



UPSC CSE 2025



PRELIMS REVISION PROGRAMME

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MODERN HISTORY



INDEX

LATER MUGHALS	2
Eighteenth Century India	2
BAHADUR SHAH I (1707 - 1712)	2
Jahandar Shah (1712 -1713)	2
Farrukh Siyar (1713 - 1719)	3
Muhammad Shah (1719 - 1748)	3
Ahmad Shah (1748 - 1754)	3
Alamgir II (1754 - 1759)	4
Shah Alam II (1760 - 1806)	4
Akbar Shah II (1806 - 37)	4
Bahadur Shah II (1837 - 57)	4
Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire	5
Disintegration of Mughal Empire & Aftermath	5
Rise of Regional States Successor State - Hyderabad	6
Other Important Battles	6
Rise of Regional States Successor State -Carnatic	6
Rise of Regional States Successor State -Bengal	7
Rise of Regional States Successor State - Awadh	7
Rise of Regional States New State - Marathas	8
Rise of Regional States New State - Sikhs	8
Rise of Regional States Independent Kingdoms - Mysore	8
Prelims PYQ's	9
Advent of European in India	13
Prelude to European Arrival in India	13
Major European Powers that came to India	14
Portuguese (1498)	14
The beginning of Portuguese	14
The Portuguese	15
Causes of Failure of Portuguese in India	17
Impact of Portuguese coming to India	18
Cartaz System	19
The Dutch (Netherland/ Holland)	19
Dutch Factories	19
Anglo-Dutch Rivalry - Battle of Bedra	20
English (1608)	20
The English	20

English - EARLY FACTORIES	21
English - FACTORIES in SOUTH	22
English - FACTORIES in DECCAN	22
English - FACTORIES in Bengal	22
Danes (1616)	23
French (1664)	24
French	24
French Factories	24
PYQ	25
Rise of British Supremacy Carnatic Wars: The Anglo-French Rivalry	29
Rise of British Supremacy Wars of Carnatic	29
Google Shape;77;p3	29
Anglo-French Struggle for Supremacy - The Carnatic Wars	30
First Carnatic Wars (1740-48)	30
Background of Hostility - Austrian War of Succession	31
Battle of St. Thomas (River Adyar)	31
War of Succession comes to end - Treaty of Aix la Chapelle	32
Second Carnatic War (1749 - 1755)	32
Succession in disputes in Carnatic and Hyderabad	32
Second Carnatic War	32
Intervention by Dupleix	33
Emergence of Robert Clive	34
Siege of Arcot	34
Treaty of Pondicherry	34
Background - Seven Years War	35
Arrival of Count De Lally (April 1758)	35
Third Carnatic War (1757- 1763 AD)	37
Battle of Wandiwash (1760)	37
Peace of Paris, 1763	37
Reasons for Defeat of the French against the English	37
Difference in the Organisation of two Companies	38
Different Systems of Government	38
Other Reasons	38
Rise of British Supremacy (2) Battle of Plassey and Buxar	39
Rise of British Supremacy Conquest of Bengal (1757-1765)	39
Why all Eyes on Bengal ?	39
Background	39
Siraj-ud Daula (April 1756 –June 1757)	40
Main reasons for conflict between the Nawab of Bengal and the English Company	40
Capture of Fort William & Black Hole Tragedy	40
Aftermath of Black Hole Tragedy	41
British still not Satisfied	41
The Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)	42

Aftermath of Battle of Plassey	42
Significance of Battle of Plassey	43
The British emerged as kingmakers in Bengal	43
Transformation in the position of the English Company	43
Vast Resources of Bengal placed at British disposal -	43
Mir Zafar (June 1757 - October 1760)	44
Mir Qasim come to the Throne	44
Changes introduced by Mir Qasim	45
Conflict between Mir Qasim and Company	45
Frustration increases between Mir Qasim and Company	45
An attempt of settlement	45
A Masterstroke or Blunder by Mir Qasim	46
Battle of Buxar ('A war of circumstances rather than intentions' - 22 October 1764)	46
Consequences of Battle of Buxar	46
Consequences of Battle of Buxar Settlement with Nawab of Awadh	47
Dual System of Administration in Bengal Dyarchy or Double Governance system	48
Significance of Battle of Buxar	49
PYQ	49
Rise of British Supremacy (3) Anglo Mysore Wars	51
Kingdom of Mysore	51
Political History of Mysore	51
Hyder Ali	52
Tipu Sultan	52
British Expansion in South India	53
Anglo Mysore Wars (1767 –1799)	54
First Anglo Mysore War (1767 –1769)	54
Second Anglo Mysore War (1780 –1784)	55
Third Anglo Mysore War (1790 –1792)	56
Fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799)	56
Anglo Maratha Wars (1777- 1818)	58
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782)	58
Chronology of Maratha Rulers	59
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782) Treaty of Surat	59
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782)	60
Treaty of Surat and Battle of Adas	60
The Reversal with Treaty of Purandar Trea	60
Plot Twist - Treaty of Purandar Not Implemented	60
Movie Begins - First Anglo-Maratha War	60
Treaty of Wadgaon	61
Humiliation too much for Hastings	61
Treaty of Salbai	61
Treaty of Salbai - First War ends in Draw	61
Treaty of Bassein (Subsidiary Alliance, 31 December 1802)	62

Second Anglo Maratha War	63
Third Anglo Maratha War (1817 - 1819)	63
Third Anglo Maratha War	64
But Marathas were now too weak to win against British	64
Aftermath of Anglo Maratha War	64
Why Marathas Lost ?	64
Annexation of Punjab and Sindh	66
Conquest of Sindh (1843)	66
Annexation of Sindh	66
Context of Anglo-French Rivalry	66
Tripartite Treaty of 1838	67
Context of Afghan War	67
Anglo Sikh Wars	68
Conquest of Punjab	68
Punjab after Ranjit Singh	69
First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)	69
Second Anglo Sikh War (1848 -1849)	70
Second Anglo Sikh War	70
Conquest of Punjab	71
British Expansion beyond Borders - Nepal	72
Anglo Nepal War	72
British Expansion beyond Borders - Burma	73
First Anglo Burmese War	73
Second Anglo Burmese War	74
British Expansion beyond Borders Afghanistan	74
Afghanistan - The Russian Threat	75
Afghanistan - British Reaction to Russian Threat	75
First Anglo Afghan War	75
Second Afghan War	76
Annexation of Awadh	77
The Treaty of 1801 (Subsidiary Alliance)	77
British Expansion Beyond Indian Frontiers	78
Tibet & History with British	78
Other Important Points	
PYQ	78

CLICK ON THE TOPIC TO READ MORE



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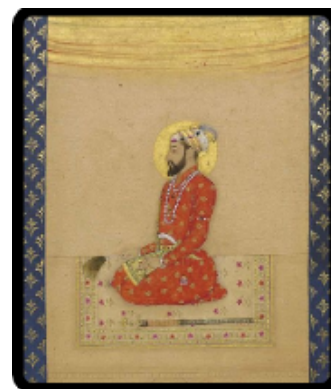
LATER MUGHALS

Eighteenth Century India

- **Theme 1 - Decline of Mughal Empire** (*First Half of 18th Cen*)
- **Theme 2 - Rise of Autonomous States** (*Middle Decades of 18th Cen*) (Successor, New, Independent Kingdoms)
- **Theme 3 - Rise of British Supremacy** (Second half of 18th Cen)

BAHADUR SHAH I (1707 - 1712)

- He took over the reins after Aurangzeb, but the real control lay in the hands of **prime Minister, Zulfiqar Khan**.
 - Adopted a “**Pacific policy**” towards other powers. His reign saw the **recognition of Marwar and Mewar’s autonomy**.
 - Bahadur Shah allowed the Maratha Prince Shahu, held as Mughal captive since 1689, to go back to Maratha’s and also conceded to **Maratha’s demand of Sardesemukhi in the Deccan**.
 - Sikhs under Leadership of Banda Bahadur revolted against the Mughal Authority, Bahadur Shah defeated Banda Bahadur at Lohgarh.



Jahandar Shah (1712 -1713)

- Jahandar Shah won the war of Succession, with the support of noble kingmaker **Zulfiqar Khan (Irani Party)**, *First Puppet Mughal Ruler*.
 - **Abolished Jaziya** and had a subtle pacifying approach towards other regions and religions. Under him, Marathas were further granted Sardesemukhi rights over Deccan. (Collection by



Mughals)

- Under him, Evil practice of Revenue Farming or Ijarah was introduced.
- Killed by Farukhsiyar with the help of Sayyid Brothers.

Farrukh Siyar (1713 - 1719)

- FS came to power with the help of Sayyid Brothers.
 - Adopted policy of Religious Tolerance - Abolished Jaziya.
 - During his reign, Mughals executed Banda Bahadur.
 - Issued Farman of 1717.
- Killed by the conspiracy of Sayyid Brothers and **Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath** (It was the first time in Mughal History that an Emperor was killed by his nobles)



Muhammad Shah (1719 - 1748)

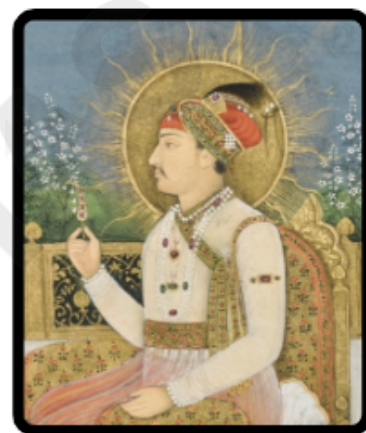
- Sayyid's now placed Muhammad Shah on the throne, but Muhammad Shah colluded with Nizam ul Mulik and killed Sayyid Brothers.
- Muhammad was not the Man of Moment to save the Mughal Empire - He was weak Minded and Frivolous and came to be known as '**Rangeela**'. During his tenure -
 - Powerful nobles began to carve Semi Independent States. (Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh)
 - Marathas began their northern expansion.
 - 1739 - Nadir Shah & Ahmed Shah Abdali (7) invaded India and defeated Mughals in various Battles.
 - **1739 - Battle of Karnal** - Nadir Shah defeated Mughals and imprisoned Muhammad Shah and annexed areas west of Indus into Persian Empire.
 - During this time Nadir Shah became the Mughal Emperor for 57 Days.
 - During this battle only, the Kohinoor and Peacock throne was looted from Mughals.
 - Nadir Shah gained the strategically important Mughal territories to the



west of Indus including Kabul.

Ahmad Shah (1748 - 1754)

- He was an incompetent ruler who left the state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai (Queen Mother)
- During his reign, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India twice. Ahmad Shah surrendered Punjab and Multan to Persian invaders to appease him.
- During Ahmad Shah reign, Imad-ul-Mulk became the new wazir and kingmaker
 - After his death till 1757, Muhammad Shah was succeeded by several weak and inefficient rulers.



Alamgir II (1754 - 1759)

- Came to the throne with the help of Imad-ul-Mulk. It was during his reign that the Battle of Plassey (1757) happened.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded and plundered India in 1757 & 1759.
 - In 1757, Abdali captured Delhi and before his return Abdali had recognised Alamgir II as the Mughal Emperor and Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-Daula as Mir Bakshi of Empire, who was to act as personal 'Supreme Agent' of Abdali.
 - In 1758, Najib-ud-Daula was expelled from Delhi by Maratha Chief, Raghunath Rao, who also captured Punjab (Ceded to Persians by Ahmed Shah)
- In Nov 1759, Wazir Imad-ul-Mulk got the emperor murdered and raised Shah Jahan III on throne (who again didn't amount to much)



Shah Alam II (1760 - 1806)

- Maratha power by 1760 had swept Northern India, and thus Shah Alam II was installed as rightful heir by Marathas.
- His reign saw the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) & Battle of Buxar (1764). He is the first Mughal Emperor who became an East India Company Pensioner.
- **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)**
 - In 1758, Najib-ud-Daula (Installed as Mir Bakshi by Adbali) was expelled from Delhi by Maratha Chief, Raghunath Rao, who also captured Punjab (Ceded to Persians by Ahmed Shah) and thus in order to take revenge, Abdali invaded India again in 1761 and defeated Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.



“Sultant-e-Shah Alam, Az Dili ta Palam”

Akbar Shah II (1806 - 37)

- Akbar Shah II gave the **Title of 'Raja' to Ram Mohan Roy** and sent him to England to seek a raise in his pension.
- In 1835, EIC stopped calling itself a subject of the Mughal Emperor.



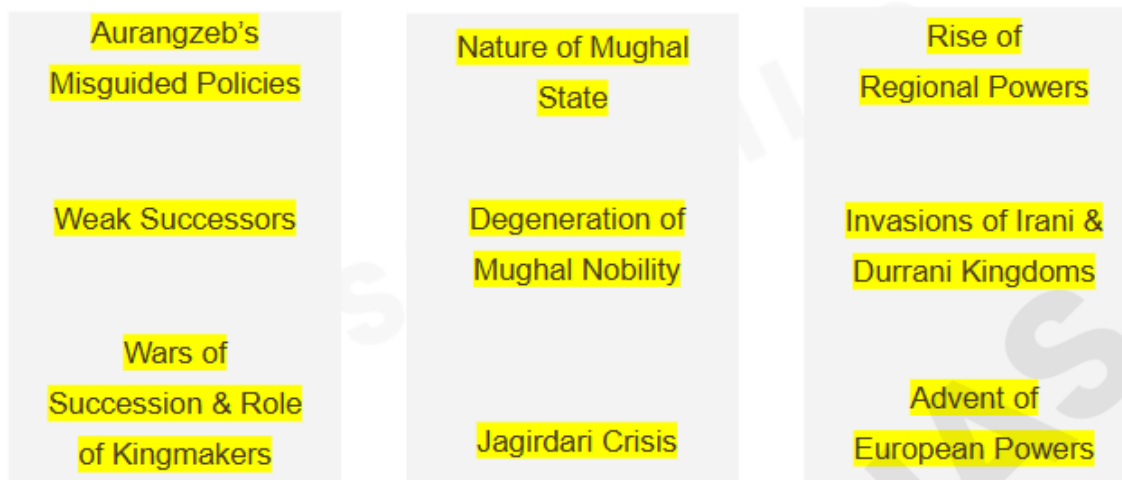
- Also, discontinued issuing coins in his name by deleting Persian lines on Company's coins to this effect.

Bahadur Shah II (1837 - 57)

- Last Mughal Ruler of India.
- During his tenure - **Revolt of 1857 occurred.** After the Revolt of 1857, He was captured and deported to Rangoon where he died in November 1862.
- And with him died - 'The Mughal Empire'

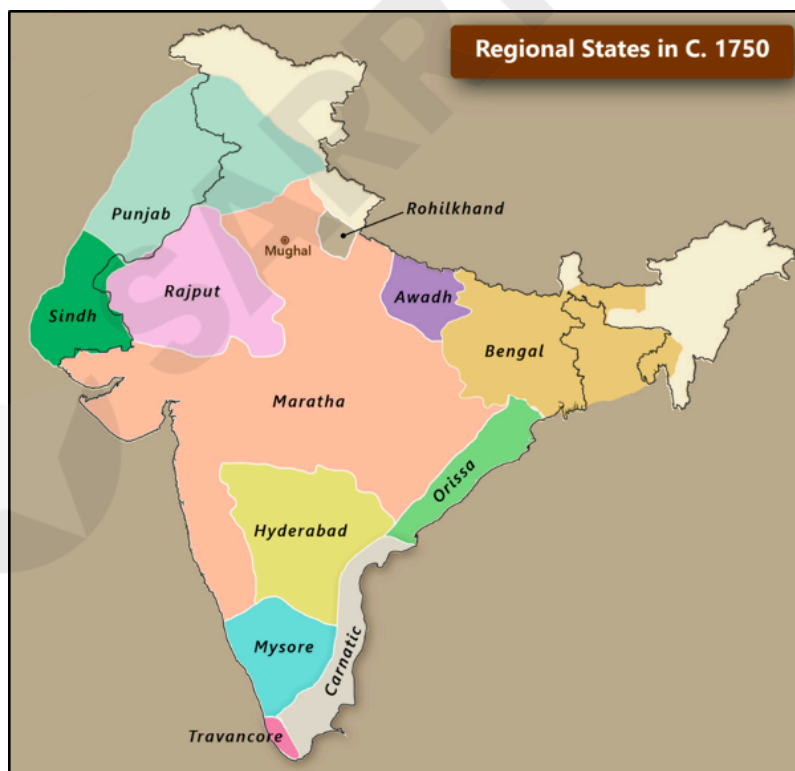


Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire



Disintegration of Mughal Empire & Aftermath

- Successor States (Hyderabad, Carnatic, Bengal, Awadh)
- New States (Sikh, Marathas)
- Independent States (Mysore, Kerala, Rohilkhand)



Rise of Regional States Successor State - Hyderabad

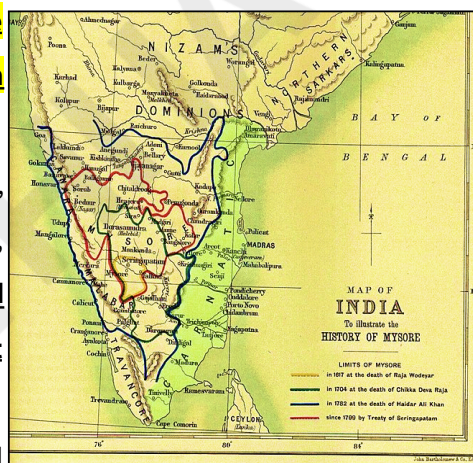
- Hyderabad founded in 1724 by **Qlich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk)**
- He fought in the Battle **of Shaker-Kheda against Mubariz Khan** - Viceroy of Deccan at that time.

