



From Trade to Territory

HISTORY | CHAPTER – 2

SST 

ONESHOT 



Topics to be covered

- 1 Overview
- 2 East India Company comes East
- 3 Setting Up new administration
- 4 Conclusion





End of Mughal Empire

- Aurangzeb was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers.
- In 1707, after his death, many Mughal governors (subadars) and big zamindars established regional kingdoms.

Delhi ≠ Powerful





East India Company Comes East

India Subcontinent

- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered this sea route to India in 1498.
- In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England.

Mercantile

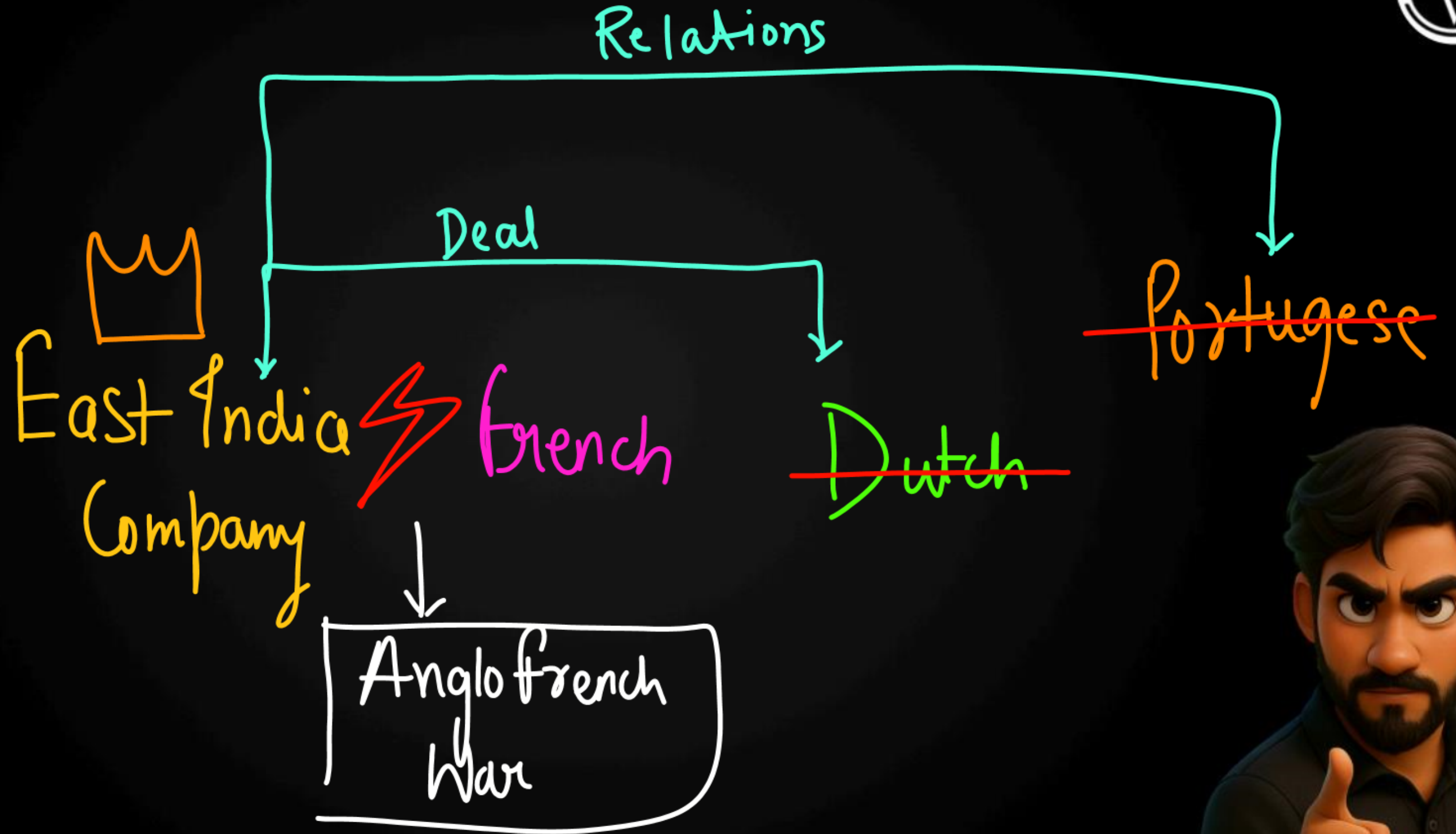




East India Company Comes East

- By early seventeenth century, the Dutch and the French also arrived on the scene.
- Cotton and silk, pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.
- To secure markets -----> battles







East India Company begins trade in Bengal

- The first English factory ----- banks of the river Hugli in 1651.
- Company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory.
- 1696 – began building a fort around the settlement.
- 2 years later, the Company gained zamindari rights over three villages.

