

2. Establishment of Company Power

Worksheet 1

A Explain the meaning of the following:

1. Diwani: _____

2. Subsidiary Alliance: _____

3. Doctrine of Lapse: _____

B Answer the following questions:

1. What was the cause of the Carnatic Wars?

2. How was Bombay acquired by the British?

3. How did the British get Bengal?

C Complete the following sentences:

1. Tipu Sultan was killed at _____ in _____ by the British.
2. Awadh was annexed by _____ under the pretext of _____.
3. The British defeated the Sikhs and signed the Treaty of _____ by which _____ was made king and had to pay _____.
4. Sindh was annexed by _____ in _____.
5. The Treaty of _____ was signed in _____ and Madhav Rao II was made the _____.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I

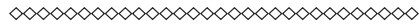
- A.
1. **Diwani:** The right to collect revenue from specified areas.
 2. **Subsidiary Alliance:** Introduced by Lord Wellesley to control Indian kings. The king had to maintain a British army at his cost, keep a British Resident at his court, allow no other Europeans in his kingdom and consult the British on all matters of the kingdom and abide by their advice.
 3. **Doctrine of Lapse:** Introduced by Lord Dalhousie to ensure that states whose king died without a natural heir and successor would be taken over by the British. The king could not adopt an heir.
- B.
1. Both the English and the French came to India for the same reason and their trading interests clashed, resulting in the Carnatic Wars. They fought for control of the coastal strip for about 20 years till the British established their supremacy.
 2. In 1668, King Charles II got Bombay as dowry when he married the Portuguese princess Catherine Henrietta of Braganza.
 3. In 1698, the British received three villages named Sutanut, Gobindpur and Kalika from Sabarna Roy Choudhary. This later became Calcutta and the British built Fort William to safeguard their settlements. When the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-daulah, sent them away, they allied with Mir Jafar, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nawab's army and Jagat Seth, a banker, defeating and killing Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Mir Jafar was appointed the Nawab and he gave permission to the British to collect revenue from 24 Parganas and gave them the right to trade without taxes. Later, Mir Qasim, son-in-law of Mir Jafar, became Nawab and he tried to stabilise the financial status of Bengal. He allied with Shah Alam II, the Mughal King, and Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-daulah. They fought the British at Buxar in 1764 but were defeated by the British who gained mastery of Bengal and India.
- C.
1. Srirangapatnam; 1799 2. Dalhousie; mismanagement
 3. Lahore; Dalip Singh; war indemnity 4. Charles Napier; 1843
 5. Salbai; 1782; Peshwa

Worksheet 2

A On a map of India, show the status of the kingdoms in 1765.



ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2



A. Refer to the map on page 88 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.