

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY

BRITISH CONQUEST- MYSORE MARATHAS JATS AFGHANS CARNATIC

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



*By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)*



Pratik Nayak

Educator- History, Art & Culture
10 years teaching experience

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Worked at Govt. of Gujarat



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

Punjab
Sindh

1612

1759

1760

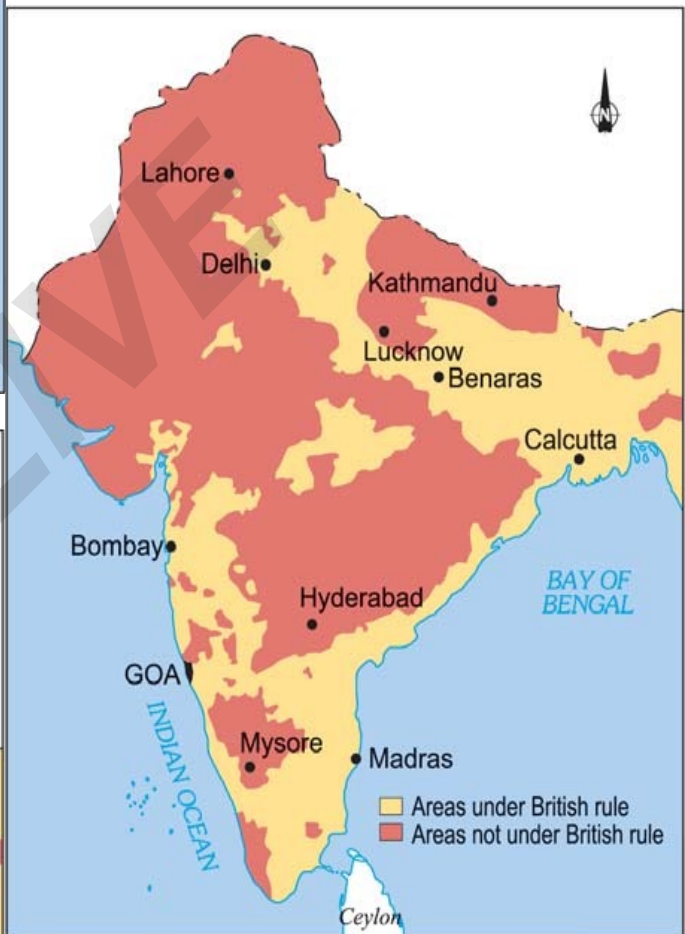
Frontiers
-
Afghanis
tan
Burma
Nepal

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).

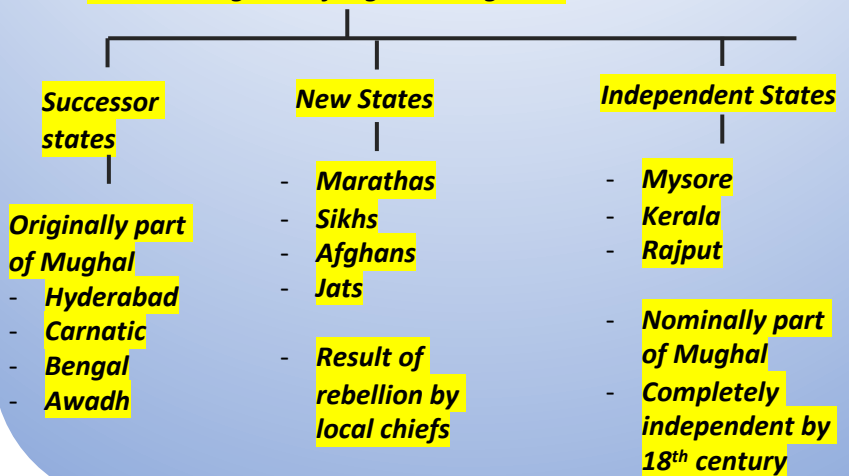


Q. How the rise of princely states took place?

- **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.

Comprehensive Course on Modern Indian History
British Conquest- Mysore

British conquest of Mysore

Part of Vijayanagar- Decline in 1565- Battle of Talikota
 Nominally became part of Mughal empire

By 18th century- Mysore became powerful
 Mysore ruled by Wodeyar dynasty (1612 onwards)

Chika Krishna Raj (1734-1766)

**Nanji Raj
 (Revenue)**

**Dev Raj
 (Army)**

Sil...Sil...how did the British conquest of Mysore took place ?

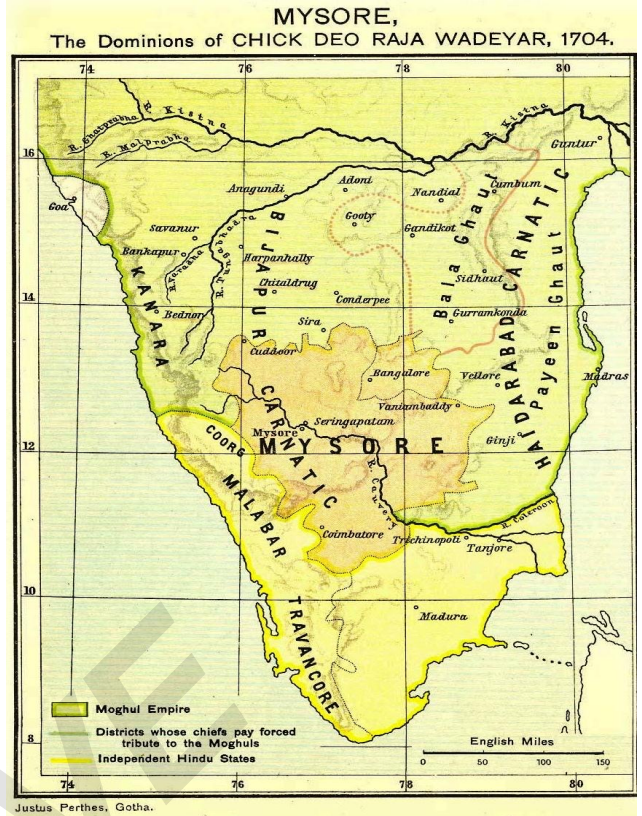
Haaha...EIC paani paani ho gayi thi mysore ko capture karte karte



Anglo – Mysore wars (1766-1799)

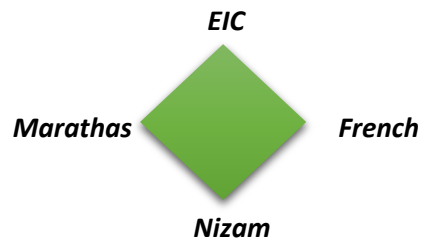
Q. Why ????

1. 1766 – 1769
2. 1780 – 1784
3. 1790 – 1792
4. 1799.



- 1721 – Hyder ali birth, became Military head of Mysore by 1760.
- Overthrew Najrāja-
- 1761-63 – Hyder ali conquered many areas subjugated poligars
- Bidnur, canara, Malabar- access to coastal areas
- Constant Maratha raid 1764-66 & 1770's
- Conflict with Nizam over territories
- Also with Carnatic Nawab (Arcot)
- Took help from the French- factory at Dindigul- artillery

Deccan Quadrangular conflict



EIC – Success in Bengal Went to challenge Hyder Ali.

British Conquest- Mysore

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Anglo – Mysore wars (1766-1799)

Q. Why ????

1. 1766 – 1769
2. 1780 – 1784
3. 1790 – 1792
4. 1799.



- How ?
- Who ?
- Why ?

Hyder Ali as a Ruler ?

started his career as a horseman
By 1761- became defacto ruler

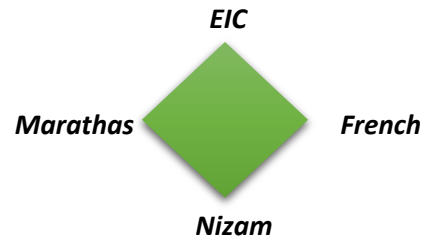
Reorganised Army- Cavalry
French help- Artillery
arms factory at Dindigul
Known for diplomacy

Expanded power in S. India
Controlled Poligars

Conflict with Marathas- 1764, 1766, 1771
3 times lost

By 1774- recovered all territories from
Marathas & captured new areas
Also came into conflict with the EIC

Deccan Quadrangular conflict



EIC – Success in Bengal Went to challenge Hyder Ali.