→ Kali Kat





How Trade Led to Battles

- In the early 1700s, the East India Company started having problems with the Nawabs (rulers) of Bengal.
- Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan, and Sirajuddaulah became powerful.
- These Nawabs stopped giving special rights to the Company, asked for more money, and didn't allow them to build forts or make coins.



How Trade Led to Battles

- They said the Company was not paying taxes and was disrespecting them.
- The Company said the Nawabs were being unfair and stopping their trade. They wanted to buy villages and build bigger forts.
- This fight led to a big war called the **Battle of Plassey**.



Battle of Plassey (1757)

- **Company wanted a Puppet ruler. They tried to influence Siraj's enemies.**
- **Angry Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to stop interfering in the political affairs of his state, stop fortification, and pay the revenues.**
- **Company still kept interfering...**





Battle of Plassey (1757)

When the Britishers started trading in Bengal, the Nawab Siraj Ud Daulah became furious.



The messenger reaches Robert Clive with the Nawab's message.





Battle of Plassey (1757)

When Siraj Ud Daulah came to know about this insult, he was so anguished that he summoned a Battle.



On the other hand Robert Clive was manipulating Mir Jafar to fight against Siraj ud Daulah.





Battle of Plassey (1757)

→ EIC

On 23rd June 1757, Siraj Ud Daulah and the Britishers fought at Plassey. and the Britishers emerged to be victorious with the help of Mir Jafar.



At the end Siraj ud Daulah was killed and as promised Mir Jafar became the new Nawab of Bengal.



Madras → Soldiers



Battle of Plassey (1757)

- The Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen, and blockaded English ships.
- He then marched to Calcutta to establish his control over the Company's fort.
- As the news of the fall of Calcutta reached, Company officials in Madras sent forces under the command of Robert Clive.
- In 1757, the Robert Clive-led Company's army marched against Sirajuddaula at Plassey.
- The Nawab was defeated, as the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the battle.
- After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab.



Battle of Plassey

ROBERT CLIVE TO MIR JAFAR
BEFORE THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY:



MERE PAS EK SCHEME HAIN

East India Company:
Kitne Me Bikoge?

Mir Jafar:





Company Rule Expands

- After the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, the Company appointed Residents in Indian states.

...

→ Mynmmar → [⌚] EIC

- Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs of Indian states.

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1764 :

