

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

“Tiger of Mysore”	Tipu Sultan
Faujdari Adalat	Criminal Court
Rani Channamma	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

2. 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 Buxar.

(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.

(d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

Answer:

(a) False, Mughal empire started to decline in eighteenth century with the emergence of new power, The British.

(b) False, French and Dutch traders also traded with India.

(c) True

(d) False, the British introduced many administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer:

European trading companies were attracted to India due to the following reasons:

(i) They could buy goods at cheap prices and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices.

(ii) The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.

(iii) Indian spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe.

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

Answer:

The areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company were:

(i) The Bengal nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions.

(ii) They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade.

(iii) They denied the company any right to mint coins.

(iv) They stopped the company from extending its fortifications.

(vi) The company denied to pay taxes.

(vii) The company officials wrote disrespectful letters to nawabs and humiliated them.

provinces of Bengal, the East India Company acquired greater power and authority. After the assumption of the Diwani, East India Company was benefited in several ways as mentioned below:

(i) It allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.

(ii) Now, trade was fully controlled by the East India Company.

7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.

Answer:

According to the subsidiary alliance the Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They came under the protection of East India Company. Major effects of this system were as follows:

- (i) East India Company became the guardian of the territories that it took under the alliance.
- (ii) The Indian rulers had to pay for the “subsidiary forces” that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of their protection.
- (iii) If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty.