

## Chapter 2: From Trade to Territory

Q14. Who was Tipu Sultan? Give a detail account of steps taken by him to make his kingdom more powerful and strong?

Ans: Tipu Sultan was son of Haider Ali, he ruled from 1782 to 1799.

He took the following steps to make his kingdom more powerful and strong.

- As Mysore controlled the profitable trade on the Malabar coast where the company purchased pepper and cardamom in 1785. Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of this kingdom and disallowed local merchants from trading with the company.
- He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernized his army with their help.

Q15. Why was Tipu Sultan called the Tiger of Mysore?

Ans:

1. Once he went hunting in the forest with the French friend.
2. There he came face to face with a Tiger.
3. His gun did not work and his dagger fell to the ground.
4. He battled with the Tiger unarmed until he managed to reach down and pick up the dagger.
5. Finally, he was able to kill the Tiger in the battle.
6. After this he came to be known as the "Tiger of Mysore". He had the image of the Tiger on the flag.

Q16. Write a short note on the Doctrine of Lapse.

1. The Doctrine of lapse was derived by Lord Dalhousie who was the governor general from 1848 to 1856.
2. The Doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would 'lapse', that is became part of company territory.
3. One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Like: Satara (1848), Sambhalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853), And Jhansi (1854).

Q17. Write a short note on Subsidiary Alliance.

1. The company forced the states into the Subsidiary Alliance.
2. According to the terms of this alliance, no Indian ruler was allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the company and had to pay for their subsidiary forces, that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection.
3. If the Indian ruler failed to pay the penalty, then the part of their territory was taken away as penalty.

Q18. Who was Vasco Da Gamma?

Ans: Vasco Da Gamma was Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India in the year 1498.

Q19. What was Slave Trade?

Ans:

- (i) The Slave Trade started in South Africa in 17th century.
- (ii) According to this trade human beings were sold in the market.
- (iii) They remained the slaves of their masters throughout their lives.

Q20. How did the English East India company established and controlled its territories after the battle of Buxar?

Ans: (i) Diwani Rights

The company was given Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Diwani was used by the company to grow their trade and to maintain their armies and in building their forts.

(ii) Appointments

The company appointed the resident officers in the Indian states that they control. They started interfering in the internal affairs of the state which made them more powerful.

(iii) Subsidiary Alliance

The company imposed subsidiary alliance to keep their control on the Indian rulers. According to the terms of this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the company, but had to pay for the "Subsidiary Force" that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of their protection.