



# MK YADAV

(EX-VIGILANCE &  
IB OFFICER, GoI)

*Be Your Dream.*

## NEEV 2022

### GS FOUNDATION COURSE

# HISTORY

## SAMPLE HANDOUTS: Advent of European

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

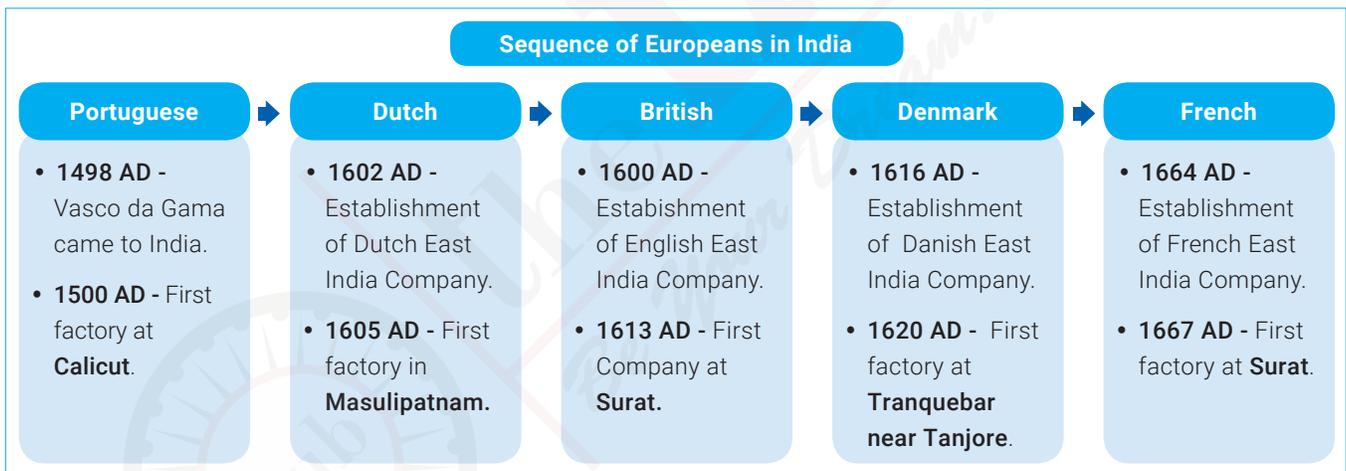
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Sequence of Europeans & their Establishment in India	1
1.3	Carnatic Wars	3
1.4	British Conquest of India in Brief	7
1.5	Important Timelines	12

India's First  
**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**  
driven  
**GS FOUNDATION - NEEV 2022**  
360° Pre-cum-Mains Coverage



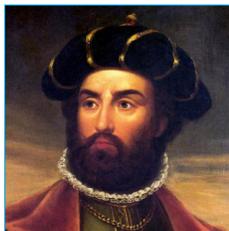
AEKA

# Advent of Europeans



## 1.1 Introduction

- The discovery of new sea route via the **Cape of Good Hope** by **Vasco da Gama** in **1498 AD** led to many trading companies coming to India and established their trading centres.
- Initially they entered India as traders but with the passage of time, in order to safeguard their commercial interests, they tried to dominate the politics of India.
- Thus, the commercial rivalry among the European powers



Vasco da Gama

led to political rivalry and this not only brought them in conflict with each other but with Indian rulers too.

## 1.2 Sequence of Europeans & their Establishment in India

### 1.2.1 Portuguese in India

- The Portuguese came to India to trade and they wanted to **take away the spice trade from the Arab traders**. They even resorted to piracy in order to capture the spice trade.



Francis de Almeida

- **Francis de Almeida** was the first governor of the Portuguese in India. Later, in 1509 AD **Albuquerque** became the governor.
- **Albuquerque captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur** in 1510 AD. Subsequently, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India.
- Portuguese influence declined in India by the end of the 16th century AD as naval and commercial powers of the France, English and Dutch had given a strong competition to Portuguese and Spanish trade monopoly.
- There were hostilities between English and Portuguese which ended in 1630 AD. In **1662 AD** the **Portuguese gave the island of Bombay to King Charles II of England** as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess.
- Around 17th century AD they had lost all their possessions in India except Goa, Diu and Daman as the Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739 AD.
- Portuguese lived for temporary periods in the settlements and then returned to Portugal.
- Portuguese were intolerant of the existing religions of India and tried to **force people to become Christian**.

