

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY

BRITISH CONQUEST- PUNJAB, FRONTIER SINDH, RAJPUTS NEPAL, BURMA



SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE



WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



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(PNLIVE)*



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BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

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Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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India in 18th Century

- Let us first understand the role of later Mughals & Rise of regional states.
- That eventually helped the British.

By 1707 Later Mughals came to power

1857

मुझे पता था, यही होने वाला है....



1707 onwards Later Mughals

Provincial Autonomy – Subahdars

1700s Onwards-
Fragmented Polity

Regional States

European supremacy

British

French



Q. How the British conquest took place?

केक कटेगा सबमे बाटेगा



ऐसा कैसे



Europeans

Princely states

Portuguese

Dutch

French

Others

Later Mughals
(Delhi)

Bengal
Hyderabad
Awadh

Afghans
Mysore

Marathas
Jats
Rajputs

Punjab
Sindh

Frontiers
-
Afghanis
tan
Burma
Nepal

1612

1759

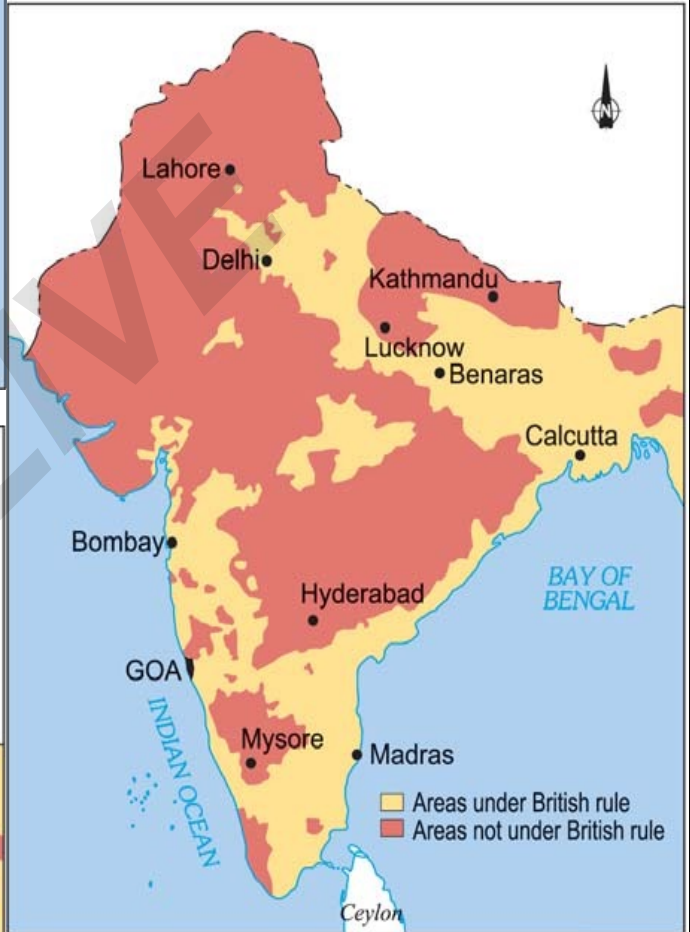
1760

Sil...Sil...ye kya ho gaya...halat badal gaye...zazbaat badal gaye....

Haahaa...hota hai...hota hai...ye Itihaas hai mere dost.....



Phases of British Conquest



Post Aurangzeb- 1707 Onwards ???

New Developments- Features of early 18th Century

Impact of the Mughal Empire getting weak

Resulting into →

Emergence of New States

With the decline in the authority of the Mughal emperors, the governors of large provinces, subadars, and the great zamindars consolidated their authority in different parts of the subcontinent.

Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states.

Broadly speaking the states of the eighteenth century can be divided **into three overlapping groups**:

(1) States that were **old Mughal provinces** like

Awadh,
Bengal and
Hyderabad.

Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.

(2) States that had enjoyed **considerable independence** under the Mughals as watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities.

(3) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.

Sa'adat Khan (Awadh),
Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal) and
Asaf Jah (Hyderabad).



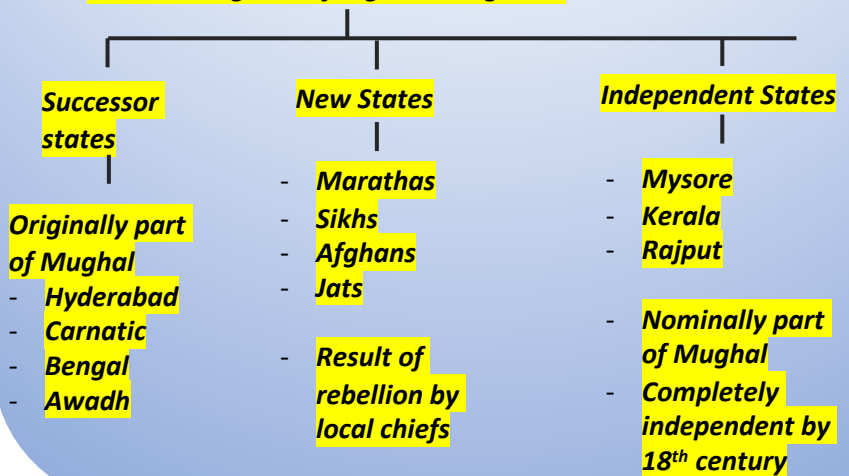
Q. How the rise of princely states took place?

- **Mughal Empire – Weak by 1707**

18th Century political fragmentation

- **Later Mughals very weak**

- **Hence emergence of regional kingdoms**

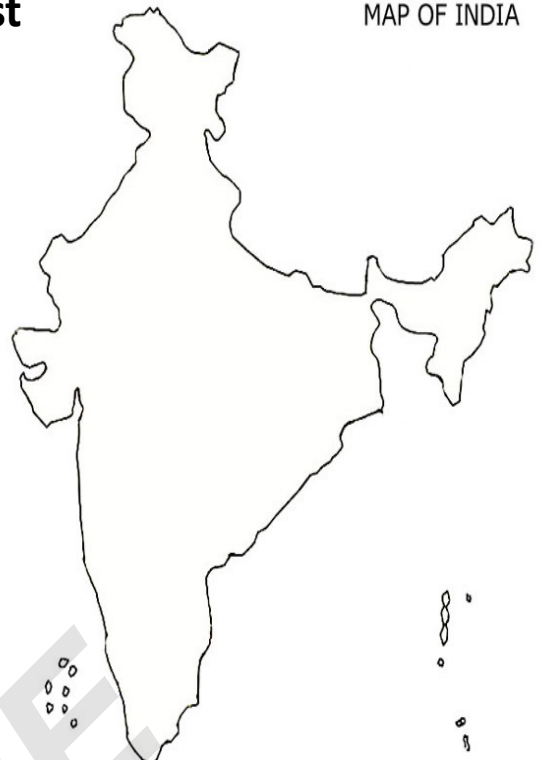


All three had occupied high mansabdari positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the emperors.

