

SOCIAL STUDIES

HISTORY Chapter - 2

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

Question And Answer

13) What were the results of Third Anglo-Maratha War?

Ans:- The results of Third Anglo-Maratha War were
1) Britishes suppressed rebelles ruthlessly.

2) The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Bajji Rao II.

3) Britishes installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a mini state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas

14) Write a brief note on Third Anglo-Maratha War.

Ans: The Maratha families tried their best to protect their independence and honour. Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the English. In 1817 the Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down. Appa Saheb of Nagpur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British and were suppressed ruthlessly. Finally in 1818, Peshwa Bajji Rao II fought against the British at Koregaon and Ashti and later surrendered to the British. The British abolished the Peshwa post and granted a pension to Bajji Rao II. They installed Pratapa Simha, the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara, a mini state, and named him as the traditional leader of Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.

15) When did political anarchy brake out?

Ans:- A political anarchy broke out in the Punjab after the death of King Ranjith Singh in 1839.

16) Name the Agreement which signed after Anglo-Sikh War.

Ans:- Lahore Agreement (in 1846)

17) Write a brief note on Anglo-Sikh War

Ans:- A political anarchy broke out in the Punjab after the death of King Ranjith Singh in 1839. The British attempted to invade Punjab violating the Treaty of friendship of 1809, they had with the erstwhile King. In December 1845, a war broke out between the British and the Punjab. Sensing the danger from an outside force; the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims got together to defeat the British. Finally, they had to accept defeat due to few traitor leaders. They signed a humiliating Lahore Agreement in 1846. With this the British Resident became the defacto ruler of the Punjab. Thus Punjab became the dependent state of the British. In 1848, the Sikh opposed the attempts by the British to rule Punjab directly. The opposition was led by 'Chattar Singh Attariwala' in Lahore and 'Moolraj' in Multan. Again the people of Punjab were defeated. Finally, Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

18) Who started Doctrine of Lapse policy in India?

Ans:- British Governor General Dalhousie

19) What were main highlight of Doctrine of Lapse policy?

Ans:- Doctrine of Lapse policy whereby the adopted children of Indian Kings were refused of their right to throne. According to this policy, "If any Indian ruler died childless, his adopted children had no legal right over the throne". Such a state was merged with the British Empire. Princely states like, Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under this policy

20) Which were the states that came under the Doctrine of Lapse policy?

Ans:- Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur

21) Write about Ranjit Singh.

Ans: Ranjit Singh was born in 1780 as the son of Sardar Maha Singh who headed Sukerchakia misl, one of the twelve Misls of Punjab. He lost his father at the age of ten. When Shah Zaman of Kabul invaded India, Ranjith Singh offered his services to him. Shah Zaman made him the governor of Lahore along with the title 'Raja'. He was nineteen years old then. Thereafterwards, he grew up in an amazing way. He aimed at achieving absolute power over all the Sikhs. He took control over all the Sikh Misls to the West of Sutlej and established his own Sikh Kingdom. He entered into a Treaty of Friendship with the British in 1809 at Amritsar. He organised his army on the lines of European armies. His army included Gorkhas, Biharis, Pathans and even Muslims apart from Sikhs. He established a Foundry (Workshop) at Lahore to manufacture Canons. The army of Ranjith Singh was the best among all the Indian rulers of that time. He was secular in temperament and supported both Hindu and Muslim spiritual leaders. People from all religions held high offices in his regime. He was successful in protecting his state from the British by not having any enmity with them. Meanwhile, even the British wanted a strong Buffer State to protect them from invasions from the North West of India. In a nutshell, Ranjit Singh founded an independent Sikh state and ruled it as an independent king till his death in 1839

22) Match the following

- | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| a) Doctrine of Lapse policy | 1) Anglo-Sikh War |
| b) Subsidiary Alliance | 2) Third Anglo-Maratha |
| c) Lahore Agreement | 3) Dalhousie |
| d) The Peshwa post abolished | 4) Lord Wellesley |
| e) Wellesley resigned and returned to England | 5) Second Anglo-Maratha War |

Ans:-

- | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| a) Doctrine of Lapse policy | 1) Dalhousie |
| b) Subsidiary Alliance | 2) Lord Wellesley |
| c) Lahore Agreement | 3) Anglo-Sikh War |
| d) The Peshwa post abolished | 4) Third Anglo-Maratha |
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