



Emergence of European Powers in India

The landing of the Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama at Calicut by the dose of the 15th century is considered to be a landmark in the history of India's maritime trade. Their arrival on the Indian soil was followed by the advent of other European companies and the resultant monopolisation of India s coastal and maritime trade by the Europeans.

The Portuguese

- Prince Henry of Portugal encouraged voyages for the discovery of sea-routes to India following which Barolomeu Dias reached cape of good hope in AD 1498.
- Vasco da Gama (colonial man) from Lisbon, discovered a new sea route from Europe to Asia via Cape of good hope. He was helped by Gujarati navigator Ibn Majid. He landed at Calicut on 21st May, 1498. Calicut, then under the Zamorin enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Vasco da Gama returned to Portugal in AD 1499.
- A second expedition, under Pedro Alvares Cabral in AD 1500. A fresh expedition under Vasco da Gama which started in AD 1502 demanded from the Zamorin the banishment of every Muslim resident from Calicut. He strengthened the factories at Cochin and Cannanore and left a squadron to supervise the Malabar coast and to destroy all Arab vessels coming to it from the Red sea.

- The Portuguese maritime empire acquired the name of Estado da India which intended to monopolise the pepper and spice trade of the East.

Important Portuguese Governors **Francisco-de-Almeida (AD 1505-1509)**

- First Governor of Portuguese territory who also fortified fort manual in Cochin and built a fort at Anjediva.
- In a naval battle fought near Chaul, the combined Muslim fleet won a victory over the Portuguese fleet under Almeida's son, who was killed in the battle (January 1508). A year later, Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu (February 1509).

Alfonso-de-Albuquerque (AD 1509-1515)

- The conquest of Goa from the Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur was Albuquerque's first achievement February 1510. But as the city was quickly recaptured by the Sultan of Bijapur, he had to undertake second expedition.
- He recaptured the place and fortified it against any surprise attack. The conquest of Goa, put 'the seal on Portuguese naval supremacy along the South-West coast'.

Nino Da Cunha (1529-1538)

- Established settlements at San Thome near Madras and at Hughli in Bengal and thus, developed commerce on the Eastern coast.
- In AD 1534, the Portuguese secured permission to build factories at Satgaon and Chittagong from the Sultan of Bengal.
- Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. Later the capital was transferred to Goa by Nino Da Cunha.
- In AD 1535, Cunha got possession of Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. Gradually, almost all of their territories were lost to Marathas (Salsette and Bassein in AD 1739), Dutch and English. Only Goa, Diu and Daman remained with them until AD 1961.

- By AD 1571, the Asiatic empire Portugal was divided into three independent commands-,
 - (i) A governorship at Mozambique, controlling the settlements on the African coast.
 - (ii) A viceroyalty at Goa, incharged of the Indian and Persian territories.
 - (iii) A governorship at Malacca, to control the trade of Java and the spice Archipelago.
- The Portuguese brought to India the cultivation of tobacco. The first printing press in India was set-up by the Portuguese at Goa in AD 1556; the first scientific work on Indian medicinal plants by a European writer was printed at Goa in AD 1563.
- In AD 1661, the king of Portugal gave Bombay to Charles II of England as dowry when Charles II married to Catherine Braganza.
- Vasco da Gama visited India three times and was buried at Fort Kochi. Francisco Xavier, a famous saint came to India in the period of Martin Dsouza to spread Christianity in India and Asia.

The Dutch

- Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) popularly known as, Dutch United East India Company was formed in AD 1602.
- The skilful administrative system and enthusiastic national support which the company enjoyed enabled it to monopolise the entire spice trade to Europe.

Dutch Settlements in India On Malabar Coast

- The only port belonging to them on this side was Vengurla to the North of Goa. After a bitter struggle for power, Dutch were finally defeated by English in the Battle of Bedara, 1759.

On Coromandel Coast

- After an earlier abortive attempt to start trade at Surat and on the Malabar coast, admiral van der Haghen opened up trade with the Coromandel coast and set-up a permanent factory at Masulipatnam (early in 1605).

- Soon another factory was founded at Devanampatnam (Tegnapatnam) or Fort St David. In AD 1610, upon negotiating with the king of Chandragiri, the Dutch found another factory at Pulicat, named Fort Geldria.

