

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY
MODULE 2/2
COMPANY RULE EXPANDS

COMPANY RULE EXPANDS

- The company started using different strategies to expand their power.
- The company introduced subsidiary alliance .
- Under subsidiary alliance ,the Indian rulers who signed this alliance were offered protection from attacks and were forced to pay for the maintenance of the company's army.
- The company saw the growth of few Indian states as a threat to its political and economic interests.
- Two Indian states posed a threat to the company were : Mysore and Maratha



Two powerful rulers of Mysore were

- Haider Ali(1761-1782)
- Tipu sultan (1782-1799)

Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the company purchased pepper and cardamom through the ports of Mysore kingdom.

The Company waged wars when its political or economic interests were threatened, as it did in Mysore. Mysore had grown stronger under the leadership of powerful rulers like Haidar Ali and his famous son Tipu Sultan (ruler from 1782 to 1799). Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom.



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

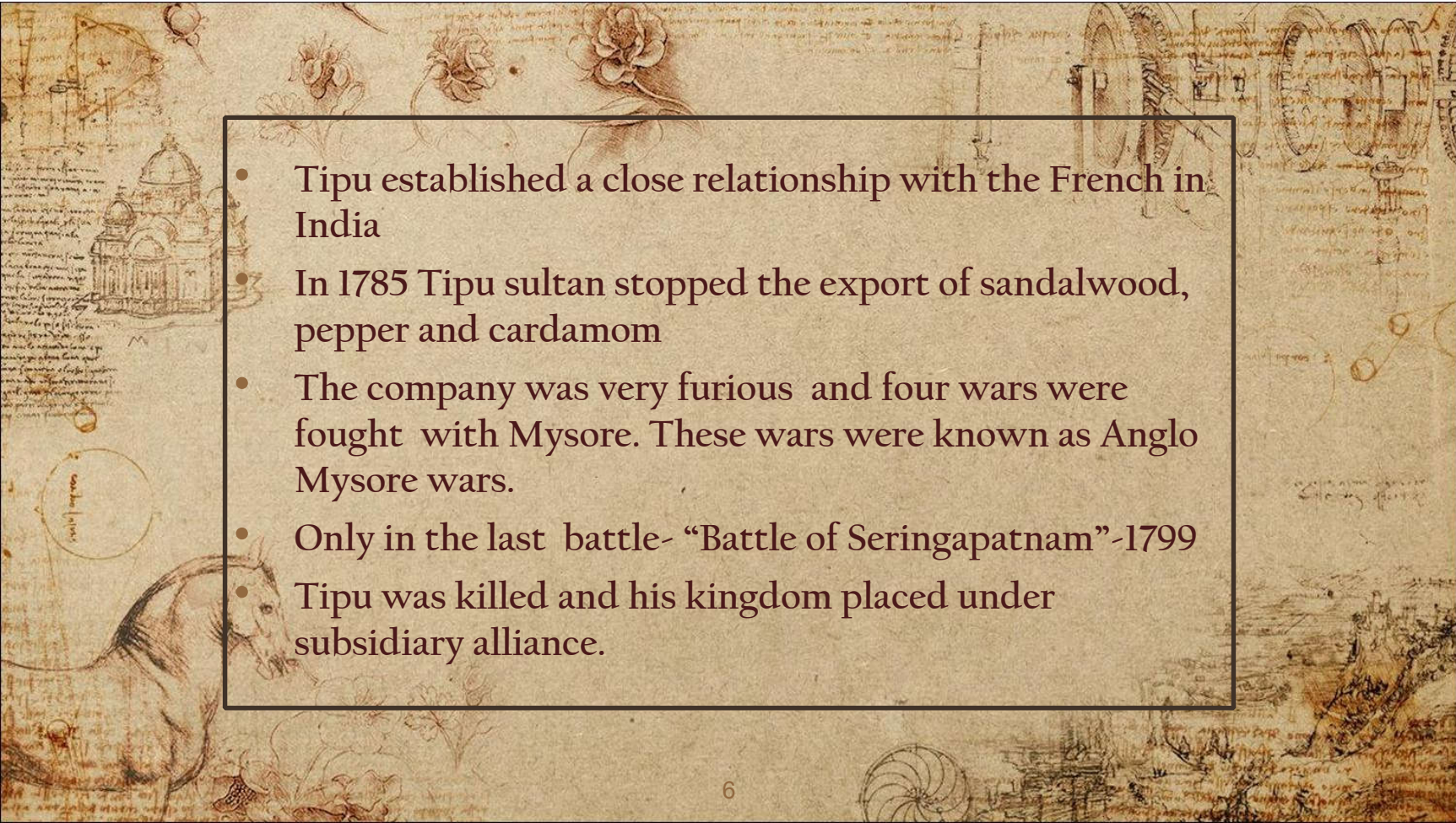
The British were furious, and they saw Haidar and Tipu as ambitious, arrogant and dangerous rulers who had to be controlled and crushed. Four wars were fought: 1767 to 69, 1780 to 84, 1790 to 92, and in 1799. But only in the last – the Battle of Seringapatam – did the Company ultimately win. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam. Mysore was placed under the control of the former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars, and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Mysore.



