



HISTORY: CH-2: FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

E-MODULE:

- Watch the videos related to the topic.(Link attached in the module)
- Read the content carefully. (Not to be copied in the Notebook)
- Attempt all the given question and assignment in the social science notebook.
- Do refer to the NCERT History Book Part 1: From Trade to Territory.

NCERT BOOK : <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess2=0-10>

Chapter: Trade to Territory: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess2=2-10>

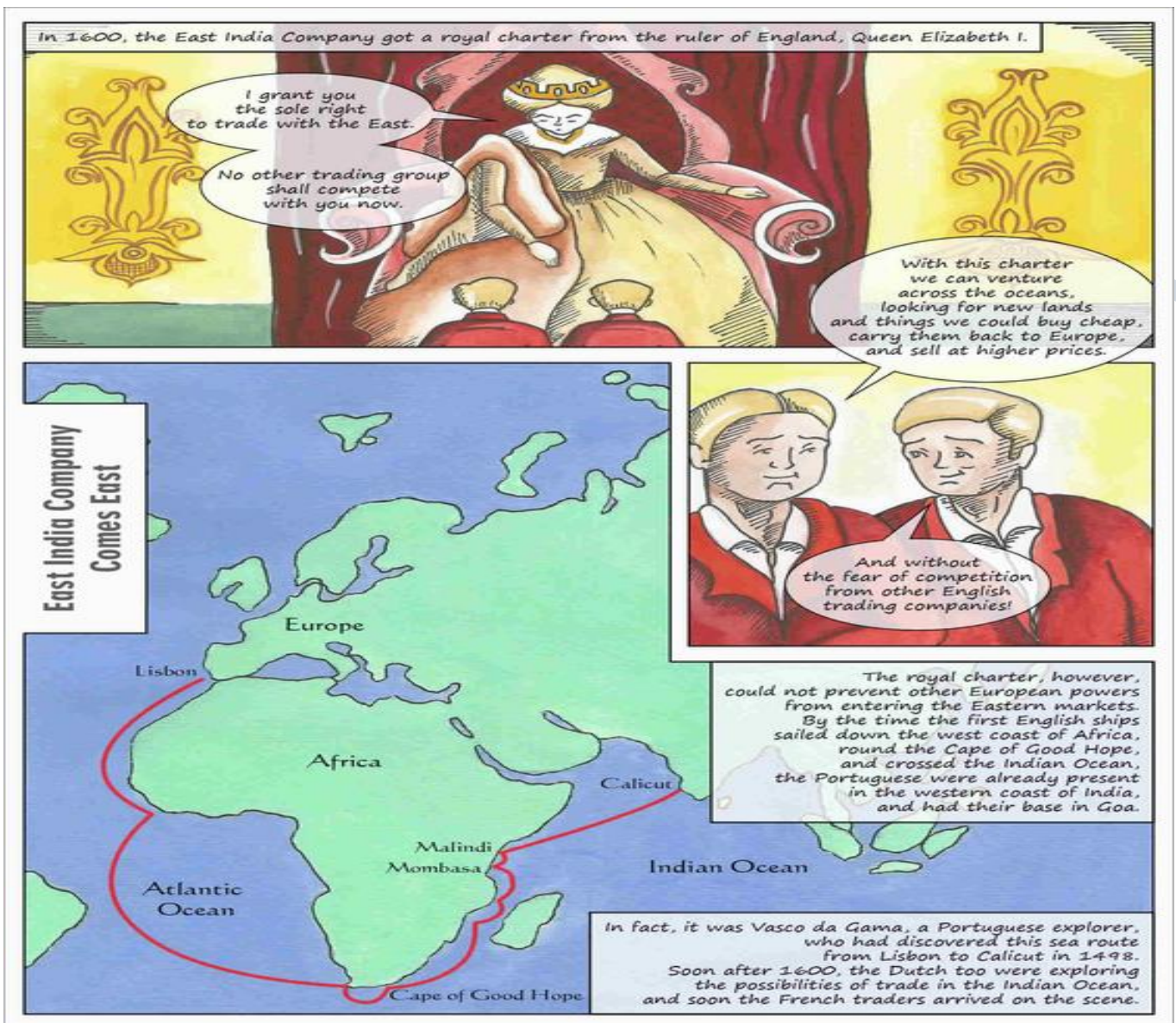
WEEK-1

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE AND WEAKENING OF POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY.