Both Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan held a *zat rank* of 7,000 each, while Sa'adat Khan's *zat* was 6,000.

British Conquest

MAP OF INDIA



British conquest of India

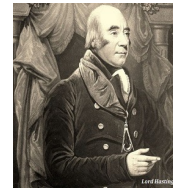


Nepal(1816) - Beyond Indian frontiers

- North India & North West –
 - Afghanistan(1836)
 - Sindh(1843)
 - Punjab (1844-48)
 - Rajputs (1818)
- North East:
 - Assam & Burma (1824-26), (1852-53), (1885)
 - Other Areas- Bhutan , Tibet etc.
 - How? -

Phase I Nepal 1814-1816

Ruled by the Malla Dynasty- Ranjit Malla



- Later on → Gurkha State – People belonging to hill town Areas
- Expanded from hilly Areas – To plains
- Came in conflict with EIC (both expansionists) –

1801

- Prithvi Narayan Shah of Gorkha
- most ambitious ruler among the Gorkhas
- Nepal was unified

- Sikkim in the East and the Garhwal and Kumaon region of Uttarakhand in the West

1801

- Wellesley Intervention
- Captured Gorakhpur-> Hostility Increased
- Wanted to create Buffer state

By 1813-14

- Hostilities Increased - Gurkha Attack on EIC Police Stations, captured Bhutwal & Sheoraj

- Transition towards 18th Century CE onwards

1816

- Lord Hastings –
- November 1, 1814, the British declared war on Nepal

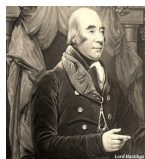
- 1815, the British general, Sir David Ochterlony, managed to evict the Nepalese from Garhwal and Kumaon

- Defeated Nepalese

- Treaty of Sagauli

British Conquest- Nepal

Phase I Nepal 1814-1816



- **Treaty of Sagauli – 1816**
- **required Nepal to give up all territories west and east of its present-day borders, to surrender the entire Terai and to accept a permanent British representative (or ‘resident’) in Kathmandu”**
- **Raja of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors all claim to or connection with the countries lying to the west of the river Kali and engages never to have any concern with those countries or inhabitants thereof**
- **river Kali marked the western border of Nepal**
- **Kumaon, Garwhal Terai ,**
- **Hill station**
- **Withdrew form Sikkim**
- **Nepalese kings Given Autonomy,**
- **Recruitment in army**



TRI-JUNCTION TROUBLE

Lipulekh mountain pass at the 80-km-long Uttarakhand-Nepal border



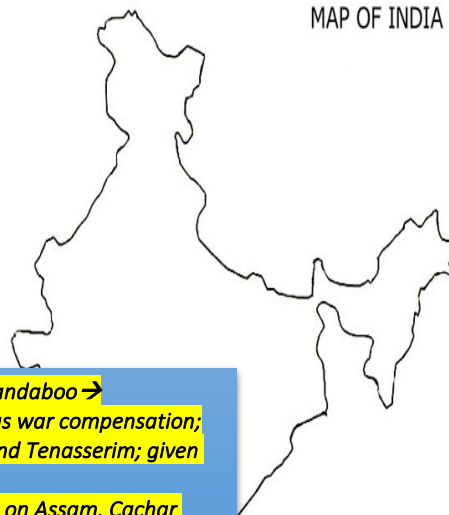
- Nepal has two tri-junctions with India and China
- The one in dispute now is Lipulekh in Kalapani, at the border of Uttarakhand with Nepal
- In 1816, the Sugauli Treaty signed by Nepal and British India identified Kali river as
- Nepal’s boundary with India
- Nepal claims the river to Kalapani’s west is the main Kali, and thus Nepal has territorial rights to it
- India holds that a ridgeline to Kalapani’s east is the border, thus Kalapani falls within its territory

Phase II (1824-26) Assam & Burma



- **Lord Amherst- Burmese Attack on Assam**
- **Burma Claimed Assam’s Areas.**
- **EIC also wanted Assam**
- **Assam ruled by Ahom Dynasty**
- **1st Anglo Burmese war**
- **Treaty of Yandaboo – British control over Assam, Manipur, Arakan, EIC.**
- **Installing Purndhar Singh as king of Ahom State**
- **Ahom Revolt will take place**
- **Later on Annexed by the year 1838**
- **By 1874 made the chief commissioners province**
- **Burma was fully annexed later on-**
- **1852 (Dalhousie)- second Burmese war**
- **1885 (Dufferin)- third Burmese war- annexation**
- **1948- Independence**
- **Between 1825 to 1840 – Many states were Annexed.**
- **William Bentinck annexed the state of Mysore, Coorg during the 1830s**

MAP OF INDIA



Treaty of Yandaboo →
 one crore as war compensation;
 ● Arakan and Tenasserim; given to EIC
 ● no claims on Assam, Cachar and Jaintia;
 ● Manipur as an independent state;
 ● commercial treaty with Britain; and
 ● accept a British resident at Ava, while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta

British Conquest- Nepal

**Q. Final Consolidation in Himalayas
Nepal- Treaty of Sagauli- 1816**

Issue of Tibet ?