TIPU SULTAN - THE TIGER OF MYSORE



Tipu's Tiger, c.1790 (wood), Made for the amusement of Sultan Tipu (1749-99); the tiger has a miniature organ with keyboard and bellows to simulate the groans of a dying British officer.

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- Tipu established a close relationship with the French in India
 - In 1785 Tipu sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom
 - The company was very furious and four wars were fought with Mysore. These wars were known as Anglo Mysore wars.
 - Only in the last battle- “Battle of Seringapatnam”-1799
 - Tipu was killed and his kingdom placed under subsidiary alliance.

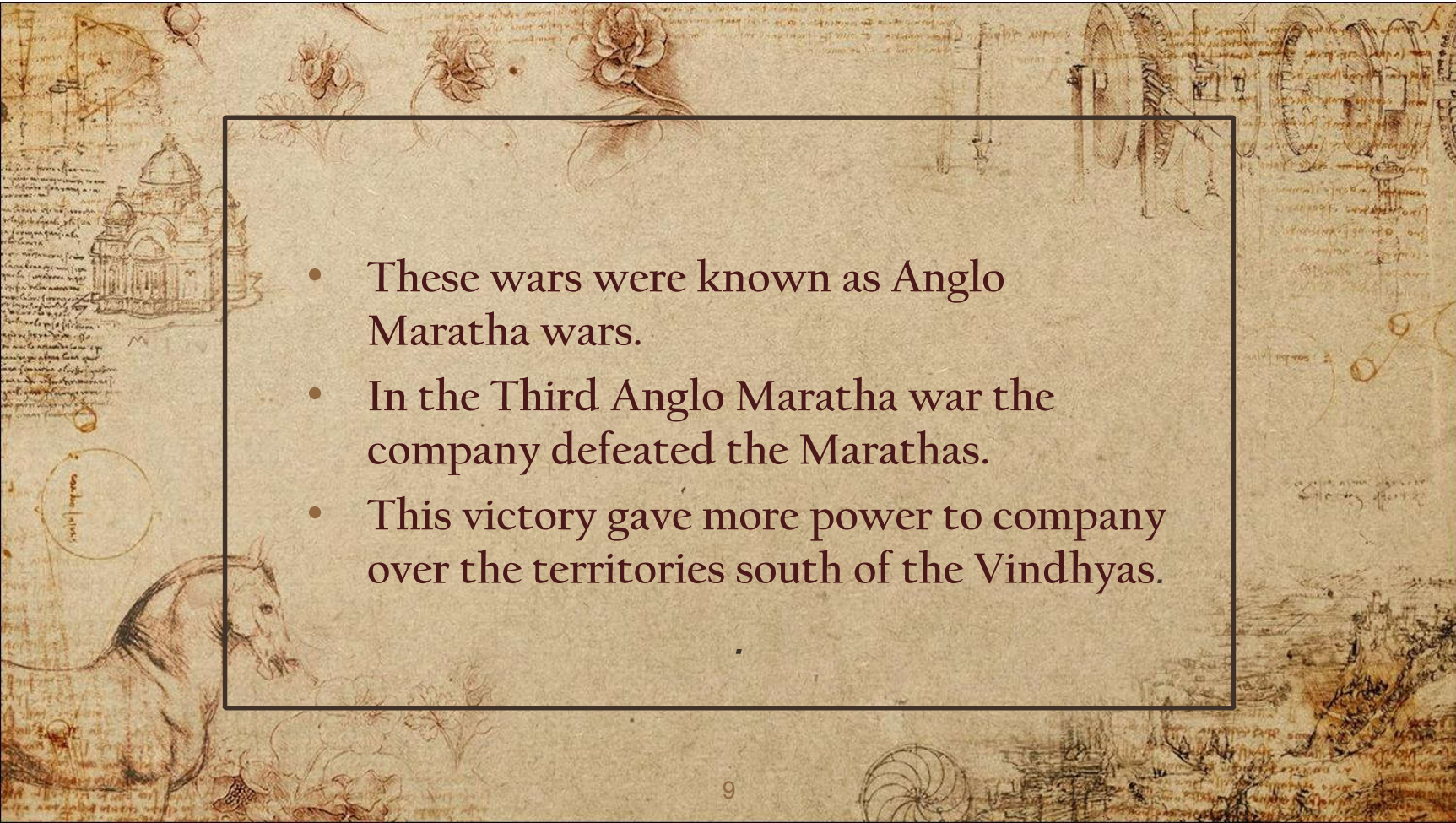


BATTLE OF SERINGAPATNAM 1799



THE MARATHAS


- After the third battle of panipat in 1761.
- Marathas were divided into many states under different chiefs belonging to dynasties such as Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle and all were held together in a confederacy under a “Peshwa” from Pune.
- The Marathas were subdued in a series of wars.

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- These wars were known as Anglo Maratha wars.
 - In the Third Anglo Maratha war the company defeated the Marathas.
 - This victory gave more power to company over the territories south of the Vindhya.



THE CLAIM TO PARAMOUNTCY

- Lord Hastings introduced the policy of “Paramountcy”.
- The company claimed that its authority was supreme ,hence the smaller would be brought under its control.
- But this was not accepted by the Indian states.

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- Rani Channamma of Kitoor (Kitoor is in Karnataka) opposed this policy and started a movement.
 - But she was arrested by the British in 1824 and in 1829 she died in prison. However the movement was continued by Rayanna a chowkidar and he was also arrested and hanged by the British in 1830.



RANI CHANNAMMA OF KITOOR

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

- Lord Dalhousie devised a new policy to annex indian territories that came to be known as : ‘The Doctrine of lapse’.
- The doctrine declared that if an indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would “lapse” that is become part of company territory. Kingdoms annexed by the “Doctrine of Lapse” were Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur.

LORD DALHOUSIE
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
1848-1856



Rani Lakshmibai

Rani Lakshmibai was the Queen of Jhansi, and a hero of the First War of Indian Independence. She was very brave and fought several battles against the British, courageously. She was just twenty-two years old, when she died fighting in a battle. We remember her today because of her patriotism, courage and heroism. Because of her bold display of courage, power and bravery, she is compared to Saint Joan of Arc, another woman whose name is etched in history for display of valour and fearlessness.