- **Aurangzeb** was the last powerful Mughal ruler but after his death there was no such effective Mughal ruler to rule the country.
- **Zamindars** and **Subadars** started to rule the country but they didn't give any importance to Delhi Darbar.
- The Zamindars wanted to make their own profit denying Mughal authority.
- After Aurangzeb died in 1707, then Subadars and big Zamindars began to assert their authority and establishing regional kingdoms.

BRITISH/ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA (EEIC):-

- English East India Company came to India as a trading company.
- In 1600, Queen Elizabeth; the ruler of England; gave a **charter** to the East India Company.
- As a **mercantile** trading company, it made profit mainly because of lack of competition.
- It enabled them to buy cheap products from India and sell them with huge profits in the western international markets.



BUSINESS COMPETITORS /RIVALS OF EEIC FROM OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: -

- The British royal charter could not prevent other trading companies from various European nations to enter the **Eastern markets, especially India.**

- **Vasco da Gama**, a Portuguese sailor was the first one to discover the sea route to India via the **Cape of Good Hope**, so the **Portuguese** had already established their ware houses in the western coast [Goa] before the British.

- By the early seventeenth century The **Dutch** and the **French** also started coming to India to explore the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean.

The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things.

This fine Indian cotton and silk has a big market in Europe.

Spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon are in great demand back home!

Competition amongst the companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which these goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profits that could be earned. The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors.

This urge to secure markets led to fierce competition and battles among the Europeans. For 200 years, from 1600 to 1800, they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes, and stopped rival ships from moving with supplies of goods; business was carried on with the help of firearms, and trading posts and offices were guarded with forts.

Building forts in India and making huge profits also led to intense conflicts with the local rulers, and the company found it increasingly difficult to keep business separate from politics.

EUROPEAN TRADERS WERE ATTRACTED TO THE FOLLOWING INDIAN PRODUCTS: -

- Indian **cotton** and **silk** were in great demand in Europe.
- Indian **spices** like **pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon** were also in great demand in Europe.
- Goods could be bought at **cheaper rates** from India and could be sold with **huge profits** at higher rates in Europe.

REASONS AND EFFECTS OF BUSINESS RIVALRY BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN TRADING COMPANIES:-

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE TRADING COMPANIES TO ELIMINATE THEIR RIVALS:-

Throughout the 17th & 18th centuries they were regularly engaged in sinking each others' ships, blockading routes and preventing rival ships from moving with the supplies of goods.

They had to carry their trade with arms and fortify their trading posts.

BRITISH FOUND DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE TRADE FROM POLITICS AS:-

The effort to fortify settlements and carry on profitable trade led to intense conflicts with local rulers. Therefore, the company found it difficult to separate trade from politics.

- All the European companies were interested in buying **similar products** or things from India.
- This resulted in a **price rise** of these items, **causing reduced potential profit** or loss of profit.
- A trading company could only flourish by eliminating the rival competitors, or the trading companies.
- The intense competition to hold a **monopoly** [control or domination] resulted in fierce [aggressive and brutal] battles between all the trading companies.
- Trade was now carried on with arms and fortifications to protect the trading posts.

ESTABLISHING TRADE IN BENGAL: -

The East India Company set up its **first factory on the banks of river Hugli** in 1651.

- The warehouse was called the **factory** and the Company's traders were known as **factors**.
- Company started convincing the merchants and traders to settle near the factory.

The Company began to **build fort** around the settlement by **1696**.

It also got **zamindari rights over the three villages** of Bengal by bribing the Mughal officials.

One of these villages was **Kalikata** which later developed into the city of **Calcutta** [now Kolkata].

The Company also convinced the **Mughal emperor Aurangzeb** to grant the right to **duty free trade**.

- Some of the Company officials secretly started carrying out **private trade without paying the duty**, causing **massive loss of revenue for Bengal**.

THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE NAWABS OF BENGAL AND THE EEIC: -

- After the death of Aurangzeb, the Bengal nawabs began to declare their power and **self-rule**.
- **Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah** became the three powerful Nawabs of Bengal in succession.
- The nawabs refused **concessions, reductions and discounts** to the Company [EEIC], and **demand large tributes** in return of Company's right to trade.
- They also denied the Company any right to **mint coins** and stopped it from **extending its fortifications**.
- The Company declared that the local officials of the Bengal were making unfair demands.
- It was ruining the trade and so the company had to stop giving duties [taxes] to flourish the trade.
- The Company also wanted to enlarge its settlement and to rebuild its forts so that it could expand trade.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY:-

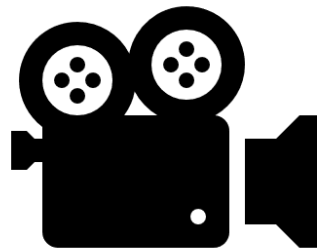
- The Battle of Plassey was the first major war between the Company and any Indian ruler.
- It was fought between **Sirajuddaulah**, the nawab of Bengal and the **British in 1757**.