#### A. Causes of decline of Portuguese Power in India

- Rise of other trading powers i.e. English, French and Dutch.
- Spain won Portugal in 1580 AD and Phillip II of Spain neglected Portuguese dominions in India.
- The Portuguese administration had become corrupt.
- Backfire of their religious policy.
- In the 17th century AD, the Dutch also expelled the Portuguese from most parts of India.

#### B. Portuguese gifts to India

- Cultivation of **tobacco** and **potato**.
- **1st Printing press in India** (1556 AD).
- 1st scientific work on **Indian medicinal plants**.

#### 1.2.2 The Dutch East India Company

- The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602 AD.
- Dutch established their settlements at **Masulipattinam, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura** and **Kasimbazar**.
- Dutch **exported indigo, cotton textiles, saltpetre, raw silk** and **opium from India**.
- It was the **first company to issue stock**.

- In the 17th century AD before the prominence of British, they emerged as the most dominant power in European trade in the East.
- Main centre of Dutch in India was **Pulicat** and later it was replaced by **Nagapattinam**.
- Indonesian Islands of Java, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands where spices were produced, were the main interest of the Dutch.
- In 1667 AD, Dutch agreed to leave alone English settlements in India, while English gave up all claims to Indonesia.
- Dutch commercial activities started to decline by the beginning of 18th century AD and with the **Battle of Bedera** with the English in 1759 AD it came to an end.
- Short sited commercial policy which was mostly based on trade in spices was also a major cause of decline of Dutch Power.

#### 1.2.3 British East India Company



Thomas Roe at the court of Jahangir

- The British East India Company sometimes also called **John Company**, was a *Joint - Stock Company* established in 1600 AD, as *The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*.
- **William Hawkins** stayed at the court of **Jahangir** from 1608 AD to 1611 AD.
- The British Company gained foothold in India in 1612 AD when Mughal emperor **Jahangir granted the rights to establish a factory in Surat to Sir Thomas Roe**.
- They established a trading factory at **Surat** in 1613 AD.
- The **Court of directors** was the supreme authority in framing policies for the company.
- The English established their factories at **Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda and Broach by 1619 AD**.
- The English East India Company **acquired Bombay from Charles II**, the then king of England.

- In 1639 AD, Francis Day founded the city of Madras where the Fort St. George was built.
- In 1690 AD, an English factory was established at a place called Sutanuti by Job Charnock. Later it developed into the city of Calcutta where Fort William was built.
- Later, Calcutta became the capital of British India. Thus Bombay, Madras, Calcutta became three presidency towns of the English settlements in India
- Move towards colonization:
  - i. In the first 50 years of its arrival, British East India Company, had no interest in the development of colonies and it preferred to engage in trade only.
  - ii. This policy saw a change by 1650 AD when the power of the old guard British royalist merchants was broken and a new class of merchants wrested control of the Company.
  - iii. Later, they tried to establish the political power so that they can compel the Mughals to allow them a free hand in trade and keep the rival European out.
  - iv. In 1686 AD hostilities between English and Mughal emperor broke out, when English had declared war on the Emperor. English lost the war and apologized for the same.
  - v. Aurangzeb permitted them to resume trade on the payment of Rs. 150,000 as compensation. In 1691 AD, the company was granted exemption from the payment of custom duties in Bengal.
  - vi. In 1698 AD, the company acquired the zamindari of the three villages – Sutanati, Kalikata and Govindpur where it built Fort William around its factories. The villages grew to become the city – Kolkata.
  - vii. In 1717 AD Farrukh Siyar confirmed the privileges granted in 1691 AD Farman and extended them to Deccan and Gujarat.

### 1.2.4 The Danish East India Company

- Denmark also established trade settlements in India. Their settlement at Tranquebar was founded in 1620 AD.
- Another important Danish settlement in India was Serampore in Bengal. Serampore was their headquarters in India.
- They failed to strengthen themselves in India and they sold all their settlement in India to the British in 1845 AD.
- They were more concerned with missionary activities.

### 1.2.5 French East India Company

- French East India Company was established in 1664 AD.
- The first French factory in India was established at Surat.
- The French company was created, financed and controlled by the State and it differed from the English company which was a private commercial venture.
- Dupleix was an important French governor in India (1742 AD).



Dupleix

- Dupleix began the policy of extending territorial empire in India and started political occupations, leading to series of conflicts with English in form of Carnatic Wars.

**Battle at Wandiwash** against the East India Company in 1760 AD was the decisive battle for the French existence in India through which they lost almost all their possessions in India.