COMANY



Trader → Ruler

(1765 → Diwani Right)
(Shah Alam II) →

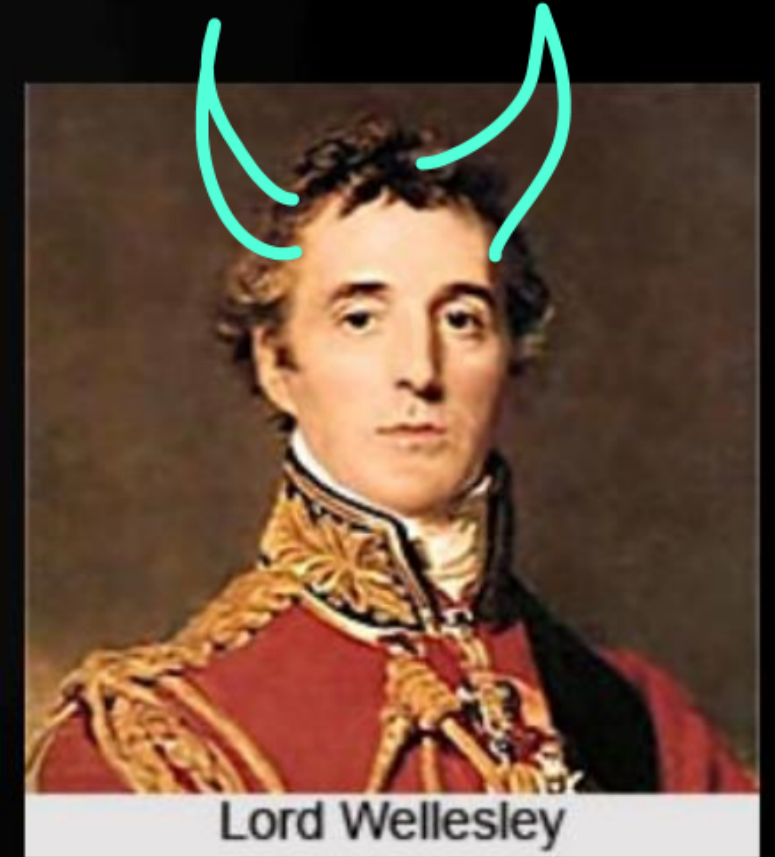




Company Rule Expands

“subsidiary alliance”.

- Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
- They were to be protected by the Company but they had to pay huge amounts for this protection.
- If Indian rulers failed to make these payments, a part of their territory was to be taken away by the Company.





Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore”

- **Mysore** ---> Haidar Ali (1761 to 1782) and his famous son Tipu Sultan (1782 to 1799).



- ★ Bengal < 1757
- ★ South (Mysore) — Tipu Sultan 1764
- ★ Maratha — M ⚡ (Central India)



Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore”

- In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of **sandalwood, pepper and cardamom** through the ports of his kingdom, and **disallowed local merchants** from trading with the Company.
- He established close relationship with the **French** in India, and **modernised** his army with their help.





Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore”

Anglo Mysore Wars

Four wars were fought with Mysore (1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92 and 1799).

→ In the last – the Battle of Seringapatam – did the Company ultimately win a victory.

- Tipu Sultan was **killed** defending his capital Seringapatam, Mysore

- Internal Politics
- French → did not participate





Tipu Sultan – The “Tiger of Mysore”

- The former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars placed a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state.



War with the Marathas

British wanted to weaken Maratha power (Late 18th century)



Third Battle of Panipat (1761)

- Marathas lost
- Hopes of ruling Delhi were shattered



Division of Maratha States

- Led by different sardars (Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad, Bhonsle)
- Peshwa in Pune = main military & admin leader



Indore
Nagpur

Ahmad Shah Abdali
(durrani)



War with the Marathas

Series of Anglo-Maratha Wars:

First War (1775–1782)

Second War (1803–05)

**(1817–1819)
Third War**

~~(1817–19)~~

- Treaty of Salbai

- British won
- Got Orissa + Delhi region
(north of Yamuna)

**- British fully crushed
Maratha power**

- No clear winner

↓
✓ End of Maratha Power (Post-1819)



The Claim to Paramountcy

Paramount

(adjective) having superior power and influence

→ **Supremo**

- **Paramountcy – Policy started by Lord Hastings**

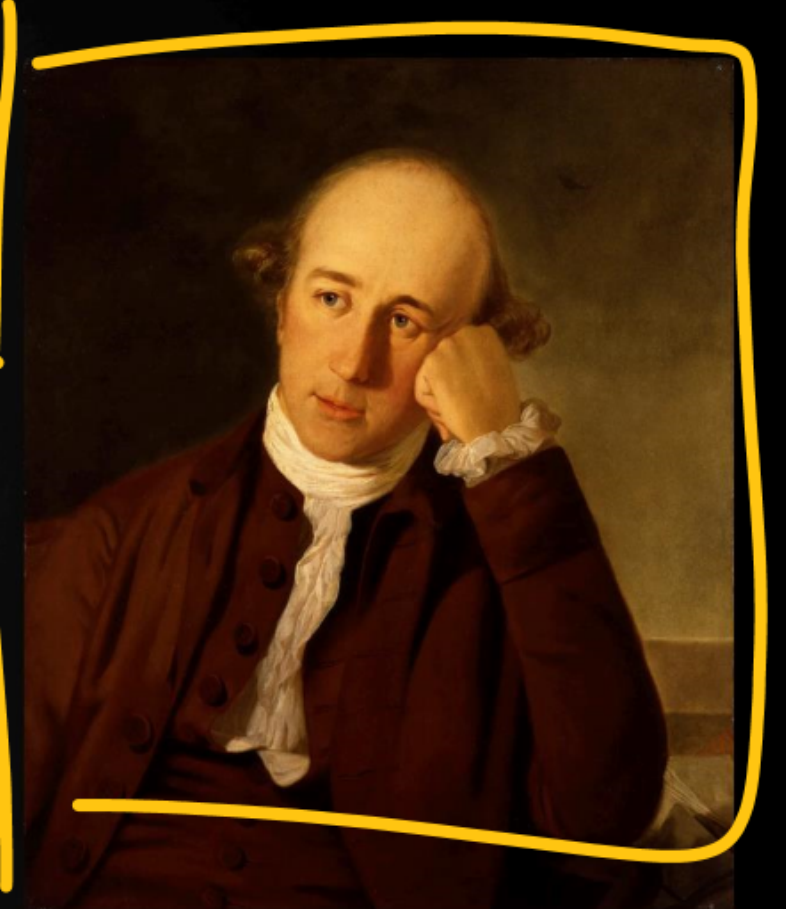
The Company claimed its power was superior to Indian states