**Ruled by the Buddhist Lama-
Suzerainty of the Qing dynasty- China (but nominal control)**

**By early 1900- Russian Influence over Tibet increased
Lord Curzon → sent Colonel Younghusband**

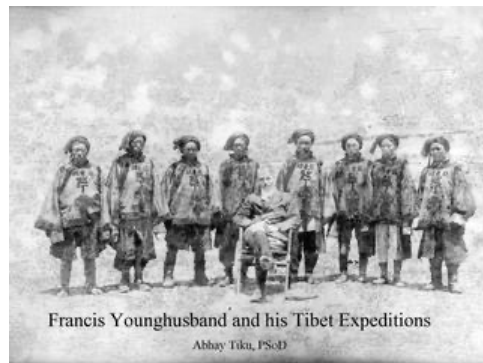
1904- Treaty of Lhasa

- Rs 75 lakhs to be paid by the Tibetans (rs. 1 lakh/annum) (later on reduced to 26 lakhs)

- Chumbi valley to be occupied by the Gol (later on they left in 1908)**
- Trading markets to be opened - Yatung, Gyantse, Gartok**
- British influence over foreign affairs of Tibet**

1907- Anglo-Russian Treaty

Chinese government will be taken as mediator whenever any new treaty is signed with Tibet



Q. Bhutan-

EIC came into direct contact post treaty of Yandaboo- 1826

Conflict between the Assam- Bhutan & EIC- territorial issues

By 1869's- issue between the British Govt Envoy & Bhutan

**Gov General Elgin- embassy humiliated
British pressured by Bhutan to withdraw from Mountain Passes connecting assam & Bhutan**

**By 1865- British annexed the passes
Bhutanaese forced to surrender
Became protectorate under the British**

Q. Sikkim- ruled by Monarchy

Claimed by Nepal – but gave up its claim after treaty of Sagauli- 1816

separate treaty with the Raja of Sikkim on 10 February 1817 the Company handed over to the Raja a part of the territory lying between the Mechi and the Tista rivers

1850- Sikkim charged with charged with the offence of maltreating and imprisonment of two English doctors - Areas- Sikkim Terai and the lower course of the Tista river. annexed by Dalhousie

Comprehensive Course on Modern Indian History
British Conquest- Rajputs

Rajput States- from allies to enemies- love-hate relationship

Amber and Jodhpur, had served the Mughals with distinction. permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs.

18th century → attempted to extend their control over adjacent regions.

These influential Rajput families claimed the subadari of the rich provinces of Gujarat and Malwa.

Ajit Singh, Jai Singh II and Durgadas Rathore- Anti Mughal league

Ajit Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur- appointed Governor of Agra & was also involved in the factional politics at the Mughal court.

Sawai Jaisingh- Amber- appointed Governor of Malwa

**renewed by Emperor Jahandar Shah in 1713.
Later on continued by Sayyids**

They also tried to extend their territories by seizing portions of imperial territories neighbouring their watans.

Nagaur was conquered and annexed to the house of Jodhpur, while Amber seized large portions of Bundi.

Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722.

Maratha campaigns into Rajasthan from the 1740s put severe pressure on these principalities and checked their further expansion.

1818- Subsidiary Alliance- states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).

Dalhousie- The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and Bharatpur were also annexed



Jai Singh- ruler of Jaipur- 1699 to 1743

Seat of science & art

Jantar mantar- Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain, Varanasi & Mathura

Zij Muhammadshahi- set of tables- used for astronomical observations

Translation of texts into sanskrit

Social reformer- marriage expenses

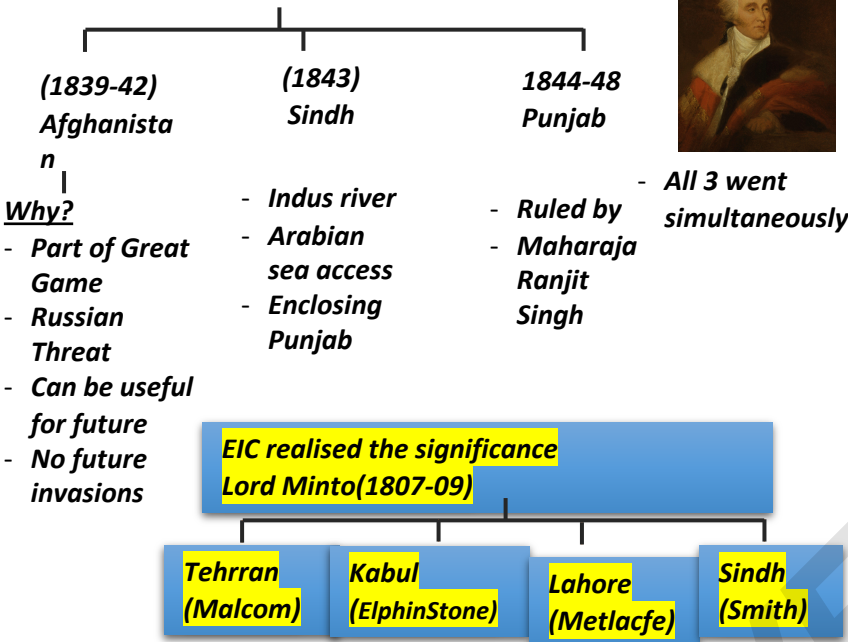
Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur

A description of Raja Jai Singh in a Persian account of 1732:

Raja Jai Singh was at the height of his power. He was the governor of Agra for 12 years and of Malwa for 5 or 6 years. He possessed a large army, artillery and great wealth. His sway extended from Delhi to the banks of the Narmada.

British Conquest-North West

Phase III North west India – understanding Geopolitics



British Conquest of Afghanistan

Phase III North west India – Treaty of Turkomanchai (1828)- Russia & Iran understanding Geopolitics

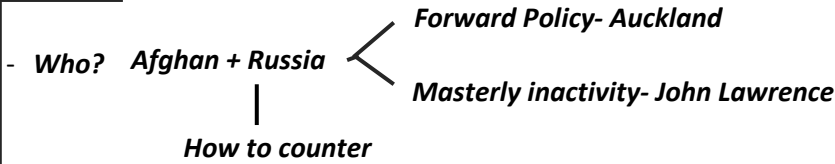
- (1839-42) Afghanistan**
Why?
 - Part of Great Game
 - Russian Threat
 - Can be useful for future
 - No future invasions



British Conquest-North West

War with Afghanistan(1839-42)

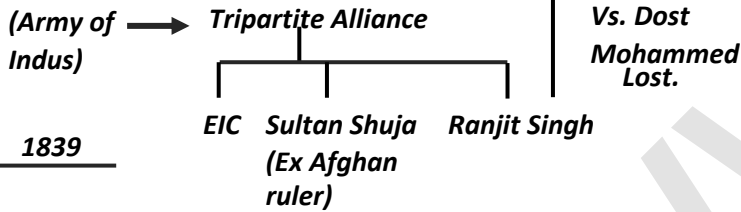
Afghan Ruler- Dost Mohammed- asking for Russian & Iranian help



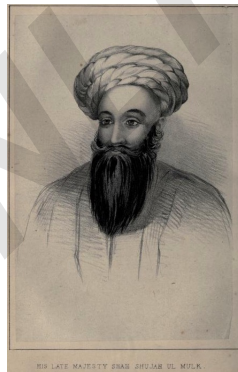
1806-13 - Lord Minto sent diplomatic Mission to Afghanistan Elphinstone (Kabul)

1837

- Burnes mission sent by EIC (lord Auckland)
- Not Liked by Afghan ruler (Dost Mohammed)
- Resulting into war – 1st Afghan war



Shuja- to be made ruler
British + Sikh help – defence & foreign affairs
No rights over Sindh
Right bank of Indus- given to Ranjit Singh



Bahot maara re....



