - * So, Robert Clive the commander of the British troops declared war on Sirajuddaulah.

2. So, the result of Battle of Plassey paved the way for British rule in India.
3. Mir Jafar was bought back as Nawab of Bengal. Though the Nawab continued to be responsible for administration of province, revenue from the land now went to the British. This is known as System of Dual Government.
 - * The System of Dual Government was abolished by Warren Hastings.
4. Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam
The treaty by which came is the Treaty of Allahabad.
5. The result of Anglo-Maratha War are
 - * The Anglo-Maratha War ended in 1818 CE.
 - * The post of Peshwas was abolished.
 - * The Maratha Kingdom was annexed by British.

* This war marked the virtual end of Maratha rule in India.

6. In, 1799 Tipu Sultan was defeated by British and the alliance made by Lord Cornwallis was the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. The strategies used by British to annex Indian territories are

- Subsidiary Alliances

- Annexations

- The Doctrine of Lapse

8. In the subsidiary alliance system an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state, either by giving of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of troops.

* The Subsidiary Alliance was made by Lord Wellesley.

9. If a ruler did not have a child, it was an accepted practice to adopt one. But the British refused to recognise such adoption.

* So, when the ruler of a subsidiary or protected state died without a natural heir, the state could not pass to the adopted child but was annexed to British territory instead.

* Satara (1848), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) fell prey to this policy.

10. * Absence of a strong central leadership in India

With the decline of the Mughals, there was no strong central leadership in India to check the activities of the British.

* Lack of unity among the Indian States

The Indian states were unable to form a united ~~front~~ front against the British. The British took advantage of their rivalries to play one ruler against the others while strengthening their own base in India.

* The compliance of the Indian rulers -

Many rulers chose to have a subsidiary alliance with the British rather than fight them. They wanted to protect their comfortable lifestyle. They showed little regard for the poor and carried out few reforms for the benefit of the people.

Date _____
Page _____

* Britain's superior army and navy.

The British soldiers had better ~~fire~~ firearms than the Indian soldiers. They were also often better disciplined and better trained than their Indian counterparts.

11. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856. Its significance was:

(i) Dalhousie annexed Awadh without any provocation, and its ruler Wajid Ali Shah was deposed.

(ii) This act of British was univocally condemned and became one of the main causes behind the Revolt of 1857.

(iii) Thus, by 1856, the whole of India was under British rule.