1st Anglo- Mysore war (1766-1769)

How? – EIC treaty with Nizam(1760)

Went to Marathas

Carnatic already on side

3 side attack Vs. Hyder Ali

- Use of Diplomacy – brought Marathas & Nizam on side
- April 1769 – Hyder reached Madras- forceful & humiliating treaty for EIC.

Treaty of Madras

- Giving back territories
- Defensive alliance
- Help each other in case of attack.

British Conquest- Mysore

1st Anglo- Mysore war (1766-1769)

Period between 1770 to 1780

- 1771** - Marathas rated Mysore
- Haider asked for help from EIC
- EIC didn't come to rescue
- Haider looked for French support
- Modernised army, Mahe port.
- 1775** - Maratha vs. EIC 1st war
- 1776** - American resolution (French support to americans)
- By 1780** - Warren Hastings captured Mahe.
- Mahe important for Mysore & French
- Hyder Ali's supplies and trade dependent on Mahe

These Hostilities resulted into
2nd Anglo-Mysore war

By July 1780

2nd Angl—Mysore war

- 2nd Anglo-Mysore war** - anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam
- Haridar attack on Arcot**
- Colonel Balilie**
- 1781** - Eyre Coote- detached Marathas & Nizam
- Got Defeated @ Porto Novo
- 1782** - Haider recovered, back areas
- Dec. 1782, Haider passed away Tipu comes to power
- March** - Treaty of Mangalore
- 1784** - Peace & Status Quo.

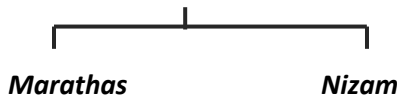


Period From 1780-1790

- Pitts India Act, 1784
- Cornwallis came to power
- American revolution – British defeat
- Cornwallis → Anti- Tipu Alliance



Tipu – Help from turkey(1785) & French (1787)



- By 1790** - Tipu differences with Travancore state emerged.
- April 1790** - Attack on Travancore by Tipu
- Issue of cannore & Jalkottal
- Travancore sought EIC help.



British Conquest- Mysore

We have crippled our enemy effectively without making our friends too formidable

3rd Anglo – Mysore war

- war
- 1790-1792
- 3 Alliance
- EIC + Marathas + Nizam vs. Tipu

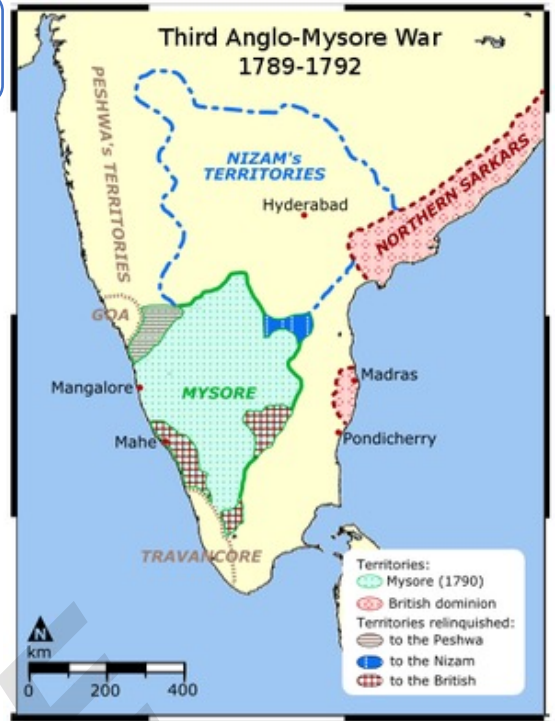


Lost @
Seringapatam

March
1792

- Treaty of Seringpatnam
- Half Territory to be ceded to 3 alliance
- War Indemnity ₹ 3 crore
- Children Taken into custody by Cornwallis
- Defeated & Humiliated.

Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went -English regions surrounding the Tungabhadra- Marathas areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar- Nizam



Period From 1792-1799 & 4th Mysore war

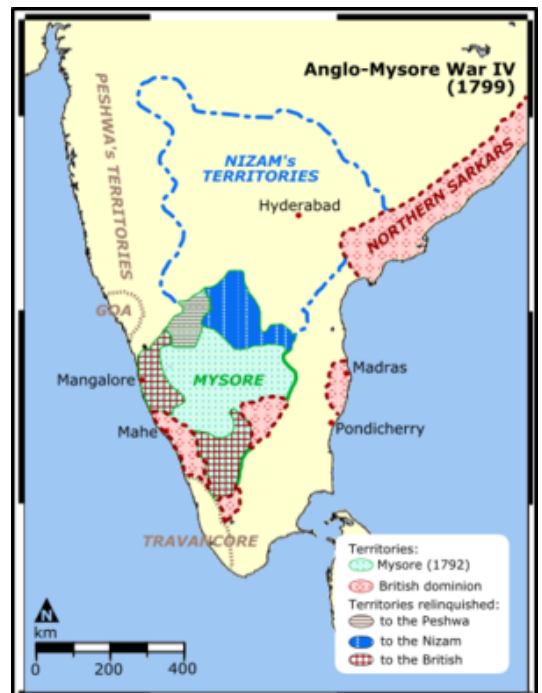
- Peace period
- Gov. General John Shore (1793-98)
- By 1798 Lord Wellesley came to India.
- Sent letter to Tipu
- Subsidiary alliance
- Charges of sending embassies to Afghanistan, Turkey, French (Anti-British Alliance)
- Wellesley Asked Tipu for submission
- Tipu – Not possible

4th Anglo Mysore war May 1799 – Fall of Seringpatanam

- Tipu Died.
- Territories divided
- Lord Wellesley
- Wodeyar Dynasty reinstalled- Krishnaraja III – Subsidiary Alliance
- By 1831- Lord William Bentick annexed the state of Mysore
- By 1881- Mysore given back to the wodeyars

Chal sign kar re...

It's better to live one day as a lion rather than live whole life as a bakri



Q. Tipu as a ruler ?

Monarch- despot- padshah title

Own name in Khtuba

Royal order in name of Khalifa-

Didn't severed ties with Mughals

Introduced new calendar, coins, weight & measures

Improvisation in field of agriculture, trade & Commerce

Irrigation system improved

Abanded the custom of giving Jagirs

Reduced the power of polygars

Introduced Seri Culture

Organising & training army on European lines

with Persian words of command

Supported the French in setting up Jacobin Clubs

French military style army set up in Mysore

Tried to set up navy

Trading company set up- State commectical corporation

Plantation of Tree of Liberty @ Serringpatnam

Foreign trade- paper, sugar, silk

Diplomacy with- France, Turkey, Iran, Myanmar

Sringeri letters - ?