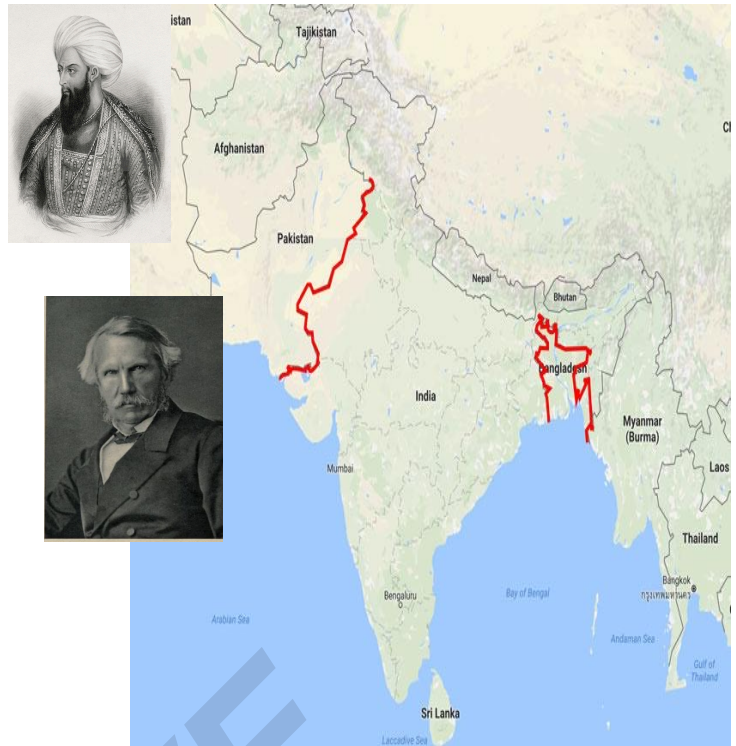
By 1840- Shuja made as ruler

- Shuja placed as ruler not acceptable by the people.
- Revolt by Afghans, Dost Mohammed came back
- British Humiliated, Slaughtered official McNaughton killed
- Elphinstone died
- Afghan Disaster, prestige down

1842

- Auckland called back Replaced by Ellenborough.
- Next Afghan issue- 1864, 1876, 1919

Inbetween-
1843- Sindh
1849- Punjab, Doctrine of Lapse
1858- GoI Act- Crown takes over



- **Next Afghan issue- 1864**
- **Dost Mohammed Ruled over Afghanistan (1842-1863)**
- **Died in 1863- political vacuum emerged**
- **Civil war started in family**
- **Many British officials wanted to interfere**
- **But the governor general- John Lawrence came up with a new policy**
- **Policy of Masterly Inactivity**
- **practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem**
- **New ruler- Sher Ali**
- **Lawrence did treaty with him**
- **By 1876- Lord Lytton decided to interfere in Afghanistan**

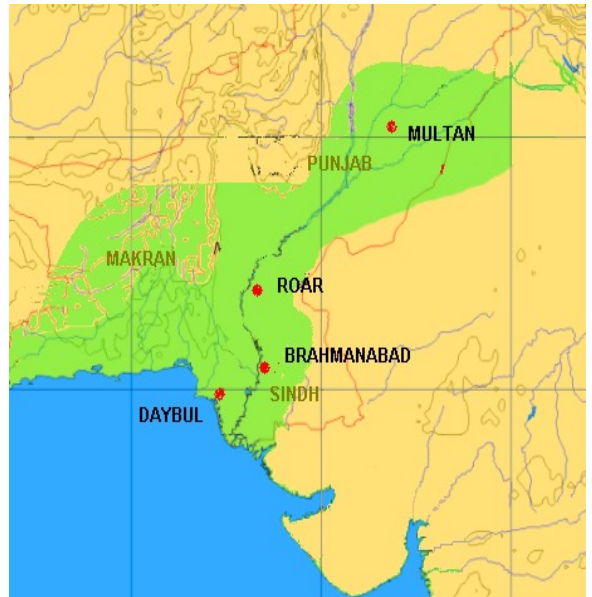
- **By 1876- Lord Lytton decided to interfere in Afghanistan**
- **Policy of Proud Reserve- Sphere of Influence**
- **Why ?**
- **Lytton offered friendship treaty with Sher Ali**
- **Sher Ali- wanted to keep Russia & Britain both**
- **But more favourable towards Russians**
- **Kicked out the British envoy from Kabul**



- **British invasion of Afghanistan**
- **Fleeing of Sher Ali**
- **Treaty of Gandamak – 1879**
- **British- Yakub Khan (son of Ali)**
- **But revolt against Yakub**
- **Lytton tried to suppress**
- **Later on Lord Rippon decided to drop the Afghan adventure – use as buffer state**
- **Again 1919- 3rd Afghan war**
- **Ruler Amanullah- wanted full independence in foreign affairs**

Appointment of British resident
Foreign policy with British help
Army help in any aggression
Annual subsidy to be given by British

1917-
1921- Afghanistan given
independence in foreign affairs



Why Sindh ?

