

From Trade to Territory the Company Establishes Power

Q1. Match the following:

Diwani	Tipu Sultan
“Tiger of Mysore”	Right to collect land revenue
Faujdari Adalat	Sepoy
Rani Channamma	Criminal Court
Sipahi	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

Answer.

Diwani	Right to collect land revenue
Tiger of Mysore	Tipu Sultan
Faujdari Adalat	Criminal Court
Rani Channamma	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor
Sipahi	Sepoy

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
- (b) Haidar 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.

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of **Plassey**
- (b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of **Mysore**.
- (c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of **Lapse**
- (d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the **South-western** part of India.

Q3. 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.

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

Q4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer. European trading companies were attracted to India for several reasons, like trade with India was highly profitable and fruitful for traders in Europe. European trading companies bought goods cheaply and sold them in Europe at high prices. The quality of cotton and silk produced in India had a large market in Europe.

Q5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer. After the British first factory was set up in 1651 on the banks of river Hooghly, East India Company started allowing more of its merchants and traders to come and settle in to the city of Bengal. The reasons that led to conflicts between Bengal nawabs and East India Company were:

- (a) The Nawabs denied the East India Company concessions on several occasions.
- (b) They demanded a big tribute to the company's right to trade,
- (c) They refused paying taxes
- (d) Writing insulting letters, and insulting the Nawab and his officers.

Q6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer. Civil rights are those rights which the British acquired to collect their revenue and also decided civil matters. This right benefited the East India Company in many ways:

- (a) It allowed the Company to exploit the vast revenue resources of Bengal.
- (b) They used its political power to monopolize the terms of trade and monopolies.
- (c) The company used Bengal's revenue to finance the export of Indian goods.

Q7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.

Answer. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the Battle of Buxar in 1764 and the Diwan of Bengal, the company began to expand its rule in many parts of India. For this it had formulated several schemes, one of them was "Subsidiary Alliance". The following changes occurred when this system came into being:

- (a) The East India Company behaved as protectors of the state.
- (b) The state appointed an English resident in its court to investigate the king's activities.
- (c) The state could not shelter any European other than the English in its army.
- (d) They are to be protected by the company but have to pay for the supporting forces that the company had to maintain for the purpose of protecting them.

Q8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer. The difference in the administration of the company and that of the Indian rulers is given below:

Company Administration	Indian Rulers Administration
Company divided the territories into presidencies	Indian rulers divided the district, Parganas, Tehsils and Councils
Governor ruled the administrative units	Zamindar or Peasants were responsible for their units
Governor-General was the head of the state	King or Nawab was the head of the state
Introduction of several acts: Regulating Act Indian Council Acts Montague-Chelmsford Reform	Indian rulers brought no such acts but used to rule with their Farman's.

Q9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Answer. The army of EIC was known as Sepoy Army. Like the Mughal army, the Company's army was also composed of cavalry and infantry regiments, with cavalry. The soldiers had to be armed with muskets and matches, thus the infantry regiment became more important. The British developed a similar military culture. The soldiers were subjected to European-style training, drills, and discipline that regulated their lives more than before.