Trade During Dutch Period

- Exports Textiles woven clothes according to special patterns constituted the chief export of the Coromandel coast. Other commodities exported by the Dutch were indigo and saltpetre opium, the most important export was consumed in Java and China and yielded enormous profits.
- Imports As regarding imports, apart from spices the chief articles of import to the Coromandel were sandalwood and pepper from the archipelago, copper from Japan and textiles from China.
- Trade from Bengal In Bengal, the Dutch first established a factory at Pipli, but soon abandoned it for Balasore which was in turn neglected when a firm footing was obtained at Chinsurah on the Hughli in AD 1653.
- The Dutch constructed fort Gustavus at Chinsurah. Subsequently, they established factories at Kasim Bazar and Patna.

The English

- Before the East India Company established trade in India, John Mildenhall, an English merchant came to India over land route to trade with Indian merchants in 1599. Through, the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I on 31st December, AD 1600 under the title of 'The Governor and company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies' was formed.
- The immediate aim of the company was the acquisition of the spices and pepper of the Eastern Archipelago and therefore, the first two voyages of the company, between AD 1601-1606, were made, not to India, but to Aching (in Sumatra), Bantam (in Java) and the Malaccas.
- Finally with the third voyage in AD 1608, the English initiated the process of the company's trade with India and Captain William Hawkins, who had experience in such ventures and could speak Turkish, was provided with a letter from King James I to Akbar.

English Settlements on Western Coast

- William Hawkins journeyed from Surat and arrived at the Jahangir's court in AD 1609, but failed to get permission to erect a factory at Surat. However, the victory of English under captain best over Portuguese fleet at Swally (near Surat) in AD 1612 broke the tradition of Portuguese naval supremacy and a Farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat AD 1613.
- Sir Thomas Roe The royal ambassador from King James I to the Mughal Emperor, succeeded in getting two Farmans by 1618, one of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and the other of the Prince {Khurram)-granting the permission to trade and erect factories in different parts of the empire.
- Surat was one of the chief centres of maritime trade, it is from Surat that the English extended their inland trading operations and by 1616 built subordinate factories at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and Agra.
- Finally Bombay was declared as headquarter of the company on the West coast in AD 1687.

Gerald Aungier

He was the first Governor of Bombay AD 1669 to 1677. Under Aungier, Bombay became a safe asylum for all merchants and manufacturers. He established vigorous and strict discipline over all the inhabitants of the city and allowed every community to enjoy the free exercise of its religion.

English Settlements on Eastern Coast

- The English were permitted to trade in Masulipatnam in AD 1611 and in AD 1630 secured the 'golden farman' from the Sultan of Golconda AD 1632, which ensured safety and prosperity of their trade.
- In AD 1639, Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named Fort St George.
- It was only with the foundation of Madras by the English in 1639, their arrival at Hughli in AD 1650 and their establishment of a factory at Balasore in North Orissa that the position of the English on the

Eastern coast became strong and permanent. Madras soon replaced Masulipatam as the headquarters of the English on the Coromandel coast and in AD 1641 all the English settlements in Eastern India (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) and the Coromandel were placed under the control of the President and Council of Fort St George.

English Settlements in Bengal

- In AD 1633, the Mughal Governor of Orissa gave the English merchants permission to establish factories at Hariharapur (near the mouth of *Mahanadi*), Balasore and Pipli. The English also succeeded to establish their factory at Hughli in AD 1651, followed by those at Patna, Dacca and Kasim bazar.
- In AD 1667, Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal and 5 years later, in AD 1672, the Mughal Governor, Shaista Khan, issued an order confirming all the privileges already acquired by the English.
- The rebellion of Sobha Singh a Zamindar in the district of Burdwan, gave an opportunity to the English to fortify their settlement at Sutanuti in AD 1696. They were permitted by Azimuth Shah Governor of Bengal, to purchase the Zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur on payment of? 1200 to the old proprietors.
- In AD 1700, the directors constituted Bengal as a separate presidency independent of Madras and nominated Sir Charles Eyre as its first President.
- Aurangzeb's death in AD 1707 made the English at Calcutta < fear that their growing trade would be swept away by the coming tide of civil war and anarchy. After protracted negotiations, the English got confirmation of their privileges from the new emperor Shah Alam and the *de facto* ruler of Bengal Murshid Quli Khan.
- The most important event in the history of the company during these years was the diplomatic mission led by John Surman in AD 1715 to the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar, resulting in the grant of three famous farmans addressed to the officials in Bengal, Hyderabad and Gujarat. The farmans gave the company many valuable privileges, *which are as follows-*