- West Asia
- Part of imperialist policy
- Road to Afghanistan
- Neutralising Punjab
- Resources
- Makran coast

British Conquest of Sindh

Origin of Sindh- State Development

- Origin – 8th century Mohammed Bin Qasim
 712 CE- Arab Conquest of Sindh – Raja Dahir (Chach Nama)
 Junaid ruled for some time
 738 CE- Bappa rawal a hindu rajput ruler from Mewar defeated Junaid
 Arab chiefs- Amirs started controlling

Habbari Arab dynasty (841-1024)

1026 Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi defeated Khafif, destroyed Mansura

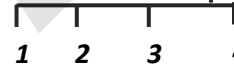
Soomra- 11 to 13th Century- rise of sufism
 Samma dynasty- conquered by Firoz Shah Tughlaq- Capital- Thatta

Arghun-Tarkhan dynasty
 1591- Akbar Conquered Sindh – Thatta

Upper Sindh ruled by Kalhoro dynasty

Kalhor Dynasty →

1701- Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhor- came under Aurangzeb



Mian Nasir Muhammad, Mian Yar Muhammad, Mian Noor Muhammad and Mian Ghulam Shah

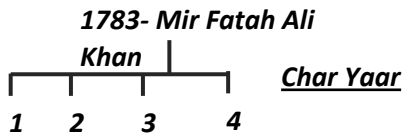
1758- English factory was built at Thatta excluded other Europeans from trading there

1775 New Ruler Sarfarz khan- stopped English factory

By 1783- New dynasty came to power- Talpura

Mir Fath (Fatah) Ali Khan – along with his brothers – total 4 Mir Ghulam, Mir Karam, and Mir Murad

Talpura Dynasty → British Conquest of Sindh (1843)



Mir Fath (Fatah) Ali Khan – along with his brothers – total 4

Mir Ghulam, Mir Karam, and Mir Murad

- Came to power
- Char yaar called Them selves as “AMIRS.”
- Captured Amarkot, Jodhpur, Karachi, Shikharpur

1800s- British ordered out of Sindh

1807 - Napoleon & Tsar Alexander- Treaty of Tilsit
 Invasion of British Empire
 British realised the importance of Sindh

British Conquest-North West

British Conquest of Sindh (1843)

- 1809** - Diplomatic mission –Smith sent to Sindh by lord Minto
- Treaty of perpetual friendship
- 1820** - Amir's Not allowing French
- Revision of the treaty
- Exclude Americans from Sindh
- 1832** - Colonel Pottinger sent by Bentinck
- Indus navigation allowed
- Free passage Given to EIC
- Amirs would work with the Raja of Jodhpur- curbing the menace of robbers
- From 1835 onwards Wanted to control Sindh @ Any cost.
- 1836** - Lord Auckland came to power- Afghan war
- Sindh vs Sikh conflict
- 1839- tripartite treaty
- Shuja gave up the rights over Sindh
- 1839- Sindh made to sign Subsidiary Alliance
- 1839 onwards** - 1st Afghan war
- Control of Sindh necessity
- Russia, Afghan threat
- Hence 1839, Amirs were forced for subsidiary alliance Major Outram stationed @ sindh
- Amir's – Financially made to pay – Help from EIC...
- By 1842 1st Afghan war ended – British humiliated
- So, Thought of Capturing Sindh instead
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh passed away
- By 1842** - Lord Ellenborough Replaces Auckland (GGI)
- Amir's accused of conspiracy against the British
- Outram – Replaced by Charles Napier
- Charles Napier – 1843 Annexed Sindh
- Tail of the Afghan war → battle of Miani & Dabo
- Napier Appointed as chief commissioner by Dalhousie.
- one-word telegram, namely "Peccavi" – or "I have sinned"



- We have no right to seize Sindh, yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be



British Conquest-North West

British Conquest of Punjab

British Conquest of Punjab (1844-48)

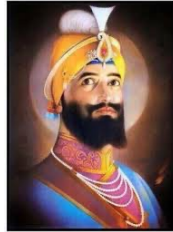
Sikh State- last four Guru

Guru Har Rai

Guru Har Kisan

Guru Tegh Bahadur

- Why Punjab?



Guru Gobind – Established Khalsa

Military force

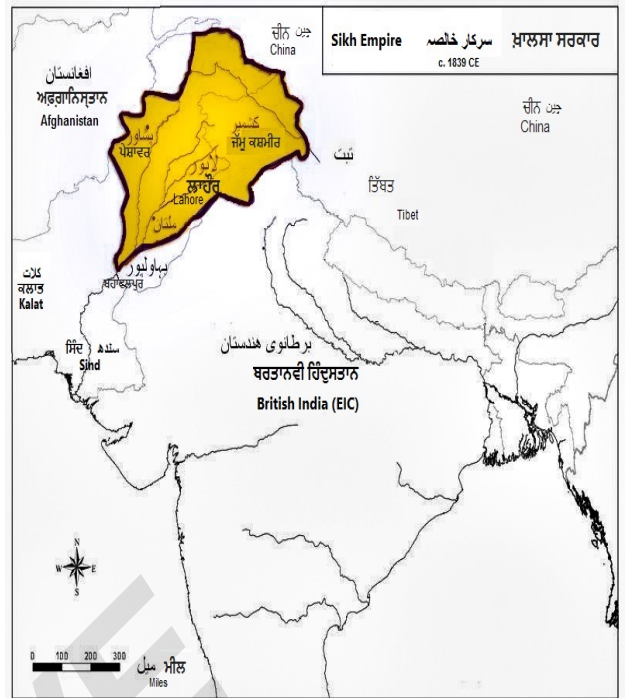
5 vows

Controlled the region of Anandpur

Was killed as a part of conspiracy

Disciple- Banda Bahadur came to power-

Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna



Banda Bahadur (1708- 1715)

Lachman Das- Dogra rRajput

Met Gobind Singh at Deccan

He made him own Banda

Asked to go to North and Vengeance on enemies-

Banda reorganised the Khalsa

Battle of Sirhind – Mughals defeated

Coins struck in the name of Guru

Abolished Zamindari System

Recaptured Amritsar, Kalnaur, Pathankot

Reaction by Bahadur Shah-1

Battle of Lohgarh

Banda lost and escaped to hilly areas

Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna

British Conquest-North West

British Conquest of Punjab

British Conquest of Punjab (1844-48)

Sikh State

Post 1715- Execution of Banda Bahadur

- Weakening of the Mughal Authority
- Persians & Afghan Invasions
- Marthas expanding their empire towards North-West
- Later on defeated in 1761- 3rd Panipat
- Internal conflict in the Mughal court

- Organisation of the Jathas – number of bands
- Small Jathas came together → *Misls*

combined forces were known as the grand army (*dal khalsa*).

The entire body used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as "resolutions of the Guru (gurmata)".

A system called *rakhi* was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce.

Guru Gobind Singh had inspired the *Khalsa* with the belief that their destiny was to rule (*raj karega khalsa*).

