

HISTORY

Class VIII

BY—

MANJU BALA

TGT-SST

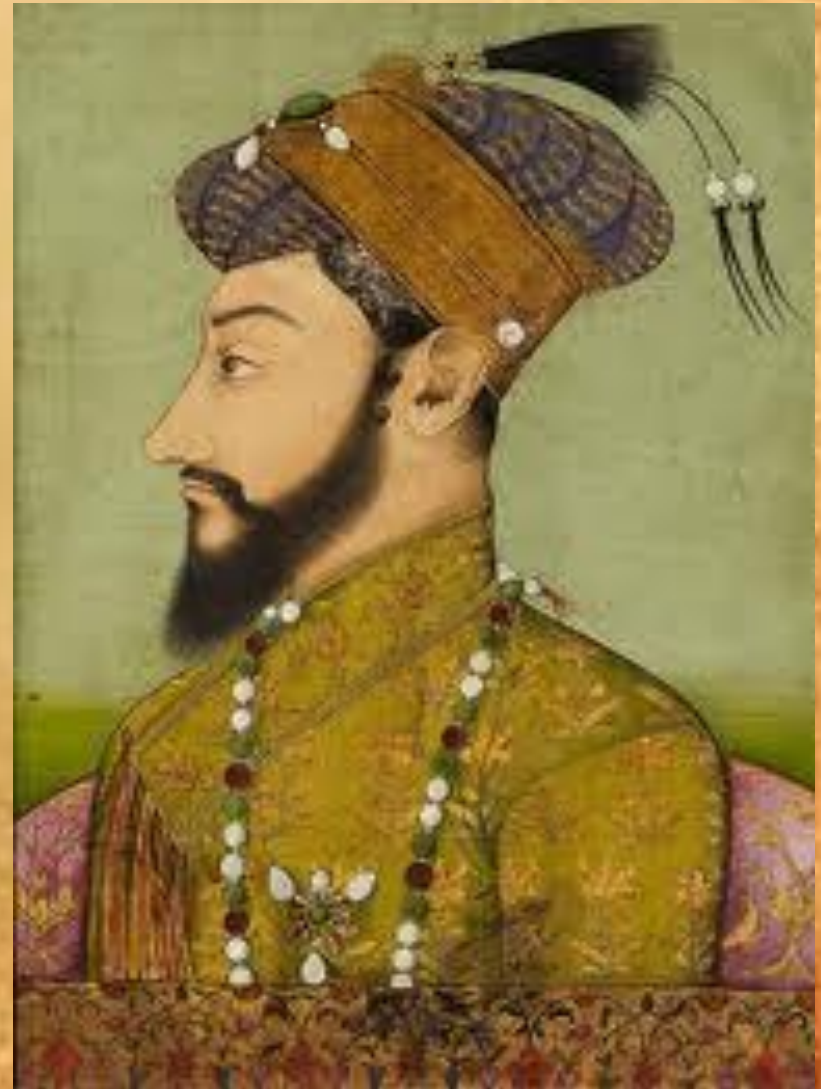
A scroll with text on a parchment background. The scroll is unrolled, showing a central section with text. The text is in a black, gothic-style font. The scroll is held by two wooden rollers on the left and right sides. The parchment has a light brown, aged appearance. There are some faint, illegible markings on the parchment, possibly "1812" and "Mediterranean".

From Trade To
Territory
The Company Establishes
Power

END OF MUGHAL RULE

Aurangzeb was the last of powerful Mughal rulers. He was followed by a succession of weak rulers after his death in 1707.

Thus the empire broke up under various zamindars and subadars.



The East India Companies



Many East India Companies from Europe, the Portugal, the Dutch, the French and the British, came to India for trading, via the sea route.

All the companies were interested in buying the same goods, such as the cotton and silk textiles, and spices, which led to great competition among the companies.

Trade To Battle

The English set up their 1st factory on the banks of river Hugli in 1651. They refused to pay duty causing a huge loss to the revenue of Bengal, . The Nawab, Murshid Quli Khan protested.

He and his successors, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah forced them to pay duty.

The conflicts culminated in the Battle of Plassey.



THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY



In 1756 , when Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab, he established control over the company's forts at Kassimbazar and Calcutta.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

On hearing the news, the Company officials in Madras sent forces under the command of Robert Clive.

Prolonged negotiations with the Nawab failed.

Finally, in 1757, Robert Clive led the company to victory.



THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

The main cause for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah was that the forces led by one of his commanders, Mir Jafar, did not fight at all. This was because Clive had managed to secure his support by promising to make him the next Nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah.

The battle became famous as it was the companies 1st major victory.



THE BATTLE OF BUXAR

After the defeat, Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. But he also protested, and thus was replaced by Mir Quasim.

Mir Quasim complained and fought the battle of Buxar, 1764, but eventually lost.

In 1765, the company was appointed the Diwan of Bengal by the Mughals.

Thus the revenues from India could finance the company expenses.

“Nabobs”

British officials such as Clive, who managed to return to Britain with wealth lead flashy lives and flaunted their riches. They were called nabobs. They were seen as upstarts and were ridiculed in the society.



NABOB is the anglicized version of the word Nawab

Company Rule Expands

After the battle of Buxar(1764), the company's rule expanded rapidly.

The prompt annexation of Indian states took place between 1757 to 1857.

