

# ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

## STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: HISTORY

### LESSON 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

#### MODULE 2/2

#### IMPORTANT POINTS

- After the Battle of Buxar the company appointed Residents in Indian states .These Residents were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interest of the company.
- The company forced the states into a **subsidiary alliance** .According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their own army .They were to be protected by the company, but had to meet the expenses to maintain the company’s army .If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken away e.g. Awadh & Hyderabad.
- The company resorted to direct military confrontation when it saw a threat to its political or economic interest.
- The two states which posed a threat to company were **Mysore and Marathas**.
- Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of **Haider Ali** and was continued by his son **Tipu sultan**.
- Mysore controlled the profitable trade of Malabar Coast where the company purchased Pepper and Cardamom.
- In 1785 Tipu sultan stopped the export and dis allowed local merchants from trading with the company .He also established close relationship with French in India, and modernized his army with their help. (*Illustration in slide 4&5*)
- So the British became furious and declared war on Mysore .Four wars were fought which are popularly known as Anglo Mysore wars. In 1799 at **Seringapatam** in the fourth Anglo Mysore war Tipu sultan was defeated. **Tipu** was known as “**Tiger of Mysore**” because of his bravery. (*Illustration in slide 7*)

- The Marathas were powerful in western part of India. They were divided into different states under different chiefs and were held together in a confederacy under a **Peshwa**.
- The company subdued the Marathas in a series of wars .There were three wars fought between these two groups popularly known as The **Anglo Maratha wars** .In The third Anglo Maratha war the Marathas were defeated by the company.
- Under Governor General Lord Hastings a new policy of paramountcy was initiated .The company now claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme. Through this policy small Indian states were annexed but few states resisted it. One such state was **Kitoor** ruled by **Rani Channamma**. She led an anti-British resistant movement but she was arrested by the Britishers, and the movement was led by Rayanna but the Britishers suppressed the movement.  
*(Illustration in slide 12)*
- Under Governor General Lord Dalhousie annexations were at the peak. He devised a policy that came to be known as the **Doctrine of Lapse**. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would become the part of company's territory.
- Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed by applying this doctrine. *(Illustration in slide 14, 15)*
- In 1856, in the name 'Misgovernment' Awadh was taken over by the British.
- The British territories were broadly divided into three administrative units, namely **Bengal, Bombay and Madras**. The supreme head of these presidencies was known as **The Governor general**.
- Warren Hastings became the first governor general of India. He introduced several administrative reforms, notably in the sphere of Justice.
- From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts- the **civil court and the Criminal court**.
- Under the regulating act of 1773, a new supreme court was established.
- The principal figure in an Indian district was the collector who was responsible to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order in his district.
- In the early 19 century, the British developed a uniform military culture.
- The company began recruitment for its own army, which came to be known the **Sepoy army** (the Indian word sipahi means soldier). The Indian soldiers were increasingly subjected to Europeans style training, drill and discipline.
- Thus the East India Company transformed from a trading company to **TERRITORIAL COLONIAL POWER**.

## FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING ANSWERS FOR FEW QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN:

1. Name two powerful rulers of Mysore. -- Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan
2. Who was Rani Channamma? -- Ruler of Kitoor
3. Name the kingdoms annexed under Doctrine of Lapse --- Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur and Jhansi
4. Who was the First Governor general of India? -- Warren Hastings

## ANSWERS FOR TEXT BOOK QUESTIONS PAGE NO. 25

### **7. EXPLAIN THE SYSTEM OF “SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE”**

Under the system of Subsidiary Alliance Indian Rulers were not allowed to have their own army. They were to be protected by the company’s army, but they had to pay for the maintenance of Company’s army. If the Indian ruler failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken as penalty

### **8. IN WHAT WAY WAS THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF INDIAN RULERS?**

\*British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies.

\*There were three presidencies: Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

\*Each was ruled by a Governor and the supreme head for the presidencies was Governor General.

\*From 1772 a new judicial system was established and each district was to have courts- a criminal court and a civil court.

\*Under the Regulating Act of 1773 a new Supreme Court was established

. \*Each district was headed by the Collector and his work was to collect revenues and maintain law and order.

### **9. DESCRIBE THE CHANGES THAT OCCURRED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMPANY’S ARMY.**

\*The East India Company started to recruit Indian peasants and formed a separate army known as Sepoy army.

\*The Company developed an uniform military culture

\*Indian soldiers were given European style training, drill and discipline.