## 1.3 Carnatic Wars

### 1.3.1 First Carnatic War (1746 AD – 1748 AD)

- It was fought between English and French forces, during 1746 AD – 1748 AD in Carnatic region, Southern India
- **People involved:** Joseph Francois Dupleix (French Governor-General), Major Stringer Lawrence (British), Anwaruddin Khan (Nawab of the Carnatic).
- Its result was inconclusive.

#### A. Course of the First Carnatic War

- France and Britain were on opposite sides of the camp at the War of Austrian Succession that had broken out in Europe in 1740 AD.
- This Anglo-French rivalry led to their trading companies in India vying with each other for supremacy.
- The French Governor of Pondicherry Dupleix had raised an army of Indian sepoys under French officers in India.
- The French East India Company was nationalized in 1720 AD and France had imperialistic designs on India.
- In 1745 AD, there was a naval attack on a French fleet by Britain in which even Pondicherry was in danger.
- Dupleix, along with additional French troops from Mauritius defended against this attack and captured Madras, which had been controlled by the English.

- The English made another attack on Pondicherry but instead faced a heavy loss. The English sought help from the **Nawab of Carnatic (Arcot) Anwaruddin Khan**.
- The Nawab asked the French to return Madras to the British.
- Dupleix tried convincing the Nawab unsuccessfully that Madras would be handed over to him at a later stage.
- Then, the Nawab sent a huge army to fight the French forces. This army was defeated by the relatively small number of French forces **Battle of Adyar in 1746 AD**.
- This exposed the weakness of the armies of the Indian rulers vis-a-vis the efficiently trained armies of the European powers.
- The war ended in 1748 AD with the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** also called **Treaty of Aachen**.

#### B. Effects of the First Carnatic War

- **Madras was given back to the English** in exchange for Louisburg in North America to France.
- Dupleix understood the superiority of the European armies who used this advantage to influence Indian princes and establish French hegemony in South India.

#### 1.3.2 Second Carnatic War (1749 AD – 1754 AD)

- It was fought in the period of **1749 AD to 1754 AD** between different claimants to the **posts of the Nizam of Hyderabad** and the **Nawab of the Carnatic**; each claimant being supported either by the British or the French.
- **People involved: Muhammad Ali and Chanda Sahib** (for the Nawabship of the Carnatic or Arcot); **Muzaffar Jung and Nasir Jung** (for the post of the Nizam of Hyderabad).
- **Result:** *Muzaffar Jung became Hyderabad's Nizam. Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of the Carnatic.*

#### A. Course of the Second Carnatic War

- The first Carnatic War demonstrated the power of the well-trained European army vis-à-vis the less than efficient armies of the Indian princes.
- The French Governor-General Dupleix wanted to take advantage of this, and assert influence and authority over the Indian kingdoms, so as to make way for a French Empire in India. So, he was looking to interfere in the internal power struggles among Indian chiefs.
- Even though England and France were officially at peace with each other as there was no fighting in Europe, the political climate in Southern Indian at that time led their companies to fight in the subcontinent.

- The Nizam of Hyderabad, **Asaf Jah I** died in 1748 AD starting a power struggle between his grandson **Muzaffar Jung** and his son **Nasir Jung**.
- **Anwaruddin Khan**, the Nawab of the Carnatic supported Nasir Jung's claim to the throne of the Nizam.
- This led Muzaffar Jung to instigate war with French support against Anwaruddin, called the **Battle of Ambur (1749 AD)** and Anwaruddin died in the battle.
- Now there was a tussle for the Nawabship of Carnatic between **Muhammad Ali** (son of Anwaruddin) and **Chanda Sahib** (son-in-law of Dost Ali Khan, a former Nawab of the Carnatic).
- This led to a tripartite understanding among the various powers.

Group	Claimants for Nizam's post (Hyderabad)	Claimants for Nizam's post (Carnatic)	European Support
1	Muzaffar Jung	Chanda Sahib	French
2	Nasir Jung	Muhammad Ali	English

- After Anwaruddin Khan's death, his son Muhammad Ali fled to Trichy. Then, **Chanda Sahib was proclaimed the Nawab of the Carnatic**.
- Then, French forces marched on to the Deccan, fought and killed Nasir Jung.
- Subsequently, **Muzaffar Jung was installed as the Nizam of Hyderabad**.
- However, Muzaffar Jung was killed a couple of months later and the French installed **Salabat Jung** (another son of Asaf Jah I) as the Nizam.
- In return, the French acquired from the Nizam four rich districts on the Coromandel Coast (Northern Sircars).
- At this time, Trichy was under the control of Chanda Sahib and the French. But the Trichy Fort was held by Muhammad Ali.
- To undermine the growing French power in the region, the English decided to support Muhammad Ali.
- **Robert Clive** (later Governor of Bengal) attacked Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, as a divisionary tactic. This is called the Siege of Arcot, in which the British won.
- After this many battles were fought, and Chanda Sahib was killed in one of them.