1830 = Fear of Russian Expansion

1. Fought a war with Afghanistan (1838–1842) → set up indirect rule
2. Punjab annexed in 1849 after two long wars

(1823)

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Pak
+
Pun



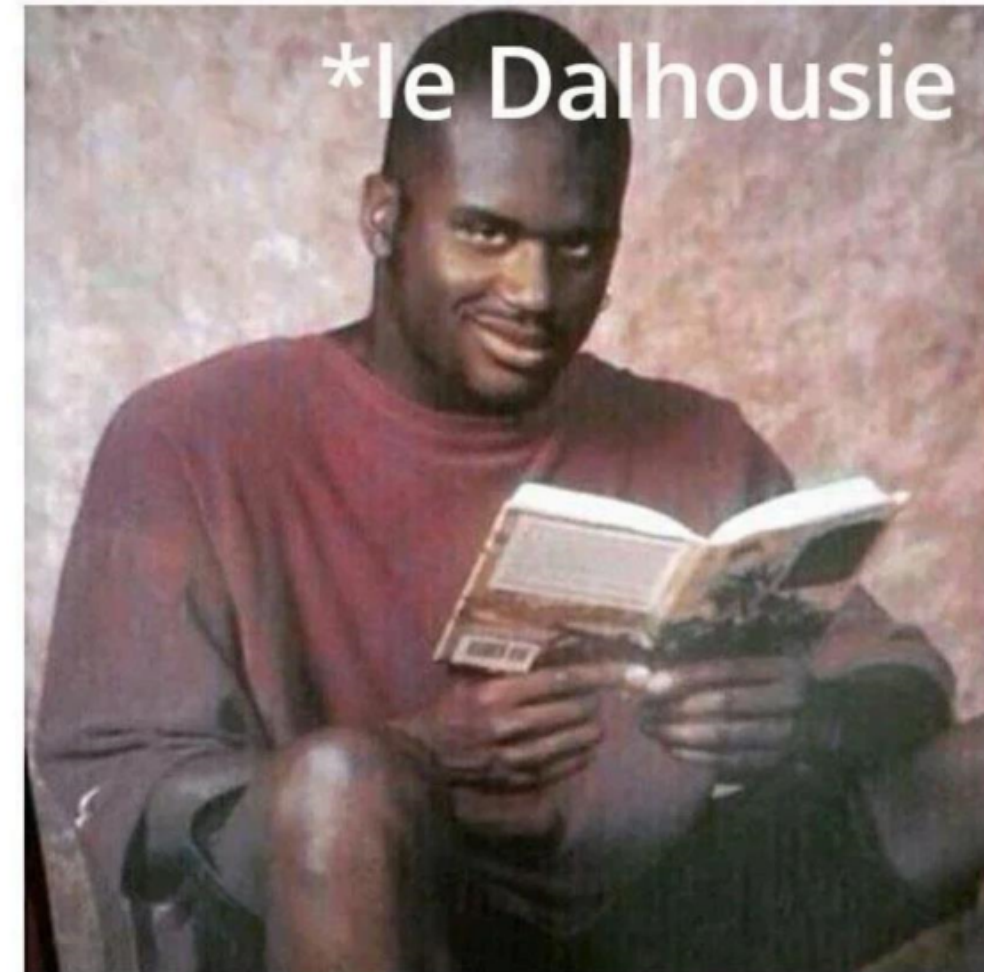


The Doctrine of Lapse



Governor General: 1848–1856

Ruler dies without leaving a male Heir.