Grant of funds for the repair of Sringeri Temple and installation of the image of Goddess Sharda-

converse in Arabic, Persian,

Kanarese, and Urdu

1796, he set up a Board of Admiralty and planned

for a fleet of 22 battleships and 20 large frigates

dockyards were established at Mangalore,

Wajedabad, and Molidabad

***Better to live a day
as a lion than a
lifetime as a sheep***



***System of Risala- chain of
command in the Army***

Mir Asaf Cutchehri:

**Revenue and Finance
department**

• **Mir Miran Cutchehri:**
Military department

• **Malikut-Tujjar Cutchehri:**
Commerce department

• **Mir Yam Cutchehri:**
Marine department

• **Mir Khazain Cutchehri:**
**Treasury and mint
department**

pioneer of rocket technology

Manual on rocket operations

Direct collection of taxes through salaried officials

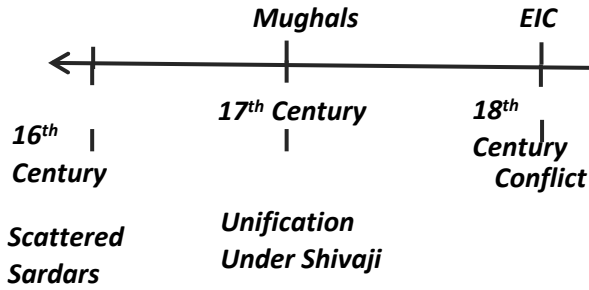
Survey , classification of land

Called as Milistary fiscalism

British Conquest - Marathas

The Rise Of Marathas

- Who were they?
- When they came to power?
- Factors for unification
- Phases of Growth



Phase I 10th Century

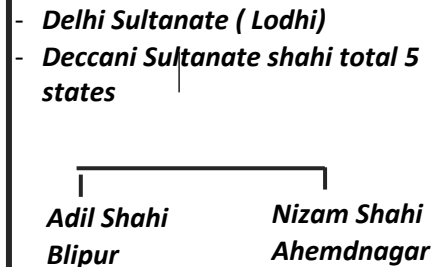
- Origin - Who were the Marathas?
- Historical Mention @ Albiruini @ Ibnbatuta



Rise of Different Sardar



Feudal lords of Bahmani sultans & Deccani sultanate



- Marathas made Jagirdars (sardar) - Called himself Raja

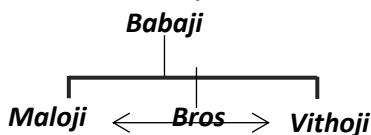
Later on after death of Maloji

Was Looked by Vithoji

Major Marathas Sardar

- Jadhav (Sindkhed) - Bhonsale (Verul)
- Nimbalkar (Phaltan) - Ghorpade (Mudhol)
- All were sworn enemies of each other.
- Jijabai (Shivaji's Mother was from Sindkhed)

Q. How Bhonsale came to power ?



- Both served under Nizamsah (Ahmednagar)
- Attack on Nizam Shahi by Mughals
- Both helped malik Amber (CM of NizamShahi)
- Maloji & Vithoji Both given Jagir near pune

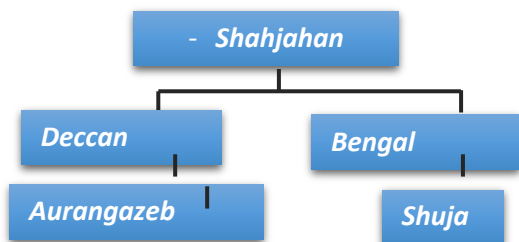
- Fought Against Mughals
- Served Bijapur & Ahmednagar Both

British Conquest -Marathas

- *Shahji came to power (1599-1664)*
 Got married to *Jijabai (Phaltan)*

- *Shivaji's birth(1630)*
 @ Shivner

Q. Shivaji's Birth, Unification, Conflict with Mughals?



Shivaji Raje Bhonsle 1630-1680

February 19, 1630 CE.

"Shiva" after the local goddess "Shivai"

influenced by Jijabai (his mother), Dadaji Konddev (his teacher), Sufi saint Pir Shaikh Yacub, Guru Ramdas, Tukaram (Bhakti Saint), Hazrat Baba of Ratnagiri, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata

Jai Bhavani....



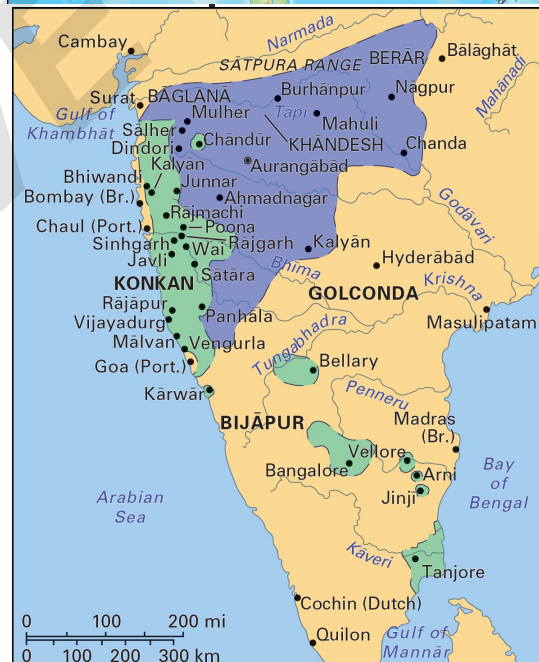
1637 → inheriting the jagir of Poona

1647 → Death of Guardian Dadaji Kondadeo.

Assumed full charge

Capture raigarh, Kondana, Toma, Khandesh, Malva Region.

Building of Forts



1646 CE → Built fort @ Raigarh
1654 CE → captured forts in the Western Ghats and along the Konkan coast
Raided Portuguese settlement at Daman
1657 → Moropant Trimbak Pingle (c.1657–1683 CE) as peshwa
By 1659 → Killed Afzal Khan
By 1660 → Aurangzeb's Reaction
Attack by Shaista Khan- Lost Poona
1664- Plundered Surat

- *1664 → plundering of Surat took place*
- *Aurangzeb → Sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber and Diler Khan*
- *1665 → Treaty of Purandar*
- *Mansabdar Jai Singh sent by Aurangzeb*
- *Attack on purandhar*
- *Finally treaty of Purandhar*
- *Shivaji to surrender 23/35 forts*
- *Sambhaji given mansab of 5000*
- *Recognised as ruler of deccan*

1665 CE
Shivaji's visit to Agra humiliated by Aurangzeb
Confiscated and House Arrest
Later on escaped from the confinement

British Conquest -Marathas

Shivaji Raje Bhonsle (1630-1680)

1667 - 1669 CE

Low profile phase

Looking for right opportunity

1670- Battle of Sinhghad (Kondhana)

Tanhaji Malsure vs. Uday Bhan Rathore (Under Jaisingh)

1670- recovered most of his lost forts
sacked Surat 2nd Time

1672- Battle of Salher

Defeated Mughal Army @ open battle field

1674- Coronation @ Raigarh

The title Maharaja Chattrapati

1680 CE- death at the age of 53

Q. Shivaj's Administration ?

Land Revenue Set Up →

- Revenue Types

Both Chauth & Sardeshmukhi
not collected in the Maratha kingdom but
in the neighbouring territories of the
Mughal empire or Deccan sultanates

Chauth

- (¼) to be paid
so as to avoid
raid.

Sardeshmukhi

- Additional 10% on land which
was herditery claimed by the
Marathas
(But now part of Mughals)

Q. Shivaj's Administration ?

- Army
- Commando action
- Guerllia warfare
- Paga consisted of about 30,000 to 40,000 cavalry
- Naik- cavalry official
- all the war horses belonged to the state
- two divisions in the Maratha cavalry
- Bargirs → Equipped and paid by the state
- Silahdars → Maintained by the nobles
- Mavli- Foot soldiers
- Peasants also took part in the fighting
- By 1680-240 forts were established by Shivaji
-

Military

- | | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sar-E-Naubat - Panch Halari - Naik - Qilhadar (Fort incharge) | } officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mavli – Foot - Barig & Silhadar- Cavalry - Navy |
|--|-------------|---|

- fort was put under the charge of three
officers of equal rank
(Sabnis, Kardadar, Sar-i-naubat)

**1681-1707 → Mughal Maratha Conflict- 27 Years
Aurangzeb's Deccan Ulcer ?**

**Post Shivaji's Death ?
Conflict within the family
2 sons- Rajaram Vs. Sambhaji**

Sambhaji (c.1681–1689 CE)

