

New Terms

- ❑ **Factory** : Trading post
- ❑ **Misl** : Sikh states at the time of Banda Bahadur
- ❑ **Pegu** : Burmese province annexed into British Empire

End of Mughal Rule

Aurangzeb was the last powerful ruler of the Mughal period. After his death in 1707 AD, many big Subedars and Zamindars began demonstrating their power. They established their regional states, as a result of which, the central power of Delhi began declining.

After Aurangzeb, none of his successors was powerful enough who could maintain his power over a large region just like his illustrious predecessors. But the importance of Mughal rulers as a symbol was intact. When in 1857 AD, a revolt erupted against the British rule, the revolutionaries accepted Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. When the revolt was crushed, the Company compelled Bahadur Shah Zafar to go into exile and his sons were murdered in front of his eyes.

By the end of the 18th century, the British power began emerging on the political horizon. Initially, the British entered India as a company with the aim to



Bahadur Shah Zafar and his sons being arrested by Capt. Hudson

trade but slowly they established their political power and India became a British colony.

Arrival of East India Company in India

A British trading company, named East India Company gained monopoly over trading rights with the East by means of the charter issued by Queen Elizabeth of England in 1600 AD. It meant that no other English trading company could compete in this region with East India Company. Thus the company had no fear of competition from other English traders. As per the charter, the company could trade with new regions overseas, could buy goods at cheaper rates from there and sell the same in Europe at higher rates. Any trading or commercial company could earn profits only by avoiding competition. Because of lack of competition the goods could be bought at cheaper rates and subsequently sold at higher rates.

But this Royal Charter could not prevent the other European traders from entering the markets of the East. By the time the English ships could cross the Indian Ocean, after touching the western coast of Africa and going round the Cape of Good Hope, the Portuguese had already established their center at Goa, on the western coast of India. The Portuguese sailor, Vasco Da Gama, in 1498 AD, had for the first time, discovered this route to India. In the beginning of the 17th century, the Dutch traders too had begun to explore for ways to trade in the Indian Ocean. After some time, the French traders too came into the region for trade.

All these trading companies wanted to buy those things from the Indian market, which had a large

demand in the European market such as spices, silk and fine muslin cloth, etc. This increasing competition among the trading companies led to an increase in the cost of goods and hence, the profit got reduced. So, in order to cut down the competition, the companies began to clash. Whenever a chance presented itself, a company capsized the ships of other rival companies, prevent their movements or blocked their ways. The trade was carried on the strength of arms while the trading posts were fortified.

Fortification of settlements and attempts to earn profit from trade now led to clashes with the local rulers. Thus, it was becoming very difficult for the company to keep the trade separate from politics.

East India Company's Initiation of Trade in Bengal

The first English factory was established on the banks of Hooghly river in 1651 AD. The company's traders traded from here only. The factory had a warehouse where the goods to be exported were collected. It also had offices for the Company's officers. As the trade grew, the company encouraged the merchants to settle down near the factory itself. By 1696 AD, the company began to build a fort around this population. Two years later, they bribed the Mughal officers to buy the Zamindari (revenue rights) of three villages, one of which was Kalikata, which later became Calcutta and is now known as Kolkata. The company got the order for tax free trade issued by Emperor Aurangzeb.

But this order for tax free trade was only for the company, and not for its officers who also indulged in private trade. But they too refused to pay the tax. This led to a large reduction in the revenue collection in Bengal. As a result, the Bengal Nawabs and the company clashed regularly.

Rise of British Power

The English came to India to trade but soon they defeated their European rivals and taking advantage of the absence of a central power and political instability in India, became its masters. Their presence was felt around 1750 AD and by 1805 AD, they had established their suzerainty on nearly half of India.

The First Carnatic War (1746 - 1748AD) : The first clash between the British and the French began in Carnatic. Between 1740-48, both of these powers were rivals over the question of Austrian succession in Europe. At that time, Dupleix was the head of the

French company at Pondicherry (Puducherry). As the war between French and England began in Europe, the French plundered Fort St. George. When the Nawab of Carnatic felt that the French power was increasing in his province, he sent an army against them. But the Carnatic army had to face defeat.

When the peace treaty was signed in Europe in 1748, the French returned Madras (now Chennai) to the British.

