

Chapter

3

British Expansion in North India (Conquest of Sindh, Punjab and Awadh, 1843–57)

In north India, Rohilkhand and Etawah had been annexed by Shuja-ud-Daula in 1774, and later incorporated into Company's territory in 1801. Thus, only Punjab and Awadh were left as major powers in north India. Sindh (or Sind) in the west was conquered in 1847, which has also been mentioned here. In this way, from 1818 to 1857, the British completed the task of conquering the whole of India.

CONQUEST OF SINDH (1843)

In 1780s, Sindh was captured by the Talpuras, a Baluch tribe, led by **Mir Fatah Ali Khan**. After his death, it came to be shared by his four brothers, known as '**Char Yar**' who called themselves the Amirs or Lords of Sindh. Soon these Amirs extended their kingdom on all sides, capturing Amarkot from the Raja of Jodhpur, Karachi from the chief of Luz, Shikarpur and Bukkar from the Afghans.

Context of Anglo–French Rivalry

From 1740 to 1800, Anglo French rivalry was primarily confined to south India and ended with the defeat of Tipu Sultan and his French connection (1799). After 1807, the Anglo–French conflict shifted to the North-west. After the French defeat in naval conflict, Napoleon planned to invade India via land route. Alarmed by the prospect, Lord Minto immediately sent **four diplomatic missions**—Malcolm to Tehran, Elphinstone to Kabul, Charles Metcalfe to Lahore and Seton to Sindh. With the efforts of these diplomatic missions, friendly treaties were concluded with the respective governments to counter the French challenge.

Thus, in 1809, the **Treaty of Eternal Friendship** was signed with the Amirs, who promised not to allow the French to settle in Sindh. In 1820, the treaty was renewed to further exclude the Americans from Sindh. But soon, the commercial and navigational value of the Indus began to attract the attention of the Company's authorities. Consequently, in 1832, William Bentinck sent **Colonel Pottinger** to Sindh to sign a new commercial treaty with the Amirs. As per the treaty, the Amirs allowed a free passage to English travellers and merchants through Sindh and also allowed the use of Indus for commercial pursuits. Later, Pottinger was stationed as the Company's political agent in Sindh.

Context of Anglo-Russian Rivalry

However, Lord Auckland began to see Sindh from a larger perspective of defence for India from the Russian threat (mentioned in the previous chapter). To him, Sindh was a necessary prelude to the annexation of Afghanistan. Thus, Sindh was conquered to counter Russia. The commercial benefits from the Sindh River were also an attraction.

Soon Ranjit Singh captured Rojhan, a town on the Sindh frontier, giving the Company a chance to offer protection to the Amirs. The Amirs had neither desired nor asked for foreign help, yet they were forced to sign a **Subsidiary Treaty in 1839** and accept a British Resident at Hyderabad. The Amirs had virtually passed under British protection.

During the Afghan war (1839–42), the Amirs of Sindh found themselves saddled with the responsibility of helping the British forces. Parts of their territory like Shikarpur, Bukkar and Karachi were taken away in gross violation of the Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and they also had to contribute a large amount of money in order to maintain troops in their midst whom they did not want. The independent position of the Amirs was gone forever.

In 1842, Lord Ellenborough succeeded Auckland as Governor-General and proved to be equally unscrupulous in his dealings with the Amirs. He was eager to find a pretext for the annexation of Sindh and in doing so, regain the English prestige which had suffered during the First Afghan war.

In September 1842, Major Outram was replaced by Sir Charles Napier as British Resident in Sindh. Napier was equally eager to annex the province and followed a bullying policy. He charged the Amirs of hostility and disaffection towards the British government.

Sir Charles Napier said, "We have no right to seize Sindh, yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful, humane, piece of rascality it will be".

Causes of Annexation of Sindh

- To counter Russian threat, Sindh was seen as a necessary prelude to the annexation of Afghanistan;
- To gain commercial benefits from the Sindh River; and
- To regain the English prestige which had suffered during the First Afghan war

Sindh was finally annexed in 1843 after a brief campaign (**Battles of Miani and Dabo**) led by **Sir Charles Napier**. Napier called the Sindh war as 'the tail of the Afghan storm'. In 1847, Sindh was made part of British India's Bombay Presidency.