- In **Bengal**, it exempted the company's imports and exports from additional customs duties, excepting the annual payment of ? 3000 as settled earlier. The company was allowed to rent additional lands around Calcutta.
- In **Hyderabad**, the company's old privileges of freedom from dues in trade was retained and it had to pay only the existing rent for Madras.
- At Surat, the company was exempted from the levy of all duties for its exports and imports in lieu of an annual payment of ? 10000 and the coins of the company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal Empire.
- In the subsequent years, the English East India Company began to extend its territorial claims. It defeated Battle of Bedara, 1759 (*Dutch*) and Battle of Wandiwash, 1760 (*French*) and by the end of the 18th century, it succeeded in establishing its Paramountcy.

The Danes

- The Danes arrived in India in 1616. They established settlement at Tranquebar (*Tamil Nadu*) in 1620 and Serampore (*Bengal*) in 1676. Serampore was their headquarter. They were forced to sell their settlements to British in 1854.

The French

- 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales' popularly known as the French East India Company was formed by Colbert, under state patronage in AD 1664.
- In AD 1667, an expedition was sent under Francois Caron, who established the first French factory in India at Surat. In AD 1669, Mascara founded another French factory at Masulipatam by securing patent from the Sultan of Golconda.
- In July 1672, French squadron under De la Haye occupied San Thome near Madras.

- In 1673, Francois Martin, director of the Masulipatam factory, obtained from Sher Khan Lodi, Governor of Valikondapuram, a site for a factory, which later developed into Pondicherry and its first Governor was Francois Martin.
- In Bengal, the French laid the foundation of their famous settlement of Chandranagar in AD 1690 on a site granted to them by Shaista Khan.
- The reconstituted company named the United Compagne des Iridcs was formed by a royal edict and entrusted with the whole of French colonial face.
- The arrival of Dupieix 3S French Governs in India in AD 1'24 saw the beginning of Angtc-French conflict (Car/Mfic wars) resulting in their final oefeat in India, at the Battle of Wandlwasn in AD 1760.

Economic Colonialism and British Rule

- RP Dutt in his work India Today has suggested tnree pnaseso' economic colonialism and expectation.

First Phase of Merchantalism (AD 1757-1813)

- in this phase, company purctesed goods at cheap rates and sold commodities at high prices, apart from .nvestment of surplus revenues for purchasing finished goods for export to England. This phase carcded with success of industrial revolution in Sntair

Second Phase of Free Trade/ Industrial Capitalism (AD 1813-1858)

- This phase is marked by conversion of India as market c finished goods from Britain and a source of raw materials atongwith gradual decline In 'ndian industries including exports because of heavy dutes. However, this phase continued till AD 1947.

Third Phase of Financial Imperialism (AD 1858-1947)

- This phase was reflected try investment of surplus capital by british in India under Guarantee System i.e private British capitals Investment in India was guaranteed for safe returns i.e. guarantee of private

investment of public cost

- Single best example was railways and later on plantation, banking, shipping, export-import. The return of such investments constituted single biggest source of drain of wealth to Britain popularly known as home charges and such capital investments were termed as public debt at India.

Land Revenue System

Permanent Settlement

- introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, districts of Ban3ras and Northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. John Shore planned this settlement.
- It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep one-eleventh of the revenue collected to themselves while the British got a fixed share of tenth-eleventh of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were *free* to fix the rate.

Ryotwari Settlement

- It was introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam. Munro and Charles Reed recommended it. In this system, the direct settlement was made between the Government and the Ryots.
- The revenue was based on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years. It was based on the Scientific rent theory of Ricardo. The position of the cultivator became more secure.

Mahalwari System

- It was introduced in the area Ganga valley, parts of Central India and Punjab. Revenue settlement was to be made by village or estates with landlords.
- In this system, a settlement was made with the village, which maintained a form of common ownership known as Bhai Chara or with Mahals, which were group of villages. Revenue was periodically revised.