The Doctrine of Lapse

→ Jhansi

- Final wave of British annexations

If a ruler died without a male heir, his Kingdom would → lapse (become Company territory)

In 1856, British took over Awadh



1. Nawab was humiliated and removed

2. 🔥 People of Awadh joined the 1857 Revolt





Setting up a New Administration

Warren Hastings
(Governor-General 1773–1785)

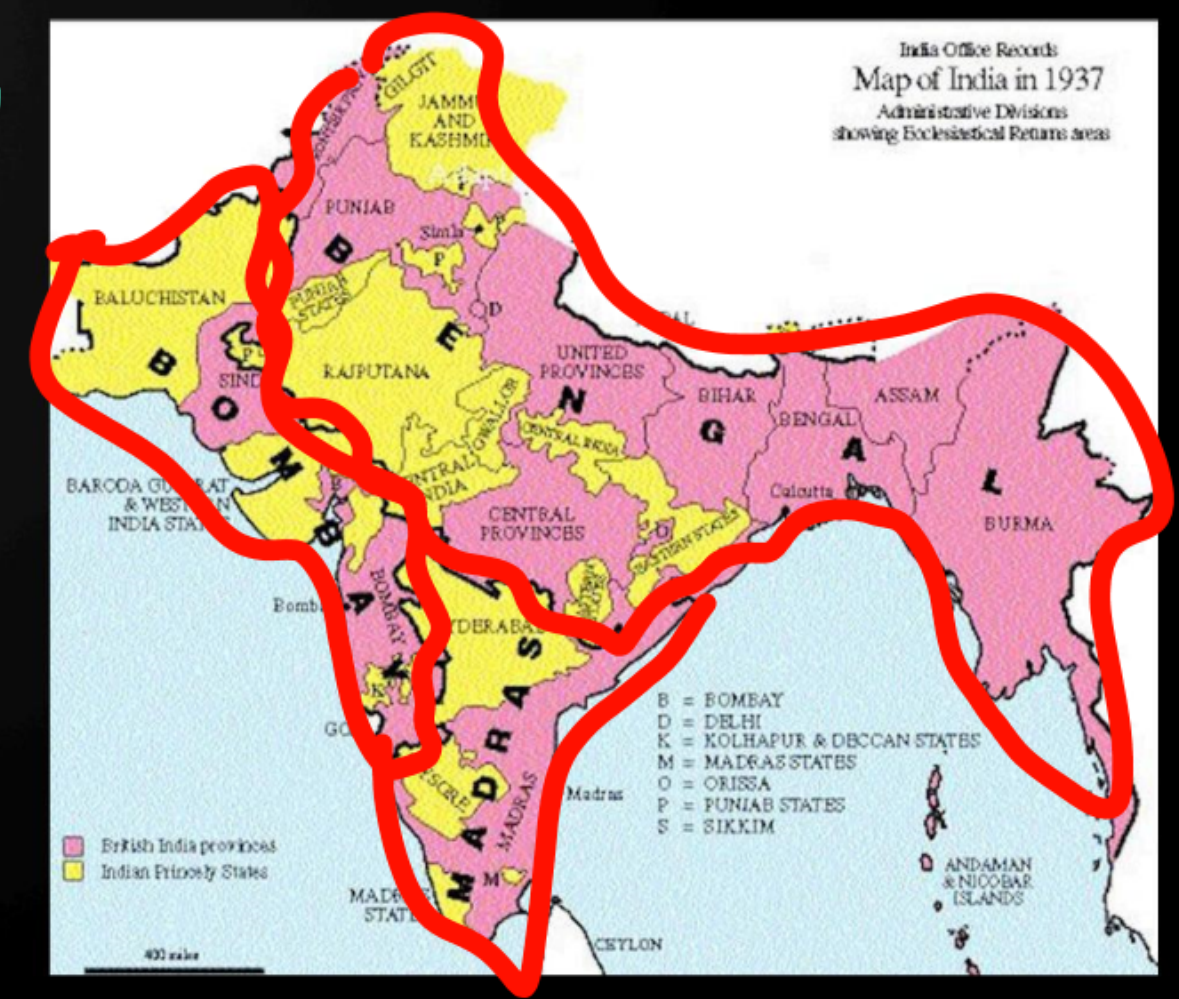


- Played a key role in expanding Company power.
- Gained control over Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