Sir Charles Napier

CONQUEST OF PUNJAB (1849)

Punjab after Ranjit Singh

Maharaja Ranjit Singh had died in June 1839. Despite his great personal achievements, he had failed to establish a stable Sikh state in Punjab and his death was followed by political instability.

He was a despot and had established a military rule. He left behind a standing army of 40,000 soldiers. The strength of the army increased three-fold within five years of his death which proved to be a great burden on the shrinking resources of the state. When the soldiers could not be paid salaries, they went out of control and interfered in politics. A war of succession ensued amongst the many sons of Ranjit Singh, the legitimacy of many of whom was doubtful. These incompetent heirs were unable to check the forces of disorder.

Ranjit Singh's sons Khadak Singh and Naunihal Singh sat on the throne in quick succession. In 1843, **Dalip Singh**, a minor son of Maharaja, was proclaimed king under the guardianship of **Rani Jindan**.

The English Cast Their Eye

The English were closely watching the happenings in Punjab and cast longing eyes on the fertile plains on the other side of the Sutlej. The disastrous defeat in the Afghan war had lowered British prestige, which they wanted to regain at the cost of the Sindh and Punjab. In 1843 itself, they annexed Sindh, to the south of Punjab, which did not gain the British any respect in Punjab but only increased suspicions of British motives.

In 1843, **Major Broadfoot** was appointed as Company's political agent in Punjab. He stressed on the disorder in Punjab and recounted every tale of corrupt behaviour at the court, affecting British attitudes.

In 1844, Lord Ellenborough was succeeded by Lord Hardinge as Governor-General. Hardinge undertook vigorous measures to strengthen the Company's military position. The Company's troops in Punjab and Sindh were trained and fortified. The Company took a hypocritical stand and contended that the preparations were only defensive in nature and calculated to meet a possible attack from the Sikhs. In an attempt to shift the responsibility of war on the shoulders of the Sikhs, the English variously wrote:

- "If the army could not be controlled it must be disbanded or its energies diverted in war. No one dreaded to do the former and so the latter was the only recourse".
- "Rani Jindan dreaded the absolute power of the Khalsa army and found her only hope of security in urging it on to challenge British supremacy."

In 1845, **Lal Singh**, a lover of Rani Jindan, had won over the army on his side and become the wazir. Teja Singh had become the new commander of the Sikh forces.

To the Sikhs, the British moves appeared more as an act of aggression rather than defence. Consequently, on 11 December 1845, the Sikh troops, led by Lal Singh, crossed the Sutlej and took offensive action against the English troops commanded by **Sir Hugh Gough**. On 13 December, Hardinge made his declaration of war and thus the war began.

Causes of Anglo-Sikh War

- British desire to expand their influence and control over Punjab, as it was the only remaining formidable force that could threaten the British hold in India and the last remaining independent kingdom not under British influence.

- Glorious wealth of the kingdom of Punjab—the Kohinoor was but one of its treasures.
- Political instability after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- Indiscipline of the Khalsa army.
- Instigating role of Major Braodfoot.
- English attempt to regain the prestige which had suffered during the First Afghan war.

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46)

Four successive battles were fought between the British and the Sikh army. These were the battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah, Baddoval and Aliwal. But the fifth and decisive battle was the Battle of Sabraon (10 February 1846). Due to the treachery of Lal Singh and Teja Singh, who gave all critical information to the English, the battle resulted in a bloody slaughter of Sikh troops. After the defeat of the Sikhs, the British occupied Lahore and forced the Sikhs to sign the Treaty of Lahore.

Treaty of Lahore (9 March 1846)

The main provisions of the treaty were as follows:

1. Maharaja gave up all his territories lying to the south of the River Satluj.
2. Sikhs had to pay ₹1.5 crore as war indemnity. Unable to pay the entire sum, they had to give up certain additional territories including Kashmir and Hazara. The British sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh for ₹1 crore.
3. Minor Dalip Singh was accepted as King with Queen Jindan as his guardian (Queen Regent) and Lal Singh as the wazir.
4. Sir Henry Lawrence became the British Resident at Lahore.

The Sikhs disliked the British move of selling away Kashmir to Gulab Singh. Consequently, the Sikhs revolted under Lal Singh. The revolt was suppressed and yet another treaty, Treaty of Bhairawal, was signed with Dalip Singh.