Drain of Wealth

Dadabhai Naoroji coined the Drain of Wealth theory in his book: poverty and Unbritish Rule in India. It is that part of national wealth, which was not available for consumption of Indians and was being drained away to England without any economic or material return and this drain was continuous in nature. It included home charges and interest on foreign capital investments, foreign shipping, shipping insurance and managing agencies. Home charges included expenditure by Secretary of State and India office in London, dividends of shareholders of East India Company, interest on public debt, war and military expenditure and store purchases in England.

Economic Impact of British Rule

- Decline of handicraft industries beyond recovery not compensated by rise of modern industries.
- Adverse impact on agriculture because of new land tenure systems.
- Emergence of new social classes, landlords, moneylenders and officials.
- Increased rural indebtedness
- Commercialisation of agriculture production of specialised crops with cash crops not for local use or consumption, but for exports, saw its peak in plantation sector i.e. indigo, tea, coffee, rubber and sugarcane.
- It was a forced process where farmers were forced to sell their produce at marginal prices

Establishment of British Paramountcy

- After the disintegration of Mughal empire India was in a politically and territorially fragmented state. There was an opportunity (or a new power) to emerge and rule India. Various native dynasties and European companies were in cut-throat competition. Britishers gradually defeated all powers and established their paramountcy.

Anglo-French Conflict

- The British and French were not only the rivals in India; rather they were at constant war with each other in Europe and some other fronts outside the Indian borders. Therefore certain events, that took place outside India, also affected the course of struggle between these two in India.
- In all three wars were fought between the English and the French in India. These wars are popularly known as Carnatic wars, because the area of conflict was the Mughal Subah of Carnatic which had become more or less independent.
- In 1720s, Saadutullah Khan, (who was the Governor of Carnatic and nominally under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad) laid the foundation of the autonomous State of Carnatic with its capital at Arcot.
- He was succeeded by Dost Ali and Safdar Ali. In 1743, the Nizam of Hyderabad intervened and appointed Anwar-ud-din as the Nawab of Carnatic, who was murdered by Chanda Sahib in 1749. With the help of French.

First Carnatic War (AD 1748)

- Under the influence of the Austrian war of succession, both English and French companies came in conflict in India. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (AD 1748) brought the Austrian war of succession to an end.
- According to this treaty, the English got back Madras and the French got the Louisbourg region in North America.

Second Carnatic War (AD 1749-1754)

- The conflict began with the issue of disputed succession to the thrones of Hyderabad and Carnatic.
- The two companies supported rival candidates for the Nawabship of Carnatic.

- The French supported Chanda Sahib and the English wanted to install Mohammed Ali as the Nawab. In the war that followed the French were defeated and Chanda Sahib was beheaded.
- The Peace Treaty concluded between English and French and Mohammed Ali was recognised as the Nawab of Carnatic.
- The French disaster in the Second Carnatic war sealed the fate of Dupleix and Godeau replaced Dupleix as the Governor General of the French possession in India AD 1754.

Third Carnatic War (AO 1766-1763)

- The final phase of the Anglo-French conflict started in AD 1756, when the 7 years' war broke out in Europe. The French Army under Count-de-Lally (French Governor-General) captured Fort St. David AD 1758.
- After the series of conflicts, the English Army under General Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French forces at Wandiwash a fort in the Carnatic state on 22nd January 1760.
- English captured Pondicherry headquarters of French settlement Mahe and Jinji. The war came to an end with the termination of hostilities in Europe.
- The Treaty of Paris AD 1763 brought 7 years' war to an end. According to this treaty, Pondicherry and some other French settlements were returned to the French.

British Occupation of Bengal

- East India Company's ambition of becoming a political power and Nawab of Bengal's ambition of consolidating his power over Bengal brought two powers in direct conflict with each other.
- Conflict between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and the East India Company intensified due to a number of reasons. They are as follows:
 - The illegal use of Dastaks, which were export trade permits issued by the Mughal Dynasty in the year 1717. The British used the permits as the excuse to avoid taxes to Bengal Nawab.
 - British interfered with Nawab's court and supplanted one of Siraj-ud-Daulah's aunt Ghasoti Begum, who was in opposition to the

Nawab. Ghaseti's treasurer's son had escaped and took shelter in fort William but Siraj demanded for his return Mir Jafar Ail Khan, who was grand uncle of Siraj and Commander-in-Chief of Nawab's army, was in the conspiracy with Ghaseti Begum. Eventually, Mir Jafar joined the British side through the secret mediator!