Robert Clive

- Thus, Muhammad Ali was installed as the Nawab of the Carnatic.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754 AD**.

**B. Effects of the Second Carnatic War**

- Although the French gained the Northern Sircars, Dupleix was criticised by the French authorities because of heavy losses to the French company.
- Dupleix was called back to France. He was replaced by **Charles-Robert Godeheu** who signed the Treaty of Pondicherry.
- As per the treaty, the English and the French were to indulge only in commercial activities in India and not interfere in sub-continental political affairs.

**1.3.3 Third Carnatic War (1758 AD – 1763 AD)**

- It was fought between **the French and the British during 1758 AD to 1763 AD** in the Carnatic region in Southern India.
- **People involved: Count de Lally** (French General), **General Sir Eyre Coote** (British Lieutenant).
- **Result:** *British victory.*



Sir Eyre Coote

**A. Course of the Third Carnatic War**

- The **Seven Year's War** broke out in Europe and once again England and France were pitted against each other.
- After the **Battle of Plassey in 1757 AD**, the British forces wrested **Chandannagar** (in Bengal) from the French.
- The French, under Count de Lally, captured **Fort St. George** and attacked the English to acquire Madras.

- But he was defeated by English forces under Sir Eyre Coote in the **Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 AD**.
- The **French lost their Indian possessions** including **Pondicherry, Mahe, Gingee** and **Karaikal** to the British.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris in 1763 AD**.
- As per the Treaty, **Chandannagar and Pondicherry were returned to France** but they were barred from fortifying them or having troops in them. They could only have trading activities.

**B. Effects of the Third Carnatic War**

- French hopes of building an empire in India were completely dashed.
- This established Britain as the paramount European power in India. The path was clear for the establishment of a British colonial rule in India.

**C. Reasons for French failure**

- **Superior naval strength of the British.** They could bring in soldiers from Europe and also provide supplies from Bengal. The French did not have any such avenue to replenish resources.
- Britain had Madras, Bombay and Calcutta – three important posts. In contrast, the French had only one strong post, Pondicherry. This meant that if Pondicherry was captured, the French had little hope of recovery. But Britain could rely on any of the other two bases if one was captured.
- The victory at the Battle of Plassey opened up the British to a rich area, namely Bengal.
- The British had many capable and able soldiers like Robert Clive, Stringer Lawrence and Sir Eyre Coote.

**All the three Carnatic Wars**

No.	Period	Participants	Important Battles	Winner	Treaty
I	1746 AD to 1748 AD	Joseph Francois Dupleix (French), Major Stringer Lawrence (British), Anwaruddin Khan (Nawab of the Carnatic).	Battle of Adyar - 1746 AD	Inconclusive	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Treaty of Aachen) – 1748 AD
II	1749 AD to 1754 AD	Muhammad Ali and Chanda Sahib (for Carnatic / Arcot), MuzaffarJung and Nasir Jung (for Hyderabad)	Battle of Ambur - 1749 AD.	Muzaffar Jung became Hyderabad's Nizam. Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of the Carnatic.	Treaty of Pondicherry – 1754 AD
III	1758 AD to 1763 AD	Count de Lally (French) and Sir Eyre Coote (British)	Battle of Wandiwash - 1760 AD	British	Treaty of Paris – 1763 AD



## 1.4 British Conquest of India in Brief

- The British who came to India for trade eventually became the political master of India.

- From Battle of Plassey to annexation of Punjab in 1849 AD, the entire Indian sub-continent had been brought under British control.
- Apart from outright wars they employed methods like **Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse** to expand and consolidate their empire in India.



### 1.4.1 Conquest of Bengal

- In 1705 AD, Aurangzeb appointed **Murshid Quli Khan** as Governor of Bengal and later placed Orissa under his authority.
- Murshid Quli Khan founded the city **Murshidabad** and **shifted capital from Dacca to Murshidabad**.
- After death of Aurangzeb he **founded an independent state**.

- Murshid Quli Khan was the first to introduce **revenue farming system** in Bengal called *izaredari*.
- He granted emergency loans called *taccavi* to cultivators.
- Murshid Quli Khan nullified Golden Farmana given by Mughal Emperor to the British in Bengal.
- He was succeeded by his son-in-law **Shuja-ud-din Khan**, who got Bihar added to Bengal by the Mughal emperor Md. Shah.