British Administrative System

- ◆ British areas were divided into Presidencies
- 3 Presidencies: Bengal, Madras, Bombay
- Each ruled by a Governor

↓
Governor General

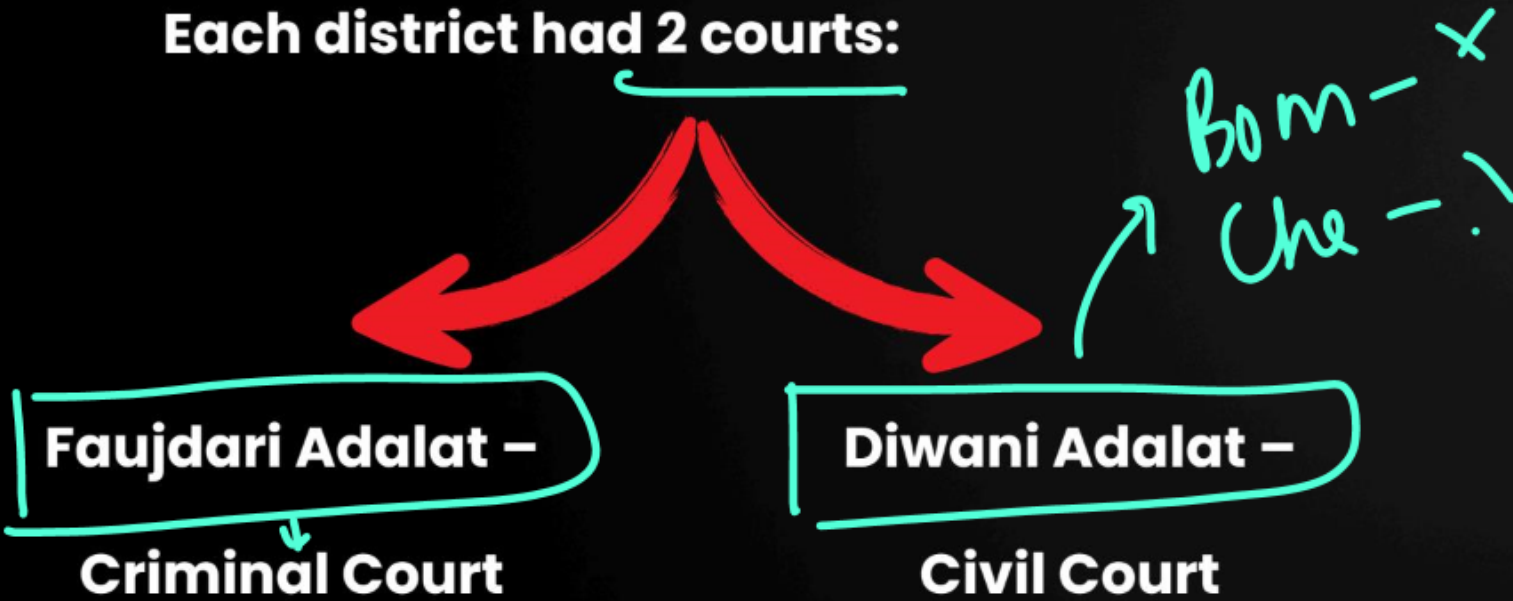




Setting up a New Administration

New System of Justice – 1772

Each district had 2 courts:



♦ **Problem:** Different Brahman pandits interpreted laws differently (based on various Dharmashastra schools)

♦ **Solution:** In 1775, 11 pandits created a Hindu law digest

♦ In 1778, Muslim laws were also compiled (to help European judges)



Setting up a New Administration

Regulating Act of 1773

• New Supreme Court established

• Sadar Nizamat Adalat (court of appeal) also set up at Calcutta

High Court.