- Fort William became the safe shelter for the British and they added additional fortification and permission of Nawab.
- The policy of the British officials was to help the merchants such as Jagat Seth of Murshidabad to consolidate their own base.
- Disloyalty of Mir Jafar aroused the anger of the Nawab of the Bengal.

Black Hole Tragedy

After the first conflict between Nawab and Company, English prisoners at Calcutta, which included some women and children were lodged in a prison room of the fort. The number of prisoners were 146.

Out of these 146 white prisoners kept in the room, on 20th June, only 23 survived till the next morning, when the prison room was opened, the rest died due to excessive heat. The East India Company's authorities used the episode as a propaganda device to defame the Nawab and won support of the British public opinion for the war against Nawab.

Nawabs of Bengal

Mir Jafar

- Mir Jafar was the first Nawab of Bengal. Bihar and Orissa under the British rule in India. He succeeded Siraj-ud-Daulah. He is remembered in India by the name of Gaddar-e-Hind.
- By the process of cheating Siraj-ud-Daulah and surrendered the Nawab's army against Robert Clive in the Battle of Plassey. He became the Nawab of Bengal. His rule is regarded as the initiation of the rule of British in India.
- British retaliated by compelling Mir Jafar to renounce the throne in favour of Mir Qasim, because he wanted help of Dutch to set free from English.

Mir Qasim

- He was the oldest Nawab among the successors of Alivardi Khan. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Munger. It is because that he wanted to be at a safe distance from Calcutta and interference of the company.

- He also sought to recognise and modernise his army on the European pattern. He also made plans *for the* expansion of his territory Northward at the expense of the Nepalese.

Battle of Buxar

- The reluctance of Mir Qasim to share the power with company led to the conflict between him and Clive. Finally, Mir Qasim formed an alliance with Shuja-ud- Daula and Shah Alam II and their combined forces were defeated by English under the leadership of Hector Munro at the Battle of Buxar.
- It was a watershed event In modern Indian history as the treaty which ensued in Allahabad also known as Factory of Allahabad gave the English Company Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Treaty of Allahabad

- The Treaty of Allahabad was concluded by Clive with Shuja-ud-Daula and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, according to which, the British got the right of free trade in Awadh and they were allowed to keep a British Army at the expense of the Nawab of Awadh.
- Shah Alam II got the districts of Kore and Allahabad and was also given an annual pension of Rs.26 lakh. in return d his favour, Shah Alam gave the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.
- The company, by another treaty, also agreed to pay a sum of 53 lakh per annum in lieu of the right of Nizamat to the mirror Nawab. Thus, the company acquired both the diwani as well as Nizamat rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Anglo-Mysore Conflict

- Mysore was earlier the part of Vijayanagara empire.
- However, after the decline of the Vijayanagara empire in 1565, Wodeyar dynasty founded its rule.
- The process of the usurpation of royal authority of the Wodeyar ruler Chikka Krishnaraja started during AD 1731-34 when two brothers, Devaraja and Nanjaraja controlled real power in the state and became the *de-facto* rulers.

First Anglo-Mysore War (AD1767-1769)

- The rise of Haider Ali was seen as a source Of danger to the British power in india.

- Haider's ambition to drive the British away from the Carnatic and finally from India, the British realisation of the threat posed to them by Haider led to the formation of Tripartite Alliance against him by British, the Nizam and the Marathas.
- He played a diplomatic game, bought the Marathas, allured the Nizam with territorial gains and together with the latter launched an attack on British.
- In the war, Haider registered brilliant victories over the British and finally appeared at the gates of Madras.
- The panic stricken Madras Government was forced them to sign a humiliating treaty (*Treaty of Madras*) on 4th April, 1767. the treaty provided for: a mutual restitution of each others territories except for Karur and its district, 'which were to be rets Ted by the Mysore ruler,
- All the captured employees of the Madras Government sere to be released by Haider Ali.
- The Raja of Tanjore was to be treated as a friend and ally Of Haider.
- The trade privileges o' Bombay Presidency and English factories were to be restored-

Second Anglo-Mysore War (AD 178Q-I784)

- The cause o' Second Anglo-Mysore War was the mutual dtstrus; arid refusal of English to fulfil the terms of the defense treaty with Hader when he was attacked by the Marathas in 1771 Further. Haider found French more helpful in meeting his military demands for gun saltpetre and lead than the English and therefore established a close alliance with them.
- The outbreak of the American War of independence and French alliance with the Amercan colonists made Warren Hastings extremely suspicious of Haider Ali's relation with the French
- Under these conditons, the English attempt to capture Mahe, (a French port on she Malabar coast), which Haider considered to be under us protection, was a direct challenge to Haider Ali.
- Thus. Haider formed a joint front with the Nizam and the Marathas on July 1780. attacked Carnatic and captured Arcot defeating an English Army under Colonel Bailiie.