Maratha chiefs did not support him
nicknamed as 'Kalusha' → Instigator of strife

Supported Akbar- 1681- proclaimed himself as
Mughal emperor

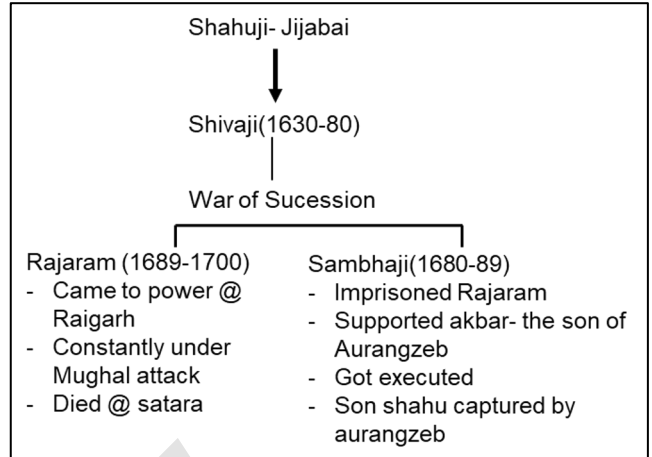
Hence executed- 1689

battle at Sangmeshwar

Mughals- Mubaraq Khan → killed Sambhaji

Wife- Yesubai & Son, Shahu were made prisoners
Peshwa → Moreshwar Pingale (c.1683–1689 CE)

Hence, Rajaram came to power



Rajaram (c.1689–1707 CE)

Younger brother

Continous attacks from Mughals

fled to Vishalgarh and then to Satara

1689 → Shifted capital @ Ginjee

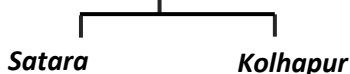
Who will run the administration then ?

Rajaram → Hukumat Panha (King status)
to Peshwa Ramchandra Pant

Support from → Ramchandra Pant,
Pralhad Niraji, and Dhanaji Jadhav
1700- died @ Satara

Wife → Tarabai & infant son Shivaji II
Supported by the Peshwa
Battle of Khed

- Rise of Peshwa
- Civil war within Marathas
- Shahu claims power vs. Tarabai reluctant
- 1707 – Battle of Khed
- Shahu occupies satara
- 1714 – Tarabai jailed
- Rajaram-II/ Shivaji-II settled @ Kolhapur
- 2 power centres Weakening of Bhonsale Dynasty



Ramchandra Pant Amatya (c.1689–1708 CE)

- Peshwa under Rajaram
- Got the status Hukumat Panha
- Administration → food scarcity, mughal attacks, local betrayal
- Wrote Adnyapatra- administration, forts, warfare
- 1698- Tarabai made Peshwa
- Ramchandra given important position

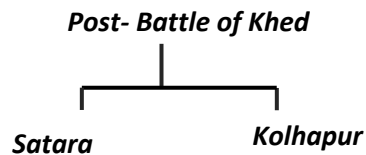
Later Mughals- 1707 onwards

- Shah Alam-I
- Wazir- Zulfiqar Khan
- Released Shahu from the Jail

Battle of Khed ?



Post Shivaji- The rise of Peshwa



Satara Branch

Became the power centre

**Shahuji (1707-1749)
But main power with Peshwa**

**Shahu (c.1707–1749 CE)
Battle of Khed
State of Satara was established**

**Came under the control of the Peshwa
Balaji Vishvanath**

**assisted the Saiyyad brothers in the execution of
Farukkh Siyar**

His mother will be released after this

**Next Peshwas will become more Powerful
Had no sons, hence adopted**

Rajaram II/Ramraja (c.1749–1777 CE)

**presented by Tarabai- grandson of Rajaram
Intention to grab power
Peshwa- Balaji Baji Rao defacto ruler**

Kolhapur Branch

**Shivaji II (c.1710–1714 CE)
Son of Queen Tarabai and Rajaram**

Sambhaji II (c.1714–1760 CE)

**Son of Rajaram from his second wife Rajabai
1731- Treaty of Warna
formalise the two separate seats**

**EIC → expeditions against in the year
1765 CE and 1792 CE
1812- British Paramountcy**

- **Q. How & Why Peshwa became significant ?**

- Q. How & Why Peshwa became significant ?

Peshwa → Persian word- Foremost
 Post created during Deccani Sultans
 Marathas carried on the legacy

Sonopant Dabir
 (1640-1652)

Shyampant Kulkarni Ranzekar (1652-57)
 Appointed by Shahji

Moropant Trimbak Pingle (c.1657–1683 CE)
 Under Shivaji

Ramchandra Pant Amatya (c.1689–1708 CE)
 Under Rajaram

Balaji Vishwanath Bhatt
 (c.1713–1719 CE)

Baji Rao I
 (c.1720–1740 CE)

Balaji Baji Rao I / Nana Sahib I
 (c.1740–61 CE)
 3rd Panipat

Madhav Rao
 (c.1761–1772 CE)

Raghunath Rao
 (c.1772–1773 CE)

Narayan Rao
 (c.1772–1773 CE)

Raghunath Rao
 (c.1773–1774 CE)

Sawai Madhav Rao
 (c.1774–1795 CE)

Baji Rao II
 (c.1796–1818 CE)

Phase-2 1680-1707

Shahuji- Jijabai

↓
 Shivaji(1630-80)

War of Succession

Rajaram (1689-1700)

- Came to power @ Raigarh
- Constantly under Mughal attack
- Died @ satara

Sambhaji(1680-89)

- Imprisoned Rajaram
- Supported akbar- the son of Aurangzeb
- Got executed
- Son shahu captured by aurangzeb

Shivaji

Rajaram
 (Wife Tarabai)
 Shiva-II

Sambaji
 Shahu-II

By
 1707

- Aurangzebs death
- Shahu Released by Shah Alam-I(Later Mughals)

By 1700-1707

Political vaccum – Tarabai Assume power minor son shivaji- II
 - Ruled With the help of Peshwa

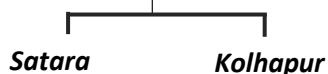
Ramchandra Pant Amatya (c.1689–1708 CE)

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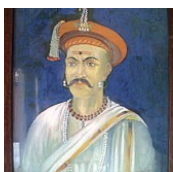
British Conquest - Marathas

Phase- 3 (1707-1714)

- Rise of Peshwa- Balaji Vishvanath
- Civil war within Marathas
- Shahu claims power vs. Tarabai reluctant
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- 2 power centres Weakening of bhonsale dynasty



Weakening of later Mughals
European Supremacy



Phase - 4

The rise of the Peshwa (1713-1761)

1. Balaji Vishvanath (1696, 1707, 1713-1720)
 - Konkasastha Brahmin
 - Deshmukh Heredity
 - Aptd as Subahdar of Poona
 - Came to prominence in battle of Khed
 - Helped Chatrapati shahu when his senapati deserted him
 - Defeated chadrasen jadav
 - Diplomacy – Kanoji Angria (Navy)

1713

- Marathas allowed chauth & sardeshmukhi over deccan
- Full possession over Swarajya
- Later Mughals-Conflict
- Farruk siyar (sayyid brother)
- EIC 1717 Farmaan
- Toppled Farruk siyar (sayyid bros conspiracy)

Balaji Vishvanath (1713-19)

Bhatt family of Shri Vardhan
Helped Shahuji in the battle of Khed
Diplomacy- turned the opposition camp
Kanhoji Angre (Naval Chief of Tarabai)
Won over to the sides of Shahuji

Made the post of Peshwa Hereditary

Permission from Farruk Siyar → Sanad-
Magna Carta
recognition of Shahu as the Maratha king
and the permission to collect chauth and
sardeshmukhi

Deccan- Aurangabad, Berar, Bida, Bijapur,
Hyderabad, Khandesh, Bijapur
Later on helped Sayyid Brothers- killing of
Farruk Siyar

Foundation- Maratha Confederacy
Gifting of Watan and Sanjams (land
grants) to Maratha chiefs
Assigning separate areas to them for
Chauth & Sardeshmukhi

1720 onwards →
Son Baji Rao I became the Peshwa

British Conquest -Marathas

2. Baji rao-1 (1720-1740)-

Fighting Peshwa

- Appointed @ 19 years, Gureilla Warfare
- Hindu-padpadshahi (Hindu Empire)
- administrative capital from Satara to Pune
- Real founder - Expansion of empire From Poona to Delhi
- Defeated Nizam (1728)- Palkhed
- Kolhapur – Sambhaji(Warna-1731)
- Gujarat & Malwa(By 1735)
- Budelkhand(1728) (Mohd bangash vs. chatarsal)
- 1737 – Battle of Bhopal, defeated Nizam
- - 1722 salsette & bassein (portuguese)- took these regions
- 1733- fought against the Sidis of Janjira- expelled them

- Rise of Confederacy
- Damji Gaekwad - Malhar Rao Holkar - Peshwa
- Ramoji scindia - Shahu Chatrapati - Raghuj
- Bhonsale

- Later Mughals – Rangeela @ Rangeela
- Nadir Shah's invasion (1739) – looting of Delhi
- Died in 1742-

Q. Significance of this Conquest ?



Sil...Sil.... Itna bada conquest ?