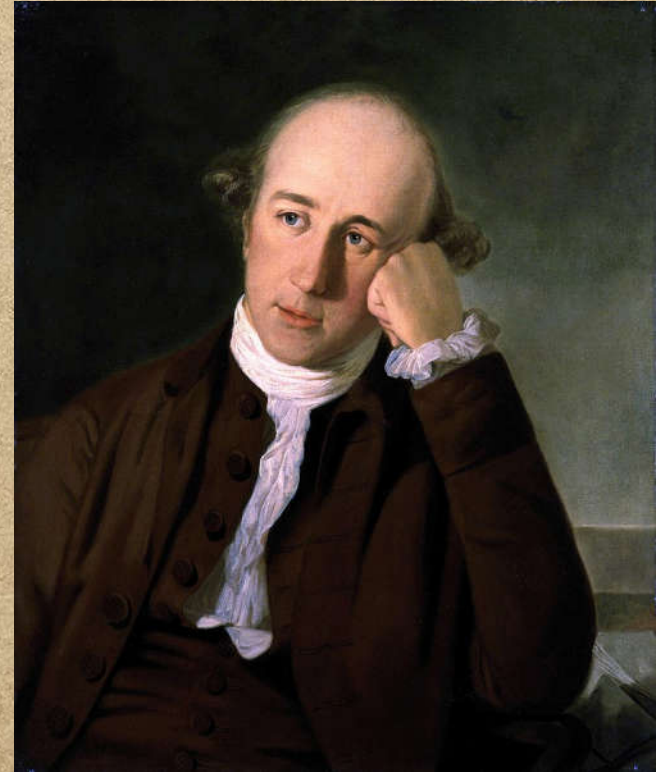
RANI LAKSHMIBHAI OF JHANSI

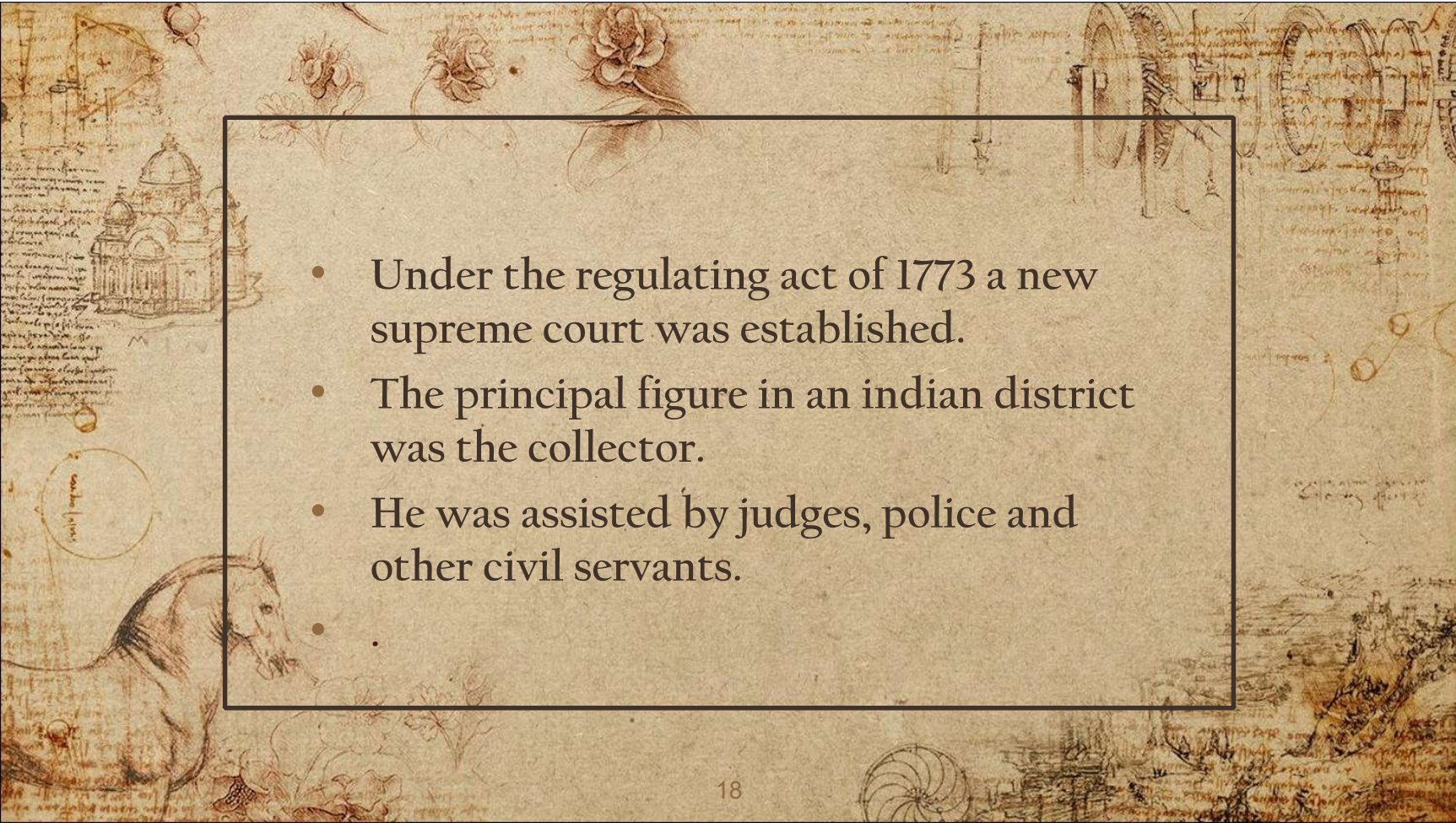
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