- The third Nawab, **Sarfaz Khan** was killed by Alivardi Khan who was then Deputy Governor of the Bengal.
- The prosperity of Bengal province attracted many European Companies including English East India Company.
- In 1717 AD, English East India Company obtained Farman from the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. This Farman granted English East India Company freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes.
- This Farman was a source of conflict between the Company and the Nawab of Bengal because it meant less revenue for the Bengal government.
- This Farman along with other factors like levying heavy duty on Indian goods entering Calcutta and building fortifications by Britishers led to a bitter rivalry between the British and the Nawab of Bengal.
- The English in order to overthrow the Nawab of Bengal - **Siraj-ud-daula** joined hands with several men of the Nawab's court. Prominent among these were **Mir Jafar (Mir Bakshi)**, **Manik Chand (Officer-in -charge of Calcutta)**, **Amirchand (a rich banker of Bengal)** and **Khadim Khan (one of the Commanders of the Nawab)**.

#### A. Battle of Plassey (1757AD)

- Finally the two sides fought in the battle field of Plassey in 1757 AD. The major part of the army led by Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh took no part in the fighting.
- In this battle Siraj was captured and killed. Mir Jafar was awarded by for his support to the English and was made the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Jafar was deposed in 1760 AD as he was not being able to fulfil the ever-increasing demands of the English. In his place **Mir Qasim, son-in-law of Mir Jafar**, was made the Nawab of Bengal.

#### B. Battle of Buxar (1764 AD)

- But even Mir Qasim did not prove to be a loyal subordinate of the English. A war broke out between the English and Mir Qasim. Eventually he fled to Awadh and formed an alliance with **Shuja-ud-daula (the Nawab of Awadh)** and **Shah Alam** (the Mughal emperor). They together fought with the English in 1764 AD at Buxar but were defeated.
- The **Treaty of Allahabad was signed on 16 August 1765 AD**, between the **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Lord Clive** on one hand and Clive and Shuja-ud-daula on the other hand. Based on this treaty the **Company was**

**granted the diwani or the right to collect revenue, in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.**

- Province of Awadh returned to Shuja-ud-daulah but he had to pay Rs. 50 lakhs to English. Shuja-ud-daulah was forced to maintain English troops for the defence of his state.
- With this victory the English East India Company became the political master of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

#### Chronology of Bengal Nawabs



#### 1.4.2 Conquest of Mysore (Anglo-Mysore Wars)

After annexation of Bengal, the English never looked back. Now, they turned their eye on Mysore. Mutual conflict between the regional powers of Mysore, Nizam and Marathas gave the English an opportunity to interfere and extend their political dominance. This motive of the English resulted into four wars between the English and the Mysore Kingdom known as Anglo-Mysore Wars.

##### 1. First Anglo-Mysore war (1767 AD – 1769AD)

- The rapid rise of **Haider Ali** naturally excited the jealousy of Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad and the English.
- They joined together and formed the triple alliance and declared a war on Hader Ali.



Haider Ali

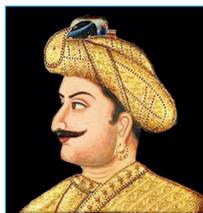
- By diplomacy, Hyder Ali won over Marathas and Nizam and the 1st Mysore War ended with the defeat of the British.
- Haider defeated the English, captured Fort Arcot and entered the city of Madras. The war ended with the **Treaty of Madras in 1769 AD**.
- Both sides restored each other's conquest and promised mutual help in case of an attack by third party.

## 2. Second Anglo-Mysore war (1780 AD – 1784 AD)

- After eleven years, the Second Mysore War broke out and the main causes for the second Anglo-Mysore War were:
  - i. The British failed to fulfill the terms of the defensive treaty with Haider when he was attacked by the Marathas in 1771 AD.
  - ii. There was an outbreak of hostilities between the English and the French (an ally of Haider) during the American War of Independence.
  - iii. The British captured Mahe, a French settlement within Haider's territories.
  - iv. Haider Ali formed a grand alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas against the British in 1779 AD.
- **Haider Ali defeated Colonel Baillie and captured Arcot** in 1780 AD.
- In the next year, Warren Hastings divided the Confederacy. He made peace with the Nizam, won the friendship of Bhonsle and came to an understanding with the Scindia (both Marathas).
- Consequently, **Haider was isolated** without any alliance and was **defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo** in March 1781 AD.
- In December 1782 AD, Haider died of cancer at the age of sixty and his death was kept secret till his son **Tipu Sultan** assumed power.
- The Second Mysore War came to an end by the **Treaty of Mangalore in 1783 AD**. Accordingly, all conquests were mutually restored.