Other Important Battles

- Battle of Palkhed – 1728 – Marathas vs Nizam
- Battle of Kharda – 1795 – Marathas vs Nizam

Rise of Regional States Successor State -Carnatic

- In the 18th century, **the Mughal sub of Carnatic came under the authority of the Governor of Deccan (Nizam of Hyderabad).**
 - Following the lines of the Governor of Deccan, they also declared Independence. Accordingly, the **Nawab Saadatullah of Carnatic, appointed his nephew Dost Ali as his successor, without the prior approval of his superior, the Nizam.**
- However, in **1740, Marathas invaded Carnatic, killed Nawab Dost Ali and took his son-in-law Chanda Sahib as prisoner to Satara.**
 - Thereafter the affairs of Carnatic deteriorated and this proved an opportunity to European counterparts to interfere in the affairs of Carnatic which eventually led to Carnatic Wars.



Rise of Regional States Successor State -Bengal

- In Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan started the process of autonomy **in about 1717**. He was appointed as **Diwan of Bengal** along with the position of **Subahdar of Bengal** given later on. (An Exception).
 - Murshid Quli Khan is also known for his new revenue system introduced in Bengal known as **Malzamani System.**
- The Dynastic Rule of Quli Khan was challenged by **Alivardi Khan (Battle of Gheria)** who assumed power through a coup and killed Sarfaraz Khan. Thus under Alivardi's rule the areas of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were essentially established as a sovereign state in Eastern India.

- In 1765, Alivardi Khan died and nominated his grandson **Siraj ud Daula as his successor.**

Rise of Regional States Successor State - Awadh

- **Saadat Khan (popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk)** became the **Subahdar of Awadh in 1722**, aiming to establish Awadh as an independent power center and decline of the Mughal Empire – provided a perfect opportunity for this.
- Successors faced numerous rebellions and challenges while at the same time enlarging their empire. **Safdar Jung and later on Shuja ud Daula**, further solidified Awadh's autonomous political framework by 1764.

Rise of Regional States New State - Marathas

- **Chhatrapati Shivaji** established the Maratha Kingdom in the areas of western Deccan near about the 17th century. Internal conflicts among Maratha chiefs led to the establishment of a **new Maratha Governance system under Balaji Vishwanath Peshwa (Prime Minister to King Shahu).**

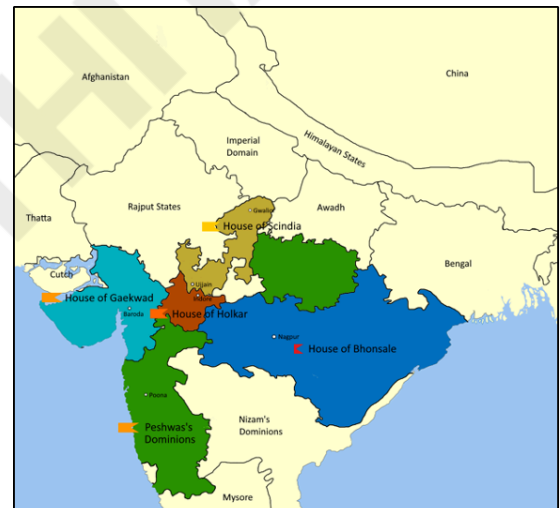
- First Peshwa – **Balaji Vishwanath** made the post Hereditary making his son Baji Rao next Peshwa.

- Under the Baji Rao Maratha confederacy, emerged supreme represented **Gaekwads at**

Baroda, Bhosle at Nagpur, Holkar at Indore, Scandia at Gwalior and Peshwa at Poona.

He also captured Bassein and Salsette ports from the Portuguese.

- **Marathas fought the Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** against Abdali as a protectorate of the Mughal Empire under **Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao**, famously known as Nana Saheb.



Rise of Regional States New State - Sikhs

- Sikh confederacy emerged in response to intense Mughal suppression in the later half of 18th century. Sikhs initially organized themselves under **12 Misls (Groups)** each under a local chief.
- This confederation transitioned into the Sikh empire following the accession of **Misldar Ranjit Singh Sukerchakiya (Originally a Governor under the Afghan King)** as the sovereign

Maharaja of Punjab, marking the beginning of a new Era of Sikh domination in north India.

Rise of Regional States Independent Kingdoms - Mysore

- Mysore historically was not under the Mughal Empire; Mysore was originally **a viceroyalty of the Vijayanagar Empire**.
- Mysore was transformed from Viceroyalty to an independent state under **Wodeyar Dynasty**. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan overthrew the Wodeyar rulers in the late 18th century.

Independent Kingdom - Kerala

- Martanda Varma established an independent state of Kerala with Travancore as his capital.
- He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin.

Independent Kingdom - Jats

- Churaman and Badan Singh succeeded in setting up the Jat Kingdom of Bharatpur in the 18th century, But it was under Suraj Mal that Jat power reached its zenith.

Independent Kingdom - Rohilkhand

- Ali Muhammad Khan took advantage of the collapse of authority in North India following Nadir Shah's invasion to set up a petty kingdom, Rohilkhand

Prelims PYQ's

Q.1) In medieval India, the term "Fanam" referred to:

- (a) Clothing
- (b) Coins**
- (c) Ornaments
- (d) Weapons

Q.2) The Later Mughals are often associated with the gradual disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

Which of the following statements correctly explains the factors behind their decline?

1. Weak successors after Aurangzeb who failed to manage the vast empire.

2. Excessive centralization of power in a declining administrative setup.
3. Emergence of strong regional states that challenged Mughal authority.
4. The inability to suppress the growing influence of European trading companies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3, and 4 only**
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Later Mughals, starting from Bahadur Shah I (1707), faced numerous challenges, including weak rulers, poor administrative management, and a lack of resources.
- The growing autonomy of regional states like Awadh, Hyderabad, and the Marathas weakened the central authority.
- European trading companies like the British East India Company leveraged internal weaknesses to strengthen their foothold.

Q.3)The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was a significant event that marked the decline of which regional power in India?

- (a) Marathas
- (b) Sikhs
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Hyderabad

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- It significantly weakened the Maratha Confederacy, creating a power vacuum in northern India,

which was later exploited by the British.

Q.4) Match the following regional powers with their prominent leaders during the Later Mughal period:

Regional Power	Prominent Leader
1. Marathas	A. Ranjit Singh
2. Sikhs	B. Hyder Ali
3. Mysore	C. Balaji Baji Rao
4. Hyderabad	D. Nizam-ul-Mulk

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- (b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
- (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Marathas: Balaji Baji Rao (Peshwa during the Later Mughal period).
- Sikhs: Ranjit Singh (founder of the Sikh Empire).
- Mysore: Hyder Ali (laid the foundation of Mysore's prominence).
- Hyderabad: Nizam-ul-Mulk (Asaf Jah I, founder of the Hyderabad state).

Q.5) Consider the following Later Mughal rulers:

1. Bahadur Shah I
2. Farrukhsiyar
3. Muhammad Shah
4. Bahadur Shah II

Arrange them in the correct chronological order of their reigns:

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

Answer: b) 1-2-3-4

- Explanation: The chronological order is: Bahadur Shah I (1707–1712), Farrukhsiyar (1713–1719), Muhammad Shah (1719–1748), and Bahadur Shah II (1737–1760).

Q.6) Which of the following statements about Bahadur Shah I is/are correct?

1. He adopted a conciliatory policy towards the Rajputs and Marathas.
2. His reign marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire's decline.
3. He successfully repelled the invasions of Nadir Shah.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Answer: b) 1 and 2 only

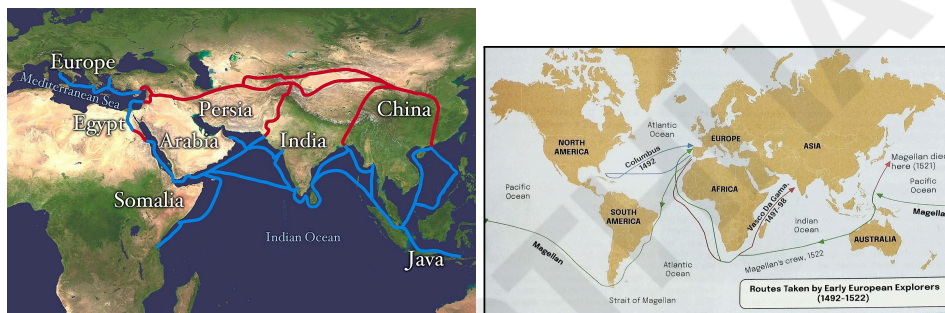
Explanation:

- Bahadur Shah I followed a policy of reconciliation but lacked the strength to prevent the decline of the empire. The invasion of Nadir Shah occurred later during Muhammad Shah's reign.



Advent of European in India

- In the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire seized control of the sea route to India through the Mediterranean , making it difficult for Europeans to reach India by their traditional route.
- This prompted European countries to compete with one other from the 15th century onwards to discover new maritime routes to India. This quest for new routes was fuelled by a strong desire to do trade with India, which was regarded as the land abundant with superior goods.
- By the 17th century, all European nations had established commercial empires in India. Their operations were primarily focused on coastal port cities in India and did not infringe upon the sovereignty of indigenous polities.



- They utilised existing trade networks to exchange goods for bullion, shifting the balance of foreign trade in India's favour and feeling economic growth.
- However, conflicts emerged among these European powers as they sought to secure trade monopolies and territorial control. By the 1750's British East India Company emerged as a dominant force in India, surpassing all other European trading companies.

Prelude to European Arrival in India

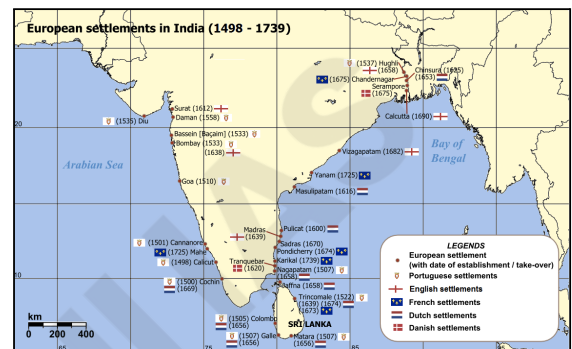
- Fall of Constantinople in 1453
- Age of Discovery - direct sea route to South East Asia (Image)
- Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and , 1494



Fun Fact - In the year 1519, a Spanish Fleet under the command of Ferdinand Magellan set out to find a westward sea route to Asia, Ship returning to Spain three years later. Making it first circumnavigation of the world in Human History.

Major European Powers that came to India

- [Portuguese \(1498\)](#)
- [Dutch \(1602\)](#)
- [English \(1608\)](#)
- [Danes \(1616\)](#)
- [French \(1664\)](#)



Portuguese (1498)

The beginning of Portuguese

- Portuguese king Henry (1393-1460) encouraged maritime navigation by opening **training and research institutes for the Purpose**. Thus Portuguese became the first one to have navigated the entire African coastline.
- **Bartholomew Dias in 1487** became the first known European to reach the Indian Ocean from the Atlantic - The
- Portuguese later renamed it as '**Cape of Good Hope**' as it represented the Opportunity of opening up a new route to India.



The Portuguese

- In 1497, Vasco da Gama under the **patronage of King Emmanuel** reached **Calicut on May 17, 1498** which was ruled by a **king named Zamorin (Local Hindu ruler) (Samuhtri Mana Veda)**
- He came over as a trader and the cargo he bought from India was sold for 60 times the cost of his voyage. (He returned to India **two more times**)
- He successfully established **a sea route from Europe to India** that would permit trade with the far East, without the use of costly and unsafe silk road caravan routes, of the Middle East and central Asia.
- He successfully established **a sea route from Europe to India** that would permit trade with the far East, without the use of costly and unsafe silk road caravan routes, of the Middle East and central Asia.
- **Pedro Alvarez Cabral** (1500), he came over with the intention of *striking a treaty with the local ruler of Calicut and setting up the Portuguese factory.*
 - However, a conflict ensued with the Arab merchants because of which plan was dropped. (Some sources mention the **first factory of Portuguese to be in Calicut (1500)**)



In picture: **Vasco Da Gama** in the court of Zamorin

- Eastern Spices were very important for European traders as without refrigeration, food spoiled easily, and spices were important for masking the flavour of rancid or spoiled meat.
 - In 1503, the 1st Portuguese factory was set up at Cochin (Kochi)
 - In 1505, the 2nd Portuguese factory was set up at Cannanore (Kannur)
 - Their factories were called Feitorias and it also served as bases for a naval fleet called Armadas.
- Formation of Portuguese State of India (Estado da India, 1503 -1504) - The Portuguese State of India was meant to be a governing body of the various Portuguese fortresses and colonies overseas and it was required to function under a viceroy.
 - In effect, the formation of this body indicated that the Portuguese would no longer be content with the mere spice trade but would set out to establish a Christian Portuguese state in the East and launch a holy war against Islam there.
 - Another important post - Vendor da Fazenda, responsible for revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.
- Francisco De Almeida (1505-1509) became the *1st Portuguese Viceroy in India*. (3 Year Term)
 - He initiated the Blue Water Policy which aimed at Portuguese Mastery over the Sea.
 - He is credited with construction of Fort Anjediva on Anjediva Island lying at the Border of Muslim Bijapur and Hindu Vijayanagara states.
- Additional Point - The *combined forces of Egyptian and Gujarat navies defeated Portuguese armies off the coast of Diu*. Next year he avenged his defeat by crushing both the armies combined.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque was the greatest Viceroy of Portuguese in India,
 - He expanded the trading centres which till his reign were confined to Calicut and Cochin. (Headquarters at Cochin)
 - He conquered Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 (Adil Shah) (Helped by Timmaya in lieu of supply of Horses), (First bit of Indian territories to be under Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great) Similarly other areas such as Malaysia, Daman & Diu were also brought under the Portuguese.
- In Bengal, Hooghly and Balasore became the Portuguese trading centres.
- He was an efficient administrator and brought natives into the administration of these areas and

also encouraged the Propagation of Christianity and inter marriages.

- He **abolished Sati** in the regions under his rule.
- He introduced new plants such as **Tobacco and Cashew nuts** and also new varieties of Coconut.
- **Nino de Cunha** - Next Portuguese Viceroy, he transferred the Government head office from **Cochin to Goa**, thus making *Goa the official Capital of Portuguese in India*.
- He secured **Bassein (Vasai) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat by helping him in battle against Humayun (1534)**.
 - Few Years later **he killed Bahadur Shah of Gujarat by deceit by inviting him to a Portuguese Ship (1537)**
- He set up settlements in **Bengal with their headquarters at Hooghly**.
- The Viceroys after him were not that efficient and thus the result was that Portuguese began to decline in India.
- In **1661**, The **Portuguese were at war with the Spain** and needed **support from England**, which led to **marriage of Princess Catherine elf Portugal to Charles II of England**, who imposed a **dowry** that included the insular and less inhabited areas of **Southern Bombay** while the Portuguese managed to **retain all the mainland territory north of Bandra up to Thana and Bassein - Beginning of strong English presence in India as well**.
- In 1739, the Marathas, under Chimaji Appa, captured Salsette and Bassein (Vasai), dealing a major blow to Portuguese power in western India. The Battle of Bassein (1739) marked the beginning of the Portuguese territorial decline in India.
- The Portuguese finally **left India in the mid 17th century** AD, but three of their settlements - **Goa,, Daman and Diu remained in their hands till 1961. (First one to come to India and the last one to Leave) (Operation Vijay 1961)**

Causes of Failure of Portuguese in India

- **Lack of Good Leadership**
- **Corrupt Administration**
- **Neglected by the home Government**, The salaries of the officials were low and thus they indulged in corruption and malpractice.
- In 1580, **Portugal was merged with Spain** which neglected the Portuguese interests in India and

moreover they **discovered Brazil** which diverted their attention from India.

- Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and , 1494 (Image)



- Portuguese society was dominated by the aristocracy and merchants did not enjoy the social influence necessary to mould state policy according to their interests, making it difficult for Portugal to maintain its maritime empire.
- Religious Policy and their forceful conversion of natives into Christianity
- Rise of **Dutch and English Maritime Power.**

Impact of Portuguese coming to India

- **Spread of Christianity** to Malabar and the Konkan Coast.
 - Missionaries like **Saint Francis Xaviers, Father Monserrate** played a crucial role in propagating the Christianity faith in India. In 1540, all temples of Goa were destroyed.
- **Western Education was imparted in the native Language** as they opened up schools and colleges. Also,
 - They brought the **Printing Press to India** - **Bible** came to be printed in Kannada and Malayalam Language.
- Brought **Some crops with them for production such as Tobacco, Some fruits and vegetables.** - **Potato, Lady Finger, Sweet Potato, tobacco, corn, lady finger, Pineapple, Groundnuts, Cashew, Almond** etc.
- Portuguese contributed to the **Mughal use of field guns (Matchlocks)**, and the **artillery of the stirrup.**

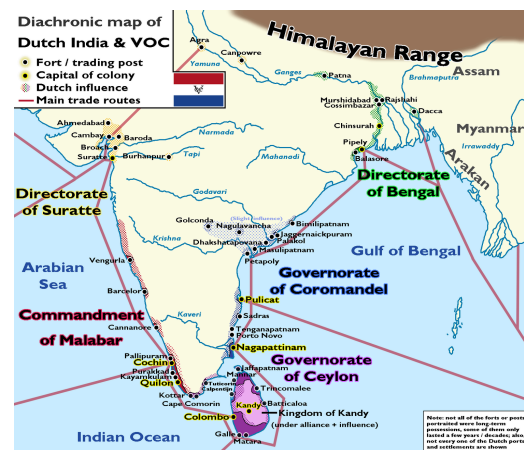


Cartaz System

- The Portuguese East India Company introduced Sea Pass in the **Indian Ocean Region** in the early 16th century.
- In the 15th century, both the Arab and Persians were dominant in the Indian Ocean region, However by the 16th century due to their strong naval Power Portuguese superseded the Muslim dominance and thus introduced the carat system as a mark of their sovereignty and dominance.
- The carat pass issued by the Portuguese **entitled the holder freedom of movement in the Indian Ocean.**
- First time it was issued in 1502. **As a result, Indian and Perso-Arab merchants suffered and eventually, the maritime trade declined.**

The Dutch (Netherland/ Holland)

- After the Portuguese came the Dutch, they were innovative people in business and in shipping techniques. By 1600 they had established an elaborate system of Eastern Trade from the Persian Gulf to Japan and **traded mainly in redistribution of goods to Northern Europe.**
- In **1596**, **Cornelius de Houtman** was the **first Dutch traveler to reach India.**
- Their main Interest was in the **Indonesian Archipelago and the Spice Islands and not India.**
- However they discovered that Indian Trade was necessary to carry out trade with South-West



Asia, as there was a good demand for Indian cloth in the Indonesia region.

- In return, Indians demanded pepper and spices. Hence, the FIRST credit of making 'Indian Cloth' as an item of export goes to the Dutch.

Dutch Factories

- In 1605, the first factory was established at Masulipatnam (AP), which was under the Sultan of Golconda
- Second factory at Pettipoli (Nizampatnam)
- In 1610, they signed a treaty with the king of Chandragiri and established their headquarters at Pulicat. Here they minted their gold coins called pagoda.
- Soon they established various trading depots and factories all over India.
- In 1690, their headquarters were transferred from Pulicat to Nagapattinam.
- The heads of Dutch factories were called factors who were classified as traders and the Dutch model of Trade was based on the Cartel or Cooperative System.

Anglo-Dutch Rivalry - Battle of Bedra

- In 1623, the Amboyna massacre took place in Indonesia where the Dutch killed 10 Englishmen and 9 Japanese. After this event, the Dutch restricted themselves to the Malay Archipelago and the English to India.
- In 1759, The Dutch were defeated by the English in the decisive Battle of Bedara/ Hooghly (Bengal)/Chinsurah, thus ending the Dutch power in India.

English (1608)

The English

- In 1599, a company to trade with the East was formed under the auspices of the group of merchants known as Merchant Adventurers, the Company popularly came to be known as East India Company.
- In 1600, EIC was granted a royal charter by Queen Elizabeth giving it the exclusive privilege of trading east of the Cape of Good Hope for a period of 15 years.
- Initially, their main area of interest was Spice Islands in Indonesia, however due to the overwhelming presence of Dutch, they shifted their preference towards India and thus in

1608, Surat in Gujarat was established as the trade transit point and the company ships were docked there.

- The Company now planned to open up a factory in Surat and sent Captain Hawkins for the same.
 - He was the ***first Englishmen to set foot on Indian soil***. He could speak Turkish and came in a ship called 'Hector'.
 - On arrival, he went to Jahangir's court in Agra. In 1609, the English were given the royal Farman to set up factories on the west Coast. However, Hawkins had to leave India at that time due to Portuguese intrigues.

English - EARLY FACTORIES

- **In 1612, The English, under the command of Captain Thomas Best, defeated the Portuguese at Swally near Surat. Impressed by this triumph, Emperor Jahangir granted the English a Royal Farman in 1613 allowing them to** open their first permanent factory at Surat in 1613 and trade in Cambar, Ahmedabad and Goa.
 - Imp - First temporary factory at Masulipatnam in 1611.
- In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived in India, sent by ***King James I as an ambassador to the court of Jahangir***. He was successful in obtaining a royal Farman according to which English were allowed to set up their factories in the whole of India.
- In 1616, English opened their ***first factory in the south*** at Masulipatnam. (First one on in South East Coast)

English - FACTORIES in SOUTH

1. In 1632, Sultan of Golconda issued a ***Golden Farman*** in favour of the English, permitting them to ***trade freely from the ports of Golconda on annual payment of 500 pagodas***.
2. In 1639, Francis Day was able to obtain ***Madras on lease from the Raja of Chandragiri*** and shifted the centre of their activity to Madras. ***Raja allowed the Company to fortify Madras***. Thus the English set up a small factory and built a ***small fort around it called Fort St. George***.
3. In 1690, The ***British bought the Fort Devanpatnam, near Madras*** and renamed it to ***Fort. David***.

English - FACTORIES in DECCAN

- In **1622**, **King Charles II of England received Bombay as dowry** on marrying a Portuguese Princess.
- In 1668, **the Crown transferred it to the Company** on an annual rent of ten pounds.
- **Bombay quickly replaced Surat** as the Company's main depot on the West Coast.

English - FACTORIES in Bengal

- **On the SOUTH-EASTERN coast**, the first English factory was set up in Orissa in 1633
- In **1651**, at **Hugli**, the **first English factory was set up in Bengal** upon receiving **permission from Sultan Shuja**.
- In **1658**, **all establishments of the Company in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Coromandel Coast** were brought under the **control of Fort St. George**.
- **In 1667, Company was given a farman for trade in Bengal by the Emperor Aurangzeb**.
- In **1690**, **Job Charnock** established a factory at **Sutanati** which was fortified in **1697 and called Fort Williams**.
- In **1698**, the **Bengal factories were placed under Fort Williams**.
- The Farman of 1691 granted by Aurangzeb exempted the company from payment of custom duties in Bengal in return for an annual payment .
- Later In **1717**, **Company secured from Mughal Emperor Farukh Siyar a Farman confirming the privileges granted EARLIER and extending them to Gujarat and Deccan. (Mission led by John Surman)**
- **(MAGNA CARTA OF THE COMPANY) FARMAN OF 1717 - MAIN PROVISIONS -**
 - In Bengal, Taxes on the Companies import and export were waived off for an annual payment of Rs. 3000.
 - Company was permitted to issue dastaks for the transportation of such goods.
 - Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
- **FARMAN OF 1717 - MAIN PROVISIONS -**
 - In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privileges of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
 - In Surat, for an annual payment of Rs. 10000, the EIC was exempted from the levy of all duties..

- In **1664**, **Colbert formed the Company des Indes Orientales**. King Louis IV granted the French Company licence to trade with India and the East Indies.

French Factories

- In **1668**, they set up their **first factory at Surat** with **Francis Caron as the Director General**.
- In **1669**, they set up a factory **at Masulipatnam**.
- In **1672**, **Caron was succeeded by Francois Martin** who received a village as a grant from the **King of Bijapur Sher Khan Lodhi** and founded Pondicherry, which later became their **capital**.
- In **1693**, The **Dutch snatched Pondicherry** but it was restored to the **French under the Treaty of Ryswick**. In this way, French established its firm base in India.
- After that, they further consolidated their position by adding several bases including **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Kasimbazar**.
- The real trouble started when the **French won control of Tanjore which the British considered vital for their trade** security and the Anglo-French rivalry.

PYQ

Q.1) With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only**
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.2) With reference to Indian History, Alexander Rea, A. H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess and Walter Elliot were associated with

- (a) archaeological excavations**

- (b) establishment of English Press in Colonial India
- (c) establishment of Churches in Princely States
- (d) construction of railways in Colonial India

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Francis Xavier was one of the founding members of the Jesuit Order.
2. Francis Xavier died in Goa and a church is dedicated to him there.
3. The Feast of St. Francis Xavier is celebrated in Goa each year.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) **1 and 3 only**
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.4) With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Nizamat of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.
2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijayanagara Empire.
3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 3 only

Q.5) In the first quarter of the seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factories/factories of the English East India Company located?

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only**
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

Q.6) Wellesley established the Fort William College Calcutta because

- (a) he was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so
(b) he wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India
(c) he wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment
(d) he wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India

Q.7) The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were:

- (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium**

Q.8) Consider the following

1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops.
2. Use of mobile cannons in warfare.
3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies.

Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None**

Answer Key

Q.1) (B)

Q.2) (A)

Q.3) (C)

Q.4) (B)

Q.5) (A)

Q.6) (D)

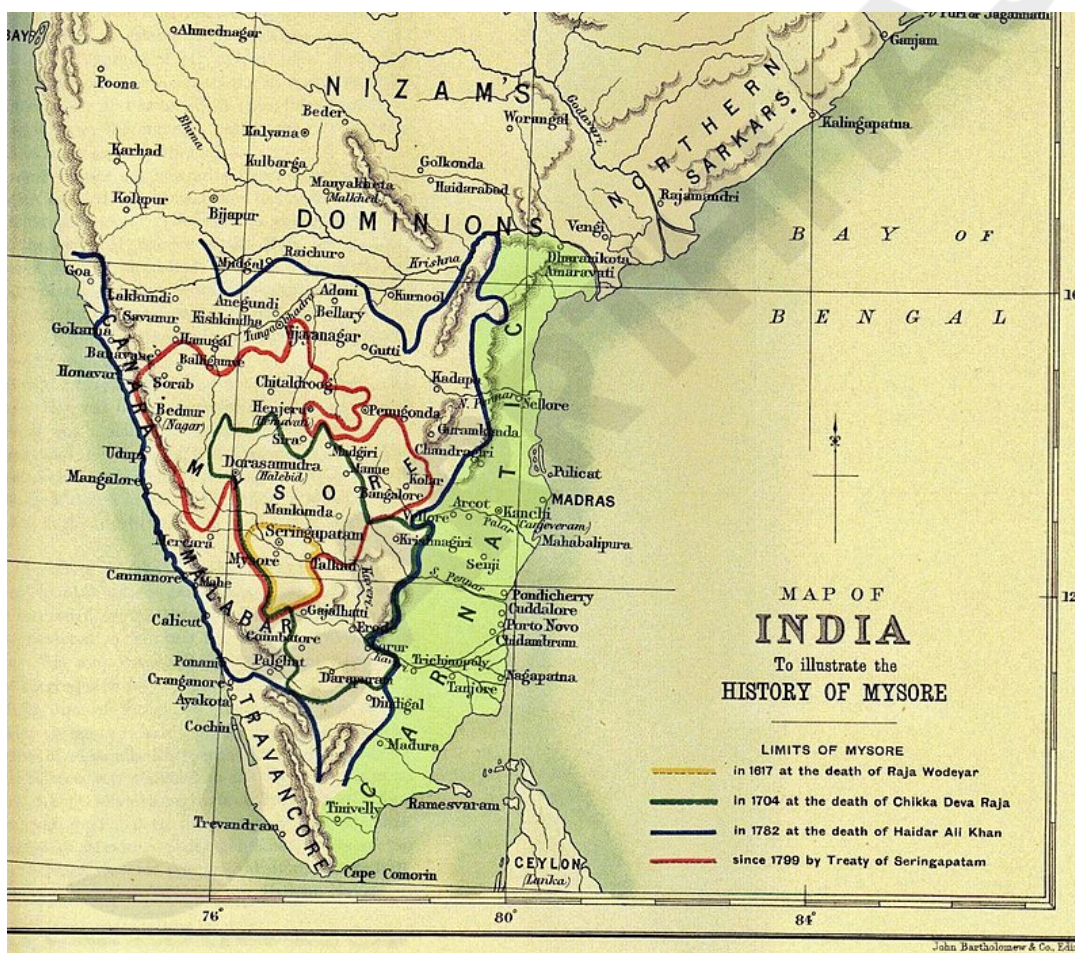
Q.7) (D)

Q.8) (D)

Rise of British Supremacy Carnatic Wars: The Anglo-French Rivalry

Rise of British Supremacy Wars of Carnatic

- The mid-18th century saw the gradual transformation of the English East India Company from a trading company into a political power. During the period 1600 to 1744, the slowly expanded its trade network in India, simultaneously easing out the rivals though a strategy combining diplomacy and war.
- Though the rise of British supremacy in India is usually traced to 1757 with the British victory in the Battle of Plassey, the ground for the victory was laid in South India where the British might was successfully tested out against the French Company.



Anglo-French Struggle for Supremacy - The Carnatic Wars

Why did these foreign powers start gaining Political Power ?

- When the decline of Mughal Authority (Nadir Shah Invasion of 1740) and the weak regional powers (Marathas - Nizam of Hyderabad) proved incapable of safeguarding the interests of European companies in India, they saw the necessity to empower themselves militarily.
- Further, they were **commercial entities**, seeking to maximize their profit margins, which necessitated the elimination of competition and establishment of monopoly.
- Not that they only wanted to monopolize their trade and sell dear, but they also wanted to acquire power, necessitating the acquisition of some political control over the country they traded with.