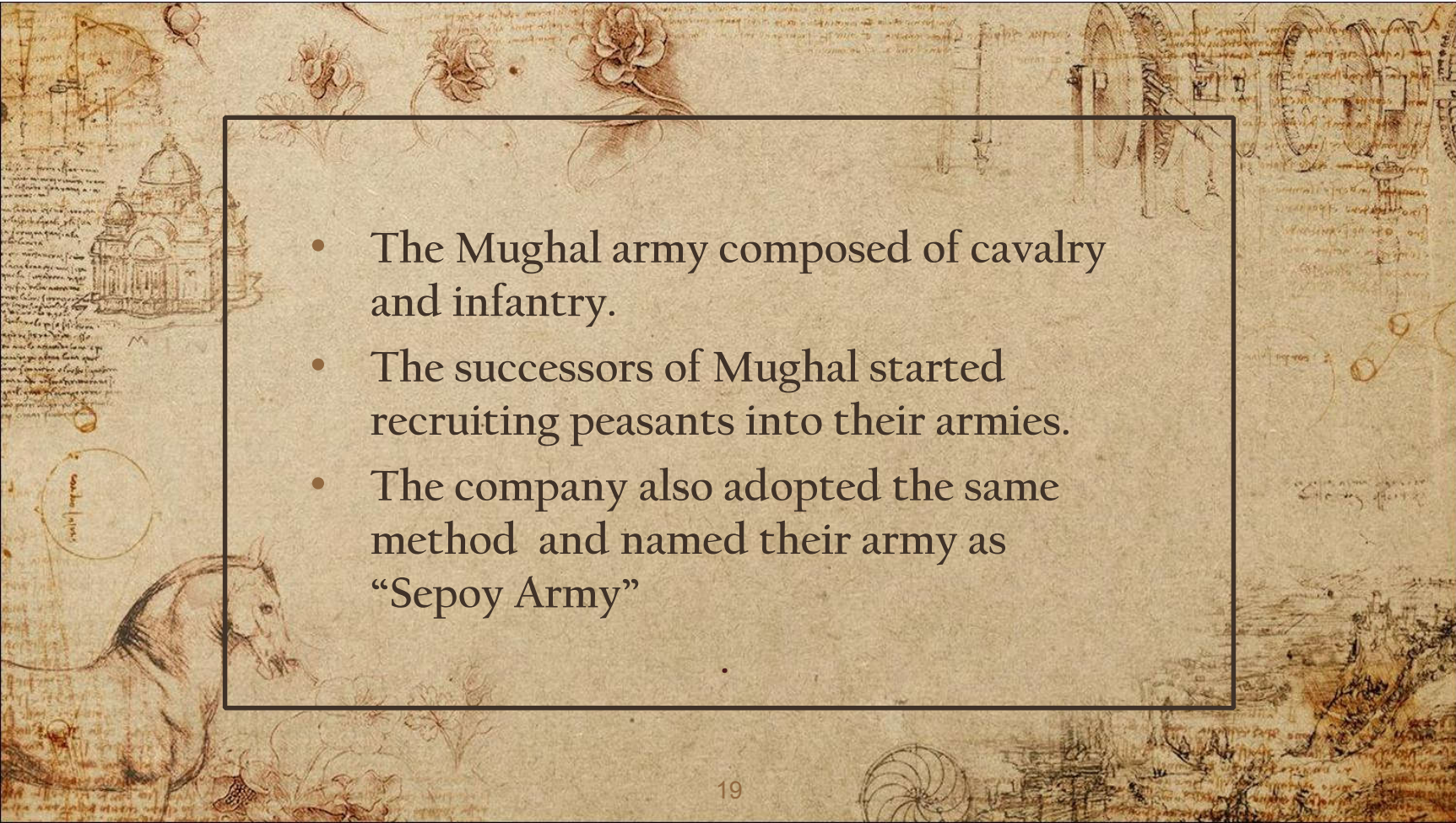
- ✓ The British territories were broadly divided into presidencies namely : Bengal, Bombay and Madras
 - Each presidency was ruled by a Governor'
 - The supreme head was known as the governor-general
 - Each district was to have two courts : Criminal court (Faujdari court) Civil court (Diwani court) Maulvis and Hindu Pandits interpreted Indian laws.