Golu...conquest ke saath consolidation bhi jarori hain ?



3. Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761)

- Nanasahab (Age of 20)
- 1749 Death of shahu(died childless) – Nominated ramrajya(captured by Nanasahab)
- Sangola revolution(1750)
- Expanded Maratha power till Delhi
- Defeated- Alavardi Khan @ Bengal

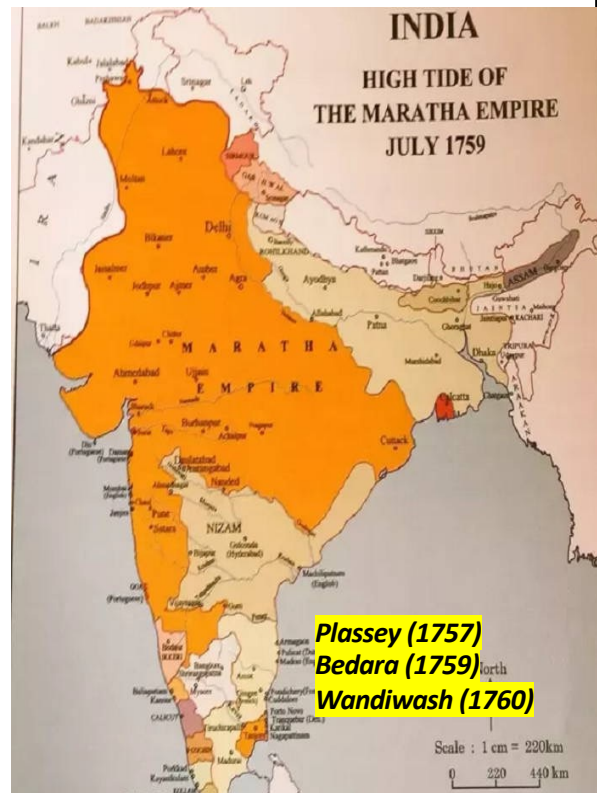
1752

- Treaty with Mughal king Ahmedshah
- Maratha to protect Mughals in case of foreign invasion
- Maratha – Revenue from Agra, Alwar- Rajput kingdoms - Jaipur, Udaipur, Bundi, Kotah
- Outcome – Any attack on delhi, marathas indirect conflict with Afghans.

Raghoji Bhonsle -raided Bihar, Bengal, Odissa

Alivardi Khan gave Odissa – 1/4th given

Awadh- Shuja raided
Rohilkhand- Najib raided



Plassey (1757)
Bedara (1759)
Wandiwash (1760)

British Conquest - Marathas

3. Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761)

Inbetween Mughal Kings
Ahmed Shah
Shah Alam-2
Harrassed by the Afghans

Afghan states
had formed by
the invasion of
Nadir Shah

Recognised
Alamgir 2 as king
Imad Mulk as
Wazir
Najib Rohila as
Mir Bakshi & His
son Timur Shah as
Supregeme Agent

1752- Mughal emporer Ahmad Shah-2 seeked
help from the Marathas

Marathas expansion from Attack to Cuttack
By 1760's they reached Delhi
Removed Timur (son of Abdali) as viceroy of NW
and Najib Khan rohilla

Marathas Appointed Adina Beg as the Governor
of NW



14 Jan. 1761

Reaction from Ahmed Shah
Abdali
Alliance with Najib ud Dualah
(Rohilkhand)
Shuja ud Dualah (Awadh)

Nana Saheb- Peshwa
Sent his son Vishvas Rao
Sadashiv Rao Bhau
Ibrahim Khan Gardi

- Marathas lost → both leaders killed
- Shocked Nanasaheb passed away
- Weakening of Peswaship – now Peshwa more dependent on Maratha sardar
- Advantage for EIC.

Abdali kept invading from 1748 onwards
till 1760's multiple times

"If Plassey had sown the seeds of British
supremacy in India, Panipat afforded time for
their maturing and striking roots

Q. Panipat – Causes for Defeat & its significance.

- Abdali Huge Army- better organisation, weapons- msukets and swiivell guns vs Marathas- lack of adavanced weapons
- Maratha no Food | Famine condition "On Air"
- Why? Road to Delhi cut off by Afghans
- Muslim Powers of N.India helped Abdali Marathas alone.
- (Not helped by Rajputs & Jats) Sikhs
- Jealousy among sardar no discipline,
- Marathas got no support
- Role/ Arrogance of Bhauji

Q. Reasons behind Maratha defeat at Panipat ?

- Lost of Prestige
- Humiliating
- Emotional call
- Recovered Delhi in 1772 but late....

Cordination

- Weapons, Artillery use by Afghans
- Method of Warfare

- Significance of Panipat ?

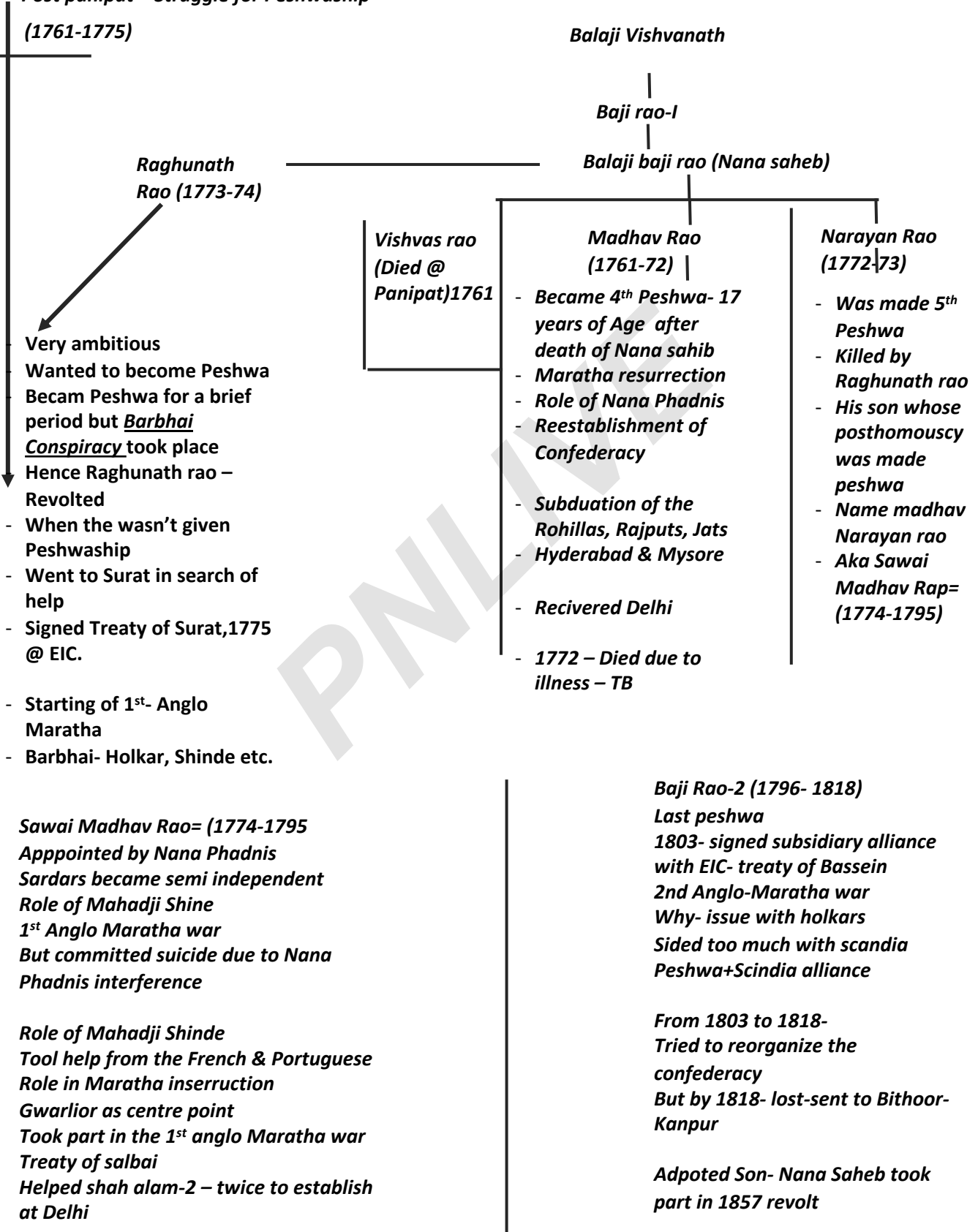
Post Panipat- The loss of Maratha Pride & Rise of the EIC