The Second Carnatic War (1749-1754 AD) : The peace between the British and the French did not stay for long. The Nawab of Carnatic had died in the war with the French and the Nizam too died at the same time. Dispute arose over the questions of succession. The French made Muzaffarjung the Nawab. Both the companies supported different candidates as the Nawab of Carnatic. The British wanted Muhammad Ali to be the Nawab of Carnatic but the French appointed Chand Saheb as the Nawab. Due to this, the British sent a small army unit under Clive to Arcot, in 1757 AD. In this war, the French were defeated and Chand Saheb was beheaded. Dupleix was recalled to France and a peace treaty was signed between the two companies. The Nizam accepted Muhammad Ali as the Nawab of Carnatic. This resulted in the establishment of the British suzerainty in place of the French Company.

Know This

Robert Clive, who later commanded the British army was a clerk in the English Company.

The Third Carnatic War (1756-1763 AD) : With the commencement of the Seven Year War between French and England in Europe in 1756 AD, in India too, the English and the French clashed once again, as despite being defeated, the French influence continued in Hyderabad. To look after the expenses of their army, the Nizam had provided them the revenue rights. They controlled the Nizam by the strength of their army, on the pretext of protecting him. The French were defeated in this war which proved decisive. In Hyderabad, the English replaced the French and the Nizam gave them the governance of the north. All the Indian colonies slipped out of the French's hands. When the war ended in 1763 AD, the French got their colonies back but the activities were limited to trade only. By this time, the British had established control over Bengal.

English Control over Bengal : Alivardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal in 1740 AD, where he established

a competent administration. His grandson, Sirajuddaulah, succeeded him as nawab. But as soon as he became the Nawab, clashes and conspiracies began in his family. The English, taking advantage of these conspiracies, began to expand the fortifications of Calcutta. The soldiers of Sirajuddaulah captured Calcutta in 1756 AD. When the news of defeat at Calcutta reached Madras, Clive was sent with an armed fleet to recapture it. The English once again controlled Calcutta. The English involved themselves in the conspiracy against the nawab, and they began supporting Mir Jafar, the chief commander of the nawab.

The Nawab's forces and the English forces fought a war at Plassey. Mir Jafar did not take an active part in it. The nawab's forces were defeated and the nawab was assassinated. Mir Jafar was made the nawab. With the war began the establishment of British power in India.



India in mid-18th Century

Battle of Plassey (1757 AD) : The British got Sirajuddaulah's chief commander Mir Jafar, Manik Chand, the officer at Calcutta, rich trader Amir Chand and some other opponents of the nawab to their side. Then Clive attacked Sirajuddaulah. In the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June 1757, Sirajuddaulah was defeated. He was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the new nawab of Bengal. At this time, Jagat Seth too decided

Know This

Jagat Seth was also the banker of the Bengal nawabs.



Robert Clive meeting Mir Jafar

to support Mir Jafar. He gave many facilities to the English. The Zamindari of 24 Pargana was given to them and 1 crore 70 lakh rupees as compensation for war. But the demands of the company did not end. In 1760 AD, the company negotiated with Mir Qasim, Mir Jafar's son-in-law, deposed him and made Mir Qasim the nawab of Bengal. In return, he gave them the Zamindari rights to Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong districts. He did not play into the hands of the English, strengthened his army and devised ways to increase the treasury. In order to do away with the interference of the English, he shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger. On the Indian traders sustaining losses due to the use of 'Dastak' and other such facilities, he tried to stop the English but did not succeed. Hence, he provided the facility of tax free trade to the Indian traders too. All this made the English very angry. In 1763, there were three battles between Mir Qasim and the English where the former was defeated. After this, Mir Qasim killed an English officer, Ellis and some others in Patna and reach nawab Shujauddaulah of Awadh. Mir Qasim, Shujauddaulah and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam, under an agreement, attacked the English. On 22 October, 1764, the English army under Major Hector Munro defeated their joint army. Mir Qasim ran away and died in 1777 AD near Delhi. The nawab of Awadh, Shujauddaulah, came under the English and Shah Alam became dependent on the mercy of the English.