- Meanwhile the English detached the Marathas and Nizam from the side of Haider or November 1781. in the Battle at Porto Novo. Haider was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.
- In the following year, Hader inflicted a Humiliating defeat on the English army under Colonel Braithwaite, while the war was in progress. Haider All died.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (AD 1789-1792)

- The growing power of Mysore and the success of Tipu in strengthening his oration by undertaking various internal reforms made the British, the Marathas and the Nizam apprehensive.
- Lord Cornwallis worked on the anti-Tipu suspctor of the Nizam and the Marathas and arranged a Triple Alliance (AD 1790) with them against Tipu.
- Convinced of a possible war with the English Tipu sought the help of the Turks by sending an embassy to Constantinople in AD 1784 and again in AD 1785 and the French king in AD 1787 Meanwhile, the Tipu's differences arose with the Raja of Travancore because the purchased Jai kottai and Cranganore from the Dutch in Cochin state.
- Tipu considered the Cochin state as his tributary state and thus, considered the act o' the Travancore Raja as violation of his sovereign rights and therefore, attacked Travancore in April. 1790 The English seeing an opportunity, sided with the Raja of Travancore and declared the war against Tipu
- Tipu defeated Map' General Medows in 1790, after which Cornwall's himself assumed the command of the English Army.
- Cornwallis approached Srirangapatna with the help of Marathas and Nizam's troops. Tipu offered a tough fight, but finding it impossible to prolong the struggle, signed the Treaty of Srirangapatna on March 1792.

Treaty of Srirangapatnam

The treaty resulted in the surrender of nearly toll of Mysorean territory to the victorious allies (the British, the Marathas and tne Niiam). Tipu was to cede half of his territories, which were to be shared among the three allies.

In audition Tipu was to make immediate payment of Rs. 16 core out of the total indemnity agreed upon if Rs.3.6 crore while the remainder (Rs. 2 crore) was to be given in three installments.

Tipu was also to order the release of all prisoners of war. Pending fulfillment of these terms, two of his sons were to be detained as (British) hostages.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (AD 1798-1799)

- To enlist the support of France against the English in India. Tipu enlisted himself as a member of Jacobin Club, Tipu also planted a Tree of Liberty at Srirangapatna. He sent embassies to Arabia, Zaman Shah of Afghanistan, Constantinople, the directory at Versailles and the French in the Isle de France. Mauritius France seized Mauritius in AD 1715 and later renamed it Isle de France.
- Realising the hostile intentions of Tipu, Lord Wellesley, the new Governor-General of India, was determined to remove this threat once for all.
- The war against Tipu began in 1799 and he was defeated, first by Stuart at Sedaseer (5th March) and then by General Harris at Malvelley (27th March).
- Then, the English captured Srirangapatna on 4th May, 1799 and Tipu died defending his capital.

Anglo-Maratha Conflict

- The sudden growth in the company's cotton trade after AD 1784 to China from Gujarat through Bombay motivated the British authorities to play a more interventionist role in the Deccan region. This ambition of English brought them in direct conflict with Maratha power.

First Anglo-Maratha War AD 1775-1782

- The war began with the Treaty of Surat on AD 1775 and ended with the Treaty of Salbai on AD 1782.
- The political ambition of the company to extend their influence towards the Maratha territory and the internal conflict among the Maratha leaders played a significant role in this war.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1803-1805)

- Wellesley who came to India as Governor-General in 1798 believed that the only possible way to safeguard India against the French danger was to establish a strong military control upon the Indian princes. In this context, he pursued his aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Marathas with the desire to impose subsidiary alliance on them.