British Conquest -Marathas

Post Panipat- The loss of Maratha Pride & Rise of the EIC

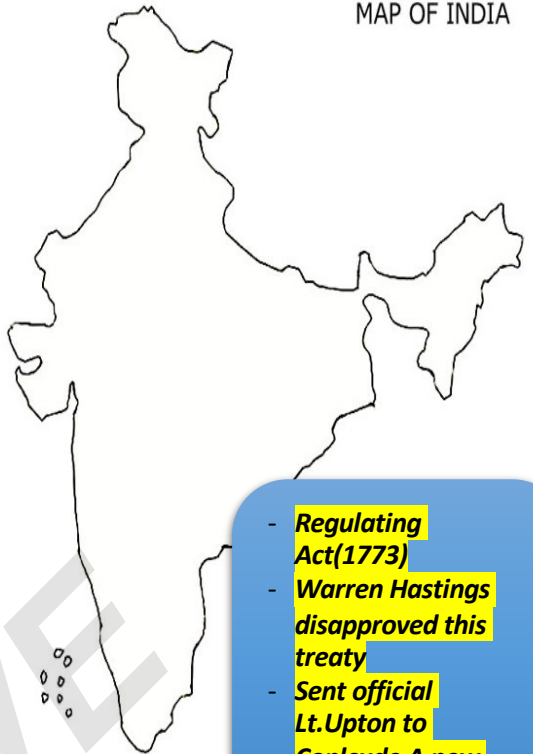
Q. Situation leading to Anglo-Maratha war

Post panipat – Struggle for Peshwaship
(1761-1775)



British Conquest - Marathas

MAP OF INDIA



By

1775

- The struggle for Peshwaship resulted into EIC intervention leading to Anglo- Maratha wars – 3
 1. 1775 – 1782
 2. 1803 – 1806
 3. 1817 – 1818

- What reasons were responsible behind Anglo- Maratha wars?

- Contemporary times
- Regulating Act(1773)
- Gov. general of Bengal
- Supervisory power
- 1st Anglo-mysore war(1766-69)
- Anglo-Maratha alliance

- Regulating Act(1773)
- Warren Hastings disapproved this treaty
- Sent official Lt.Upton to Conclude A new Treaty @ Purandhar

1775-1782

1st Anglo-Maratha war

Why? Claim of Raghunath Rao

- For Peshawaship
- Maratha sardars naming Madhav Narayan rao as Peshwa.
- Raghunath Rao – Friendship with EIC @ Surat (Bombay Govt)

1775

- Treaty of Surat
- EIC to help Raghunath Rao – 2500 Soldiers
- Raghunath Rao → Salsette & Bassin to EIC (Also Surat & Bharuch)

Security Deposit (₹ 6 Lakhs)

- Marathas Carnatic

→ No raid in Bengal &

- 1775- Battle of Adas-
- Marathas lost

1776

- Treaty of Purandhar – Done by Lt. Upton

- Peace Maintain, ToS- Annuled
- Raghunath Rao – Surat
- Poone to give him pension- 25k

1777, Nana Phadnavis

Gave west coast access to French
French also helping the Americans against the British (American revolution)

Scarpping of Treaty of Purandhar by Warren Hastings- opportunity

1779

War expanded

- Mahadji Shinde- Maratha General
- English trapped in the W. Ghats
- Scorched earth policy adopted
- English trapped at wadgaon

1779 Treaty of Wadgaon

- Bombay lost the control of many areas

- Warren Hastings Not Liked it.
- Sent Officer Godard from Bengal

Ahemdabad

Bassein

- Capt. Popham Attacked Gwalior
- Scindia got defeated
- Battle of Sipri (Shivpur)
- Acted as mediator

1781

- Sindhia proposed a new treaty

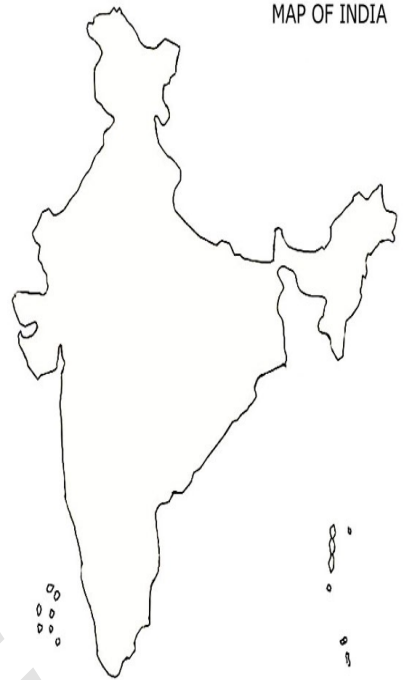
1May 1782 Treaty of Salbai

British Conquest -Marathas

Treaty Of Salbai (1782)

- Peace | Stability
- Returning of areas- only Bassien given back to Marathas
- Salsette, Elephanta – EIC
- Raghunath Rao (Pensioned off)- 3.5 lakhs/year
- Focus on Common Enemy
- From 1782-1803 – 20 Years no war. But Weakening of internal confederacy
- Nana Phadnis → Madhav Narayan Rao (Peshawa) (Ring Leader)
- Thought he will rule empire - Committed Suicide in 1795
- 1800 passed away
- Baji Rao II Becomes peshwa (1796-1818) Last one.

MAP OF INDIA

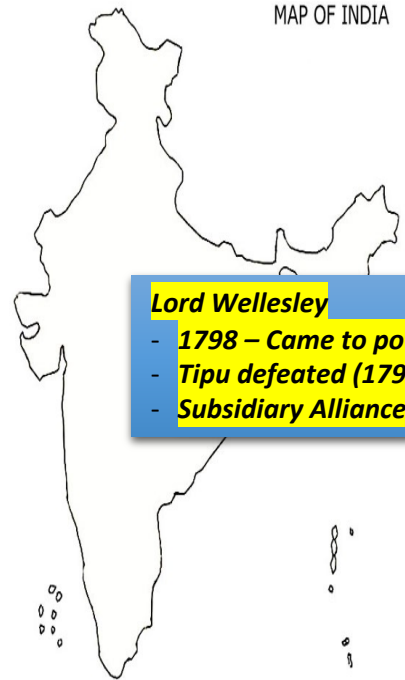


- 1780-84
- 1780-84 2nd Anglo Mysore war
 - Joint alliance - No conflict for the next 20 years

By (Around) 1800-1803

- 1796
- Baji rao I becomes peshwa
 - Wanted to regain power
 - Struggle within Maratha sardars
 - Baji rao –II + Daulat Rao scindia
- Vs. Yahwant rao Holkar

MAP OF INDIA



- Lord Wellesley**
- 1798 – Came to power
 - Tipu defeated (1799)
 - Subsidiary Alliance

- Killed Vithujui (Holkar's Brother) defeated Peshwa & scindia.
- Baji rao ran away to basin
 - Sought help from EIC
 - Subsidiary alliance

Attacked Pune & Captured it.