## 3. Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789 AD – 1792 AD)

- The chief causes for the Third Mysore War were:
  - i. Tipu Sultan strengthened his position by undertaking various internal reforms. This created worries to the British, the Nizam



Tipu Sultan

of Hyderabad and the Marathas.

- ii. Moreover, Tipu made attempts to seek the help of France and Turkey by sending envoys to those countries.
  - iii. He also expanded his territories at the cost of his neighbours, particularly the Raja of **Travancore**, who was an ally of the British.
  - iv. In 1789 AD, the British concluded a tripartite alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu.
- The war ended with the **defeat of Tipu Sultan** and the signing of the **Treaty of Seringapatam**.
  - *Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom* to the British East India Company and its allies.
  - Tipu was compelled to pay huge war indemnity of 3 crore rupees and had to *surrender two of his sons as hostages to the English until he paid the indemnity*.
- ## 4. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 AD)
- The circumstances which led to the Fourth Mysore War:
    - i. Tipu Sultan wanted to avenge his humiliating defeat and the terms imposed on him by the British. He also aimed at making Mysore a strong state.
    - ii. Tipu worked continuously to secure help to fight British imperialism. He took efforts to seek the help of the **France, Arabia, Kabul and Turkey**.
    - iii. He **corresponded with the Revolutionary French Government** in July 1798 AD.
    - iv. At Srirangapatnam, a **Jacobian Club** was started and the **flag of the French Republic was hoisted**. The **tree of Liberty** was also planted.
    - v. Later, when Napoleon came to power, **Tipu received a friendly letter from Napoleon**.
    - vi. It was at this juncture that **Wellesley** reached Calcutta with a mind already filled with fear of Napoleon. Therefore, he prepared for a war against Mysore.
  - A Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam was concluded by the British and as a consequence, the French force at Hyderabad was disbanded. Wellesley set out to persuade Tipu to accept a pact of subsidiary alliance and wrote letters requesting the Tipu to dismiss the French, to receive an English envoy, and to make terms with the Company and its allies.
  - Tipu did not give attention to Wellesley's letters and thus the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war started.

- The war was short and decisive. The Madras army, which was led by the Governor-General's brother, **Arthur Wellesley**, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam.
- Tipu fought bravely but died in the battle and English

annexed large portions of Mysore. Central part of Mysore was given to Krishna Raja of Wadiar dynasty.

- Tipu's family was removed from Srirangapatnam and sent to Vellore prison

S. No.	Period	Participants	Important Battles	Winners	Treaty
I	1767 AD to 1769 AD	Haider Ali vs British	-	Haider Ali	Treaty of Madras
II	1780 AD to 1784 AD	Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan (after Haider's death) vs British	Battle of Porto Novo - 1781 AD	Inconclusive	Treaty of Mangalore
III	1789 AD to 1792 AD	Tipu Sultan vs British	-	British	Treaty of Seringapatam
IV	1799 AD	Tipu Sultan vs British	-	British (Tipu died in the battle)	

### 1.4.3 Conquest of Maharashtra (Anglo-Maratha Wars)

#### 1. First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 AD – 1782 AD)

- The Marathas were largely remained disunited since the Third Battle of Panipat (1761 AD). The internal **conflict among the Marathas** was best utilized by the British in their expansionist policy.
- In 1775 AD, there was a **dispute for the post of Peshwa** between Madhav Rao and his uncle Raghunath Rao.
- The British authorities in Bombay concluded the **Treaty of Surat with Raghunath Rao** in March 1775 AD.
- *Raghunath Rao promised to cede Bassein and Salsette to the British* but later when he was unwilling to fulfill his promise, the British captured them. This action of the Bombay Government was not approved by Warren Hastings.
- In 1776 AD, Warren Hastings sent **Colonel Upton** to settle the issue. He **cancelled the Treaty of Surat** and concluded the **Treaty of Purander with Nana Fadnavis**, another Maratha leader.
- According to this treaty **Madhava Rao II was accepted as the new Peshwa** and the British retained Salsette along with a heavy war indemnity.
- However, the **Home authorities rejected the Treaty of Purander**. Warren Hastings sanctioned operations against the Marathas. In the meantime, the British force sent by the Bombay Government was defeated by the Marathas.

- In 1781 AD, Warren Hastings dispatched British troops under the command of **Captain Popham**. He defeated the Maratha chief, **Mahadaji Scindia**, in a number of small battles and captured Gwalior.