Treaty of Bhairawal (22 December 1846)

Main provisions of the treaty were as follows:

1. Rani Jindan's guardianship was ended and she was pensioned.
2. A Council of eight Sikh chiefs under the Chairmanship of British Resident was appointed for governance works.
3. It was decided that a permanent British army will be placed at Lahore until Dalip Singh becomes a major.



Raja Lal Singh led Sikh forces against the British during the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46) and was defeated at the battle of Sabraon on the 10th February 1846. After the Treaty of Lahore, Lal Singh was asked to surrender Kashmir to Raja Gulab Singh and sent to exile.

Evaluation

Punjab was not annexed after the First Anglo-Sikh war. The argument that this was done in deference to the memory of Ranjit Singh, a friend of the Company, may be dismissed as childish. A closer study of the events suggests that the annexation of Punjab would have created some serious problems for the British. The Khalsa army had been defeated but not annihilated. Further, every Sikh peasant knew the use of arms and the possibility of guerrilla warfare could not be ruled out. The British government also did not have the resources to keep control over the vast territory of Punjab. It was clear that Punjab had to be territorially reduced, militarily enfeebled and financially crippled before it could be absorbed into the British Empire.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49)

After the Treaty of Bhairawal, the British Resident became the virtual ruler of Punjab with unlimited civil and military powers. When Rani Jindan showed her resentment towards such usurpation of powers, her jewellery was seized and she was sent to Sheikhupura under spies. Her pension was also arbitrarily reduced from ₹1.5 lakh to mere ₹48,000 per annum.

Governor-General Lord Dalhousie and the Policy of Annexation (1848–56): In 1848, Lord Dalhousie succeeded Lord Hardinge. He was young (36 years old), aristocratic and despotic when he came to India as Governor-General. He was an imperialist and an avowed annexationist. Dalhousie firmly believed that the British government should not neglect any opportunity of acquiring a territory and was determined to extend direct British rule over as large an area as possible. Thus while his predecessors avoided annexation if it could be avoided, Dalhousie annexed if he could do so legitimately.

The underlying motive behind Dalhousie's annexation policy was the expansion of British exports to India. Like other imperialists, he also believed that British exports to Princely States were suffering due to maladministration in these states. He also thought that the policy of subsidiary alliance had served its purpose of facilitating the British conquest of India and the allied states could now be got rid of to the benefit of the empire.

Dalhousie's annexations were of both 'war' and 'peace'. Annexations of war were based on right of conquest (Punjab and Pegu) and of peace came by application of Doctrine of Lapse.

Doctrine of Lapse This was the chief instrument of Dalhousie's annexation policy. It was based on Dalhousie's declared conviction that the system of ruling through 'sham royalties' resulted in misery of the people. Accordingly, he wanted to dispossess Indian princes who pretended to be descendants of the Mughals.

According to the doctrine, any princely state or territory under the British subsidiary system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either 'manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir'. The latter supplanted the long-established right of an Indian sovereign without an heir to choose a successor. Applying this doctrine, many states were annexed including Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (Chhattisgarh, 1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), Tanjore and Arcot (1855).



Lord Dalhousie

Dalhousie also refused to recognize the titles of many former rulers or to pay their pensions. These included the rulers of Carnatic, Surat, Tanjore and Bithoor. Awadh was annexed on pretext of misgovernance. It must be noted that **Dalhousie did not invent the doctrine**. In fact, as early as 1834, the Court of Directors had laid down that in case of failure of lineal successors, the permission to adopt was an indulgence and annexed Maandavi (1839), Kolaba and Jalaun (1840). In 1841, the British authorities also decided in favour of a uniform policy and directed the Governor-General not to abandon any just and honourable accession of territory or revenue.

Dalhousie's Reforms Dalhousie's chief aim was the consolidation of British rule in India. He introduced various social and public reforms to consolidate the gains of the English East India Company. However, they also laid the foundation on which modern India has been built up, earning Dalhousie the title of '**Maker of Modern India**'.

Administrative Reforms Dalhousie introduced reforms in almost every department of administration. For the newly acquired territories, he introduced the system of centralised control as per which he appointed a Commissioner for every such territory and he was made directly responsible to the Governor-General.

Military Reforms Dalhousie's annexations had extended the British Empire upto Punjab and Sind in the west. Thus, for better control over these areas, the headquarters of Bengal Artillery were shifted from **Calcutta to Meerut**. The permanent headquarters of the army were gradually shifted to Simla, which emerged as the seat of the Government of India for a major part of the year.

