



Chapter -7

The Establishment of Company Power in India

SOLUTIONS:

Exercises

1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence :

(a) What diverted the attention of the Portuguese from India?

Ans: The discovery of Brazil diverted the attention of the Portuguese from India.

(b) What did the First Carnatic War show?

Ans: The conflict between the French and the British over the possession of Madras.

(c) How did the Third Carnatic war come to an end?

Ans: The Third Carnatic war ended with the signing of Treaty of Paris in 1763 after the outclassing of the French by the British.

(d) Why did Mir Jaffar attack the English factory at Kasimbazar?

Ans: Because the British were carrying out free trade in Bengal without paying any taxes to the Nawab.

2. Answer each question in about 30 words :

(a) Describe the consequences of the Battle of Plassey.

Ans: The consequences of the Battle of Plassey include the execution of the then Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah and appointment of Mir Jaffar as the new Nawab and the establishment of the ultimate supremacy of English in Bengal.

(b) The Marathas had remained as a potent power in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Discuss.

Ans: At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were five important and powerful Maratha chiefs ruling across India that is why the Marathas had remained as a potent power in India at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(c) Describe the Anglo–Mysore Wars.

Ans: Anglo-Mysore Wars- A war broke out in 1778 between Haider Ali and the British which ended in 1784 with the signing of the Treaty of Manglore between the British and Tipu Sultan, the son of Haider Ali.

In 1789, Tipu invaded Travancore and the British came to the help of Travancore. This led to a war between the two in which Tipu was defeated and forced to sign a Treaty at Seringapatnam in 1792.

In 1799, when Tipu refused to sign a Subsidiary Alliance with the British, it led to an outbreak of a war where Tipu was killed and his son surrendered to the British.

(d) Describe the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie.

Ans: The annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie includes many policies adopted by him of which Doctrine of Lapse was the most potent. By the application of this doctrine many states were annexed. He also abolished titles of many rulers and refused to give pension to some. He also annexed many states on the ground of misgovernance.

3. Fill in the blank column by using appropriate term :

(a) The first voyage of the East India Company was made in 1601.

(b) The French East India Company was founded in 1664.

(d) In 1789, Tipu invaded Travancore.

4. CHOOSE THE ODD ONE OUT:

a) the Raja of Tanjore b) the Nizam of Hyderabad

b) the Nawab of Awadh d) the Nawab of Carnatic

Ans. b) the Nizam of Hyderabad

