

A 3) North and the west

4) Thansi, Nagpur and Satara.

B 1) True

C 1) (d)

2) True

3) (c)

3) False

4) (b)

5) True

5) (a)

D Answer in brief

1) What were the results of the Anglo-Mysore wars?

Ans (i) Mysore was given back to the Hindu royal family that had been overthrown by Hyder Ali.

(ii) By reinstating the previous rulers of Mysore, Wellesley won the loyalty of another Indian state.

(iii) After the fourth Mysore war, English territories extended from the east to the west coasts of India.

3) What do you mean by Doctrine of lapse?

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Ans³
(i)

Under the system, if the ruler of a subsidiary state died without a natural heir, ~~without~~ the state could not pass to an adopted heir, as had been the traditional practice.

(ii)

Instead, it 'lapsed' to the British under this new system.

(iii)

The doctrine also allowed the British to annex subsidiary states on the pretext of maladministration, or if the ruler was manifestly incompetent?

E

Answer in detail

Q1

What was Subsidiary Alliance? Name any four Indian territories that joined Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans

(i) In this system, an Indian ruler had to pay for the maintenance of British troops in his state.

(ii) These troops were supposed to guard the ruler against external aggressions and internal disturbances.

(iii) The Indian ruler also had to allow an English resident to stay at his court.

Awadh, Cochin, Jaipur, Travancore joined under Subsidiary alliance.

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Q2 What were the causes and result of the First Anglo-Sikh war?

Ans Causes of the First Anglo-Sikh war.

- (i) The Sikh army came to know that the British government want to move its Army to the Cantonments in Ambala and Ferozepur.
- (ii) Threatened by this move the Sikhs declared war against the British in 1845.
- (iii) Even though the Sikhs united against the British Punjab was defeated.

Result of the First Anglo-Sikh war.

- (i) The Talandar doab was annexed by the British.
- (ii) The youngest son of Ranjit Singh, Dalip Singh was recognised as the Maharaja of Punjab.
- (iii) The treaty of Lahore signed in 1846 by Dalip Singh and he was the last Maharaja of the Sikhs.

Q3 What was Lord Dalhousie's goal after he came to India as governor-general? How did he go about achieving his objective?

Ans Dalhousie's chief aim was the Consolidation of British rule in India.

Lord Dalhousie adopted several objectives to achieve India as a whole.

- (i) He adopted the principle of Centralization to complete the conquest of India.
- (ii) He annexed states with vital economic importance using doctrine of lapse for the growth of English Trade.
- (iii) He annexed states like Awadh on the false charges of misgovernance for the immense potential market for English manufactured goods.

Q 4 Mention any 4 reasons for the Success of British to establish an Empire.

- Ans
- (i) Absence of a strong central leadership:- The growth of British power in India coincided with the decline of the Mughals.
 - (ii) Lack of Unity among Indian states:- The various states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal Empire were unable to form a united front against the British.
 - (iii) British Superior army and Navy were more disciplined and better trained than the Indian armies
 - (iv) British Control over the Indian states like the Subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse

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ensured that large parts of India were being administered by Indian rulers under British protection.

Picture study

a) Maharaja Dalip Singh.

b) Ranjit Singh

c) Treaty of Lahore

d) No