

# DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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## Model Answer of Semester Examination-2013

CLASS: M.A. HISTORY (1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER)

PAPER: MH 1.3 FOUNDATION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA (1740-1823 AD)

PAPER CODE: AS-2038

### SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. i) Lutius  
ii) 1816 AD  
iii) Regulating Act (1773 AD)  
iv) Gerald Aungiyar  
v) Warren Hastings  
vi) Treaty of Singoulli 1816 AD  
vii) Mirjafar  
viii) Mughal Emperor Jahangir  
ix) Regulating Act 1773 AD  
x) Court of Directors

### SECTION B - SUBJECTIVE ANSWERS

#### 2. THE REASONS BEHIND FIRST ANGLO-MYSORE WAR AND IT'S IMPORTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF INDIA –

The first Anglo-Mysore war was fought in between Hyder Ali and British from 1767-69. In this war Marathas, Nizam and Carnatic nawab helped the Mysore King. Finally, Heder Ali got success and Treaty of Madras concluded in 1769 AD. First of all the answer shall be oriented to discuss the reasons behind the war such as rise of Hyder Ali in Mysore as a soldier and then became King of Mysore, centralized all the powers in his hand, organization of the army, training of army, took help from France, opening of Gun factory in Dindigul, victory over Sera, Bednur and various places from 1761 to 1763 and got all the lost paces from Marathas from 1774 to 1776. This war has an important place in the history of India because in the Deccan Hyder Ali emerged as a powerful king in mysore, really he created terror for the British emperor.

#### 3. THE CAUSES BEHIND DOWNFALL OF SIRAJUDAULLA-

Sirajudaulla, nephew of Aliwardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal in 1756 AD. Though he was a powerful Nawab of Bengal but couldn't reign peacefully because of many opponents were there to protest his works and protested also. To answer this question following answer could be oriented to discuss, which were responsible for the downfall of Sirajudaulla such as protest of Nawab Shaukatjung, Ghasiti Begum, and his Senapati Mirjafar, protest of English East India Company, severe action of Sirajudaulla against British Company, Siraj got a Subedari farman (royal order) from Mughal Emperor, etc. Thus, ultimately there was the downfall of a powerful Bengal Nawab Sirajudaulla. Eventually, he was overthrown from the Bengal Nawab thrown and Mirjafar became the next Nawab of Bengal.

#### 4. THE POLICY OF DUPELIX-

In 1731 AD, French Governor Dupleix was appointed head of Chandranagar. He was a man of foresighted and thus he tried to strengthen the French Company's position in India. He applied various policies, therefore, thrice wars took place in Carnatic, but in his policies he failed. In 1754 AD, Godhe succeeded him.

#### **5. THE REASONS BEHIND ANGLO-MARATHA WAR-**

From 1775 to 1818 AD Thrice Anglo-Maratha War was fought among the Marathas and English Company. There are various reasons which were responsible for the war i.e. Treaty of Surat was concluded in 1775 AD in order to Dual Government in Maharashtra, refusal of the Subsidiary Alliance, crushing the powers of Pindaries etc. These are the major reasons responsible for the thrice Anglo-Maratha wars.

#### **6. THE TREATY OF ALLAHABAD-**

May 1765, when second time Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal, the twice the Treaty of Allahabad was concluded. First Treaty of Allahabad was concluded on 12 August 1765AD in between Clive and Mughal Emperor Shahalam on many provisions. Second Treaty of Allahabad was concluded on 16<sup>th</sup> august 1765 AD in between Clive and Avadh Nawab Shujaudaula on various provisions. From these treaties English Company was more benefited.

#### **7. CARNATIC WAR-**

Carnatic War was fought thrice in Carnatic from 1746 to 1763 AD mainly in between English Company and France Company. As well various treaties were concluded among them. But at last English Company arose as a powerful Company in the history of India. But the main thing is that this war was influenced by the Austrian War of Succession which started in 1740 AD in the History of Europe, in which both the Countries England and France put their noses on the matter of Austria. Thus, both the companies fought war against each other in India.

#### **8. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RAJA RANJEET SINGH-**

Raja Ranjeet Singh, son of Mahsingh belonged to Sukarchakiya missal, became a powerful ruler of Punjab from 1792-1839 AD. Following achievements of Ranjeet Singh shall be expected to write i.e. got the title of "Raja" as well Lahore Subedari, captured on Lahore and Amritsar, Made his capital to Lahore, got Kohinoor Diamond from Afghan King, capture on Fharidkot, Muler, Kotla, Ambala, Peshawar places, and also a famous treaty was concluded in between Ranjeet Singh and ambassador of Lord Minto, Charles Metcalf called Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 AD. Thus, he was said as a good soilder, ruler, and administrator etc., one who was terror for the English Company.

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