Educational Reforms During Dalhousie's rule came **Wood's Dispatch** (July 1854), the famous education dispatch of Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control. It abandoned the 'infiltration theory' and provided for a properly articulated scheme of education from primary to university level. It recommended Anglo-Vernacular schools in each of the three presidencies of India and laid the foundation on which the modern education system of India has been built. Based on the reforms, the first three universities in India were later established in 1857.

Railway Department It was Dalhousie who first introduced Railways in India. The **first railway line was laid down in 1853**, connecting Bombay with Thane. Dalhousie's famous Railway Minute of 1853 formed the basis for the future railway extension in India. Dalhousie encouraged private enterprise to develop railways in India to reduce absolute dependence on the government and to give English capital and enterprise a chance for investment. Establishment of railways in India was not completed with the intention of benefiting local citizens, especially Indians. It was done to transport large amounts of natural resources such as coal and metal from inland mined areas to the coast to be exported to Britain. Nevertheless, besides encouraging trade and commerce and binding India by iron lines, the railways went a long way in uniting the country into one nation.

Public Works Department Before Dalhousie, the construction of Public works had been part of the Military Board. Dalhousie set up a separate Public Works Department for the first time and large amount of funds began to be spent on works of public utility such as irrigational works, construction of canals, bridges and roads. Dalhousie also laid down the basis of **modern postal system** and **electric telegraph** (known as the '**Father of Electric Telegraph in India**').

Evaluation of Dalhousie Eight years of Dalhousie's rule were full of important developments in every field, and he is regarded as one of the greatest Governor-Generals of India. However, Dalhousie also proved to be a ruthless imperialist. His annexations are considered to generally represent an uneconomic drain on the financial resources of the Company in India and his policies were greatly responsible for stirring unrest and ultimately leading to the Revolt of 1857.

Immediate Cause (Revolt of Mulraj)

The new Governor-General Dalhousie soon got his opportunity for annexation when two British officers, Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, were sent for taking charge of Multan from its **Governor, Mulraj**. The officers were murdered there and within a short period of time, other Sikh chiefs joined in with their armies in open rebellion under the banner of Mulraj. The rebellion soon developed into a national uprising in Punjab.

Taking this as an excuse, **Dalhousie** declared war, saying: "the Sikh nation has called for war and on my word, sirs, they shall have it with a vengeance". Three battles were fought in the Second Anglo-Sikh War, namely:

1. **Battle of Ramnagar** (22 November 1848)
2. **Battle of Chillianwala** (13 January 1849): The first two battles were indecisive. In these battles, the British army was led by **General Gough**.
3. **Battle of Gujarat** (21 February 1849): The Sikh army was defeated and it surrendered before the English led by **Charles Napier**.

Once the Sikh army collapsed, Dalhousie decided in favour of annexation declaring that, "There never can be now any guarantee for the tranquility of India, until we shall have affected the entire subjugation of the Sikh people and destroyed its power as an independent nation." Hence, on 29 March 1849, Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned and sent to England for education (There he adopted Christianity but later returned to Punjab and re-embraced Sikhism). Punjab administration was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners. **Kohinoor diamond** was taken away from Dalip Singh and placed in the British royal crown. In this way, Punjab was made part of the British Empire.

Evaluation

Politically, for the British Punjab annexation was beneficial as it extended the British frontiers to its natural boundaries and placed the famous passes of the North-West under the British protection. However, Dalhousie had no moral or legal justification to annex Punjab and as such, the annexation has often been described as 'avoidable' and as 'violent breach of trust'. Ever since the Treaty of Bhairoval, the British Resident was the virtual ruler in Punjab. It was his duty to crush the rebellion of Mulraj or the Sikh army that joined in. Since the Maharaja could not be held responsible for the rebellion, it was clearly unjust to deprive him of his kingdom on this pretext. The English Company, through the Resident, was acting as the guardian of the minor Maharaja. In such circumstances, annexing the kingdom of its ward was a horrific breach of trust.

ANNEXATION OF AWADH (1856)

The state of Awadh first came into contact with the British as early as 1764 when the English East India Company defeated the combined army of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (the fugitive Mughal emperor) in the Battle of Buxar. Awadh then lay at the mercy of the British but Clive decided not to annex it. As a part of post-war settlement with Awadh, the state was restored to the Nawab but he had to sign the Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance and made to part with the districts of Kora and Allahabad. Hence, **Awadh was created as a buffer state** between the Company's territories and the turbulent western India.