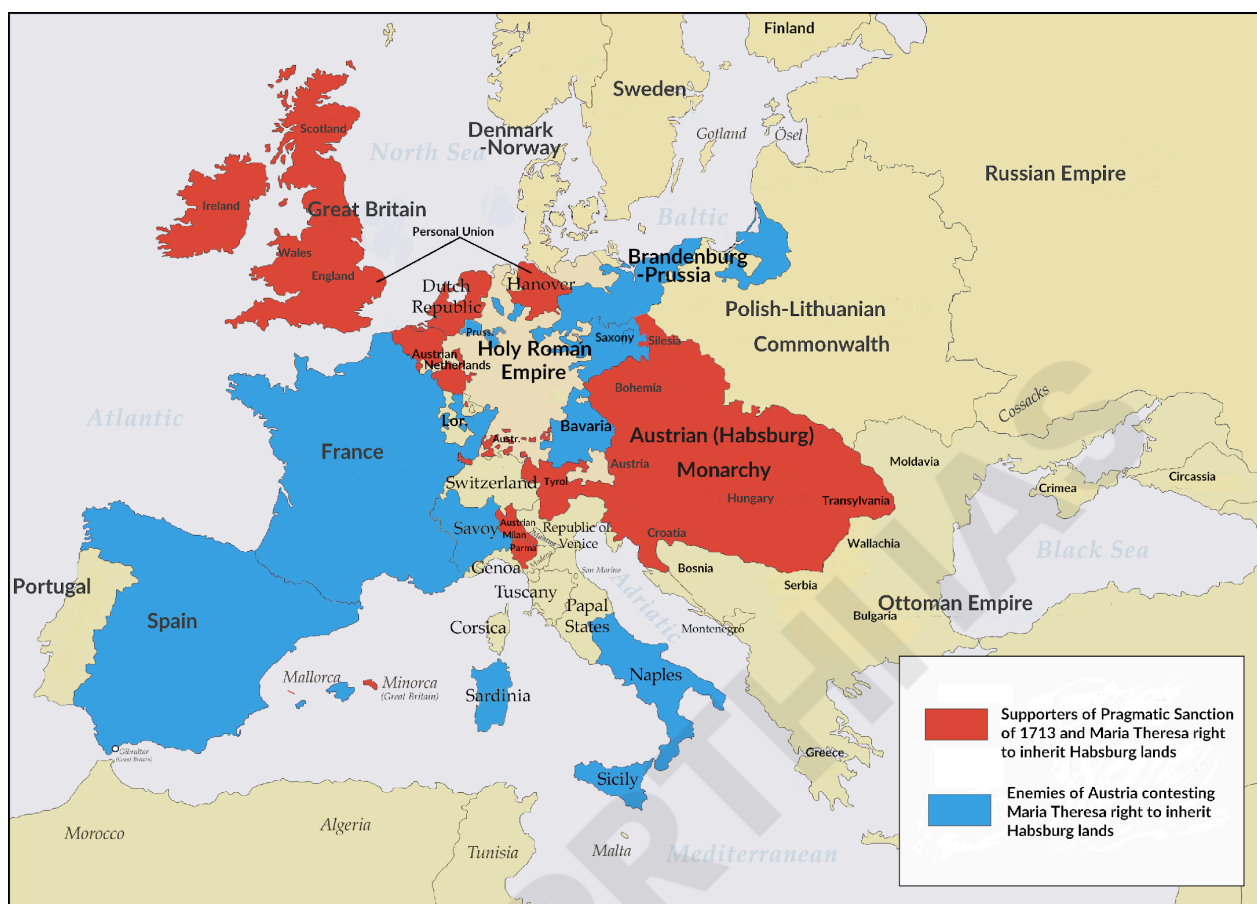
Why this rivalry emerged in the South India

- In this context, the emergence of hostilities between the English and the French was but natural. South India emerged as the arena for Anglo-French rivalry as it had become the main centre for French activities with Pondicherry as capital.
- The French had also begun to wield influence in the neighbouring states of Hyderabad and Mysore. Besides, there was not much scope in western India because of powerful Marathas, while Eastern India was under the direct control of Alivardi Khan, therefore it was only in Southern India that conditions became favourable, especially after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad in 1748.

First Carnatic Wars (1740-48)

Background of Hostility - Austrian War of Succession

- The immediate context for conflict between two European rivals in India was provided by the War of Austrian Succession in Europe which broke out in Europe in 1740 between Austria and Prussia.
- In this war, Britain and France joined opposite camps. Perhaps conscious of their relatively weaker position, the French tried hard to prevent the extension of war to India and Dupleix (The French General) advised his English counterpart to maintain neutrality.
 - (Dupleix - Introduced the innovative concept of Subsidiary Alliance in India)



Background of Hostility - Austrian War of Succession

- But the English did not agree, instead deliberately adopting an aggressive stand and seized some French ships off the south-eastern coast of India to provoke France.
- The French had no fleet in India, hence Dupelrix messaged La Bourdonnais (*The French Governor of Mauritius*) for reinforcements .
- He immediately siphoned 3000 men towards the Coromandel Coast. As soon as the help arrived, French attacked the English and captured the British possessions in Fort St. George, Madras and nearby areas, and Robert Clive was taken as prisoner of War, and thus the First Carnatic War had begun.

Battle of St. Thomas (River Adyar)

- Anwarrudin, the Nawab of Carnatic, disapproved of the hostilities in his kingdom, thus when the English appealed to him for protection, Nawab asked the French to quit Madras, but the French were in no mood to retreat and neglected the advice.
- The Nawab now sent a large army to fight the French. A large Indian Army of 10,000

men met a small French army of 230 European and 700 Indians soldiers on the bank of [River Adyar near St. Thomas in 1746](#).

- But to everyone's surprise, a handful of properly trained soldiers of the French army [routed Anwaruddin's vast army](#). This highlighted the superiority of the European army and exposed the weakness of the military of the Indian rulers.

War of Succession comes to end - Treaty of Aix la Chapelle

- Thereafter in 18th century political chaos, there was no dearth of [Indian princes who would invite Dupleix's assistance to turn the scales in their favour](#). In this way, it was Duplex who first showed [the way of intervening in disputes of the Indian rulers and thereby acquiring political control](#) - a technique which was later perfected by the English company.
- Even as the French continued the siege, [the War of Austrian Succession came to an end by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle](#) on the *basis of mutual restitution of conquests*.
- This ended the first round of Anglo French rivalry in India too. [Madras was restored to the English and the French got Louisburg in North America, and thus the first war ended in a draw](#).

Second Carnatic War (1749 - 1755)

Succession in disputes in Carnatic and Hyderabad

- [Dynastic feuds in South India](#) proved the content for the second round of Anglo-French conflict in the South.
- The [succession disputes at both Carnatic and Hyderabad](#) provided the [French Governor General Dupelix](#) an opportunity to intervene in Indian Politics.

Second Carnatic War

Succession in disputes in Carnatic and Hyderabad

- In 1740, The [Marathas had invaded the Carnatic](#) and killed [Nawab Dost Ali \(Ruler of Carnatic\)](#) and took his [son-in-law Chanda Sahib as prisoner to Satara](#).
- In 1743, The [Nizam of Hyderabad \(Nizam ul Mulk\)](#) felt prompted to come to the Carnatic and appoint [Anwarrudin Khan as the Nawab of Carnatic](#).
 - But in 1748, the Chanda Sahib was freed by the Marathas and the same year, [Nizam-ul-Mulk died](#). His son Nasir Jung succeeded him but his grandson, [Muzaffar Jung laid claim to the throne](#).
- [Muzaffar Jung now allied with Chanda sahib](#) to gain their respective seats in Hyderabad and the Carnatic.

Intervention by Dupleix

- He was able to intervene in the wars of succession that started after the death of Nizam ul Mulk. He pledged support to Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib, thus a tripartite struggle was developed.
- In August 1749, the three allies ambushed and killed Anwaruddin at the Battle of Ambur, near Vellore. His son Muhammad Ali fled to Trichinopoly and Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic and thus began the second phase of the Anglo-French War (2nd Carnatic War).
- After this the allies marched to Deccan, The French army surprised and killed Nasir Jung and installed Muzaffar Jung as the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rewarded Dupleix by appointing his honorary Governor of all the Mughal Dominions south of the River Krishna and other territories were ceded to the French.
 - In return, Dupleix placed at the disposal of Muzaffar Jung the service of his best officer named Bussy.
- Soon afterwards, Muzaffar Jung was killed in an accidental skirmish. However, Bussy maintained French influence in the Deccan by quickly placing his nominee Salabat Jung on the throne.
 - In this way, Bussy went on to control Deccan's political fortune for 7 years. Thus the French power in the South was now at its heights from where it was going to fall badly.

Emergence of Robert Clive

- Meanwhile, Muhammad Ali had taken refuge in the fortress of Trichinopoly and the repeated attempts of Chanda Sahib and the French to capture the fortress had failed.
- The British, realising that the situation implied a serious threat to their position in Southern India, now decided to put their entire strength behind Muhammad Ali.
- Robert Clive saves the day for the British, He suggested that French pressure on Muhammad Ali could be released by attacking Arcot, the capital of Carnatic. Thus, attack upon Arcot was to be used as a diversionary tactic and thus Chanda Sahib would have to divert an effective part of his army for the protection of Arcot.

Siege of Arcot

- Clive stormed Arcot with a small force of only 210 men and captured it, Thus Chanda Sahib alarmed by the attack on his capital, sent the best troops from Trichinopoly which comprised 4000 men to recapture Arcot.

- Clive successfully sustained the famous siege for 53 days. In the meantime, Clive received help in the form of *reinforcements from Madras and some Indian allies (Mysore, Tanjore and Marathas)*. Clive then came out of the besieged town, attacked and defeated Chanda Sahib (Beheaded), Muhammad Ali then became the undisputed Nawab of Carnatic.
- The fate of French Governor Dupleix was sealed after the defeat of Arcot, The Directors of the French Company did not appreciate his political ambitions and disapproved of the expenses they involved and recalled him. On 1 August 1754, Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as French Governor General in India.

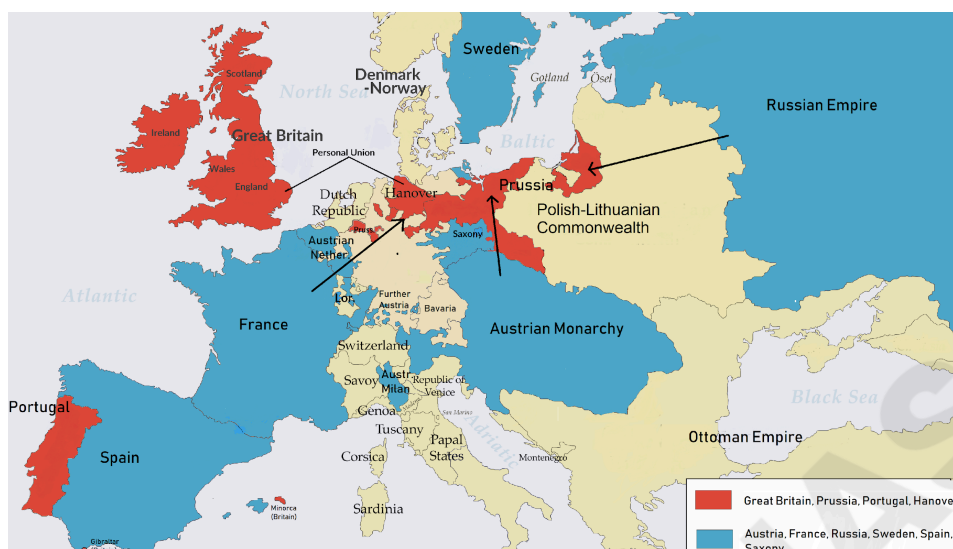
Treaty of Pondicherry

- Godeheu signed a peace treaty, The Treaty of Pondicherry with the English in 1755. As per this treaty, both the companies agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of the Indian princes.
- After this treaty, French continued to maintain their hold over Hyderabad for some time, but they had lost much of their prestige and their predominant position in the Deccan had been definitely undermined.
- On the other hand, English influence had been established in Carnatic, with their candidate Mohammad Ali installed as the Nawab of Carnatic.

Third Carnatic War (1757- 1763 AD)

Background - Seven Years War

- Like the first Carnatic War, This Third war was also the echo of the Hostilities happening in Europe Between the British and the French.
- The Seven Years War broke out in Europe and both the forces joined the opposite camps and this ended the short peace between the European companies in India as well.



Arrival of Count De Lally (April 1758)

- This time the French Government made a determined effort to oust the English from India, For this purpose, The French sent an impressive French army headed by **Count De Lally**, who reached India after a long voyage of 12 Months in April 1758.
- Lally started his work vigorously and attacked **Fort St. David** and captured it and other small English possessions in this region.
- But the French victory was only short-lived as problems of varying nature began to surface on the horizon. Lally's attack on Madras ended in failure as he could not get naval support in time.
- Lally started his work vigorously and attacked **Fort St. David** and captured it and other small English possessions in this region.
- But the French victory was only short-lived as problems of varying nature began to surface on the horizon. Lally's attack on Madras ended in failure as he could not get naval support in time.
- The French Company also faced shortage of ammunition and lack of funds to pay the troops. Upon that, Lally was rude and overbearing in his conduct with the subordinates i.e the Company's servants of Pondicherry. He held a very low opinion of them and looked down upon them as dishonest rogues to be set right with threats and punishments. In such circumstances, both Lally and his soldiers distrusted each other and the French troops felt badly demoralised.

Third Carnatic War (1757- 1763 AD)

Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

- The battle still continued and Lally was eventually defeated decisively at the Battle of Wandiwash (Tamil Nadu - 22 January 1760)
- The English army led by General Eyre Coot totally routed the French army. Under Lally, Bussy was taken as prisoner.
- Defeated, the French retreated to Pondicherry but the English soon laid siege to Pondicherry as well, forcing Lally to ask for help from Nawab Hyder Ali of Mysore. However, due to lack of coordination, the contingent sent by Hyder returned to Mysore without fighting even a single battle.
- The French capital of Pondicherry finally surrendered on 16 January 1761. *The fall of Pondicherry sounded the death knell of French dominions in India. **Shortly thereafter Jinje and Mahe on the Malabar Coast also surrendered to the English, leaving the French without even a toehold in India.***

Peace of Paris, 1763

- The Third Carnatic War ended officially in 1763 with the conclusion of the Peace of Paris, at the end of Seven Years' War.
- As per the treaty, Pondicherry and some other French settlements were no doubt returned to France, *but these were never to be fortified again and could only function as mere trading centres.*
- The worst fate awaited Lally, He was detained as a prisoner of war for two years, after which he was allowed to return to his home country, where far from receiving any favourable treatment, he was first imprisoned and then executed.
- Thus the Third Carnatic War brought down the curtain to the Anglo-French rivalry in India and cleared the way for the establishment of the British Empire.

Reasons for Defeat of the French against the English

Continental Ambitions of France

- France in the 18th century remained preoccupied with its continental ambitions, which considerably strained its resources. The French Monarchs of the time were fighting for the 'natural frontiers' of their country, *which meant acquisition of territory towards the Rhine and towards Italy.*
- Such an expansionist policy of France kept it perpetually trapped in the wars of Europe and diverted its energies away from colonial acquisition. In the end, the French gained

almost nothing on the continent and even lost their colonial possessions.

- On the other hand, England did not covet an inch of European territory but followed its single minded objective of colonial expansion, an objective in which it achieved considerable success.

Difference in the Organisation of two Companies

- The French Company had been formed with a majority of capital contributed by the Monarchs with a guarantee of dividend to the shareholders, thus the directors of the company nominated by the king himself, took very little interest in the progress of the company.
- Many times, when the company faced financial constraints, it was revived by the Government subsidy only. Such a body was ill equipped to support Dupleix's ambitions and his costly wars.
- The English Company, was an independent commercial corporation with a court of Directors who were greatly interested in the welfare of the Company. The board maintained good financial health and was at one time seem as the milch cow of the British Government.

Different Systems of Government

- The French Government was autocratic and suffered from corruption and inefficiency.
- The English Government was run by an enlightened oligarchy, under which it was making immense progress towards a constitutional set up.

Other Reasons

- Seats of Power
- Naval Strength
- Lack of Enthusiasm and Enterprise
- Personal Incompetence of Commanders and Generals.

Rise of British Supremacy (2) Battle of Plassey and Buxar

Rise of British Supremacy Conquest of Bengal (1757-1765)

- The Beginning of British conquest in India may be traced back to the **Battle of Plassey in 1757**, in which the **English forces defeated the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah**.
- In fact, the history of British conquest in Bengal is the history of **gradual transfer of power from Nawabs to British during the short period of eight years, from 1757 to 1764**, the main cause of conflict being the **commercial rivalry between the British and the Bengal Nawabs**.

Why all Eyes on Bengal ?

- High agricultural production particularly rice.
- Great Water Transport system for moving goods.
- By mid 1700's, Bengal was top producer of silk and cotton textiles in India.
- Bengal was also a big supplier of saltpeters, needed for making gunpowder in Europe.