- Later in May **1782 AD**, the **Treaty of Salbai** was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia.

#### 2. Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 AD – 1805 AD)

- **Daulat Rao Scindia and Ragoji Bhonsle** took the Treaty of Bassein as an insult to the national honour of the Marathas. Soon the forces of both the chieftains were united and they crossed the river Narmada.
- Wellesley seized this opportunity and declared war in August 1803 AD. Arthur Wellesley captured Ahmadnagar in August 1803 AD and defeated the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle at **Assaye near Aurangabad**.
- Subsequently, Arthur Wellesley carried the war into Bhonsle's territory and completely defeated the Maratha forces on the plains of **Argaon**.
- As a result, the **Treaty of Deogaon** was signed between **Bhonsle and Wellesley**. The former signed the subsidiary treaty which forced him to give up the province of Cuttack in Orissa.
- Scindia signed a subsidiary treaty with the British. It is known as the **Treaty of Surji –Arjungaon**.
- During the war against Bhonsle and Scindia, **Holkar remained aloof** because he was Scindia's enemy.
- The campaign against Holkar was well-organised

but the English generals for the first time committed blunders. Holkar remained unsubdued.

### 3. Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 AD – 1819 AD)

- **Peshwa Baji Rao II** wanted to become the head of the Maratha Confederacy and at the same time wanted freedom from the British control. His **Chief Minister Tirimbakji** encouraged him.
- On the advice of the Company, the **Gaekwar sent his Prime Minister Gangadhar Shastri** to negotiate with the Peshwa, but he was murdered on his way back at Nasik in July 1815 AD, at the instance of Triambakji.
- This caused a lot of anger not only among the Marathas but also among the British. Peshwa handed over his Minister to the British. Consequently, on 13 June **1817 AD**, the British Resident **Elphinstone** forced the Peshwa to sign the **Treaty of Poona**.
- But soon the Peshwa undid this treaty with the British and on **5 November 1817 AD attacked the British Residency**.
- He was defeated at a place called **Kirkee**.
- Similarly, the **Bhonsle chief, Appa Sahib** also refused to abide by the **Treaty of Nagpur**, which he had signed with the British on **17 May 1816 AD**. According to this treaty, Nagpur came under the control of the Company. He fought with the British in the **Battle of Sitabaldi** in November **1817 AD**, but was defeated.
- The Peshwa now turned to **Holkar** for help, but Holkar too was defeated by the British on 21 December 1817 AD at **Baroda**.
- Therefore, by December 1817 AD the dream of a Mighty Maratha Confederacy was finally shattered.
- In 1818 AD, **Scindia** was also forced to sign a new treaty with the British on the basis of which Ajmer was given to the Nawab of Bhopal, who also accepted the British suzerainty.
- The Gaekwar of Baroda, while accepting the Subsidiary Alliance, agreed to hand over certain areas of Ahmedabad to the British.
- The Rajput states which were under the **Pindaris** were freed after the latter's suppression.

#### Causes of the Defeat of the Marathas

There were several reasons for the defeat of the Marathas in the Anglo-Maratha Wars. The main reasons were:

- Lack of capable leadership.
- Military weakness of the Marathas.
- The major drawback of the Maratha power was mutual bitterness and lack of cooperation amongst themselves.
- The Marathas hardly left any positive impact on the conquered territories.
- The Marathas did not have cordial relations with other princes and Nawabs of India.
- The Marathas failed to estimate correctly the political and diplomatic strength of the British.

#### 1.4.4 Annexation of Awadh (1856 AD)

- The kingdom of Awadh was annexed by the British on account of **mis-governance**.
- **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**, the Nawab of Awadh was accused by the British of having misgoverned his state. His state was therefore annexed in 1856 AD by **Lord Dalhousie**.
- Awadh was the only Indian state whose ruler Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dispossessed on the ground of "mis-governance".

#### 1.4.5 Conquest of Sind (1843)

- Since 18th century AD, Sind was being ruled by some Baluchi chiefs collectively known as amirs of Sind.
- General Charles Napier captured the Sind province in 1843 AD through the Battle of Miani.

#### 1.4.6 Conquest of Punjab

- After the death of **Ranjit Singh** in 1839 AD, there was a state of anarchy in Punjab.
- Conquest of Punjab was completed in 1849 AD.
- British efforts to control Punjab resulted into two wars:
  - i. In the **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 AD – 1846 AD)**, the British defeated Sikh troops and the **Treaty of Lahore** was signed.
  - ii. To avenge the defeat in the **First Anglo-Sikh war**, Sikh troops started several revolts leading to the **Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 AD - 1849 AD)**. The war ended with whole of Punjab under British control.