Battle of Buxar (1764 AD) : The Battle of Buxar is one of the most decisive wars of Indian history. In India, especially in Bengal, it clearly outlined the superiority of the English, besides their influence. After the

running away of Mir Qasim, Mir Jafar once again became the nawab of Bengal. After his death in 1765 AD, his son Nizamuddaulah became the Nawab. The British governor Clive, through the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 AD, with Mughal emperor Shah Alam, gained the 'Diwani' rights of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa and northern district (north Sircar) of Hyderabad as 'Jagir'. The English also negotiated with Nizamuddaulah, through an agreement, to reduce his army and to govern Bengal through a Naib Subedar, who was to be appointed after consultations with the company. The company gained complete suzerainty over the 'diwani' and administration of Bengal after 1765 AD.

Treaty of Allahabad (1765 AD)

After the Battle of Buxar, Clive signed the treaty of Allahabad with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab Shujauddaulah of Awadh, wherein Shah Alam was recognized as the Mughal Emperor. The British decided to pay him rupees 26 lakhs annually and in return, he gave the 'diwani' rights of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal to them. Thus, the Company gained the rights to collect revenue in India. This was the first step of the company to rule directly in Bengal.

Nawab Shujauddaulah regained Awadh by paying 50 lakh rupees to the English. Now, through the Allahabad Treaty, the English became the masters of Allahabad, Awadh, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. Mughal emperor became a mere pensioner under their patronage.

Expansion of British Power (1767-1805 AD)

In the period between 1767 and 1805, the English East India Company transformed itself from a trading body to the biggest power in India. In Bengal, Clive set up the Dual Governing System. The public welfare works were the responsibility of the nawab while the real power lay with the Company. The Vice-Diwan, appointed by the company, collected the revenue. The company spent some part of it on the administration and sent the rest to Britain. This way, the wealth of India began to drain out of the country. Warren Hastings first became the governor of Bengal in 1772 AD and the Governor General of India in 1774 AD. He discontinued the system of Dual Governance in Bengal.

In 1772 AD, the Company had direct control over Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Bombay and Madras and indirect control over Carnatic and Awadh. Till this time, the independent kingdoms were Sikhs in Punjab, Nizam in Hyderabad, Marathas in the western part of the South and Hyder Ali in Mysore and Travancore (Kerala). To expand its empire, the company adopted the policy of defeating the rulers of these independent states in war

and then annexing them through diplomatic treaties. The diplomatic treaties were to gain military and political facilities and hence were temporary.

The main reason for regional expansion was to increase the profit from trade. Besides, the company also wanted to expel its competitors from India.

Mysore War : Mysore had maintained its independence after the decline of the Vijayanagara kingdom but later accepted Mughal suzerainty. But after the defeat of the Mughals by Nadir Shah, it declared itself independent once again. In the beginning of the 18th century, Krishnaraja ruled Mysore. He did so only in name as he was a puppet in the hands of his corrupt ministers. Those days, the commander of Mysore was Hyder Ali who was brave and able commander and a clever politician. On the death of the Mysore king, he occupied the throne of Mysore and expanded the kingdom till river Krishna. The English believed him to be their biggest enemy. They signed a treaty with the Marathas and the Nizam to defeat Hyder Ali. To do so, the company waged four wars with Mysore, between 1767 to 1799 AD.

First Mysore War : The French had good relations with Hyder Ali. After the treaty with the Marathas and the Nizam, the English attacked Hyder Ali in 1767AD. Hyder Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan, defeated the English forces, besieged Madras and forced the English to sign the treaty. Both the parties returned back the won-over territories.

Second Mysore War : When the Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771 AD, the English did not come to his help, conveniently forgetting their promise. Besides the English also occupied the French port of Mahe. Angered by these events, Hyder Ali attacked Carnatic and occupied Arcot. After this, the English forces under the leadership of Sir Eyre Coot, defeated Hyder Ali at Soligaru in 1781 AD. Though Hyder Ali died in 1782 AD, his son, Tipu Sultan continued the war. In 1784 AD, Tipu Sultan was compelled to sign on the Treaty of Mangalore.



Tipu Sultan

Third Mysore War : Lord Cornwallis did not wish to interfere in the internal matters of Indian States. But he had to fight a war with Tipu Sultan. The reason was that Tipu had attacked the ruler of Travancore, who was a friend of the English. Tipu was defeated by Cornwallis and Bangalore was conquered by the English.