This was due to a few of the policies that were adopted by the British—

- Subsidiary Alliance
- Claim to Paramountcy
- Doctrine of Lapse



Subsidiary Alliance

According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent forces. They were to be protected by the Company and had to pay for the subsidiary forces.

Under Richard Wellesley as the governor general (1798-1805), the Nawab of Awadh and Hyderabad were forced to give over parts of their territory as they had failed to pay for the alliance.

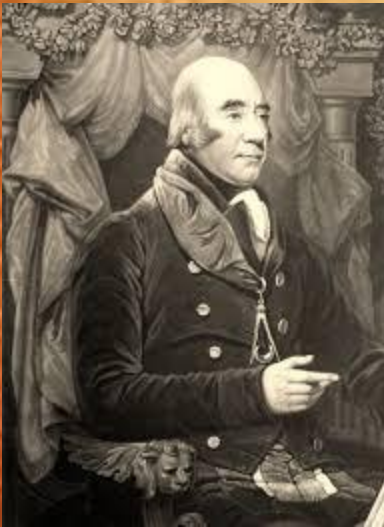


Claim to Paramountcy

Under Lord Hastings as the Governor General (1813-1823) a new policy of “Paramountcy” was initiated.

It claimed that the company was paramount or supreme. Hence in order to protect its interests, it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any kingdom.

Under it, Kitoor(1830), Sind(1843) and Punjab(1849) were taken over.

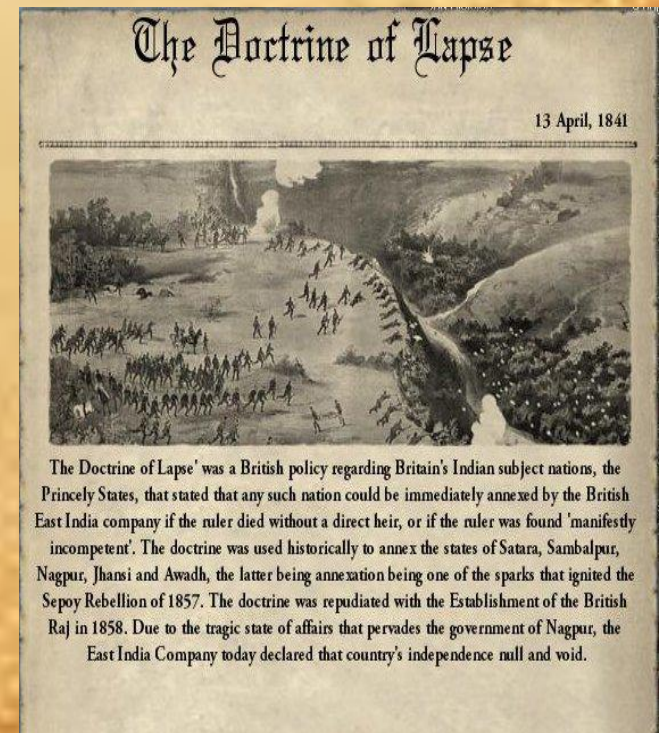


Doctrine of Lapse



Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General from 1848 to 1856 devised the doctrine . It stated that a kingdom could be annexed if the king died without a male heir.

Many kingdoms were annexed—
Satara (1848), Sambalpur(1850),
Udaipur(1852), Nagpur(1853),
Jhansi(1854) & Awadh(1856)



Expansion Of British Rule



INDIA, 1797



INDIA, 1840



INDIA, 1857

Legend:
Areas under British rule
Areas not under British rule

A NEW ADMINISTRATION



Warren Hastings was the 1st Governor General of India, from 1773 to 1785. He brought about many changes in the administration especially in the sphere of justice.

CONCLUSION

Thus the East India Company was transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power.

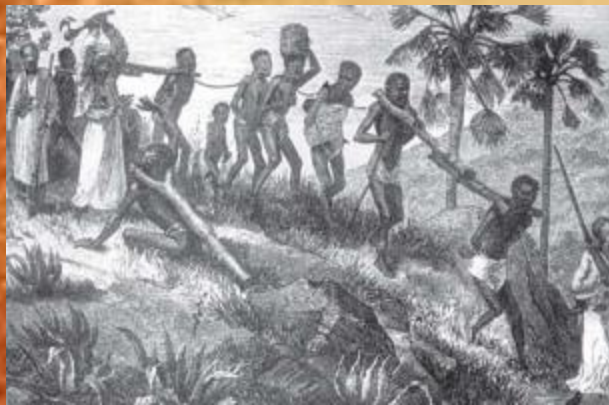
By 1857 the Company came to exercise direct rule over about 63 per cent of the territory and 78 per cent of the population of the Indian subcontinent.


Combined with its indirect influence on the remaining territory and population of the country, the East India Company had virtually the whole of India under its control.

ELSEWHERE

Slave Trade in South Africa

The Dutch trading ships reached southern Africa in the seventeenth century. Soon a slave trade began. People were captured, chained, and sold in slave markets. When slavery ended in 1834 there were 36,774 privately owned slaves at the Cape – Located at the southern most tip of Africa.



An unrolled scroll with text on a textured background. The scroll is light brown with a darker brown border. The text is in a bold, black, serif font. The background is a textured, brownish-gold color with a subtle pattern. The scroll is held open by two wooden rollers on the left and right sides.

**After the prolonged
struggle for
independence with
the British, India
finally gained
independence on
August 15, 1947.**