Setting up a New Administration

The Collector

Most important British official in a district

Duties:

- ◆ Collect revenue & taxes
- ◆ Maintain law & order
- ◆ Supervised judges, police, darogas

→ DM
UPSC-IAS



The Company Army

**During colonial rule, British brought reforms in
administration & military**





The Company Army

Mughal Army Structure

◆ Made of:

- Cavalry (🐎 sawars – trained horse-riders)
- Infantry (paidal – foot soldiers)

Shift in Military Style

- 18th century – Cavalry was still dominant
- Awadh & Benaras began recruiting peasants and trained them as professional soldiers



The Company Army



Sepoy Army

- East India Company adopted this same model
- Soldiers were called Sepoys (from "sipahi" – Indian word for soldier)



British Military Discipline

- Early 19th century – British built a uniform military culture
- Soldiers were trained in:
 - European drills & discipline
 - Tightly controlled daily routines



The Company Army

Sepoy Army

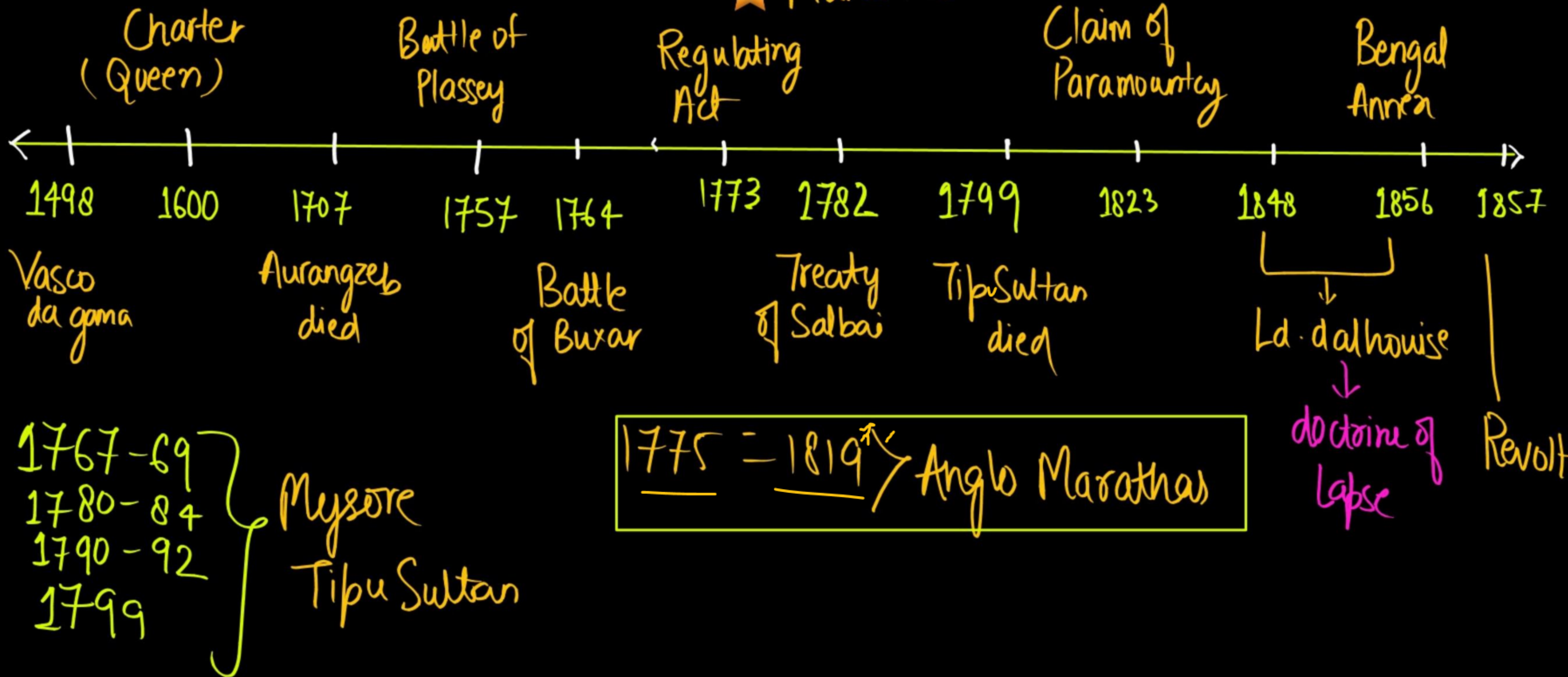
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#legend

- ★ Bengal
- ★ Mysore
- ★ Marathas



Thank You!

Phir Milenge 