By 1739- Entry of Nadir Shah
Battle of Karnal
While retreating- he had to face the wrath of the Sikhs
He cautioned Zakariya Khan to stop the Sikhs
Persecution of Sikhs in large numbers

By 1740-s Mir Mannu became the governor
He continued the persecutions
Chaos in Punjab after his death
Widow run the state ..

Continuous attack by the Afghans- Ahmed Shah Abdali
Later Mughal Kings- appointed new governor- Adina Beg
He invited the Marathas in Punjab

Hence Banda Bahadur was executed, but the political Authority of the Sikhs continued to increase
How ?

1. Bandais
Followers of
Banda Bahadur

2. Tatkhalisa-
orthodox group

By 1721- both were
united once again

Zakariya Khan Mughal Governor of Punjab
Continued the persecution of the Sikhs
Formation of Dal Khalsa by the Sikhs
Buddha Dal
Taruna Dal

By 1760's- Ahmed Shah Abdali's invasion-
1761- 3rd Battle of Panipat
Marathas defeated
Sikhs also troubled
Sikhs Massacre in 1762
Menace continued till 1767

Khalsa declared their sovereign rule by striking their own coin again in 1765
1784- Kapur Singh Faizullapur → Dal Khalsa

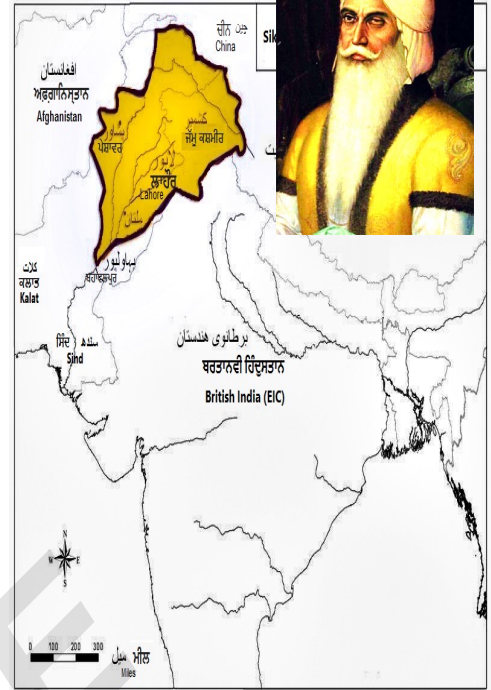
Organisation of the Sikh- Misls – 12 total
Brotherhood/confederacies based on kinship ties

Ahluwalia, Bhangi,
Dallewalia, Faizullapur,
Kanhaiya, Krorasinghia,
Nakkai, Nishaniya, Phulakiya,
Ramgarhiya Sukharchakiya,
and Shaheed.

British Conquest-Punjab

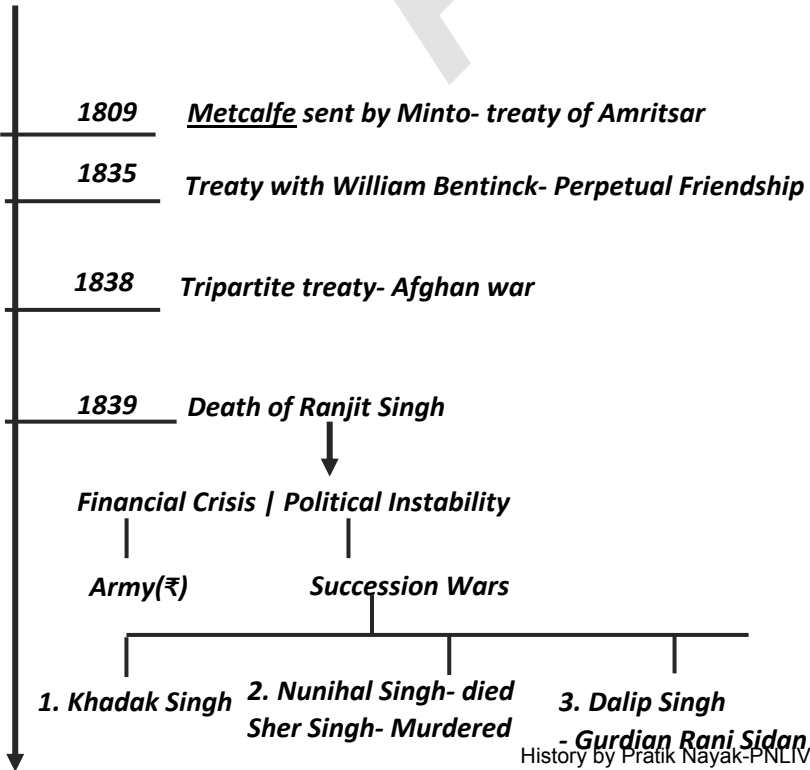
British Conquest of Punjab (1844-48) - Why Punjab?

- 1784- **Kapur Singh Faizullapuria** → Dal Khalsa
- Organisation of the Sikh- Misl – 12 total
- Sukharchakiya – Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- Unified by maharaja Ranjit Singh – Political Consolidation
- 1799- blood & iron policy-
- Got recognised by Zaman Shah → afghan ruler
- political capital @ Lahore
- Spiritual capital @ Amritsar
- Fakir azizuddin and Diwan Diannath – coexistence & tolerance
- Role of French- arsenal factory at Lahore
- Renovation of Amritsar- Harmandir Saheb



Conquests of Ranjit Singh	
1799	: Captured Lahore
1802	: Amritsar
1806	: Central Punjab, Ludhiana
1811	: Kangra
1813	: Atlock
1818	: Multan
1819	: Kashmir and Hazara
1820 to 21	: Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan
1834	: Peshawar
1836	: Laddakh
1837	: Jamrud

Q. British realised the might of Punjab?
Napoleon's forward policy 1807 onwards



River Sutlej- border between the EIC & Punjab
Cis-Sutlej states

1836-1842- 1st Afghan War
1839- Annexation of Sindh

By 1843- Major Broadfoot Appointed as EIC agent in Punjab
Highlighted the issues in Punjab

British Conquest-Punjab

British Conquest of Punjab - How ?