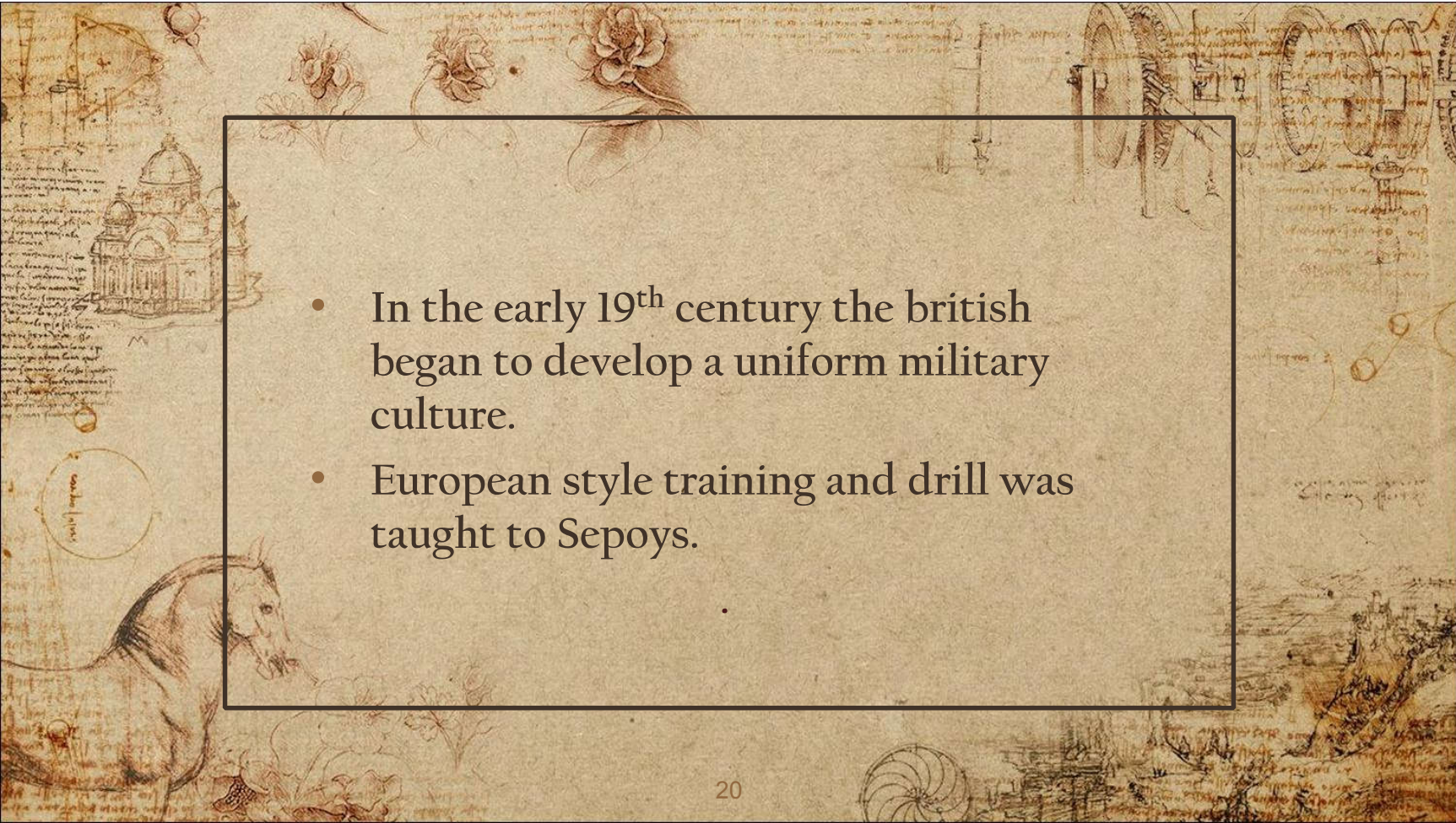
WARREN HASTINGS

THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA



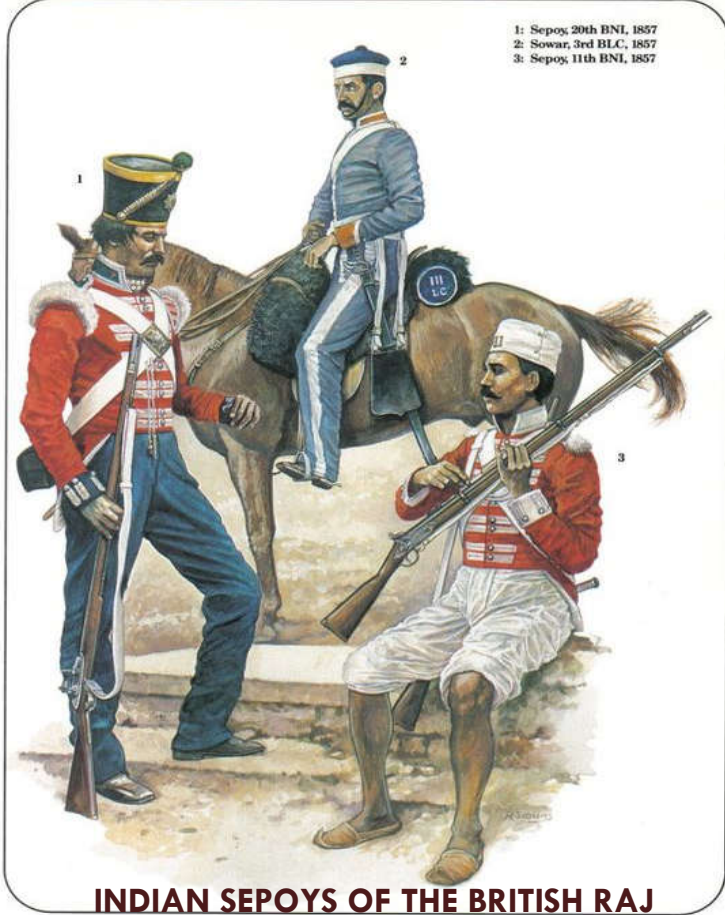
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- Under the regulating act of 1773 a new supreme court was established.
 - The principal figure in an indian district was the collector.
 - He was assisted by judges, police and other civil servants.