- Dec. 1802 - Subsidiary Alliance Treaty of Bassein

British Conquest - Marathas

Treaty of Bassein (Dec. 1802)

- Peshwa → Help from EIC
- Territories worth ₹ 26 Lakhs To be given to EIC (Gujarat, Tapi, Narmada, Tungbhadra)
- Surat given to EIC
- No Foreigners except English
- Dispute settlement with any state via EIC mediation
- Reaction from Maratha sardars- Holkars playing own game
- Insulting & humiliating for them- but Gaekwad remained Neutral
- Daulat rao scindia + Raghujji Bhonsale
- War started – Lord Wellesley-

Q. Significance of treaty of Bassein ?
- gave the English the key to India

1803- Battle of Delhi and Laswari- Scindia defeated in North- Delhi – Agra lost- Shah Alam-2 came directly under EIC

1803- Battle of Assaye & Argaon- Combined armies of Scindia & Bhonsle defeated

Arthur Wellsley (Deccan)

- Defeat of Raghujji Bhonsale
- Dec.1803 – Treaty of Deo Gaon

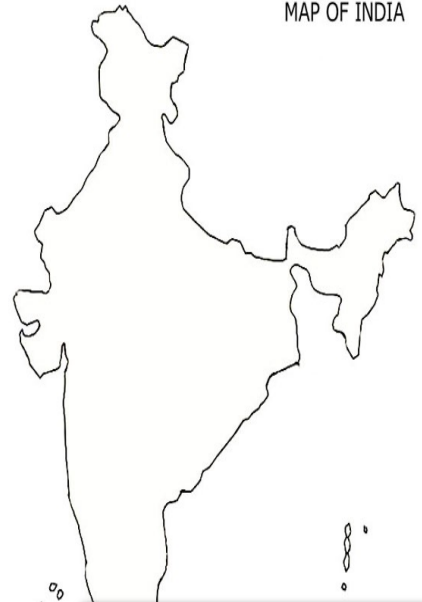
Gen Galle (north)

- Defeat of scindia
- Dec. 1803 – Treaty of Surji – Arjangaon
- 1804- Treaty of Burhanpur Subsidiary Alliance- John Malcom @ Court

By Dec. 1805

- Battle of Ding
- Holkar made treaty with EIC
- Treaty of Rajpurghat
- Signed during George barlow
- Holkar reounceing claims-
- North of Chambal
- Bundelkhand region

MAP OF INDIA



3rd Anglo-Maratha War

Background ?

Period between 1805-1818- Passive Period-

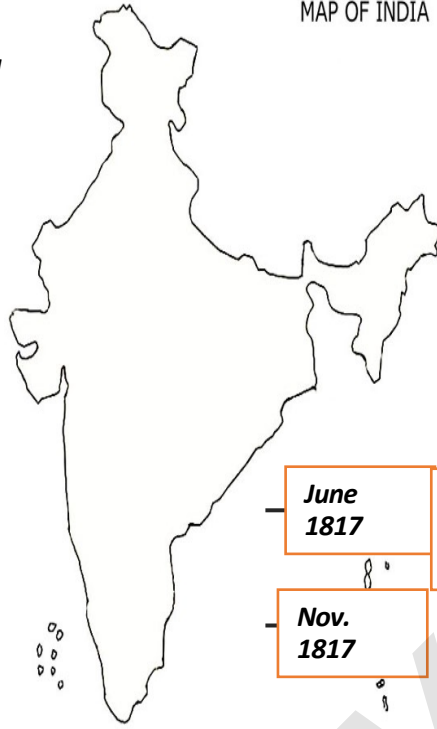
- 1805** - Lord Cornwallis
- 1805** - George Barlow
- 1808** - Lord Minto - Charter Act of 1813
- 1813** - Lord Hastings
- Wanted Annexations of Indian territories.
- Market, Raw materials
- Wanted to end Maratha Sardar
- May 1816**
- Bhonsale were pressurised to sign subsidiary alliance
- Treaty of Nagpur- Appa sahib EIC

Pindari Supression ?
Plundering with speed and secrecy
Chitu, Wasil Muhammad, Karim Khan
EIC- Thomas Hislop given charge
Karim surrendered,
Chitu- ran away
Wasil- committed suicide

British Conquest - Marathas

- From 1816 to 1818
- Maratha Confederacy weakened due to internal conflicts
- 3rd Anglo-Marath War

MAP OF INDIA



Marathas

- Insulted, humiliated, defeated
- Peshwa Baji Rao – II – Thought of Getting powerful

- Negotiate with Maratha sardars
- Baroda Minister killed by Peshwa minister (Gangadhar shastri) (Trimbakji)
- British Resident Elphinstone intervened
- Peshwa revolted, Leading to 3rd Anglo-Maratha war.

June 1817

Defeat of Peshwa – Treaty of Poona – territories taken away- Konkan, Bundelkhand, Malwa etc.

Nov. 1817

Defeat of Scindia
Treaty of Gwalior
Suppression of Pindaris- Gen Hislop

By Nov-Dec 1817 :
Peshwa @ Khadki
Bhonsle- Sitabaldi hills
Holkar- Mehdipur

But Holkar resisted
& Peshwa once gain revolted

Final Blow – January 1818

EIC

Peshwa

Holkar

- Tried to reassert
- 1 Jan. 1818, defeated @ Bhima Koregaon
- Surrenders @ John Malcom.

- 6 Jan. 1818
- Treaty of Mandsaur
- Last one to surrender

No more Peshwaship & Confederacy abolished
Baji Rao-II sent to Kanpur

By 1818

Except Punjab & Sindh All under British empire

EIC – Appoints Pratap Singh @ small kingdom of satara

- Subsidiary alliance
- Satara → 1848 Dalhousie will annex on the pretext of Doctrine of lapse.
- Nana sahib dislodged
- Will revolt in 1857.

Why the Marathas Lost ?

Leadership	Nature of the Maratha State	Military System	Economic backwardness	English Diplomacy
Lack of Unity	Unification ?	Guerilla warfare	Stable source of income	Espionage SWOT
Confederation issues	Revenue ??	Discipline	Trade & commerce ?	Advancement in military, economy etc.
	Orthodoxy	Artillery ?		

British Conquest- Regional States

The Jats

Agriculturalist community
 Located between Agra-Delhi

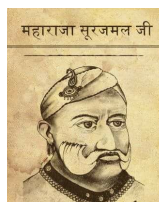
Revolted against Aurangzeb
 Established their own state @ Bharatpur

Charuman (1695-1721)

Fought against the Mughals,
 Fort at Thoon,
 1721- attacked by Jai Singh

Badan Singh (1721-1756)

Consolidated the Jat Kingdom, new forts



Surajmal (1756-1763)

Expansion of empire- Agra- Aligarh, Meerut, Bharatpur, Mathura

3rd Battle of Panipat- Initially supported Sadashiv Rao
 But later on withdrew from the Battle
 Helped the Maratha soldiers indirectly
 Known as the Plato of the Jats

son Jawahir Shah had 30,000 troops of his own and hired another 20,000 Maratha and 15,000 Sikh troops to fight the Mughals.

While the Bharatpur fort was built in a fairly traditional style, at Dig the Jats built an elaborate garden palace combining styles seen at Amber and Agra.