Therefore in the initial years of settlement, British, Dutch and French all had settlements in

Bengal -

- British in Calcutta
- Dutch in Chinsurah
- French in Chandernagore

Background

- Since the 17th century, Bengal had emerged as a **happy hunting ground of the Dutch, the English and the French company** who were attracted to Bengal mainly owing to its rich resources.
- In **1651**, at **Hugli The first English factory** was set up upon **receiving permissions from Sultan Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal**.
- Then he also granted the English East Indian Company the **privilege of free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa** in return for lump sum payment of **350 pounds at a time** when Company's exports from Bengal were worth more than **50,000 pounds a year**. (**This was because Sultan Shuja was pleased by the service of British Doctor who successfully cured a royal lady of a disease**). Thereafter, English factories were set up at **Kasimbazar, Patna** etc.
- In 1698, they obtained the **zamindari of the villages of Sutanati, Kalikata and Gobindpura from Subahdar (Azim us Shan) on payment of Rs 1200**. In **1700**, the **Bengal factories were**

placed under Fort William. Soon the villages grew into a city known as Calcutta.

- In **1717**, Emperor **Farrukhsiyar appointed Murshid Quli Khan**, the **Diwan of Bengal and also at the same time Subahdar of Bengal**. Taking advantage of his position, Murshid Quli Khan now **declared himself as the Nawab of Bengal and became the first independent Nawab of Bengal. (F.S Farman of 1717)**
- In **1740, Alivardi Khan**, the Deputy Governor of Bihar, deposed and killed Nawab Sarfaraz Khan (Grandson of Murshid Quli). Alivardi Khan rightly **did not allow fortification of French and English factories at Chandernagore and Calcutta**. In 1755, Alivardi Khan dies nominating his grandson **Siraj-ud-Daulah as his successor**.

Siraj-ud Daula (April 1756 – June 1757)

- Two other contenders for the throne, Shaukat Jung (Faujdar) and Ghaseti Begum (Alivardi's Daughter) challenged Siraj's succession.
- This resulted in intense **court factionalism** and support was offering to different warring groups by a dominant group in the Nawab's court comprising **Jagat Seth, Amir Chand, Mir Jaffar, zamindars** and others who were also opposed to Siraj. This seriously destabilised the administration of Bengal and the advantage was taken by English East India Company.

Main reasons for conflict between the Nawab of Bengal and the English Company

- **Farman of 1717** - This Farman became a perpetual source of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the English Company. It meant *loss of revenue to the Bengal Government* and second, *the Company's servants misused Dastaks to evade taxes on their private trade*.
- **Shelter to Krishna Das** - The English Company had given shelter to *Krishna Das, a traitor, who fled with immense treasures against the Nawab's will*.
- **Support to Ghaseti Begum** - The Company had also offended the Nawab by giving *support to the claims of Ghaseti Begum (Daughter of Alivardi Khan)*
- **Immediate Cause** - The breaking point came when the English Company, anticipating another round of Anglo-French struggle, began to strengthen *the fortification of Fort William and mounted guns on its walls*. Siraj pleaded repeatedly with the English to desist from further fortification, but to no avail. *Seeing his own authority flouted in his own dominion, Siraj-ud-Daulah decided to launch an offensive*.

Capture of Fort William & Black Hole Tragedy

- On 15 June 1756, Siraj-ud-Daulah surrounded Fort William. The siege lasted for five days. During this, some of the 146 persons escaped through the back door down the Hooghly River, took refuge and waited for help from Madras.
- When the fort fell on 20 June, **The Nawab renamed Calcutta as Alinagar, placed it under the charge of Manik Chand**, and himself returned to Murshidabad.
- Subsequently, these 146 persons were captured and put in a small room of the fort popularly known as Black Hole, in conditions of excessive heat and crowding owing to summer solstice. It is believed **out of 146 persons, only 26 survived the next morning, this is known as Black Hole tragedy**. This incident was held up as an example of British heroism and Nawab's callousness. Siraj-ud-Daulah was portrayed a cruel monster and held directly responsible for the deaths.
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**Aftermath of Black Hole Tragedy**

- Meanwhile, **help came from Madras in the form of strong naval force under the command of Robert Clive.**
- **Manik Chand**, the Nawab's officer in charge of Fort William, *was bribed and he surrendered after a brief pretence of resistance.*
- Consequently, In February 1757, The Nawabs had to make peace with the English and sign the **humiliating Treaty of Alinagar.**
- As per the Treaty, the Nawabs had to restore to the English their -
 - **Former privilege of trade**

- Grant permission to fortify Calcutta.
- Pay compensation amount for the losses suffered by the English.

British still not Satisfied

- In this way, Clive had regained Calcutta and even forced the Nawab to concede to all English demands. Still, the English were not satisfied, They had decided to replace the Nawabs with Mir Jafar.
- With this in mind, they placed an impossible set of demands before the Nawab, thus making a war inevitable.
- Clive organised a web of intrigue with the leaders in the Nawab's court.
 - Mir Jafar - Mir Bakshi (Commander in chief of Nawab's Army)
 - Manik Chand - Officer in charge of Calcutta.
 - Jagat Seth (Rich Bankers of Bengal)
- These disaffected nobles of Siraj's court joined hands with the English to oust Siraj and install their protege, leading to Plassey conspiracy of 1757.

The Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

- On 23 June 1757, both armies met at Plassey, 30 km south of Murshidabad.
- The English force comprised of 950 European infantry and 2100 Indian sepoy, while that of the Nawab comprised of 50,000 men commanded by the treacherous Mir Jafar.
- Only a small group of Nawab's soldiers fought bravely, they were led by Mir Madan and Mohan Lal.
- After Mir Madan was killed, Mir Zafar played upon the fears of Nawab and advised him to retire from the battlefield, leaving the command in the hands of his generals. The trick was well played, once the Nawab retired with 2000 men, a large part of Nawab's army led by Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh merely looked upon, as Clive routed the rest of Nawab's forces.
- As a result, the Nawab had to flee but was captured and put to death by an assassin, Muhammad Ali Beg.

'Plassey was a transaction in which the rich bankers of Bengal and Mir Jafar sold out the Nawab to the English'

Aftermath of Battle of Plassey

- Mir Jafar was proclaimed as the Nawab of Bengal (he was promised the Nawabship by Clive

even before the Battle of Plassey)

- **Robert Clive was confirmed as the Governor of Bengal** (Clive's first Governorship : 1757 - 1760) along with that English got -
 - The Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa.
 - It was also understood that **British officials would no longer need to pay any taxes on their private trade.**
 - The Company received the zamindari of 24 Parganas near Calcutta.
 - Mir Jafar paid out a sum of Rs 50 Lakh as gift to bribe to the Company's officials, besides a large amount as personal present to Clive and compensation for Company's losses.
 - All French settlements in Bengal were surrendered to the English.

Significance of Battle of Plassey

- The battle was hardly significant from the military point of view as the English army showed **no military superiority.** It was a mere skirmish, resulting in 65 casualties on the English side and 500 on the Nawab's side.
- More than the might of the English, **it was treachery of the Nawab's confidants that decided the fate of the battle of Plassey**

The British emerged as kingmakers in Bengal

- British now appointed their man, Mir Zafar, as the new Nawab. **Zafar was completely dependent on the English for maintenance of his position in Bengal.**
- Hence, **an English force of 6000 troops was stationed in Bengal** for Nawab's protection with the natural consequence that all real power passed into Company's hand and **Mr. Watts, the British Resident at Murshidabad,** began to wield considerable influence.

Transformation in the position of the English Company

- The victory in Plassey brought about a great transformation in the position of the English Company in Bengal. Until now the English Company was just one of the European companies trading in Bengal.
- After Plassey, **the Company emerged supreme and established its monopoly over Bengal trade by marginalising the French and the Dutch companies.** The English also emerged as powerful contenders in Bengal politics.

Vast Resources of Bengal placed at British disposal -

- The first instalments of wealth paid to the company immediately after Plassey was paid in **silver coins, carried in more than 100 boats**. Bengal was then the most prosperous province in India - its manufactures were in huge demand not only in India but also in world outside.
- **Victory in Bengal played a decisive role in Anglo-French struggle.**
- In fact, ***with the revenues of Bengal, the English were able to meet the cost of conquest of rest of the country.***
- Thus, the '**Plassey Revolution**' as it is called, proved to be a battle with far-reaching consequences. The victory in Plassey marked the beginning of British conquest of Bengal and later of India. ***It helped the company and its servants to amass unimaginable wealth at the cost of the people of Bengal.***

'There never was a battle in which the consequences were so vast, so immediate and so permanent'

'The Battle of Plassey was followed by "A night of eternal gloom for India"'

Mir Zafar (June 1757 - October 1760)

Immediately after his succession, Mir Zafar began to face some serious problems

- Some **Zamindars refused** to accept Mir Zafar as their ruler.
- Mir Zafar also **suspected the loyalty of some of his soldiers**, who had not been receiving their regularly their regular salary, and that of his officials like Rai Durlabh.
- **Deposition of Mir Zaffar** - Mir Zafar's growing dependence on the Company for military support was **used by the Company to demand more finances and other privileges from the Nawab, Thus** He failed to meet the heavy demand of money promised.
- Mir Zafar, who had played the role of 'Clive's jackal', **soon began to repent the deal he had struck and to shed off the British yoke, Jafar began intriguing with the Dutch against the British**. Clive however thwarted this design by **defeating the Dutch in the decisive Battle of Bedra**. But by now the English Company had grown considerably suspicious of the Nawab and had begun to look for a suitable replacement.
- Major Events between Battle of Plassey and Buxar -
 - Third Anglo Carnatic War - Battle of Wandiwash

- Third Battle of Panipat - Marathas (Mughals) vs Ahmed Shah Abdali

Mir Qasim come to the Throne

- Meanwhile, **Mir Jafar's son, Miran, died** and once again conflict over succession followed. **The conflict was between Miran's son and Mir Qasim, the son-in-law of Mir Zafar. Mir Qasim secretly promised the necessary funds** if the the English Company agreed to support his claim to the Nawabship.
- Mir Zafar was ultimately forced to abdicate in favour of his son-in-law, **Mir Qasim. In this way, Mir Jafar sowed as he had repeat, got betrayal in return for betrayal.**
- Mir Qasim rewarded his benefactors by granting the **Company the Zamindari of Burdwan, Mindapore and Chittagong.** He also promised to give the **Company half of the share in chunam trade of Sylhet.**
- The first few months of Mir Qasim's reign went very well, but soon the relationship with the British embittered due to several reasons, But Mir Qasim belied English hopes. **He was able and efficient ruler and wanted to free himself from foreign control.**

Changes introduced by Mir Qasim

- He moved the **capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr in Bihar,** away from the influence of the Company at Calcutta and court intrigues at Murshidabad.
- Completely **overhauled the bureaucracy by Men of his choice** and sought to improve the finances of the state.
- Sought to **modernise his army along European line** and preparations were made for the **manufacture of guns at Monghyr**

Conflict between Mir Qasim and Company

- The **misuse of Company's dastaks for private trade** was perpetual cause of tension between the English Company and the Nawabs. The **Company's servants were not paying any duty on their goods, whereas the local merchants had to pay duty** with the following consequences -
 - **The Nawab lost tax revenue**
 - **The local merchants faced unequal competition**
 - **Further, the Company's servants even sold the dastaks to Indian merchants for a commission.**

Frustration increases between Mir Qasim and Company

- The Company's servants were **not even constant with duty free trade** and used coercive methods to get things at cheaper rate.
- They **ignored the officials of the Nawab** and forcibly took away the good and commodities of the peasants and merchants for a fourth part of their value.
- They also used **violence and oppression to force the peasants** into buying goods at prices many times higher their value.

An attempt of settlement

- In such conditions, though Mir Qasim did not seek independence from the British, **he did seek to limit the fast expanding encroachments of the English on his jurisdiction**, which were driving him to desperation.
- After he appealed to British, A compromise was made that the **Nawab would give the English traders a share in the inland trade provided they paid 9% duty.**
- It was also agreed that the **Nawab alone would be competent to grant dastaks** and his authority would be ultimate in the resolution of disputed regarding trade.
- Unfortunately, **the agreement was disproved by the Calcutta Council**, as most of the Council members themselves participated in Inland trade and **they rather favoured the deposition of Mir Qasim**, which would provide them with yet another opportunity for receiving bribes.

A Masterstroke or Blunder by Mir Qasim

- Out of desperation, **Mir Qasim abolished all inland duties to bring the Indian merchants on the same footing as the English, provoking hostilities by an attack on Patna town.**
- In this way, **war between the Nawab and the English** broke out in **1763** and the Nawab was defeated in a series of battles that year.
- Subsequently, **he fled to Awadh** and **formed an alliance** with **Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh)** and **Shah Alam II (fugitive Mughal Emperor)** in a final bid to overthrow the English, which will ultimately lead to the Battle of Buxar (1764).

Battle of Buxar ('A war of circumstances rather than intentions' - 22 October 1764)

- The three allies closed with the Company's army at the **battlefield of Buxar.**
- Allies forces stood at nearly **40,000 to 60,000** whereas the English forces stood at **nearly 7,000**

commanded by Major Munro.

- It was a close contested battle with heavy casualties on both sides and ended in the victory of the superior military power, the British.

This was one of the most decisive battles in Indian History. It firmly established the British as masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Awadh was placed at their mercy.

Consequences of Battle of Buxar

- Buxar sealed the fate of Bengal Nawabs and transferred it into the hands of the English Company.
- Mir Jafar was Brought back to the throne of Bengal, this time on much harsher terms.
 - Hand over the districts of Midnapore, Burdawan and Chittagong to the English
 - Permitted them duty free trade in Bengal (with exception of 2% duty on salt).
 - He and his successors had to pay Rs 5 Lakh per month to the English Company, allow Company's intervention in matters of appointments and reduce military establishments.
- Mir Jafar died shortly thereafter and his minor son, Nizam-ud-Daulh was appointed as Nawab.
- Clive was appointed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bengal (Clive second Governorship).
 - Primarily he took up the tasks of defining relations with the defeated powers and showed considerable practical wisdom in his settlements.

Consequences of Battle of Buxar Settlement with Nawab of Awadh

- Clive went to Awadh, met Shuja-ud-Daula at Allahabad and concluded with him the first Treaty of Allahabad. As per the treaty,
 - Nawab of Awadh was to pay a war indemnity of Rs 50 Lakh to company.
 - Nawab was made to surrender Allahabad and Kora to emperor Shah Alam.
 - The Nawab was made to enter an offensive and defensive treaty with the Company.In this way, Nawab of Awadh became dependent on the Company.
- Settlement with Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II - Clive concluded with the Second Treaty of

Allahabad with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, as per the treaty -

- **The Emperor was taken into Company's protection** and given the districts of Kora and Allahabad ceded by Awadh (*The Emperor resided in the fort of Allahabad for 6 years as a virtual prisoner of the English*).
- In return, the Emperor **issued a Farman** dated 12 August 1765 granted to the Company the **Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in return for the Company making an annual payment of Rs 26 Lakhs to him** and providing for the **expenses of the Nizamat of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa which was fixed at Rs 53 Lakhs**. (*In this way, the Farman legalised the Company's gain in Bengal, it established a Dual system in Bengal in theory and converted the Emperor into useful 'rubber stamp of the company'*)
- After the death of Mir Zafar, **Nizam-ud-Daulah was allowed to succeed his father** on the following conditions -
 - The Nawab would **surrender Defense and Foreign Affairs** (**both were Nizamat functions**) into the hands of the Company and **civil administration into the hands of a Naib-Subahdar nominated by the Company**.
 - Going by this strategy, Company gained **Diwani from the Emperor** and **Nizamat functions from the Nawab of Bengal**.
 - In this way, the infamous **dual system was 'dual' only in theory**, while **in practice the Company acquired all real power in Bengal**. **The Nawab lost all independent military or financial power and become a mere figurehead**.

Dual System of Administration in Bengal Dyarchy or Double Governance system

- Dual System meant the system of Governance where the Company exercised Diwani functions while the Nawab of Bengal exercised the Nizamat functions (**defence, Law and order and administration of justice**).
- However, **Nizam-ud-Daulah** was allowed to succeed as Nawab of Bengal only on the condition that **he surrendered the Nizamat functions**. Hence in reality, Dual System was just a sham as it was company that exercised all political power and merely used the Nawab and his administrate as an instrument for its purposes.
- Thus, in practice, dual system referred to the system of Government whereby the **Company acquired all real power while the 'responsibility' for administration rested on the shoulders**

- of the Nawab. A fatal divorce of power from responsibility was inherent in this dual system.
- The advantage of this system was that British had power without responsibility. This had adverse consequences for the people of Bengal, as neither the company nor the Nawab cared for their welfare.
 - In the words of Clive himself - 'Such a state of confusion, bribery, corruption and extortion was never seen or heard of in any country but Bengal'
 - Thus began the Drain of Wealth from Bengal.
 - The Company **stopped sending money from England to buy Indian goods. These goods were now purchased from the revenue of Bengal and sold abroad.**
 - This Drain of Wealth greatly impoverished Bengal and was a major factor responsible for the terrible Bengal famine of 1770. Though the famine was caused by failure of rains, the devastating effects were accentuated by policies of British.
 - Due to the Dual System of Government, The English Company acquired a real power without any responsibility while the position of Nawab was virtually reduced to a cipher.
 - Other Adverse impacts include -
 - Disruption of trade and Commerce - Company merchants exercised strict monopoly and would undersell the Indian merchants in Bengal, pushing many of them in destitution and beggary.
 - It ruined Indigenous Industry and skill - Company used its political power to *compel the cotton weavers of Bengal to buy raw material from and sell woven cloths to the Company exclusively at arbitrary prices.* The Company also encouraged the industries selectively.