Despite the subordinate status of Awadh within the subsidiary alliance system, the Awadh Nawab asserted his independence in many ways. Despite Company's protests, Shuja-ud-Daulah raised an army of one lakh soldiers on European lines and even retained 150 French officers. In 1774, he also annexed Rohilkhand and Etawah.

Awadh after Shuja-ud-Daulah

Awadh's position significantly weakened after the death of Shuja-ud-Daulah in 1775. His son Asaf-ud-Daulah tried to gain control but since Mughal practice did not allow dynastic continuity at provincial level, he faced challenge from other aspirants. Frustrated, he struck a compromise with the Company. The Company secured the Nawabi for him but at the same time seized this opportunity to consolidate its position in Awadh.

The Treaty of 1801 (Subsidiary Alliance)

When Governor-General Lord Wellesley came to India, he forced the Nawab, Saadat Ali Khan, to sign a new treaty in 1801. As per the Treaty, the Nawab had to cede half of his territory including the Lower Doab, Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand to the Company (called the Ceded Districts).

He was also required to act as per the advice of the Council of officers of the Company. Henceforth, the Nawab became increasingly dependent upon the Company for external and internal defence and shut his eyes to the welfare of the people, who groaned under the misrule of the state officers (In part, though, the British were also responsible for the bad state of affairs in Awadh since it were the British who indirectly governed Awadh since 1801). The Treaty of 1801 formed the primary basis for annexation of Awadh in 1856.

By mid-19th century, British opinion was ripe in favour of annexation of Awadh. In fact, the British imperialists during this time had come to believe that Britain alone had the capacity for good governance. However, Dalhousie's greed had chiefly been aroused by the immense potential of Awadh as a market for Manchester goods (similarly, to satisfy Britain's growing demand for raw cotton, Dalhousie annexed the cotton producing province of Berar from the Nizam in 1853).

Accordingly, in 1848, when Lord Dalhousie became Governor-General, he skilfully planned the annexation of Awadh. The same year itself, he sent Colonel Sleeman as Resident to Lucknow. Sleeman wrote lengthy reports about the prevailing misgovernance in Awadh. He, however, did not recommend annexation but favoured increasing British control over administration. In 1854, Sleeman was replaced by Outram who again reported on the ailing governance in the state causing suffering to millions.

Annexation of Awadh (1856)

Finally, in 1856, Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration based on Outram's report. The Nawab, Wajid Ali Shah, was kept under house arrest in Calcutta.

Thus, we see that the Company kept on encroaching on the material and moral domains of Awadh rulers and the annexation of 1856 became a logical conclusion. Yet, this final move of

annexation severely hurt the self-respect of the Awadh people, particularly the sepoys of the British army since most of them came from Awadh itself. The dismissal of the court also meant unemployment for the many courtiers, the artisans and the army men. The talukdars were dispossessed of their estates and their forts demolished. The land revenue settlement introduced in Awadh after the annexation further intensified the people's discontent with the cumulative result that nearly 3/4th of the adult population of Awadh, including landholders, peasants and sepoys, participated in the Revolt of 1857.

To sum up, in this chapter we learnt about the annexation of Sindh in the north-west and the subjugation of the remaining two major regional powers in north India, namely Punjab and Awadh. As far as Awadh was concerned, use of force in the battlefield remained minimal after Battle of Buxar and no major confrontation took place until Awadh was fully annexed in 1856. While the rulers of Awadh capitulated easily to British pressures, it was not so easy to pacify the people who soon rose in revolt in large numbers in 1857.

What was the North Western Provinces? (Not to be confused with North-West Frontier Province):

Between 1801 and 1806, the British conquered large territories in North India (roughly modern UP) under the aggressive policies of Lord Wellesley. In 1836, the North Western Provinces was established by merging all the administrative divisions of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. In 1856, the kingdom of Awadh was annexed and merged with North Western Provinces to form the larger and renamed North Western Provinces and Awadh. Allahabad served as its capital in 1858 when it also became the capital of India for a day. After the Revolt of 1857, the province was reorganized and downsized- e.g. Delhi and Gurgaon territories were transferred to Punjab, the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were transferred to Central Provinces. In 1902, the province was further reorganized and renamed as United Provinces of Agra and Awadh.