## 1.5 Important Timelines

Events	Year
Battle of Plassey	1757 AD
Battle of Buxar	1764 AD
The Treaty of Allahabad	1765 AD
First Anglo-Mysore war	1767 AD - 1769 AD
Second Anglo-Mysore war	1780 AD - 1784 AD
Third Anglo-Mysore War	1789 AD - 1792 AD
Treaty of Seringapatam.	1792 AD

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War	1799 AD
First Anglo Maratha War	1775 AD - 1782 AD
Treaty of Salbai	1782 AD
Second Anglo-Maratha War	1803 AD - 1806 AD
Third Anglo-Maratha War	1817 AD - 1818 AD
Annexation of Awadh	1856 AD
Conquest of Sind	1843 AD
First Anglo-Sikh War	1845 AD - 1846 AD
Second Anglo-Sikh War	1848 AD - 1849 AD

## Prelims Grasp

- Who Among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre independence India Traders? [2007]
  - Dutch
  - English
  - French
  - Portuguese
- In the year 1613, where was the English East India company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)? [2006]
  - Bangalore
  - Madras
  - Masulipattam
  - Surat
- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? [1995]
  - Battle of Buxar- Mir Jafar vs. Clive
  - Battle of Wandiwash- French vs. East India Company
  - Battle of Chilianwala- Dalhousie vs. Marathas
  - Battle of Kharda- Nizam vs. East India Company
- Which one of the Following was the first fort Constructed by the British in India? [2007]
  - Fort William
  - Fort St. George
  - Fort St. David
  - Fort St. Angelo
- Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories? [1996]
  - Clive
  - Dupleix
  - Albuquerque
  - Warren Hastings
- Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1999]
 

List-I (Year)	List-II (Event)
A. 1775	1. First Anglo-Burmese War
B. 1780	2. First Anglo-Afghan War
C. 1824	3. First Anglo-Maratha War
D. 1838	2. Second Anglo-Mysore War

  - A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
  - A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
  - A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
  - A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct? [2003]
  - The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499
  - The English opened their first factory in South India at Masulipatam
  - In Eastern India, the English Company opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633
  - Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746
- In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at: [2003]
  - Surat
  - Pulicat
  - Cochin
  - Cassimbazar
- Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? [2004]

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**10. Which one of the following is the correct statement? [2005]**

- (a) The modern Kochi was a Dutch colony till India's independence  
(b) The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built fort Williams in the modern Kochi  
(c) The modern Kochi was first a Dutch colony before the Portuguese took over  
(d) The modern Kochi never became a part of a British colony

**11. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the battle fought in India in the 18th century? [2005]**

- (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

**12. With reference to Pondicherry, consider the following statements: [2010]**

- The first European power to occupy Pondicherry were the Portuguese
- The second European power to occupy Pondicherry were the French
- The English never occupied Pondicherry

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**13. Hugly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by [1995]**

- (a) The Portuguese              (b) The French  
(c) The Danish                  (d) The British

**14. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines? [2001]**

- (a) Haider ali                      (b) Mir Qasim  
(c) Shah Alam II                  (d) Tipu Sultan

**15. The staple commodities of export by the english East India company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were [2018]**

- (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

**16. Consider the following statements: [2004]**

- In the Third Battle of Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
- Tipu Sultan was killed in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
- Mir Jafar entered in a conspiracy with the English for the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**17. Which one of the following statements is not correct? [2003]**

- (a) Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.  
(b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture cannons at Lahore.  
(c) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's Elements of Geometry translated into Sanskrit.  
(d) Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple.

18. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India? [2019]

- (a) Francois Bernier (b) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier  
(c) Jean de Thevenot (d) Abbe Barthelemy Carre

### Mains Grasp

1. Examine the policies faced by the rulers of the states of Hyderabad, Bengal and Avadh?
2. Give a critical appreciation of the character and achievements of Tipu Sultan.
3. Discuss the development of European trade with India from 15th to 18th centuries.
4. Trace the growth of trade of the English East India Company and its influence on India from 1600 to 1744.
5. What were the factors which contributed to the Anglo-French struggle in South India? How did it lead to the subversion of Indian political power?

### Answers

- (1) c (2) d (3) b (4) b (5) b (6) c (7) a (8) b (9) d (10) d (11) d  
(12) a (13) a (14) d (15) d (16) b (17) a (18) c