- Though, the Peshwa accepted the subsidiary alliance of the British, but the other Maratha chiefs showed resentment against it. They considered the subsidiary treaty as humiliating and a threat upon their independent political existence and thus, declared war against the British.
- The internal conflicts among the Maratha chiefs and the attack upon Peshwa, Baji Rao II by Hoikar, led to the signing of subsidiary Treaty at Bessein on AD 1802 by the Peshwa with the British.
- Bhonsle signed Treaty of Deogaon on 17th December, 1803 and Scindia signed Treaty of Surji- Anjangaon on 30th December, 1803.
- In AD 1804, Yashwant Rao Hotkar made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the British. His attempt however proved to be unsuccessful and after being defeated he was forced to conclude with Sir George Barlow the Treaty of Rajpurgat on 25th, December, 1805.
- Thus, the war finally resulted in the establishment of British influence on the Maratha empire.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1817-1818)

- The Third and the final phase of the struggle began with the coming of Lord Hastings as Governor-General in 1813, who reassumed the Aggressive Policy of Wellesley and was determined to proclaim the British paramountcy in India.
- The Maratha Confederacy was dissolved and the Peshwa, Baji Rao II, was dethroned and pensioned off at Bithur near Kanpur.
- with **Holkar** a subsidiary treaty known as the **Treaty of Mandsaur** was signed.
- To satisfy the Maratha pride, Pratas Singh, a descendent of Shivaji was made the ruler of a small kingdom of **Satara** founded out of the Peshwa's lands.

Anglo-Sikh Conflict

- After the defeat of Bengal, Mysore and Marathas the only major Indian power that still retained its independence was Punjab under Ranjit Singh, who came to power in AD 1792.
- He organised an alliance of Sikh Misls West of the Sutlej in 1798, was successful in repelling the invasion of the Afghan ruler **Zaman Shah**. This success made him a powerful ruler and in 1801, these Misls accepted him as the Maharaja of Punjab. Ranjit Singh was soon able to extend his power to the vast territories including Peshawar, Multan, Kashmir, Kargra and other hill states.

- The death of Ranjit Singh was followed by political instability in Punjab. The line of weak successors followed—Kharak Singh; Nao Nihal Singh; Sher Singh and Dalip Singh, which led the Sikh empire to its downfall. The Sikh elements in the Army known as Khalsa became supreme and began to interfere in the affairs of the state.
- Where there were group rivalries and Khalsa took the role of king makers. This provided to the British a chance to interfere in the affairs of Punjab and establish their control over the region. This was necessary for extending the British empire, in India, to its natural frontiers towards the North-West.

First Anglo-Sikh War (AD 1845-1846)

- During the reign of Dalip Singh, in First Anglo-Sikh War, the English invaded Punjab, occupied Lahore and dictated a peace treaty known as the **Treaty of Lahore** on 9th March 1846, which *included the following*.
 - The Sikhs to renounce all **their** claims to **the** territories lying to the **South & of the river Sutlej**.
 - A war indemnity of Rs. 1.5 cr. was imposed on Lahore Durbar. The Sikh Arm was limited to 20000 infantry and 12000 cavalry. A British resident was posted at Lahore.
- Since, the Lahore Durbar was unable to pay the war indemnity, it agreed to transfer to the company the hill countries situated between the river Beas and Indus, including the province of Kashmir. Gulab Singh who was instrumental in these negotiations, was given Kashmir by the company.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (AD 1848-1849)

- The Sikhs felt humiliation with the settlement of Punjab after the First Sikh war. The Sikhs did not like the interference of the English resident in the internal Affairs of Punjab. The British, on their part were anxious to occupy Punjab.
- Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, was a strong imperialist. He was simply looking for a pretext for the annexation of Punjab, which was provided by the rebellion of Mulraj (AD 1848), Governor of Multan, against the company.
- The English forces attacked Punjab (AD 1848) and as the result of this Sikhs were badly defeated.
- Punjab was annexed to the British dominion in March AD 1849. Raja Dalip Singh, the minor son of Ranjit Singh and his mother, Rani Jindan, who acted as his regent were sent away to London on fixed annual pensions.

Conflict with Neighbouring States

Anglo-Nepal Relations

- In AD 1792, Colonel Kilpatrick was sent on a commercial mission to Katmandu and captain Knox was posted as British resident in Kathmandu from AD 1802-04.