Anglo – Sikh wars

- 1. 1844-46
- 2. 1848-49

Period between | 1843 onwards

- 1844** - Lord Hardinge comes to power
- Dec. 1845**
 - Sir Hugh Gough vs. Lal Singh
 - 1st war started.
 - Treacherous Act by Lal Singh & Teja Singh
 - British occupation of Lahore – Punjab Defeated
- March 1846** - Treaty of Lahore
- Dec. 1846** - Treaty of Bhairawal

Rani Jindan – as a ruler- made reforms
Initially appointed her brother as wazir, but he got killed

- Lal Singh**
Became Wazir
- Teja Singh**
(Army Commander)

British movement over Sutlej
Sikh reaction by crossing over Sutlej

Battle of Sabbraon (Feb 1846)

action of the Sikh army crossing Sutlej
Afghan war
Gwalior and Sindh- annexations

Q. Treaty of Lahore (March 1846)

- Giving up to territories (South of Sutlej)
- ₹ 1.5 crore war indemnity
- Kashmir sold to Gulabsingh by EIC
- Henry Lawrence Aptd. As British resident
- Dalip Singh recognised (Guardian-rani Jindan) Lalsingh as Wazir.



- Q. Do you think that Kashmir given to Punjab will be accepted by other Chiefs?
- Hence Revolt took place?
- One more Treaty- Bahirowal

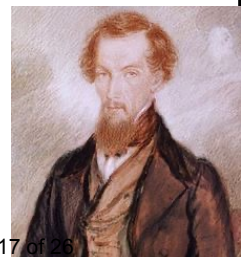
- Treaty of Bhairawal (Dec. 1846)
- Why?
- Kashmir given to Gulab Singh
- Not accepted by Sikhs
- Revolt by Lal Singh.
- Hence Treaty of Bhairawal

- EIC punishes Punjab – Rani Jindan pensioned off @ Benares –Revolted & Supressed 40k/annum
- 8 Sikh chief + British resident to given Punjab
- British resident → station in the court of Dalip Singh turns he turns major



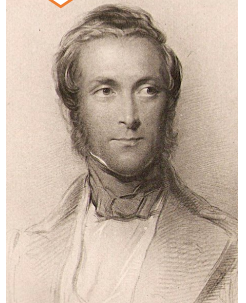
Who was the Resident??

Henry Lawrence
(King of Punjab)



British Conquest-Punjab

the Sikh nation has called for war and on my word, sirs, they shall have it with a vengeance



Between 1846-1848

Punjab under control of Henry Lawrence | Sikh leaders felt humiliated

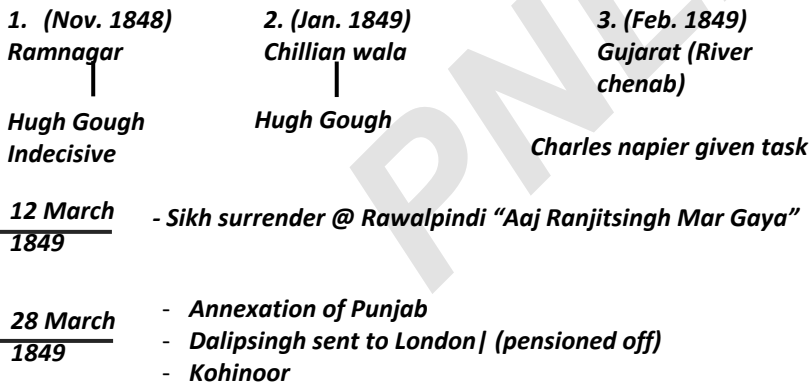
1848 Lord Dalhousie → Sent new officials to Multan → Got killed by Mulraj's soldier

- **Revolt by Mutlan Governor - why? Mulraj → Was to be replaced by kahan singh mann**
- **British sent Sher Singh from Punjab to control the Multan Governor**
- **But Sher Singh join the forces of Multan Governor**
- **Lord Dalhousie- got the right reason behind the Annexation of Punjab**
- **Result – 2nd Anglo Sikh war**

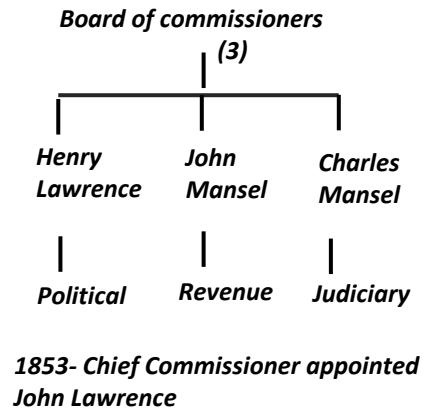
Between 1846-1848

Punjab under control of Henry Lawrence | Sikh leaders felt humiliated

3 Main Battle



Punjab - Governance



Dalhousie had no moral or legal justification to annex Punjab and as such, the annexation has often been described as 'avoidable' and as 'violent breach of trust'

British- Smart Tools

1800s- British Conquest – tools adopted ?

How?

Subsidiary alliance
1798 Onwards

Doctrine of 1848
Onwards

Misgovernance-1856
- Awadh Annexation

- Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800),
- The ruler of Mysore (1799),
- the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799),
- the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801),
- the Peshwa (December 1801),
- the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803),
- The Sindhia (February 1804),
- The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818)
- The Holkar- 1818

Satara (1848),
Jhansi and Nagpur (1854)

Jaipur (Bundelkhand),
Sambhalpur (Orissa), and
Baghat (Madhya Pradesh).

1853- Carnatic
1855- Tanjore

Annexation of Awadh

- Origin – Mughal Subah
- Later Mughals – Got Independent

1764 - Shuja ud daula – battle of buxar

- Got taste of British Medicine
 - War indemnity, Army Disbanded
- } Allahabad Treaty

By 1774 - Raised Army got French help – Attacked Rohilkhand & Etawah
- 1775 – Death of Shuja ud daula

1775 - New nawab – Asaf ud daula- EIC tried to Control

By 1801 - Wellesley – Subsidiary alliance with Saadat Ali khan

By 1813 - Hastings- took the control over Awadh

1848 - Dalhousie → Sent Sleeman wrote @ misgovernance

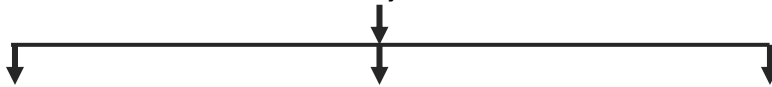
- 1854 Sent Outram Report, Based on that → Annexation
Modern History- Pratik Nayak ©

1800's- British Conquest of North India- UP
In 1836, the North Western Provinces was established by merging all the administrative divisions of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces Allahbad as Capital- 1858
Some territories- Delhi, Gurgaon to Punjab
1902- renamed as United Provinces- Agra & Awadh



- Wajid ali Shah
- Accused of maladministration
- Sent to Calcutta
- Estates confiscated
- State annexed
- Reaction? –
- 1857 Revolt

Subsidiary Alliance



What is Subsidiary Alliance ?