In 1792 AD, he also occupied the hill forts of Tipu and moved towards his capital, Srirangapattanam. Tipu was forced to sign the Treaty of Srirangapattanam along with some conditions. This war ended the dominance of Tipu and strengthened the roots of the English in South India.

Fourth Mysore War : Tipu Sultan could not accept the loss of more than half of his territory in the third Mysore War. He improved the fortifications of his capital and reorganized his army. He got his army trained by the French and exchanged letters with Napoleon.

At the time of the fourth Mysore War, Lord Wellesley was the governor of India. He had come to India to transform the 'British Empire in India' to 'British Empire of India.' He adopted the policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance', to fulfill his purpose. This policy was based on very simple rules. The Indian rulers who were called for this treaty were expected not to sign any treaty or go to war without British permission. These kings had to allow British forces under a general to be posted in his kingdom, so as to maintain peace. To maintain this force, the ruler had to give a part of his kingdom to the company or pay yearly grant. In return, the company provided protection to his kingdom in case of external attacks. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first one to accept this treaty but Tipu refused to do so. Due to this, the English attacked Tipu from three sides so as to defeat him. Tipu died defending his capital Srirangapattanam which the English occupied. They also occupied most of the Mysore including Aurangapattanam, Coimbatore and Canara. The French were driven out of India and Mysore was handed over to a minor child of its ancient ruling Hindu family.

Maratha Wars

It took the English 43 years from 1775 AD to 1818 AD, to suppress the Marathas. After the defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat by Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Marathas had begun to rise again under the patronage of Mahadji Sindhia and Madhav Rao I. But Marathas were not united. The power of the Peshwa had weakened. Marathas wanted to remain independent. Gaekwads settled in Gujarat (Baroda). Besides, the Sindhias of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore and the Bhonsales of Nagpur were trying to be free and independent.

First Maratha War : After the death of Peshwa Madhav Rao I in 1772 AD, a war of succession began

as he had died without an heir. Nana Phadnavis had signed the treaty with the company's Governor General Warren Hastings. This war of succession went on for 7 years and finally in 1782 AD, Madhav Rao II was accepted as the Peshwa after the Treaty of Salbai. In return, the British received the island of Salcette. This treaty maintained peace between the British and the Marathas for about 20 years.

Second Maratha War : Bajirao II became the Peshwa in 1776 AD. Nana Phadnavis died in 1800 AD. This was an irreparable loss to the Marathas and led to the loss of power of the Peshwa. The Maratha Sirdars wanted to occupy Poona. Bajirao II and Sindhia signed a treaty against Holkar. But their joint army was defeated in 1802 AD. Bajirao II signed the Treaty of Bassein. Peshwa was once again put on the throne of Poona. By this treaty, the Marathas came under the control of the British.

After this, Wellesley planned to crush all the Maratha Sirdars. The British signed a Subsidiary Alliance with Gaekwad. Sindhia and Bhonsale joined together to take on the British but were defeated and forced to sign on the Subsidiary Alliance.

The policy of war and expansion was very costly, so Wellesley was recalled and George Barlow was sent in his place as Governor General of India. He adopted the policy of non interference. After signing the treaty with Holkar, the regions of Bhonsale too were given back to him.

Third Maratha War : Marathas had recruited the Pindaris in their army as mercenaries. After the defeat of the Marathas, the Pindaris turned robbers and began to spread lawlessness and chaos in central India. In order to suppress them, Warren Hastings made one of their leaders, Amir Khan as the nawab of Tonk, a small principality in Rajputana. Thus, Hastings stopped the Pindaris and the Marathas from becoming a combined power.

The Peshwa was not satisfied with the Treaty of Bassein of 1802 AD and was trying to escape the clutches of the British. The English resident Elphinstone, through another Subsidiary Alliance, compelled the Peshwa to resign the presidentship of the Maratha Confederation. Thus Peshwa Bajirao II rebelled against the British but was defeated in the Battle of Kirkee, near Poona. Holkar and Bhonsale too were defeated. Bajirao II was arrested and sent to Bithur, near Kanpur and it was decided to pay him a pension of 8 lakh rupees. Peshwa's territories were included in the British empire.

A descendent of Shivaji was given the throne of Satara. Holkar and Bhonsale too accepted the Subsidiary Alliance. This way, the power of the Marathas was decimated.