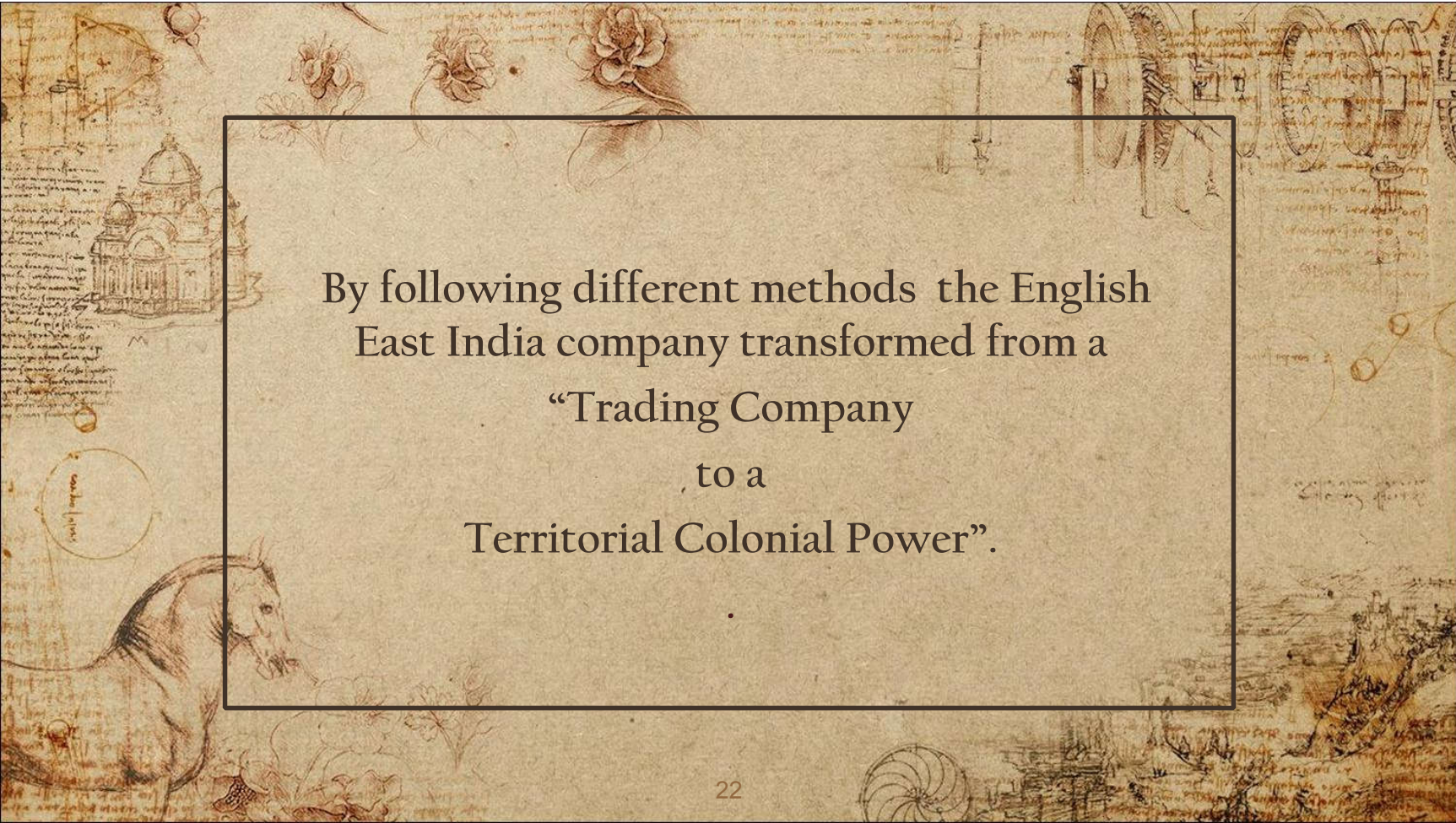
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- The Mughal army composed of cavalry and infantry.
 - The successors of Mughal started recruiting peasants into their armies.
 - The company also adopted the same method and named their army as “Sepoy Army”

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- In the early 19th century the British began to develop a uniform military culture.
 - European style training and drill was taught to Sepoys.



INDIAN SEPOYS OF THE BRITISH RAJ





By following different methods the English
East India company transformed from a
“Trading Company
to a
Territorial Colonial Power”.



LET US RECALL

- Methods adopted by the company to expand its power
- Subsidiary alliance
- Anglo Mysore Wars and Anglo Maratha Wars
- Claim of Paramountcy by Lord Hastings
- Anti-British Movement by Rani Channamma
- Doctrine of lapse
- Administrative reforms.



LET US DISCUSS

- Name two powerful rulers of Mysore.
- Who was Rani Channamma?
- Name the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of “Doctrine of Lapse”.
- Who was the first Governor General of India?



HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- 1.Find the answer for True or False, match the following, and fill in the blanks and questions given in Lets Discuss given in TB Page no.24 and 25.
- 2.Prepare a Time line chart for the important events which are mentioned in the lesson.