Significance of Battle of Buxar

- After this battle, the English emerged as the supreme power. Now the Nawab of Bengal was their puppet, the Nawab of Awadh a pliant ally and the Mughal Emperor their pensioner.
- Lands from Bengal upto Allahabad lay at their feet and the roads to Delhi were open.
- While the Plassey made them, a powerful factor in Bengal politics, Buxar made them a powerful factor in the politics of north India.
- Battle of Plassey decided the fate of Bengal while Battle of Buxar decided the Fate of India.
 - In fact, the British now emerged as strong contenders for the Indian Empire.

PYQ

Q.1 Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to the Portuguese?

- A. Ahmad Shah
- B. Mahmud Begarha
- C. Bahadur Shah**
- D. Muhammad Shah

Q2 In India, among the following locations, where did the Dutch established their earliest factory?

- A. Surat
- B. Pulicat**
- C. Cochin
- D. Kasimbazar

Q3. In the first quarter of the seventeenth century, in which of the following locations was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company established?

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. **1 only**
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 3 only
- D. 2 and 3



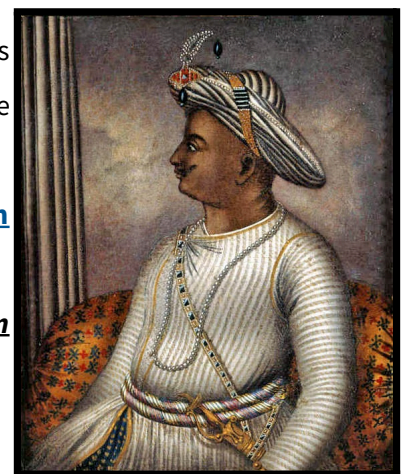
Hyder Ali

- He began his career as **a petty officer in the Mysore Army**. Though Uneducated, he was a man of great energy and intellect.
- He gradually rose in the Mysore Army to be a brilliant commander. **In 1761, Hyder overthrew Nanjaraja** and established authority over Mysore.
- He established his **control over rebellious poligars (Zamindars)** and conquered Bindur, Malabar etc.
- He was an **expansionist at heart and naturally clashed with other regional powers** - Maratha, Nizam and the English.
- Faced Maratha raids in 1764, 1766, and again in 1771 as the Marathas recovered fast under Peshwa Madhav Rao.
- He also inflicted a **heavy defeat on the English near Madras in 1769**.
- His most remarkable achievement was his vision to **modernise his army along the European lines and this way he had the best standing army** among the regional powers of India.
 - He inducted **French Experts** and established **a modern Arsenal at Dindigul**.
 - **Formed the first Indian controlled corps of sepoys armed with firelocks, bayonets, and backed by artillery served by Europeans**
- Hyder died during the course of the **second Anglo Mysore War (1782)** and was succeeded by his **son, Tipu Sultan**.



Tipu Sultan

- After assuming the throne, he strongly **asserted his autonomy**.
 - **In 1787, he assumed the title of Padshah**, issued coins in his own name with any reference to the Mughal Emperor. He even issued **a new Calendar**.
 - He also sought a **Sanad (Royal order) from the Ottoman Khalif** to legitimize his rule.
- ***Being a realist, he recognised Mughal authority when it suited him and defied it when it did not.***



- **For the General Public** - he took great care for the welfare and happiness of his people.
- More than any other 18th century Indian ruler, **Tipu thoroughly recognised the threat that the English posed to South India** and thus raised an efficient military force, employed French officers to train his troops and **even raised a French corps, Made efforts to build modern Navy in 1796.**
- **Economically** - He was very sound and understood the importance of modern trade and Industry. Hence promoted both Inland and Foreign Trade but imposed tight government regulations and control over it.
 - Set up a **number of Factories in Mysore Territory** such as those of sugar, silk fabrics etc.
 - **Sent Emissaries to France, Turkey, Iran, Myanmar etc.**
 - **Tried to set up** trading companies on the European Lines - which did not fructify,
 - Pioneered iron cased rocket technology,
 - **Worked for** modernisation of Agriculture **and introduced sericulture in Mysore.**
- Under his Administration, He acted like a despotic one - **Himself being the civil, Political and military authority of the State.**
- There was **no office of Wazir in his office** but there were separate departments each under a **different officer such as Military department, Finance department etc.**
- He was an avid **learner and had a library with books on different subjects.** Tipu showed keen **interest in the French Revolution** and is believed to have planted the **'Tree of Liberty' at Seringapatam,** became a **member of the Jacobian Club** and allowed himself to be addressed as Citizen Tipu.
 - His famous Line - "**Better to live a day as a lion than a lifetime as a Sheep**".
- He ruled Mysore till his death at the hands of the British in **1799** - where he died **defending his capital during the course of Fourth Anglo Mysore War.**

British Expansion in South India

- **Hyder and Tipu's dominance over the rich trade of Malabar Coast** was seen as the threat to the English *Company's Trade in pepper and cardamom.*

- In 1785, Tipu declared an **embargo on export** of pepper and cardamom through the ports within his kingdom.
- **In 1788, he clearly forbade dealings with English traders.**
- Thus Mysore was also seen as a threat to English control over Madras.
- Moreover, **The French Alliance** with Mysore was seen as a threat to English dominance.
- The British home government was in **need of finances for growing expenditure in Napoleonic wars**, and so it **encouraged an aggressive expansionist policy** of the Company's merchants.

Anglo Mysore Wars (1767 –1799)

- The rise of Mysore under Hyder Ali was **viewed as a threat by the neighbouring states - the Marathas - The Nawabs of Carnatic and The Nizam of Hyderabad.**
- **The Marathas and the Nizam formed an alliance** against Mysore and also **co-operated with the English Company** to curb Mysore.
- But the **Nizam was equally apprehensive of the Marathas** and therefore **cooperated with the English company against the Marathas also.**



First Anglo Mysore War (1767 –1769)

- Hyder Ali' s **friendship with French** alongside the Mysore **border dispute with Nawab of Carnatic** is considered as one of the main reasons for this war.
- The immediate context of war was provided by the **rivalry over control of Northern Circars.**
- This part was **under the Nizam of Hyderabad** and The English Company was seeking an overland connection between its territories in Madras and Bengal, and the Northern Circars was a series of coastal territories that lay in between.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad **initially rejected** the British demand, however **later signed a treaty** with the Company in view of his **poor financial condition.**
- As per this treaty, the Company got the Northern Circars and in return **promised to give**

military support to the Nizam in his endeavours against Hyder Ali.

- At the same time, Nizam had formed an alliance with the Marathas as both felt threatened by the expansionist attitude of Hyder Ali.
- Hyder himself was annoyed with the English as they had set up a fortified outpost at Vellore.
- In this way, The Marathas, The Nizam and the English entered into a tripartite treaty against Hyder Ali and attacked Mysore in 1766.
- Hyder successfully persuaded the Nizam and the Marathas to join hands with him against the English.
- He then launched an offensive attack against the Company and reached upto the gates of Madras, He forced the Madras Council to sign peace on his terms in 1769, known as the Treaty of Madras.
- As per the treaty, both the powers agreed to help each other in case of an attack by a third party.

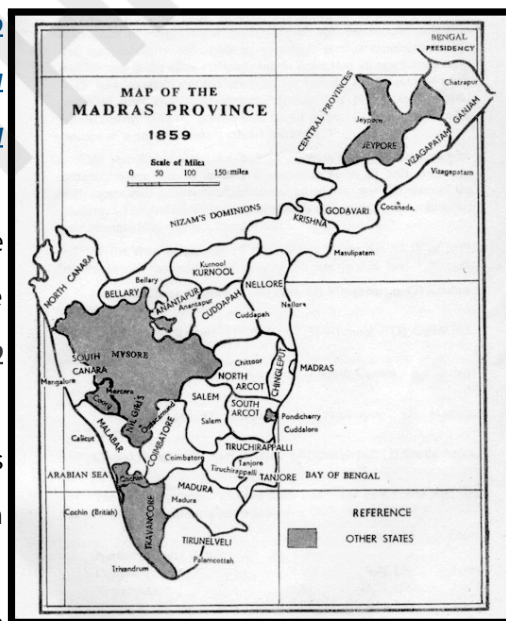
Second Anglo Mysore War (1780 –1784)

- The British had no intention of abiding by the Madras treaty. When the Marathas invaded Hyder's territory in 1771, the English Company did not come to his help.
- So this feeling of being betrayed laid the foundation of the Second Mysore War, On the other hand the French proved more helpful to Hyder with his military demands.
- Further, The American War of Independence had broken out in 1775 and the French help to American colonists made Governor General Warren Hastings extremely anxious of Hyder's reaction with the French.
- Under these circumstances, The Company attempted to capture Mahe (A French settlement on the Malabar Coast within Hyder's Jurisdiction), which was a direct challenge to Hyder Ali.
 - The English had also offended Hyder Ali when an English force trespassed on Hyder's territory in order to take over Guntur in Northern Circars.
- The English capture of Mahe provided the immediate context for the second Mysore War, The English won over the Marathas and the Nizam (Bribery).
- In July 1781, The English Army under Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali at Porto-Novo.
- Skirmishes continued for the time being. But later Hyder Ali died of cancer in December 1782 during the course of the second Mysore War.

- **Tipu, son and successor continued** the war.
- However in **1783, The American War of Independence ended**, and the French sailed back to Europe leaving Tipu to fight his own battles.
- The **Madras Government also desired peace due to lack of resources and uncertainty of the Maratha attitude.**
- Tipu also **needed time to strengthen his own administration.** Thus the war ended with the Treaty **of Mangalore (March 1784)** signed on the basis of **mutual restitution of each other's territories. This was the last British treaty with an Indian ruler on an equal footing.**

Third Anglo Mysore War (1790 –1792)

- The above treaty was only a **temporary respite** before a final showdown.
- **Lord Cornwallis** had become the Governor General in 1786 and through his diplomacy he brought the **Marathas and The Nizam to the English side.**
- Convinced of the inevitability of the war, **Tipu also sought help from the Turks and the French by sending embassies to Constantinople and France during 1784-1787.**
- However, **Tipu's attack on Travancore** became the **immediate cause** of the Third-Mysore War as the English were already itching for a war and **decided to side with the ruler of Travancore.**
- The War started in 1790, supported by the Marathas and the Nizam's troops, Cornwallis himself headed a large army and approached **Seringapatnam.**
- Tipu suffered a serious setback and showed initiative for peace. Thus, the **Treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed in 1792** under which -
 - Tipu had to **surrender half of his territory** to the Company and his allies.
- While the Company acquired **Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar**
- The Marathas gained **territory on the Tungabhadra side.**
- Nizam **acquired territories form the Krishna to beyond the Pennar.**
 - Tipu also had to **pay war indemnity with Rs. 3 crore**, but as he was **unable to pay this**



sum indemnity, his two sons were kept as prisoners with Cornwallis.

- After Cornwallis, Sir John Shore became the Governor General but he adopted the Policy of non-intervention towards Mysore.
- For this reason, John Shore is known as the Father of policy of non-intervention.

Fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799)

- Lord Wellesly sailed for India in 1797, this was a period when *English were struggling against the French all over the world.* Napoleon Bonaparte had captured Egypt and Syria and he now turned towards India.
 - In 1801, he made an alliance with Czar Paul of Russia and drew up a serious plan to invade India via Herat and Kandahar.
- The English realised that the consequences of a defeat at the hands of Napoleon would mean an end to its commerce that had brought immense financial and political gains.
- In Napoleon's plan, Tipu Sultan of Mysore saw the right opportunity to oust the English from India. He entered into negotiations with the French and started making elaborate preparations for war with the Company.
- He planted a 'Flag of Liberty' at Srirangapatna, styled himself 'Citizen Tipu'. He employed the French Commandant Monsieur Raymond and raised a corps of 14000 men with his help.
- Wellesly alarmed by this, Tried to convert as many as Indian states into the subsidiary allies of the Company, either by persuasion or by force.
- War began in February 1799 and was over by May, The English Company won a decisive victory at the Battle of Serinagapatnam.
- Tipu was killed while defending the city before French help could reach him. He died a heroes death defending the capital.
- The Company, The Nizam and The Marathas annexed much of the remaining Mysorean territory.
- The remaining core around Mysore and Serinagapatnam, was restored to the minor Indian prince, two year old Krishnaraj belonging to the Wadiyar Dynasty, whose forefathers had been the actual rulers before Hyder Ali became the defacto ruler.
- A special Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on the Wadiyar King and Mysore virtually became a dependance of the British.

- Tipu's family was imprisoned in Vellore and his two sons pensioned.
- After the success , Wellesley arrogantly pronounced "Now the Kingdom of the East is under our feet"



Anglo Maratha Wars (1777- 1818)

- From the **ashes of the Mughal Empire had emerged the Marathas and the English East India Company**. Both had emerged victorious in their own spheres - The Marathas among other Indian states, The English among other European contenders in India.
- But now, Towards the last quarter of the 18th century, the two came face to face and indulged in direct clash and conflict.
- The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Anglo Maratha Wars were fought between the army of the English East India Company, which after the 1757 was de facto ruler of Bengal, and the Maratha Empire, in the Deccan.
- **Maratha Empire comprised of five major chiefs**
 - **The Peshwas of Poona**
 - **Bhonsle of Nagpur**
 - **Scindia at Gwalior**
 - **Holkar at Indore**
 - **Gaekwad at Baroda.**
- Peshwa was the **nominal head of this Maratha confederacy** and **there existed bitter mutual rivalry among all of them, Particularly Scindia and Holkar.**
- Their strength had already been weakened by their defeat in the **Third battle of Panipat (1761), in which the Marathas were defeated by the Ahmed Shah Abdali.**
- The wars started in **1777 and ended with British victory in 1818.**
- This left the **British in control, directly or indirectly via treaties of Princely states, of a vast proportion of India, making India the jewel in the crown of the British Empire.**

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782)

- It was a result of the **excessive ambition of the English**, accentuated by the **internal strife of the Marathas.**
- The Bombay Government under the British had its longing eyes upon the Maratha territories, particularly the **ports of Salsette and Bassein** and hoped to gain political influence at the Poona Court.
- The **dispute over succession to the Peshwaship after the death of fourth Peshwa Madhav Rao** gave the English the much needed opportunity to intervene in the Maratha affairs.

- **Story** - After Madhav Rao's death in 1772, his brother Narayan Rao succeeded him as the fifth Peshwa. However, Narayan Rao's uncle Raghunath Rao got him assassinated and named himself as the next Peshwa, although he was not a legal heir.
 - **Narayan Rao's widow Gangabai then gave birth to a son after her Husbands death (Swaii)** and he was legally the next Peshwa.
 - Then happened the **Barbhai conspiracy under Nana Phadnavis** which removed Raghunath Rao from the seat.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782) Treaty of Surat

- Thus out of frustration, **Raghunath Rao went over to the British** and tried to capture power with their help. This was the **immediate background** of the Anglo-Maratha War.
- The war began with the **Treaty of Surat** and ended with the **Treaty of Salbai**.
- In Raghunath Rao, **the Bombay government saw a plaint tool and hoped to set up in Maharashtra the type of Dual Government as Clive had done in Bengal**.
- This treaty was signed between **Raghunath Rao and the British Government at Bombay on 7 March 1775**.
- As per the treaty it was decided that the British would help Raghunath Rao in becoming the Peshwa by **sending 2500 soldiers**. In return, Raghoba would **cede territories of Salsette and Bassein and revenues from Surat and Bharauich to the British**.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782)

Treaty of Surat and Battle of Adas

- In accordance with the Treaty of Surat, A British Army reached Surat led by Colonel Keating. On 18 May 1775, at **Adas (Battle of Adas)** there took place a terrible battle between the English and the Maratha Armies. **In this battle, though the Marathas were defeated, however they retained control over Poona**.

