

## History.

### Ch 2.Expansion of british power in India.

#### G. Answer the given questions briefly:

Ans-1. Already discussed in class.

Ans-2 The Carnatic Wars were fought due to commercial rivalry. The French were in constant conflict with the English in India. The French Company's trade increased ten times and was nearly half the size of the English Company, which a big threat to the English.

Ans-3. The British wanted to annex Mysore because it had a flourishing spice and sandalwood trade. Mysore was an important state under the leadership of two great rulers, Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan. Also, the French were helping them to modernise their army. This made the British realise the threat posed by Mysore.

Ans-4. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced to bring more states directly under British rule. According to this, if a ruler of a subsidiary state died without leaving a natural heir, the state would lapse or be taken over by the British. Adoption was not legal. By this policy the states of Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed. Also, the titles and pensions of some ex-rulers were not recognized. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II did not get his pension.

#### H. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

1. (c) 1757.
2. (b) Mir Zafar
3. (d) All of the reasons given above
4. (b) British rule began

#### I. Long answer questions:

Ans- 2. According to the Subsidiary Alliance:

- The ruler had to acknowledge the British East India Company as the supreme power.
- He had to allow British forces in his territory and pay for their maintenance.
- A British resident would stay in the court.
- The ruler could not enter into any alliance with any other power.
- He could not declare war against any state without the permission of the British.
- The ruler could not employ any European to his service without the prior approval

of the British.

Ans-3. The Battle of Plassey was the decisive battle that marked the beginning of British rule in India. After this battle, the Company got control of the rich province of Bengal. The vast resources of Bengal were used to conquer more territories in India. The British now monopolized Bengal's trade and commerce and plundered the province. Thus, the Battle of Plassey had far reaching consequences. It proved to be the very foundation stone for the British Empire in India.

Ans- 4. The British wanted a puppet ruler but Mir Qasim wanted to be independent of their control. When war became inevitable, Mir Qasim allied with the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. Their combined forces confronted the British forces at the Battle of Buxar in October 1764. The British emerged victorious. Mir Qasim escaped. The British now got the right to free trade in Awadh and the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal Emperor in 1765. After the battle, the British had complete political power in Bengal. Mir Zafar was again made the Nawab of Bengal. He had to pay huge sums of money as Company wanted more money to meet its war expenses and expand its territories.