

CLASS VIII CH 2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (NCERT)

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End of Mughal Empire

- British came as normal trading company and later control the entire India as an empire.



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East India Company Comes East

- British, French were after silk and cotton with spices.
- East Indian company wanted to purchase raw material and wanted to sell it in the entire world.
- British started cornering others with different methods.



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East India Company begins trade in Bengal

- First factory (1651) near river Hugli along with merchants and traders were getting involved.
- Started bribing Mughal officials with 3 villages and issues a Farman fro Aurangzeb for free trade.
- Refusing to pay trade tax to Bengal nawab (murshid quli khan).



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How did Trade Lead to Battles:

- Bengal nawabs namely sirajudullah, alivardi, murshid stopped company 's coin mint, fortifications.
- Company started making settlements without permission, writing disrespectful letters.

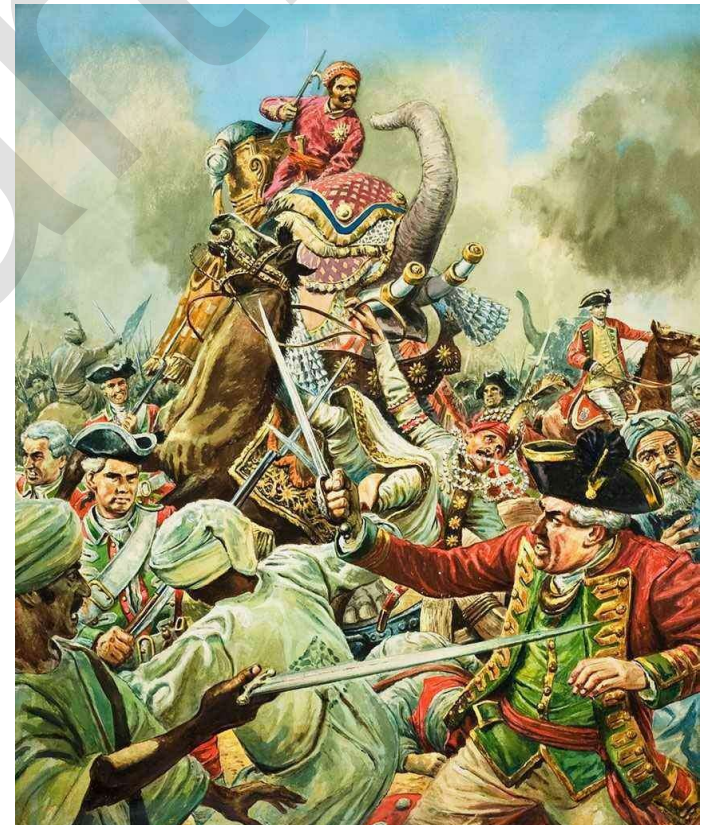


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The Battle of Plassey

- Sirajudullah locked warehouse and offices, blocked English ships and men and control company fort.
- Company sent troops from madras in command of Robert Clive along with sirajudullah was killed and Mir jafar was the new nawab.



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- Mir jafar protested(deposed) Mir qasim complained (battle of buxar-1764).
- With revenue given by rulers were used to purchase silk and cotton.

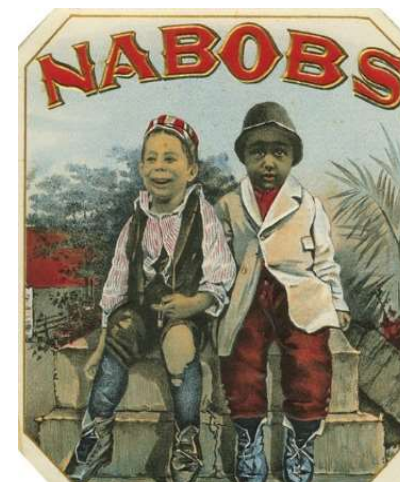
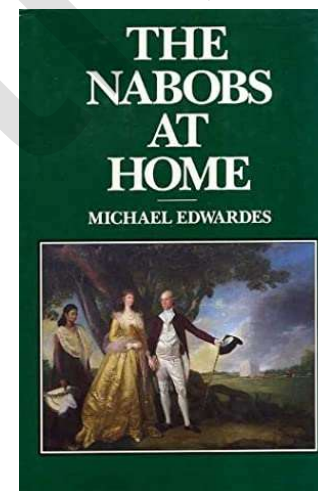


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Company officials become “nabobs”

- Officers collect good fortune from India and return back to Britain were called as nabobs.
- Robert Clive collected his fortune from India, not guilty in the corruption act and attempted suicide on 1774.



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Company Rule Expands:

- Company charges for subsidiary army from ruler (if unable to pay was force to give his territory).
- From 1757 to 1857 company created a vast empire not by power but by conspiracy.



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Tipu sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore”

- Ruled (1782 to 1799 son of haidar ali) stopped the export of chandan and spices from Mysore along with local merchant to work with them.
- 4 battles were fought –(1767-69,1780-84,1790-92,1799). Killed in last battle while saving capital siringapatnam.



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War with the Marathas

- 3 wars were fought (battle of panipat)
 - 1st treaty of salbai-1782
 - 2nd Anglo Maratha war-1803-05
 - 3rd Anglo Maratha war-1817-19
- Peshwa was sent to bithur with pension and vindhyas (M.P) was in control.