Causes for the Decline of the Marathas

The Marathas rose after the decline of the Mughal empire. They had a large empire and a large army. They were fearless and brave warriors. Despite this, the Marathas failed against the British. Its causes are as follows :

1. The British had large resources. They were experts at diplomacy too.
2. Marathas lacked organization and never united against the enemies.
3. Though Marathas had a large empire, it was not united. The Sirdars ruled independently in their regions. The British took advantage of this.
4. Marathas never made proper arrangements for a finance department. Whenever they needed money, they robbed and plundered for it. The rule of the Marathas was based on exploitation.
5. Marathas never cared about military organization, trained infantry or artillery.
6. Marathas were not experts in face to face war but were experts in guerilla war.
7. Marathas levied Sardeshmukhi and Chauth in the regions won by them and hence were unpopular.
8. The Marathas had incomplete geographical knowledge whereas the British had complete geographical information.
9. Marathas lacked the national feeling and had a narrow outlook. Instead of public welfare, they worked for their own-self.
10. In the beginning of the 19th century, most of the Maratha leaders had died. Maratha power was on the wane while the English power was growing by the day.

Expansion of British Power (1805-1856 AD)

The second stage of the expansion of the British empire was very different from the first stage. The Sikh power was on the rise. While the gaze of the British was now fixed on countries outside India, like Afghanistan, Nepal and Burma (Myanmar). Using different policies and excuses, the British occupied these countries too.

Sikh Wars : The Sikhs rose as a military power or community after the murder of Guru Arjun Dev by the Mughals. They became powerful during the time of Guru Gobind Singh. Before the time of Banda Bahadur, the Sikhs were divided into 12 states or misls. In 1802 AD, Ranjit Singh became the Sardar of Amritsar. His kingdom spread from the Punjab till the Satluj river. He was the most powerful ruler of Punjab. He won over Kangra in 1811 AD, Attock and Gujarat in 1818 AD, and Hazara and Kashmir in 1819 AD, Peshawar in 1834 AD and Ladakh in 1836 AD. Ranjit Singh avoided clashing with the British and consolidated himself. He was called the **Lion of Punjab**. In 1839 AD, the English agents spread disturbance in the state. The three sons of Ranjit Singh were killed. The youngest and the minor son, Dalip Singh, ascended the throne and his mother became the regent. Many corrupt Sardars were busy in conspiracies. The British took advantage of this political instability.

First Sikh War (1809 AD) : When the Sikh army violated the Treaty of Amritsar and crossed the Satluj, the British declared war. Though the Khalsa army had no commander, they defeated Henry Smith in the battle of Buddhibal. The British captured it in 1846 AD. The Sikhs lost to the British in the Battle of Aliwal.

During this time, the dominance of Gulab Singh had been established over Lahore. He began talks with the British for his own selfish motives. The Sikhs were defeated in the Battle of Sabraon. In 1846 AD, the British occupied Lahore and Treaty of Lahore too was signed in the same year. As per the treaty, the Jalandhar doab region, between Satluj and Beas rivers was given to the British while Jammu and Kashmir were given to Gulab Singh in return for which the British claimed five lakh rupees as compensation. A British resident was posted at Lahore who later became the real ruler of Punjab.

Second Sikh War (1847-1848 AD) : The British bought many reforms in Punjab but they were disliked by the Sikh Sardars. The governor of Multan, Mulraj revolted against the British but he was forced to surrender. Queen Jindan was removed on charges of conspiracy. Lord Dalhousie declared war in October 1848 AD. The British besieged Multan and conquered it in 1848 AD. In the battles of Gujarat and Chittianwala, the Sikh losses were huge, Punjab was made a part of British Empire in 1849 AD. Dalip Singh was pensioned off to England. Kohinoor diamond was snatched from him and presented to Queen Victoria.



British Empire in 1856

War with Afghanistan : During the time of Lord Auckland (1836-42 AD), the English feared a Russian attack on India. The British wanted to put their puppet, Shah Shuja, in place of Dost Mohammad on the throne of Afghanistan. They occupied Kabul, Qandhar and Ghazni and imprisoned Dost Mohammad. Shah Shuja was installed as the king of Afghanistan. Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammad, revolted in 1842 AD, forcing the British army to flee Afghanistan.