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY:-

- The Company wanted to install a puppet ruler in Bengal after the death of **Alivardi Khan** in hope of **trade concessions and other privileges**.
- The Company tried to help one of **Sirajuddaulah's** rivals to become nawab but could not succeed in its attempt.
- Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to stop interfering in the political affairs of his territory.
- He also asked the EEIC to stop fortification in Bengal and pay regular revenues to the estate.

REASONS OF THE FAILURE OF SIRAJUDDAULAH AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE:-

- Sirajuddaulah was defeated in the Battle of Plassey because his most trusted minister **Mir Jafar** betrayed him and supported the British.
- In return Mir Jafar was promised that he would be made the next nawab of Bengal after Sirajuddaulah.
- The Battle of Plassey was the **first major victory** won by the Company in India.
- After the battle at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was installed as the nawab of Bengal.
- The Company was unwilling to take the responsibility of administration as its prime objective was the expansion of trade with the help from local rulers.



Click on the above camera Icon (Left mouse click) to watch the related clip on "Battle of Plassey".

THE BATTLE OF BUXAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

With time Mir Jafar started to show his assertion (reluctance) in giving favors to the EEIC, he was overthrown or deposed and **Mir Qasim** was installed as the new nawab of Bengal.

Mir Jafar died in 1765. By that time, the mood of the Company had changed. The Company now wanted to take direct control of power.

When Mir Qasim began to complain and opposed to work as a puppet nawab, he was defeated at the Battle of Buxar (1764) and Mir Jafar was once again made the nawab.

Company wanted more money to finance its wars, and meet the demands of trade and other expenses.

Mir Jafar had to pay **Rs. 500,000 per month** as a tribute to the company.

THE ASSUMPTION OF DIWANI RIGHTS BENEFITTED THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

The Company could use the revenue for funding its trade and other expenses. EEIC now could also use the revenue to strengthen its **military power** in India.

Till now Company was buying most of the goods in India by paying in gold and silver, imported from Britain, putting a huge drain on the treasury.

Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of the provinces of Bengal to the Company in **1765**, after the death of the last nawab of Bengal, **Mir Jafar**.

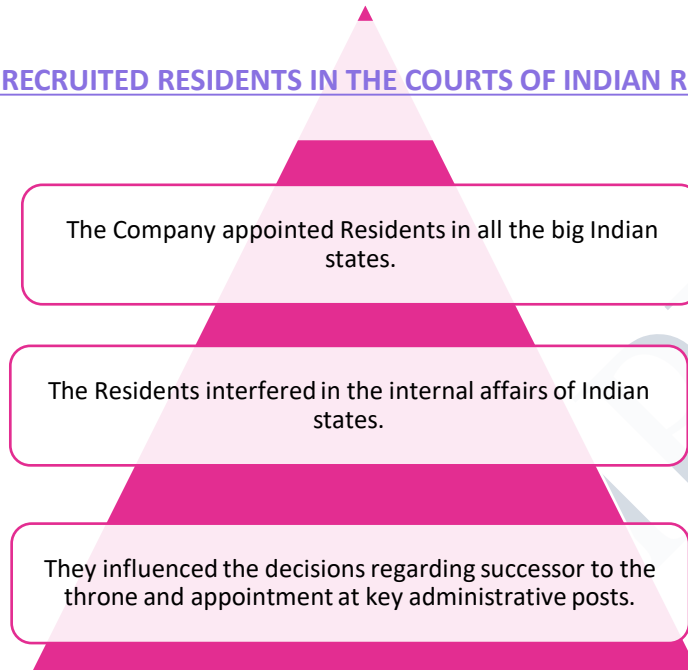
After the Battle of Plassey, the outflow of gold from Britain had slowed down. Which was completely taken care off after the Company got the **Diwani Rights** of Bengal.

It was a major gain for the Company as the Diwani Right allowed the company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal for its own growth.

COMPANY'S PROSPERING OFFICIALS CALLED 'NABOBS':-

- Nabob is an anglicized pronunciation of the Indian word Nawab.
- They were the people who managed to return with huge money and wealth to their own countries from India and led a lavish life.
- Nabobs were considered as the social climbers in the British society and were often ridiculed or made fun in plays and cartoons.