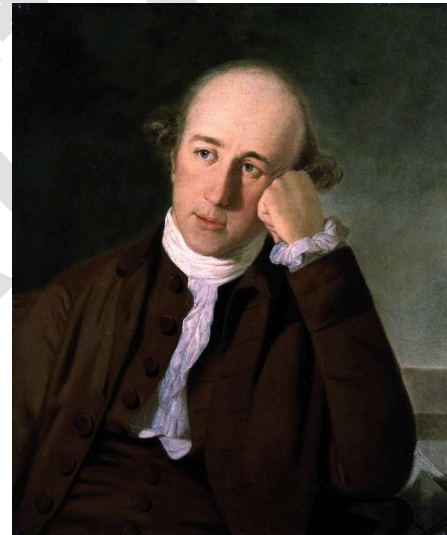


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The claim to paramount

- Lord Hastings (1st general-1813 to 1823) introduced paramountcy and annexed Afghanistan and Karnataka by battles.
- Punjab was annexed after the death of Ranjit Singh (1839) 2 wars were fought.



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Doctrine of Lapse:

Dalhousie (1848 to 56) introduced doctrine of lapse where (if a ruler dies without giving a heir, his kingdom will collapse).

Ex Udaipur, Nagpur, satara, Jhansi.



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Setting up a New Administration

- Administration units were called presidencies i.e. bengal, madras, Bombay with each governor on it, 3 courts were established
- Faujdari (criminal court)
- Diwani (civil court)
- Powers were given to zamindars and darogas



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- In Civil courts, Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws.
- The criminal courts were still under a qazi and a mufti.



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The Company army

- Company copied Mughal methods and created an army with cavalry, infantry.
- Army got decline due to having matchlock and musket in battle with Egypt, Burma and Afghanistan.



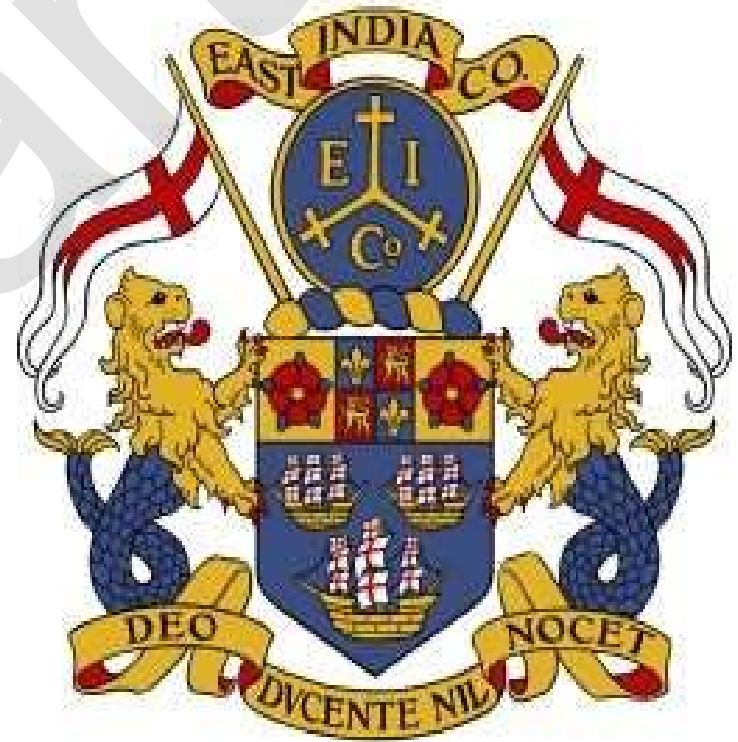
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Conclusion

- 73% of population and 63% of territory control on the entire control.
- Technologies were introduced after his.



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Exercises

Question 1. Match the following:

A	B
Diwani	Tipu sultan
Tiger of Mysore	Right to collect land revenue
Rani channamma	Criminal court
Faujdari adalat	Sepoy
Sipahi	Led on anti British movement in kitoor

Answer:

- Diwani
- Tiger of Mysore
- Rani channamma
- Faujdari adalat
- Sipahi

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Question 2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the battle of _____
- b) Haider ali and tipu sultan were the rulers of _____
- c) Dalhousie implemented the doctrine of _____
- d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the part of _____ India.

Answer:

- Plassey
- Mysore
- Lapse
- western

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Question 3. State whether true or false:

- (a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.
- (b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.
- (c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
- (d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

Answer:

- False
- False
- True
- False

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Question 4.

What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer:

1. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India.
2. Indian spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.



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Question 5.

What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer:

1. The Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the Company concessions,
2. They denied the Company any right to mint coins, fortification.

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3. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials.



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Question 6.

How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer:

The Mughal emperor, in 1765, appointed the Company's Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to exploit the Bengal. From the rulers revenue they purchase cotton, silk and maintain fortification and troops.



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Question 7.

Explain the system of 'subsidiary alliance'.

Answer:

Under this system of 'subsidiary alliance', Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They have to use the given army of company. If they are unable to pay for it, their territory was taken as a penalty.

Ex nawab of haidrabad,awadh.

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Question 8.

In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer:

1. The Company called administrative units Presidencies. three Presidencies – Bengal, Madras and Bombay. In India, districts were the main administrative units.
2. in Company the head is Governor-General. in India, the head of administration is the king.

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3. The main job of the Governor-General was to introduce administrative reforms while the main job of the Collector was to collect revenue and taxes- maintain law and order.

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Question 9.

Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Answer:

1. The Company has its own army, known as the sepoy army with infantry and cavalry and added uniform culture, discipline in it.
2. Later got decline due to the usage of musket and matchlock in Burma, Egypt etc.

CARNATIC TROOPS, c.1766

- 1: Subedar
- 2: Havildar
- 3: Trooper