Anglo-Nepal War (AD 1814-1816)

- The main reason behind the war was the frequent raids by the Gorkhas in British territory and in May AC 1814 the Gorkhas attacked three police stations of Butwal. Thus, Lord Hastings declared war against the Gorkhas. General Gardener won over Almora while General *Ochterlony* defeated the Gorkhas leader Amar Singh Thapa and forced him to surrender the fort Malaun.
- Treaty of Sugauli (1815) was signed but Gurkhas did not ratified it.
- This led to second campaign against Gorkhas in 1816 and *General Ochterlony* defeated the Gorkhas at the Battle of Makwanpur. Now, the Treaty of Sagauli (**1816**) was accepted by the Gorkhas the English acquired the hill stations of Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet etc.

Anglo-Burmese Wars

- English ambition of exploiting Burma commercially through the acquisition of political power brought them in conflict with Burma kingdom

First Anglo-Burmese War (1824- 1826)

- Lord *Amherst* declared war against Burma and Maha Bandula, the Burmese general was defeated and killed in the Battle of Donaben.
- Treaty of Yandaboo (1826) was signed by which a British resident was stationed at Burmese capital.

Second Anglo-Burmese War (AD 1852-1853)

- The main reason behind the conflict was the oppression of English merchants settled in Burma by Burmese officials at Rangoon.
- Lord Dalhousie declared second war against Burma. Martaban, Rangoon, Prome and Pegu was annexed.

Third Anglo-Burmese War

- The Burmese King Thibaw allowed trade concessions to the French and Imposed fine on English company and arrested it officials. On the command of Lord Duffern, English army marched on Burma and occupied the capital city Mandalay. As a result, the King of Burma was imprisoned and the whole of Burma was declared as the part of British Empire. In 1935, Burma was separated from India Freedom Movement of Burma reached a new height and under leadership of Aung and Burma got independence on 4th January, 1948.

Anglo-Afghan Wars

- English ambition of creating a buffer zone between English empire and advancing Russian empire took them to Afghanistan in search of political influence.

First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842)

Causes

- Dost Mohammad asked for English help in order to win Peshawar from Ranjit Singh. Lord Auckland rejected his proposal. Dost Mohammad then accepted the Friendship of the French Auckland sent and English mission under Alexander burns which was in turn, rejected by Afghan Chief.

Events During the War

- Auckland signed a Tripartite Treaty (1838) with Shah Shuja (Prince of Afghanistan) and Ranjit Singh Army crossed the (territories of Sind) Violating Treaty (1832) and occupied Kandhar, Ghazni and Kabul.

Results

- Shah Shuja was not accepted as chief by the Afghanis and was killed in 1842 Afghanis rose in rebellion and killed English men Burns. Charles, Sir William and Elphinstone Thus, English were forced to Sign a humiliating treaty and to recognise Dost Mohammed as the Amir of Afghanistan.

Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880)

Causes

- Sher Ali, the Afghan Chief reject the English missions sent by Lord Lytton under Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Neville Chamberlain but accepted the Russian mission led by Stolietoff.

Events During the War

- English attacked from these sides-Khyber pass, Kurram pass and Bolan pass. Sher Ali was defeated and died later on.

Results

- Yakub Khan signed the Treaty of Gandamak (1879) by which a British resident was posted at Kabul and the districts of *Kurram, Pisin and Sibi* were given to the English. But, very soon the *British Resident Major Cavagari* was murdered. The war restarted and General Roberts occupied Kabul. Abdur Rehman, was the new Amir of Afghanistan.

Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919)

- In 1919 Habibullah, the Amir of Afghanistan was murdered and his son Amanullah tried to declare his dependence from British regency.
- He invaded the British territories on the instigation of the German agent but was defeated.

Treaty of Rawalpindi

- It was signed according to which Amirs were now free to pursue their policy within their territory and their annual subsidy was stopped.

Anglo-Tibet Relations

- Tibet was an autonomous state situated beyond the Himalayas in North.
- It always remained under the control of Buddhist rulers who happened to be their spiritual leaders also.
- Warren Hastings was the first of sent a commerce mission under George Bogle to Toast Lama in 1774-75,
- Tibetans invaded and repulsed from Sikkim in 1887, there after the boundary between India and Tibet was settled in 1890.

- Lord Curzon sent mission under Colonel Younghusband in 1905 and on the refusal of Tibetans to meet him British Army forced them to sign a treaty.
- Dalai Lama signed the Lhasa treaty on 7th September, 1904 According to the treaty, the British controlled trade centres which were established.