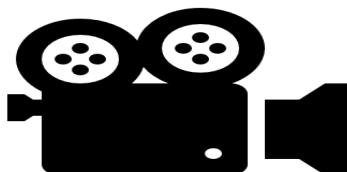
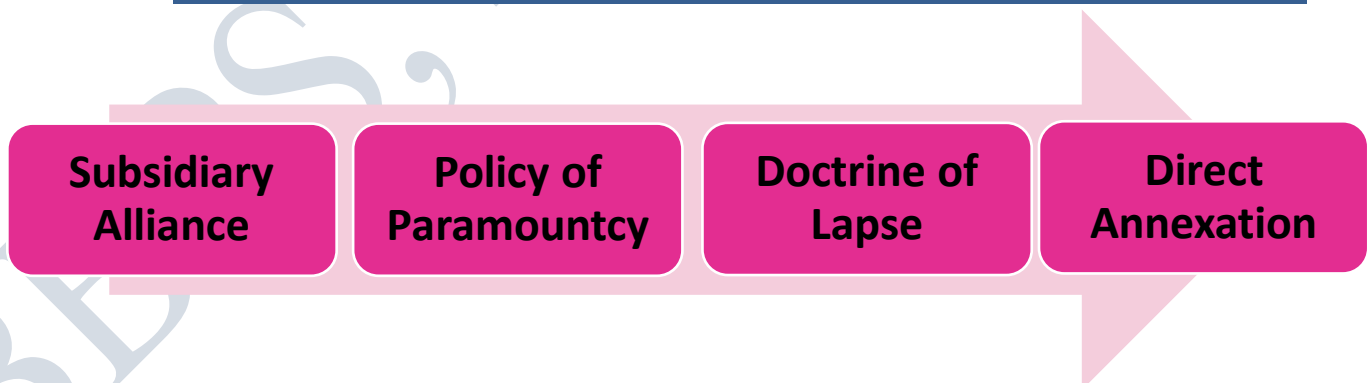
BRITISH RECRUITED RESIDENTS IN THE COURTS OF INDIAN RULERS:-



EXPANSION OF COMPANY'S RULE IN INDIA

- The Company rarely launched a direct military attack on unknown territories.
- It preferred various political, economic and diplomatic methods to increase its influence before annexing an Indian kingdom.

METHODS / POLICIES OF ANNEXATION OF INDIAN ESTATES:-



Click on the above camera icon (Left mouse click) to watch the related clip on "Expansion of the Company rule".

FEATURES OF THE POLICIES:-

<u>SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE</u>	<u>THE CLAIM TO PARAMOUNTCY</u>	<u>DOCTRINE OF LAPSE</u>
Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.	Governor General Lord Hastings (1813-1823) initiated a new policy of paramountcy.	Governor General Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) devised the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse.
The Company army was to protect the Indian states by keeping British army in its estate.	According to this policy, the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme.	If an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse".
The ruler had to pay for the subsidiary forces .	It could annex or threaten to annex any Indian kingdom to protect its interests.	That kingdom would become a part of the Company's territory.
If an Indian ruler failed to make the payment, then part of his territory was taken away as penalty.	The later British policies were guided by this policy.	
<u>AREAS ANNEXED:-</u> Parts of Awadh and Hyderabad	<u>AREAS ANNEXED:-</u> The British argued that people of Awadh were suffering from misrule of the nawab. It was the duty of the Company to relieve people from that misrule. It was annexed in 1856 .	<u>AREAS ANNEXED:-</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Satara (1848),• Sambalpur (1850),• Udaipur (1852),• Nagpur (1853)• Jhansi (1854).

HISTORY
CHAPTER -2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (HISTORY)

Q1 Multiple choice type questions: -

Direction: - Choose the correct option:

- A) Nawab Sirajuddaulah was the ruler of
a) Bihar
b) Bengal
c) Awadh
d) Mysore
- B) Which one of these was annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
a) Punjab
b) Satara
c) Calcutta
d) Saurashtra
- C) Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498?
a) Vasco De Gama
b) Christopher Columbus
c) Alexander the Great
d) Wallesey

Q2 State whether True or False:-

Direction: -Write True or False against each statement.

- i Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Sirajuddaulah. _____
ii Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in 1772. _____

Q3 Fill in the blanks: -

Direction: -Complete the following sentences with suitable word(s).

- i After the death of _____, the Bengal nawabs asserted the power and autonomy.
ii _____ disallowed the local merchants from trading with the Company.

Q4 Answer in one word.

- a) A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers.
b) Who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor?

Q5 Answer the following:

1. Betrayal by a near one has always been the main reason of a person's defeat. Give one example from the chapter to support your answer.
2. Enumerate the causes of the Battle of Plassey.
3. Explain the system of Subsidiary alliance.