Lord Ellenborough was sent to replace Lord Auckland in 1842 AD. He sent an army to attack Afghanistan. The British recaptured Kabul and Ghazni. Shah Shuja was killed, Dost Mohammad was reinstalled and the British forces came back.

To Recapitulate

- Portuguese were the first to arrive in India. They were followed by the English, French, Dutch and the Danes.
- The English came to India for trade but began interfering in local affairs because of political instability.
- In the Carnatic Wars, the British and the French supported the mutually rival groups.
- By the Treaty of Allahabad in 1766 AD, the British got the revenue rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and became the actual rulers of these provinces.
- By 1805 AD, East India Company became the highest power in India.
- Clive implemented the Dual Governance Policy in Bengal.
- Warren Hastings became the governor of Bengal in 1772 AD and governor general of India in 1774 AD. He discontinued the Dual Governance in Bengal.
- Between 1767 AD to 1799 AD, four wars were fought between the British and Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan in which British were the victors.

Burma War (1824-1852 AD) : Burma occupied Assam in 1822 AD and they attacked an island near Chittagong which belonged to the British. So, in 1824 AD, Lord Amhurst declared war on Burma in which the Burmese were defeated. According to the Yandu Treaty of 1826 AD, the Burmese left Assam and also accepted the independence of Manipur. As war compensation, the Burmese gave Arakan and Tansirus provinces to the British, besides large amount of money. A British resident was also posted in Burma.

Second Burma War : The Second Burma War was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. He captured many main towns of Burma so as to protect the interests of British traders settled on the south Burma coast. The Burmese province of Pegu was annexed into the British Empire. A new province of Lower Burma was created from its nearby regions, with Rangoon as its capital.

Causes of the Defeat of the Indian States

The social condition of the Indians between 1700 AD to 1850 AD was difficult and pitiful due to lack of contact with the outer world and long Muslim rule. With the fall of the Mughal Empire, the foreign powers got busy in their selfish activities. At that time India was divided into a number of small states and lacked unity and a central power. The foreign powers took advantage of this weakness and out of these, the British succeeded in establishing their empire in India.

After Lord Hastings, Lord Dalhousie was the biggest expansionist. For acquiring new regions, besides war, he used annexation policy. He used annexation policy to acquire Jhansi, Jaitpur, Bhagat, Udaipur, Nagpur and Satara. He acquired Awadh and Berar on the pretext of misgovernance. Carnatic and Tanjore states were acquired and the titles and pensions of the rulers were declared null and void.



Exercise

A. Tick the correct options.

- The first to come to India were the :
(a) Dutch (b) French (c) Portuguese (d) British
- When did the first English factory begin in India?
(a) 1651 AD (b) 1647 AD (c) 1751 AD (d) 1847 AD
- In which year did Battle of Plassey take place?
(a) 1857 AD (b) 1757 AD (c) 1651 AD (d) 1751 AD
- In which year did Battle of Buxar take place?
(a) 1764 AD (b) 1765 AD (c) 1857 AD (d) 1751 AD
- What was the son of Hyder Ali called?
(a) Madhav Rao (b) Tipu (c) Bajirao (d) Krishna Raj

B. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ was the last powerful Mughal Emperor.
- The English first came to India as _____.
- The first English factory was set up on the banks of _____.
- Alivardi Khan became the nawab of Bengal in _____.
- Marathas were experts in _____ warfare.

C. Write whether True or False :

- Mir Jafar took an active part in the Battle of Plassey. _____
- The head office of French was at Pondicherry. _____
- After Krishna Raj's death, Tipu became the ruler of Mysore. _____
- Ranjit Singh was called the 'Lion of Punjab'. _____
- English took 43 years to suppress the Marathas. _____

D. Short Answer Questions :

- When was Allahabad treaty signed? Who all signed it?
- When did Vasco Da Gama reach India?
- Write the names of countries whose companies came to India.
- What did foreign traders buy from India?
- When did East India Company arrive in India?

E. Long Answer Questions :

- What was the annexation policy of Dalhousie? What were its results?
- Comment on the Afghanistan War.
- What were the causes for the decline of Marathas?
- How did British gain control over Bengal? Write in detail.
- Write down the causes for the defeat of the Indian states.

Project & Activity

- ▲ On an outline map of India, mark the following :
Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Buxar and Allahabad