The Reversal with Treaty of Purandar Trea

- When a copy of Treaty of Surat reached the superior British Government in Bengal, **it condemned the treaty as unjust and unauthorised**. Further, Warren **Hastings sent Colonel Upton to Poona Darbar and signed the Treaty of Purandar**.

- Thus the Treaty of Purandar was signed between the British Government at Calcutta and Poona Court and it stated the following.
 - The Treaty of Surat was annulled.
 - The British left the side of Raghunath and it was decided that Raghunath will be given a monthly pension of Rs 25,000 by Peshwa Government and he will reside in Gujarat.

Plot Twist - Treaty of Purandar Not Implemented

- However, The Treaty of Purandar was **not implemented** due to a sudden turn of events.
 - The American War of Independence had erupted. In 1775 and 1778, *France joined on the American side against England.*
- At the same time, **A French adventurer, Chevalier de St. Lubin, reached Poona.** This greatly alarmed Warren Hastings, who immediately scrapped the Treaty of Purandar, sent a large force to reinforce Bombay Government and sanctioned operations against the Marathas.

Movie Begins - First Anglo-Maratha War

- Thus the **Bombay Government resumed the war and sent an army towards Poona under Colonel Egerton** (Later replaced by Colonel Cockburn).
- The English and Maratha forces met on the outskirts of Poona. The Maratha Army was led by the brilliant General Mahadji Schinde.
- He lured the English Army into valleys of the Western Ghats near **Talegaon (Battle of Talegaon) and trapped them from all side.** The Marathas also used the 'Scorched Earth Policy', burning farmlands and poisoning wells.

Treaty of Wadgaon

- The English were forced to retreat to villages named Wadgaon. Finally by mid January 1779, The English surrendered and the Bombay Government was forced to sign a humiliating treaty with Poona Darbar called as Treaty of Wadgaon.
- A per this treaty, it was decided that Bombay Government would return all territory conquered by it after 1773 and the Scindias would get a part of revenue from Bharuch.

Humiliation too much for Hastings

- Hastings refused to accept this humiliating treaty of Wadgaon.
 - He quickly sent an army from Bengal which soon captured Ahmedabad and Vasai. But the British Army got defeated by Marathas in Poona.

- But meanwhile Gwalior was captured by British and eventually Scindia was seated in the Battle of Sipri.
- Finally the Treaty of Salbai was signed between the British and the Poona Government.

Treaty of Salbai

- This treaty between the British and The Poona Government was signed with the mediation by the Mahdji Scindia.
- The treaty was signed on the basis of mutual restitution of each other's territories or 'status quo ante bellum'. The main provision of this territory were -
 - Madhav Narayan Rao will be accepted as Peshwa.
 - British will give up the cause of Raghunath Rao and he be given an yearly pension of Rs 3.5 Lakhs.
 - The Company gave up Bassein and other territories captured since the Treaty of Purandar, but retained Salsette and The Elephanta Island.
 - Scindia got back the entire territory on the west of Yamuna.

Treaty of Salbai - First War ends in Draw

- In this way, the British attempt to gain supremacy in the Maratha state proved premature. The First Anglo Maratha war was drawn. Both sides had a taste of each other's strength which ensured mutual respect and peace for the next 20 years. It also gave British the required time to concentrate on other fronts especially Mysore.
- Lord Wellesly came to India in 1798 and aggressively followed his policy his subsidiary alliance.
- The Marathas earlier refused all offers to accept subsidiary alliance, however their internal differences ultimately drove them into Wellesley's trap. Story -
 - Due to internal ongoing politics among the Marathas Peshwa Baji Rao II murdered the brother of Jaswant Rao Holkar. It led to Holkar forces defeating Sindhia and the Peshwa and installing an adopted brother on the throne of Pune.
 - The Peshwa of Poona sought assistance from Wellesley, resulting in Wellesley signing a treaty on December 31, 1802 known as the Treaty of Bassein. This treaty, essentially a subsidiary alliance with the Peshwa, would ultimately mark the downfall of the Maratha Empire.)
- *Imp Point - Subsidiary Alliance - Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh*

(1801), Peshwa (1802), Scindia (1803), Gaekwad (1803)

Treaty of Bassein (Subsidiary Alliance, 31 December 1802)

- This treaty of '**perpetual and general alliance**' was signed between **Peshwa Bajirao II and the English Company**.
- It was a treaty of the Subsidiary Alliance. The main provisions of this treaty were -
 - **Peshwa accepted the Company's protection and had to pay a large annual subsidy.**
 - **Peshwa accepted that an English army and Resident will be stationed at Poona and no European enemy of the English will be kept in the Maratha Army.**
 - **Peshwa accepted that his foreign relations with other states will go under under British control.**
 - **Also -**
 - **To surrender the city of Surat**
 - **To give up all claims of Chauth on the Nizam's dominion**
- In this way, **The Peshwa lost his independent authority** and eventually the other Maratha chiefs were **reduced to a similar position of subordination to the Company**.
 - Company received a native infantry regiment permanently stationed at Poona.
 - City of Surat was surrounded by the British along with other territories.
 - Peshwa gave up all the claims on Chauth on the Nizam's dominion.\
 - Peshwa also agreed not to sign any future negotiations with any other power without the consent of East India Company.
 - This treaty, sometimes described as granting the English - "Key to India"
 - According to Sir Thomas Munro, as a result of the Second Anglo Maratha War, the British became the "complete masters of India and nothing can shake our power, if we take proper measure to confirm it"
- This **affected the patriotic feeling** of other Maratha chiefs and provoked the **Second Anglo - Maratha War** that **began the breakup of Maratha confederacy**.
 - **Daulat Rau Sindhia and Raghujji Bhonsle** immediately formed an alliance against the English.
 - **They tried to include Yashwant Rao Holkar but could not success.** Gaekwad remained neutral.

- In this way, even in times of national danger, the Maratha chiefs did not unite.

Second Anglo Maratha War

- The English decided to attack all Maratha Regions. The War was fought in **2 main centres** - **in Deccan under Arthur Wellesley and in north India under General Lake.**
- The Maratha Forces due to disunity had to face bitter losses on both sides.
- It is noteworthy that now the **control of Delhi passed from the Marathas into British hands** and once again the blind Mughal ruler, **Shah Alam II, became a pensioner of the Company** (**He had first become a pensioner of the Company after his defeat in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.**)
- In this way, **Scindia and Bhonsle faced total defeat** within five months and had to sign **two separate treaties with the English Company.**
- Alarmed by the defeat of Bhonsle and Scindia, This Time **Holkars made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the British,** but all his attempts proved to be unsuccessful, **thus the Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.**
- **Defeat of Bhonsle led to - Treaty of Deogaon**
- **Defeat of Scindia led to - Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon**
- **Defeat of Holkar - Led to Treaty of Rajpurghat**

Third Anglo Maratha War (1817 - 1819)

- The third and final phase of the Anglo-Maratha war started with the arrival of **British Governor Lord Hastings.**
 - He tried to establish the supremacy of English East India Company in India and **resumed the threads of aggressive policy abandoned in 1805 with the recall of Wellesley.**
- The breathing space that the Marathas had got since 1805 was not utilised by consolidating their power but wasted in mutual conflicts. Hastings' main objective now was to **destroy the independence of the three Maratha rulers - The Bhonsle, The Scindia and the Holkar.**

Third Anglo Maratha War

- **Peshwa Baji Rao II** who had earlier signed the **Treaty of Bassein** with time, began to feel strangled and began to show signs of Independence.

- Also the Treaty of Bassein, described as a Treaty with the Cipher, wounded *the feelings of other Maratha Leaders, and they saw this treaty as absolute surrender of Independence.*
- **Immediate Cause** - Lord Hastings' actions against the Pindaris were seen as a *transgression of the sovereignty of the Marathas, there served to once again unite the Maratha confederacy.*
 - A repentant Bajirao II made a last bid in 1817 by rallying together the Maratha Chiefs against the English in the course of the Third Anglo Maratha War.

But Marathas were now too weak to win against British

- Different Battles were fought at different end by the British and the various powers of Marathas, however they all were defeated and forced to sign isolated treaties all together (Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi and Holkar at Mahidpur)
 - June 1817 - Treaty of Poona with Peshwa
 - November 1817 - Treaty of Gwalior with Scinida
 - January 1818 - Treat of Mandsaur with Holkar

Aftermath of Anglo Maratha War

- In this way, The entire Maratha force was routed by superior military power of EIC.
 - Peshwa was forced to breakup the Maratha confederacy
- Hastings decided to get rid of both - Peshwa and the Peshwaship. Hence the Peshwa was dethroned, pensioned off and ordered to spend last days of his life in Bithoor near Kanpur. His kingdom was brought under British Control and the enlarged Presidency of Bomday was brought into existence.
- To satisfy the Maratha pride, a small kingdom of Satara was carved out of Peshwa's kingdom and given to Partap Singh, a direct descendant of Shivaji.
- Thus by 1818, The entire Indian subcontinent except Sindh and Punjab had been brought under British Control, directly or indirectly.

Why Marathas Lost ?

- Inept Leadership
- Defective Nature of Maratha State
- Loose Political setup
- Inferior Military System
- Unstable Economic Policy

- [Superior English Diplomacy and Espionage](#)
- [Progressive English Outlook](#)

War	Years	Summary
First Anglo-Maratha War	1775-1782	A conflict over the Maratha succession following the death of the Maratha Peshwa in 1772 . The British East India Company initially supported Raghunath Rao's claim to the throne , leading to war with the Maratha Empire. The conflict ended with the Treaty of Salbai , maintaining the status quo.
Second Anglo-Maratha War	1803-1805	This war was triggered by the expansionist policies of the British East India Company and territorial disputes. The British achieved significant victories and imposed the Treaty of Bassein , greatly increasing their influence over the Maratha states.
Third Anglo-Maratha War	1817-1819	The final war led to the end of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company taking control of most of India. Triggered by the Maratha Peshwa's defiance of the British , the war concluded with the British victory and the absorption of Maratha territories into the British realm.

Annexation of Punjab and Sindh

Conquest of Sindh (1843)

Background

- In the 18th century, Sindh was ruled by Kallora chiefs, in 1758, an English Factory was built at Thatta, owing to a royal order given by the chief.
 - This advantage was taken by the English up to 1775 when a not-too-friendly ruler, Sarfaraz Khan, made the English close their factory.
- In 1780's, Sindh was captured by Talpuras, a Baloch Tribe, led by Mir Fateh Ali Khan.
- After his death, it came to be shared by his 4 brothers, Known as 'Char Yar' who called themselves the Amirs of Sind.

Annexation of Sindh

Context of Anglo-French Rivalry

- After 1807, The Anglo French rivalry shifted to North West. After the French defeat in naval conflict, Napoleon planned to invade India via land route.
- Alarmed by this, various diplomatic missions were sent to the frontier states and likewise Selton mission was sent to Sindh by Lord Minto, with the help of these diplomatic missions, friendly treaties were concluded with the respective governments to counter 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 further to exclude Americans also from Sindh.
- But soon the commercial and navigational value of the Indus began to attract the attention of the Company's authorities, therefore a new treaty was signed in 1832 between the Sindh and the English (Lord Bentick) according to which -
 - Amirs allowed a free passage to English travellers and merchants thorough Sindh and also allowed the use of Indus for commercial pursuits.
 - No English merchant would settle down in Sindh, and passports would be needed for travellers.
- During the Great Game, Sindh was seen from a larger perspective of defence for Indian from the Russian threat. Therefore, Sindh was a necessary prelude to annexation of Afghanistan. Thus Sindh was conquered to counter Russia.
- 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](#). Therefore the Amirs had virtually passed under British protection.

Context of Afghan War

- [During the Afghan War](#), Amirs found themselves saddled with the responsibility of helping the British forces, Parts of their territory were taken up for this and also they had to donate large amounts of money in order to maintain the troops which in reality they did not want.
- In [1842](#), when [Ellenborough succeeded Auckland](#), 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, [Chalres Napier](#) was appointed as [British Resident in Sindh](#). He [charged the Amirs for hostility and disaffection](#) towards the British Government and therefore Sindh [was annexed](#).
- After all this he said - '[We have no right to seize Sindh, but we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful, humane, piece of rascality it will be](#)'.
- Sindh was finally annexed in [1843](#) after a brief campaign ([Battle 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](#).

Please note - British annexation of Sindh in the 19th century was also intricately linked to the control of opium trade.

Anglo Sikh Wars

Conquest of Punjab

Background - Punjab under Ranjit Singh

- In 1799, Ranjit Singh was recognised as the Governor of Lahore by Zaman Shah, the ruler of Afghanistan.
- In 1801, He proclaimed himself as the Maharaja of Punjab and by 1805, Ranjit Singh had acquired Jammu and Amritsar, making him the ruler of Punjab.

Background - Punjab under Ranjit Singh

- Due to the Russian French Threat, Metcalfe was sent to Punjab to conclude a favourable treaty with Ranjit Singh which was done on the condition that English would remain neutral in case of Sikh Afghan War and would consider Ranjit Singh the sovereign of the entire Punjab. However the negotiations failed, but with time he agreed to sign the Treaty of Amritsar (April 25, 1809) with the Company.
 - Sutlej as the boundary line for his dominions.
- In 1838, Ranjit Singh was coerced into signing the Tripartite Treaty with the English and Shah Shuja in order to invade Afghanistan and install Shah Shuja as the ruler. However, Ranjit Singh declined to allow British Troops.

Punjab after Ranjit Singh

- Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in June 1839, His death was followed by political instability. (Sukerchakia Misl)
- He left behind a military state which was guarded by 40,000 soldiers and the strength of this army increased three fold within 5 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 properly, they went out of control and interfered in politics.
- Alongside, death of his successors one after the another proved to be another big issue which deteriorated the affairs of the state, and the incompetent heirs were unable to check the forces of disorder.
- In 1843, Dalip Singh, a minor son of Maharaja, was proclaimed king under the guardianship of Rani Jindan.
- English had long been casting their eyes over the waters and the rich fertile lands of Punjab and waited for the right opportunity to interfere and moreover only the Punjab was the only dominion left in the entire India subcontinent which was outside their domination.
- 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.
- In 1844, Lord Ellenborough was succeeded by Lord Hardinge as Governor-General, he undertook various rigorous measures to strengthen the Company's military position.
- The Company took a hypocritical stand and contended that the preparation were only defensive in nature and calculated to meet a possible attack from the Sikhs so that they could shift the responsibility of war on the shoulders of the Sikhs.
- 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 became the wazir and made Teja Singh the new commander of the Sikh forces.
- To the Sikhs, The British moves appeared more as an act of aggression rather than defence. Therefore the Sikh troops led by Lal Singh, crossed the Satluj and took offensive actin against the English troops commanded by Sir Hugh Gough.
- On 13 December, Hardinge, waiting for the opportunity, made his declaration of war.

First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)

- **Five successive battles** were fought between the British and the Sikh Army. These were the battles of *Mudki, Ferozshah, Baddowal and Aliwal and Sabroan*
- The fifth and the most decisive battle - **Battle of Sobraon** was fought on 10 February. Due to *treachery by Lal Singh and Teja Singh*, who gave critical information to the British, the **battle resulted in defeat of Sikhs**, after which the **British occupied Lahore and forced the Sikhs to sign the Treaty of Lahore** which meant -

First Anglo Sikh War

- Maharaja gave up all these **territories south of River Satluj**.
- To pay **Rs. 1 crore war indemnity**, and upon its failure in order to compensate British sold **Kashmir to Gulab Singh for Rs 75 Lakhs**.
- **Minor Dalip Singh was accepted as king** with *Queen Jindan as guardian and Lal Singh was Wazir*.
- **Sir Henry Lawrence** became the British Resident at Lahore.
- Sikhs **disliked Kashmir begin sold to Gulab Singh** and once again **revolted under the leadership of Lal Singh**, the revolt was suppressed by the British and once again **Treaty of Bharioval** was signed which included -
 - **Rani Jindan's guardianship was cancelled and she was pensioned off.**
 - **A Council of 8 Sikh Chiefs** under the Chairmanship of British Resident was appointed for governance work.
 - It was decided that a **permanent British Army will be placed at Lahore until Dalip Singh became a major.**

Second Anglo Sikh War (1848 -1849)

- 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 Sheikhpura**. Her pension was also arbitrarily reduced.
- The **New Governor General Dalhousie** soon got his opportunity for annexation when 2 British officers, **Vans Angew and Lt. Anderson** were murdered and **other Sikh chiefs joined hands together in order to refer against the British**.