Its buildings were modelled on architectural forms first associated with royalty under Shah Jahan

3rd Battle of Panipat- Initially supported Sadashiv Rao
 But later on withdrawal from the Battle
 Helped the Maratha soldiers indirectly- refuge and food

The Jat state came into decline after 1763
 The rohilas drained off the energy
 Petty kings continued to control pockets around Delhi, but they lost their political significance
 Marathas also took away their territories



British Conquest- Regional States

Afghans- Farrukhabad & Rohilkhand

Farrukhabad-

Taken over by Mohammad Khan Bangash
 Afghan adventurer- came to the court of Later
 Mughals – Faruk Siyar –
 Hence name given Farukabad
 Continued during the period of Rangeela

Farrukhabad came under the influence under the
 of Awadh- Shuja ud Duala- 1774 onwards

Later on by 1800's came under the control of
 British EIC

Rulers granted Jagir & Pension

Rohilkhand- Afghan Soldier- Daud Khan – Rohila
 leader who adopted Jat boy- named him-
 Ali Mohammad Khan
 Ali Became independent after Nadir Shah's
 invasion
 Capital at Aolan and later Rampur

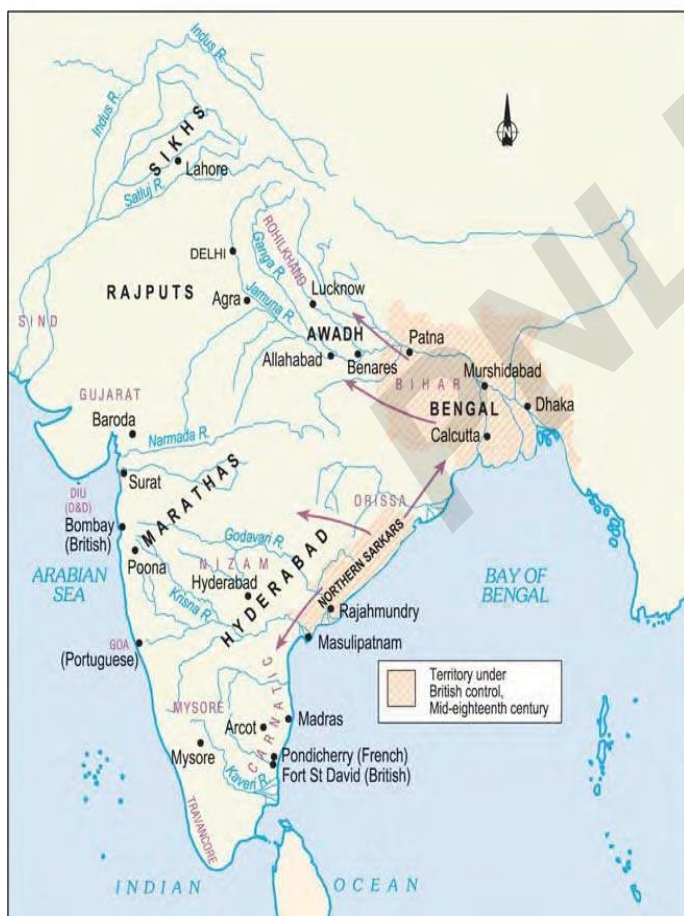
Ahmed Shah Abdali's attacks on India- 1750s-
 Abdali had recognised Alamgir II as the Mughal
 emperor and the
 Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-Daula, as Mir Bakhshi of
 the empire

Both states – Rohillas and Bangash helped the
 Afghan Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali
 3rd Battle of Panipat

Created Havoc during the 1760's against the
 Mughal Empire
 King Shah Alam 2 had to move out of Delhi due
 to Afghan menace

By 1774- Warren Hastings decided to curb the
 Afghans
 1774- Rohilla War, Awadh Nawab also
 participated in this conflict

Rohillas also came under the Maratha attack also
 A protectorate under the EIC was set up at
 Rampur later on.



**During 1857 revolt-
 Rohilkhand once again
 revolted-**

**Khan Bahadur took the
 leadership at Bareilly**

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

Carnatic

Part of the Deccan Province of the Mughals
Nizam of Hyderabad used to be main controller

Nawab of Carnatic proclaimed practical independence

Nawab Sadatullah Khan- 1710-1732

Capital @ Arcot

Appointed nephew-

Dost Ali as the ruler – 1732- 1740

1740- Invasion by Marathas

Dost Ali killed

Son-in-law → Chand Sahib taken as prisoner

Later on 1744 onwards → British Vs. French

Carnatic Wars – played by Duplex

Role of new Nawab Anawaruddin

Supporting the British in the Carnatic Wars

All leading to the emergence of Chanda Sahib

2nd Carnatic War- British won over French

By 1780's Cornwallis took away its sovereignty and Wellesley in 1790's took its territory & eventually Subsidiary Alliance in 1801

1850's- regal title given to Carnatic abolished by Dalhousie

Pension also stopped



Sil...Sil....Carnatic ke saath kya hua tha ?

Golu....football samajh mein aata hain ?



UPSC CSE- Prelims 2021

[CSP21-SET-C] Q.58) With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 Only
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 Only

Difficulty : Medium 😊

Type: Theory 📖

British Conquest- Regional States

**Kerala-
Malabar Coast**
15th Century- ruled by Zamorin- Calicut- Manna
Vikrama

Cochin- captured by the Portuguese
By 1663 taken over by the Dutch

By 18th Century- local rulers - 4 states

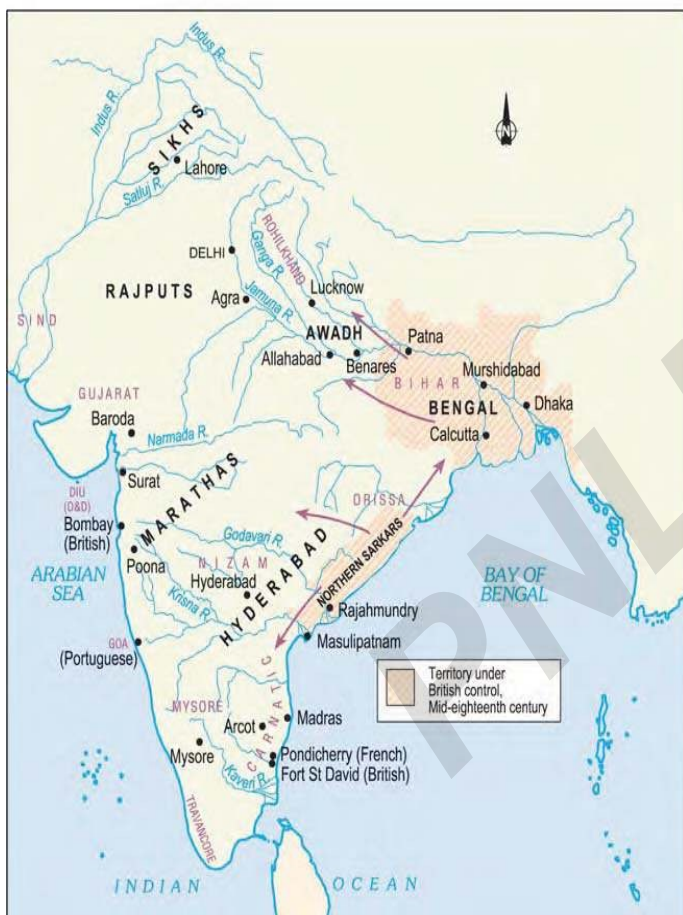
**Calicut
Chirakkal
Cochin
Travancore**

1720's- Rise of Martanda Varma
Came to power in 1729
Defeated the Dutch-1741
Battle of Colacchel
Modernised Army
Expansion of Kingdom- Kanyakumari to Cochin
Capital at Padmanabhpuram

Rama Verma- made Tirvananthpuram Capital
Centre of learning, art etc.
Issue with Mysore- Hyder Ali and Tipusultan
Had to seek EIC Support

Made to sign Subsidiary Alliance

1947- integration with Indian union
Role of CP Ramaswamy Iyer



CAPF- 2023

Which one of the following statements about 'Princely States' in India is not correct?

- (a) The British Government declared that States were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- (b) The decision to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent was left not to the people of Princely States but to the Princely Rulers.
- (c) The Ruler of Travancore first decided to remain independent.
- (d) The State of Travancore finally joined India through a plebiscite.

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