Features ?

Stages of development?

Why Subsidiary Alliance ?

Provisions

Who were made the party ?

Advantages for EIC ?

Sil...Sil....ye subsidiary alliance kya hota hain ?



Golu...kya tumne hera-pheri movie dekhi hain



Q. What is it?

This treaty was signed by the British with almost every native state of India

A device for establishing Indirect Control & British hegemony on Indian states

Governor General → Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) gave final shape to it.

Q. Why it was introduced?

In context of the eminent dangers from France because of Napoleonic wars & increasing hostility of Indian states towards EIC

Under this system a treaty was signed between the native states & EIC.

Chal sign kar re....



Aapko gana sunai daya....



According to this treaty, EIC would assume responsibility of native states from Internal & External Dangers

The native states also agreed to give up their claim on:

Defence

(Diplomacy)

External Affairs

1. Surrender their foreign affairs & all claims on other Indian powers.

They had to accept the intermediation of East India Co.

2. All foreigners are to be removed From the services of the state

3. A contingent of British troops is to be stationed in the capital of the native states @ the cost of native state themselves

This troops will be under command of the EIC

Native troops were disbanded

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE

What is it?

Q. How to meet up the expenses?

To meet this cost of maintaining troops, native states were to surrender a territory yielding an Income equal to the cost borne by the troops

Q. What if the states don't have money to pay?

Smaller states were given an option → Cash/Kind

4. A British resident is to be appointed in the native state's court, who was not to interfere in the internal matters of the native states

- Lord Wellesley
- Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800),
- The ruler of Mysore (1799),
- the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799),
- the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801),
- the Peshwa (December 1801),
- the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803),
- The Sindhia (February 1804),
- Lord Hastings
- The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818)
- The Holkar- 1818

Stages of Development Q. How did this treaty was proposed → stages of development

Stage 1 → EIC lends troop to the friendly Indian State

Stage 2 → EIC +friendly Indian State will fight for a common cause

In return the native state will provide them with money

Stage 3 → EIC asks no to supply of manpower from native states

Now, only money is given to EIC. The soldiers of the EIC will fight

Stage 4 → On the pretext of defending Indian ally → Stationing of Subsidiary force

No money required. Land/Territory should be given for maintenance of troops.

• Q. Advantages of Subsidiary Alliance ?

Q. How did the company benefitted from the Subsidiary Alliance?

EIC was relieved from the possible threat of the French as the Indian states which accepted the Subsidiary Alliance would not at least employ European or enemy of the Company

Losing of Sovereignty of Indian States. Not allowed to establish Diplomatic ties

Expansion of company's military empire → Army Stations set up in every Corner of the country that too at the cost of host princely state

By 1857- The Revolt took place

- British Crown took over the Indian Administration
- Viceroy post was institutionalised to deal with Princely states
- Queen's Proclamation- 1858- no annexation of native states
- Hence for some time, peace was established with the British Empire
- But, the frontiers- northwest & the Himalayas continued to create troubles for the British
- 1860s to 1900s- The Frontier Policy
- Consolidation in North-West

Q. Final Consolidation in North-West

- 1836-42- 1st Afghan War
- 1843- Annexation of Sindh
- 189- Annexation of Punjab

But the Afghan issue continued

1864- John Lawrence- policy of masterly inactivity

1876- Lord Lytton's aggressive policy – Proud Reserve – Sphere of Influence
1877- treaty with khan of Kalat

1891-92 – British conquest of Hunza, Nagar → Gilgit
passes commanding communications with Chitral

Reaction from → Abdur Rahman (Amir of Afghanistan).

1893- Compromised reached → Durand line
But the revolt continued

By 1898- entry of Lord Curzon



Q. Final Consolidation in North-West

By 1898- entry of Lord Curzon

policy of withdrawal and concentration
Tribal levies, trained and commanded by British officers

North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)- under the Gol

1919- 3rd Afghan War

1930- CDM- NWFP- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

1932- NWFP made part of Governor's province

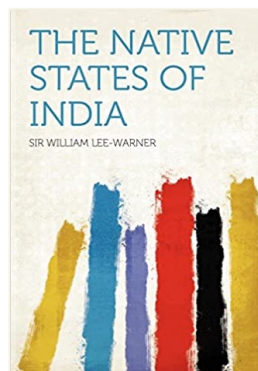


Q. British Policy towards Princely States ?

British Conquest- Coincidental or Consequential

**Started in 1757- continued till 1900
Controlled the states till 1947**

William lee Warner- The Native States of India



How?

**Policy of Ring Fence
(1765-1813)**

- Warren Hastings
- Lord Wellesley
- Subsidiary Alliance

**Policy of Subordinate Isolation
(1813-1858)**

- Lord Hastings onwards

**Policy of Subordinate Union
(1813-1858)**

- Crown take over from 1858 onwards

**Policy of Equal Federation
- 1935 onwards
- Government of India Act 1935**

- But- Federation never came into existence

Q. Reasons behind the British Conquest ?

How?

**Structure of EIC
Private company**

Amalgamation of merchants

Independent

Giving platform to talent

Naval Superiority

**Army Skills-
Disciplined forces**

**Regular salary
Administration**

**Economic Power=
Industrialisation**

**Debt Market policy
Bank of England providing loan**

Lesser interference in social customs

**Political Stability
No revolutions**

Patronage by the Monarch

Nationalist Pride

Why did the armies of the British East India Company – mostly comprising of Indian soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of the Indian rulers? Give reasons. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PNLIVE

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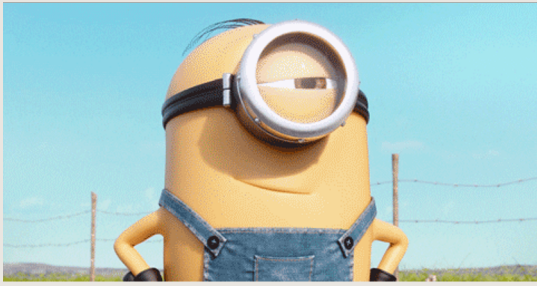


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THANKS!