Second Anglo Sikh War

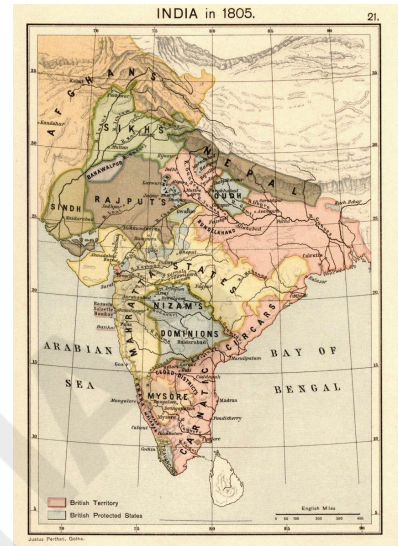
- Thus Dalhousie declared war and three battles were fought
 - Battle of Ramnagar - Indecisive
 - Battle of Chillianwala - Indecisive
 - Battle of Gujarat - Sikh Army was defeated due to treachery by its officials - Battle of Guns.

Conquest of Punjab

- 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 effected 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 off and sent to England. Kohinoor Diamond was taken away from Dalip Singh and surrendered to the British Crown.
 - For Administration, a 3 member board was nullified and Punjab was placed under a chief commissioner.
 - In 1853, The board was nullified and Punjab was placed under a chief commissioner.
 - John Lawrence became the first chief Commissioner.

British Expansion beyond Borders - Nepal***Anglo Nepal War***

- The British wanted **protection from the Chinese in the North**, therefore they looked at **Nepal as a stable buffer state** between India and Tibet or China. However, the **Gorkhas also wanted to expand their territories in the south** (As they were unable to do it in the Chinese territory of the North), so in May 1814, they attacked **three police stations at Butwal, then under the EIC's authority**.
- Governor General Hasting took it as a challenge to Company's authority and decided to **launch an offensive campaign against them**. This led to the Nepal **War in October 1814**, finally the Nepalis were defeated and forced to sign the **Treaty of Sugauli (March 1816)**.
 - **Nepal accepted a British Resident.**
 - **Nepal ceded the territories of Garhwal, Kumaon and abandoned claims to Terai region.**
 - **Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim**
 - The British gained the **districts of Garhwal and Kumaon and a resident was placed at Kathmandu** and even they allowed **no diplomatic mission, other than that of Britain into Nepal**, but in return they treated the Nepalese **ruler as sovereign**.



British Expansion beyond Borders - Burma



First Anglo Burmese War

Immediate Cause

- In **1823-24**, The Burmese Military, **in its pursuit for rebels**, entered and **occupied Assam and Manipur** and prepared to **attack Chittagong**. These territories were, however, **claimed by the English in India**. The British Indian Army attacked Burma in retaliation, which came to be known as the **First Anglo Burmese War**.
- In 1824, The British Indian army attacked Burma. The Burmese forces led by **Maha Bandula were easily defeated** and the **King was forced to sign a peace treaty, Treaty of Yandabo**.
- As per the Treaty, The English regained **control over Assam, Manipur and occupied Arakan and Tenasserim region**, Thus the **King lost most of his coast**.
- The King was forced to accept a **British resident at his capital and pay war indemnity**



Second Anglo Burmese War

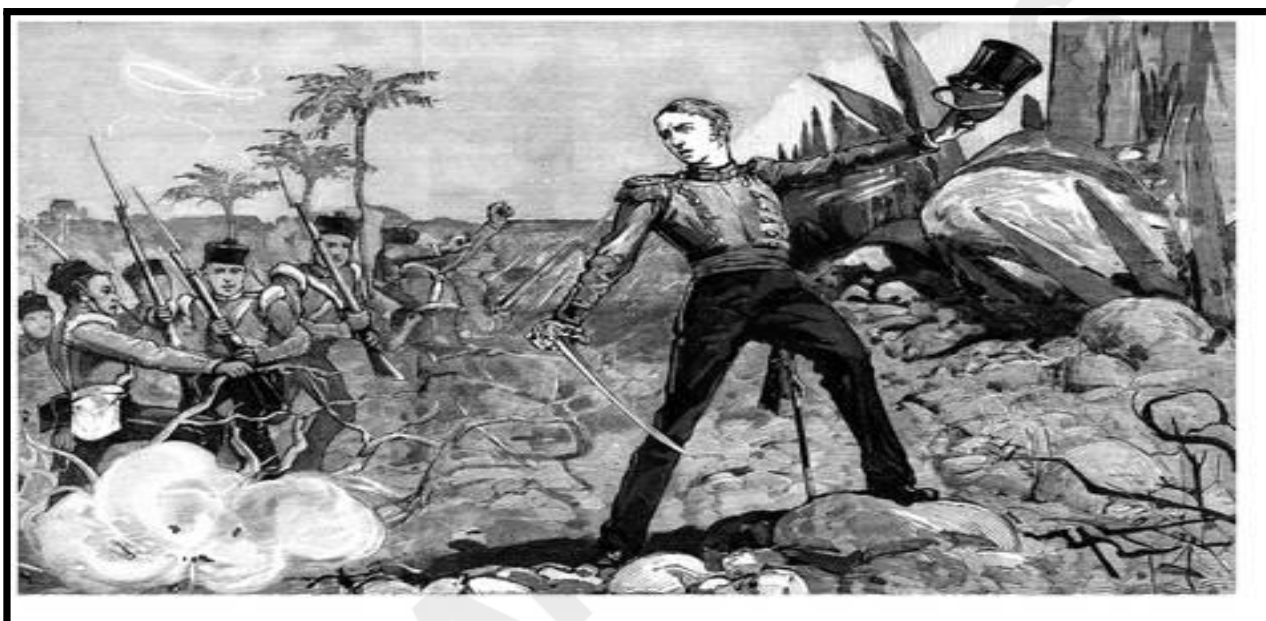
- In **1839**, an English **resident claimed that the Burmese Officials did not treat him well and left**.
- Meanwhile, Burma emerged as a **major supplier of timber and other costly items like tin, pepper and ivory**.

- The delta of Irrawaddy river also emerged as a major supplier of rice to Bengal and to the growing settlements in south-east Asia.
- These developments tempted the British to look for an opportunity to annex Burma.

Immediately context

- Two British captains were heavily fined by Burmese Government on certain charges brought against them. Following the incident, the British merchants sent a *petition to then Governor General Lord Dalhousie*, providing the desired opportunity.
- Thus in **1852**, Dalhousie decided to attack Burma on the pretext of restoring the dignity of the English.
- Finally the Burmese were defeated, territories annexed gaining the entire coast of Bay of Bengal and the Burmese King was forced to shift his capital to Mandalay.
- It took place in **1885** when the English attacked Burma on the pretext that the King was intriguing with the French in Vietnam to weaken English control over Asia.
- The war ended in English victory and annexation of Upper Burma, thus Burma was turned into a province of British India (*1937 onwards, Burma was governed as a separate colony*)

British Expansion beyond Borders Afghanistan



Afghanistan - The Russian Threat

- The 19th century was a period of diplomatic competition between the **British and Russian empires for spheres of influence** in Asia known as '**the Great Game**' to the British and the '**Tournament of Shadows**' to the Russians.
- Thus, **any Russian advance in Central Asia** was always assumed in London to be **directed towards the conquest of India**.
- In **1832, British had expanded its franchise** which was **condemned by Emperor Nicolas I of Russia**. This set the stage for '**cold war between autocratic Russia and democratic Britain**'.
- In 1837, **British fearing the instability of Afghanistan, The Sindh and the increasing power of the Sikh Kingdom** in the northwest, raised the **spectre of a possible Russian invasion of British India through Afghanistan, the only entrance to India from Central Asia**.

Afghanistan - British Reaction to Russian Threat

- **Forward Policy** - One reaction was to secure commanding influence in Afghanistan, *either by Annexation or by creating it as a buffer stage. (View held by conservatives)*
- **Policy of Masterly Inactivity** (Also known as 'Stationary School') - Another reaction was to reach a *diplomatic understanding with Russia* and follow as policy of non-intervention as far as Afghanistan was concerned. *(View held by Liberals).*

First Anglo Afghan War**British Reaction to Russian Threat**

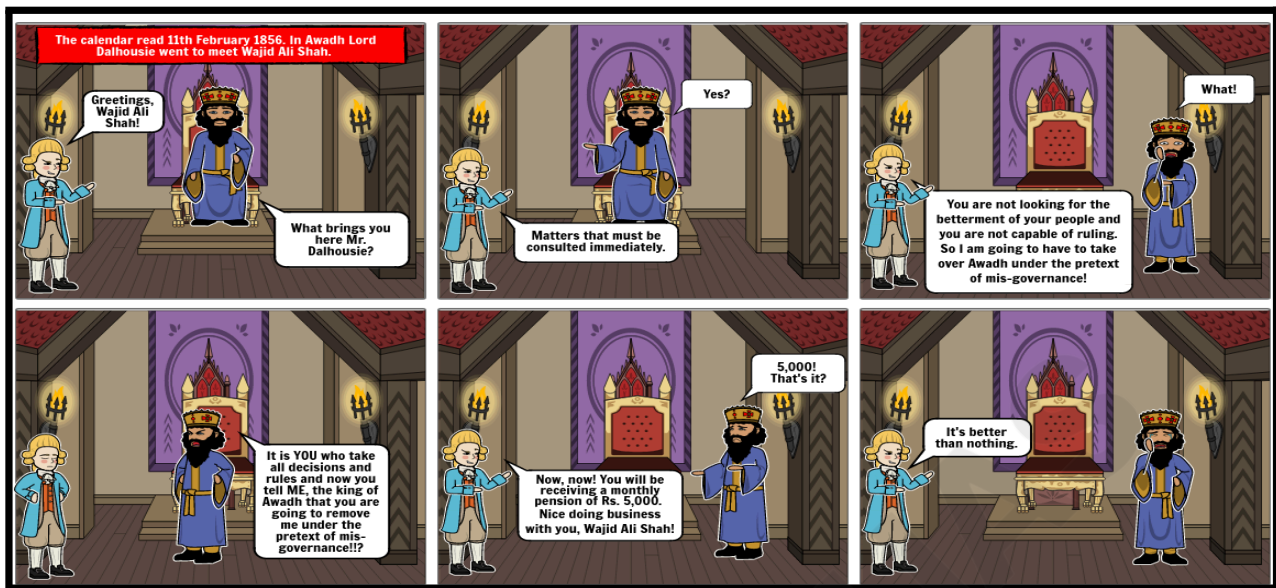
- In 1830s, The British became **over anxious to protect Afghanistan** leading the the **First Anglo Afghan War** which proved to be a great disaster for the British.
- A direct consequence of this was the **annexation of Sindh (1843) and Punjab (1849)** and made the British India's frontier directly co-terminus with that of Afghanistan.
- The concern for **imperial defence and search for a scientific border** in the north-west brought the English in contact with the Afghans.
- Afghanistan was considered as a **buffer state against the Napoleonic France and Czarist Russia**. It was felt that Afghanistan should be under the *control of a friendly prince*.
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- In September 1837, British sent a **commercial mission to Afghanistan (Burnes Mission)**, but in reality it was to *judge the political situation there*.
- During the rounds of negotiation which could not lead to any fruitful result, **Dost Mohammad received the Russian ambassador and with much warmth**.
- After the failure of this Burns Mission, **Governor General Auckland decided to follow a 'Forward Policy'**, he planned to *depose Dost Muhammad and entrust the country in the*

hands of some Friendly prince.

- **Tripartite Treaty** - Between *English, Shah Shuja (Ex-ruler of Afghanistan) and Ranjit Singh* - combined forces of the three parties, known as '**Army of the Indus**' launched an attack on Kabul.
- The combined forces won but there were glitches in this plan as **Shah Shuja (New Amir of Afghanistan) was unacceptable to the people of Afghanistan** and his position could be maintained only with the help of British Army.
- Thus a small garrison was placed at Kabul under the command of General Elphinstone, but the **English continued to face retaliation.**
- Thereafter, numerous battles were fought and in the end - **disastrous retreat began from Kabul in 1842.**
- Elphinstone along with his garrison were annihilated in the snow covered passes and **Shah Shuja was murdered.**
- **Auckland's grandiose plan had exploded like ballon and he was soon replaced by Lord Ellenborough,** He ordered the retreat of forces and securing the release of prisoners and subsequently **Dost Mohammad was re-established his authority in Kabul.**

Second Afghan War

- The Second Afghan war (1878 -1880) occurred at the time of **Governor-General Lytton and ended with the Treaty of Gandamak.**
- As per this treaty, the **Amir Yakub Khan** Agreed to station a **permanent British Resident at Kabul** and conduct his **foreign policy on advise of the Government of India.**
- **Thus,** Afghanistan was created as a **buffer state** between the British Indian and Russian Empire.



- The state of Awadh came into direct confrontation with the British during the **Battle of Buxar in 1964** when **Shuja-ud-Daulha (Nawab of Awadh joined the opposite forces)**.
- Awadh then lay at the Mercy of the British but **Clive decided not to annex it**. At that time Awadh was **restored to Nawab after signing the Treaty of Alliance**.

The Treaty of 1801 (Subsidiary Alliance)

- When Governor General Lord Wellesly came to India, He forced the new **nawab Saadat Ali Khan**, to sign a new treaty in the year **1801**. As per this treaty, Nawab had to cede half of his territory. He was also required to **act as per the advice of the Council of officers of Company**.
- This treaty of 1801 formed the primary basis for the Annexation of Awadh in 1801 as there were **rampant cases of corruption and misgovernance in the Awadh state** because of the **interference of British Council** but the **whole responsibility was laid on the Saadat Ali Khan**.
- By the mid 19 century, British opinion was ripe in favour of annexation of Awadh.
- In fact, the British imperialists during the time had come to believe that **Britain alone had the capacity for good governance**. However, Dalhousie's greed had chiefly been surrounded by the **immense potential of Awadh as a market for Manchester Goods**.
- Accordingly in **1848, when Lord Dalhousie became Governor General**, he skilfully planned the annexation of Awadh. He appointed **Colonel Sleeman as resident to Lucknow** who wanted to go to lengths to prove the **misgovernance in the Awadh court**.
- Finally in **1856**, Awadh was annexed by **Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration**

based on Outram's report (he succeeded Sleeman). The Nawab, Wajid Ali shah, was kept under house arrest in Calcutta.

- This incident particularly hurled sepoys of the British Army as most of them came from Awadh. The Land revenue system introduced 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.

British Expansion Beyond Indian Frontiers

Reasons for expansion beyond Indian Frontiers

- Shifting Financial Base of the East India Company (From Trade to Land Revenue)
- Need for new Markets and Supplies
- Need to Safeguard Indian Empire

Tibet & History with British

- **Treaty of Lhasa (1904) - with Tibet**
 - Tibet would respect the frontier to Sikkim
 - Tibet would not grant any concessions to any foreign power, but would give some control over the foreign affairs of Tibet.
 - Thus reducing Tibet to the status of a protectorate of the British.
 - After the Chinese Revolution of 1911, the British accepted China's suzerainty over eastern Tibet, and the western zone was declared autonomous.
 - It was decided to draw a boundary line between Tibet and British India known as the Manmohan Line
- Duran Line - British India and Afghanistan

Other Important Points

- **Treaty of Punakha (1910)** - recognising the Bhutanese ruler as sovereign in all matters except foreign relations, which were placed under British control.

PYQ

1. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battles fought in India in the 18th century?
 - (a) Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Buxar – Battle of Ambur – Battle of Plassey
 - (b) Battle of Ambur – Battle of Plassey – Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Buxar**
 - (c) Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Plassey – Battle of Ambur – Battle of Buxar
 - (d) Battle of Ambur – Battle of Buxar – Battle of Wandiwash – Battle of Plassey
2. Consider the following statements:
 1. In the **Third Battle of Panipat**, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
 2. **Tipu Sultan** was killed in the **Third Anglo-Mysore War**.
 3. **Mir Jafar** entered into a conspiracy with a Britisher for the defeat of **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula** in the **Battle of Plassey**.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 3**
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None of these

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