Prelim Capsule

British Expansion in North India (Conquest of Sindh, Punjab and Awadh, 1843-1857)

| Wars | Period | Important Details |
|---|----------------|---|
| Conquest of Sindh Lord Ellenborough | 1843 | Main battles fought— Battles of Miani and Dabo . Result—English led by Sir Charles Napier emerged victorious. Sindh was annexed and was later made part of British India's Bombay Presidency in 1847. |
| First Sikh War Lord Hardinge | 1845–46 | Main battles fought— Battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah, Baddoval and Aliwal . But the fifth and decisive battle was the Battle of Sabroon . Ended with the Treaty of Lahore . Result—Sikh lost territories to the south of the River Satluj. Sir Henry Lawrence became the British Resident at Lahore. |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| Second Sikh War Lord Dalhousie | 1848-49 | Immediate context—Revolt of Multan Governor Mulraj. Main battles fought— Battles of Ramnagar, Chillianwala and Gujrat . Battle of Gujrat was decisive. Sikh army was defeated and it surrendered before the English led by Charles Napier . Result—Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned and sent to England for education. Kohinoor diamond was taken away from Dalip Singh and placed in the British royal crown. |
| Annexation of Awadh Lord Dalhousie | 1856 | Awadh annexed on the pretext of maladministration based on Outram's report . |



Previous Years' Questions – Preliminary Exam

- Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? [UPSC 2004]

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| 1. 1767-69 | First Anglo-Maratha War |
| 2. 1790-92 | Third Anglo-Mysore War |
| 3. 1824-26 | First Anglo-Burmese war |
| 4. 1845-46 | Second Anglo-Sikh war |

 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 2 and 4 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 2 and 3 |
- The ruler of which one of the following states was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance? [UPSC 2007]

| | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Awadh | (b) Jhansi |
| (c) Nagpur | (d) Satara |



Practice Questions – Preliminary Exam

- Which of the following was not a factor in British conquest of Sindh?
 1. Commercial possibilities of the River Sindh.
 2. Growing Anglo-French rivalry in Europe.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) both | (d) neither |
- Who was the Nawab of Awadh at the time of Awadh's annexation with the British Empire?

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Safdar Jung | (b) Wajid Ali Shah |
| (c) Shuja ud Daulah | (d) Saadat Ali Khan |
- _____ was the Nawab of Awadh who signed the treaty of subsidiary alliance with the British.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Wajid Ali Shah | (b) Shuja ud daulah |
| (c) Saadat Ali Khan | (d) Asaf ud Daulah |
- Find the odd one out.

| |
|---------------------|
| (a) Battle of Mudki |
|---------------------|

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (b) Battle of Aliwal | (c) Battle of Baddoval |
| (d) Battle of Sabbraon | |
- Find the odd one out.

| |
|----------------------------|
| (a) Battle of Chillianwala |
| (b) Battle of Ramnagar |
| (c) Battle of Mudki |
| (d) Battle of Gujarat |
- Examine the following statements with reference to the annexation of Punjab.
 1. Punjab was annexed after the Battle of Chillianwala.
 2. Punjab was annexed by Dalhousie.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) both | (d) neither |
- Choose the correct chronological order in which the following events occurred.
 1. Battle of Ramnagar
 2. Battle of Gujrat
 3. Capture of Multan and surrender of Mulraj
 4. Battle of Chillianwala

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 3-2-1-4 | (b) 1-2-3-4 |
| (c) 1-4-2-3 | (d) 4-2-3-1 |
- Choose the correct sequence in which the following Nawabs of Awadh ruled.
 1. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
 2. Asaf-ud-Daula
 3. Safdar Jung
 4. Shuja-ud-Daula

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1-3-4-2 | (b) 2-1-4-3 |
| (c) 4-1-2-3 | (d) 3-1-2-4 |



Practice Questions – Main Exam

- What were the factors that helped the British in acquiring political control in north India? Analyze.
- Critically evaluate the tenure of Lord Dalhousie and why is he termed as a ruthless imperialist?
- Write a Short Note on each of the following:
 (a) First Anglo-Sikh War
 (b) Second Anglo-Sikh War
- Critically evaluate the conquest of Punjab and also discuss the outcome and significance of the annexation of Punjab.

Answers

Previous Years' Questions – Preliminary Exam

- (d)
- (a)

Practice Questions – Preliminary Exam

- (b)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (c)
- (b)
- (c)
- (a)