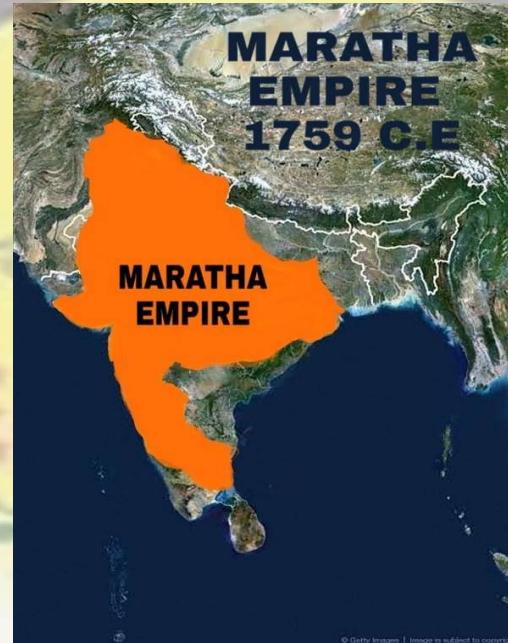


# THE ANGLO-MARATHA WAR



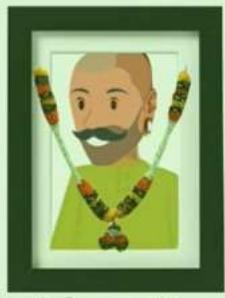
# THE MARATHAS

- Last great superpower in the Indian sub-continent
- They were a Hindu warrior class who worked for the Mughal Vassal Sultans of the Deccan Plateau



# 1<sup>ST</sup> ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (Background)

Sons



Vishwas Rao



Madhav Rao



Narayan Rao

Peshwa Balaji Bajirao

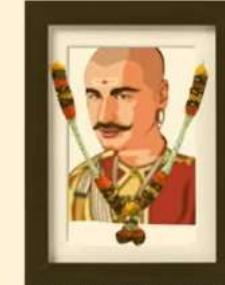
Brothers



Raghunath Rao  
(Raghoba)



Shamsher  
(Krishna Rao)



Sadashivrao  
Bhau



### **Peshwa Madhav Rao**

**Madhav Rao proved to be an able administrator. He rebuilt the lost strength and the prestige of Maratha empire.**

**Brother**



**Narayan Rao**

**Uncle**



**Raghunath Rao  
( Raghoba )**

### **Maratha confederacy**

↓      ↓      ↓      ↓      ↓  
**Gaekwad ( Baroda )      Bhonsle ( Nagpur )      Peshwa ( Poone )      Holkars ( Indore )      Scindia ( Gwalior )**

**Maratha Confederacy also worked cordially under Madhavrao I**



**Peshwa Narayan Rao**

**Maratha confederacy**

Gaekwad  
( Baroda )

Bhonsle  
( Nagpur )

Peshwa  
( Poone )

Holkars  
( Indore )

Scindia  
( Gwalior )

Uncle



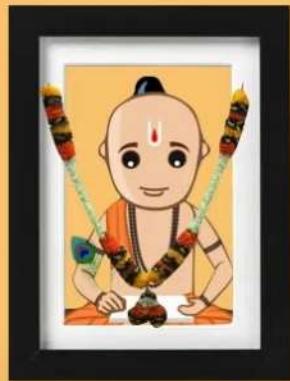
**Raghunath Rao  
( Raghoba )**

**Raghunath Rao was  
released from the  
House Arrest.**



## **Peshwa Raghunath Rao ( Raghoba )**

### **Maratha confederacy**



**Narayan Rao**

**Gaekwad  
( Baroda )**

**Bhonsle  
( Nagpur )**

**Peshwa  
( Poone )**

**Holkars  
( Indore )**

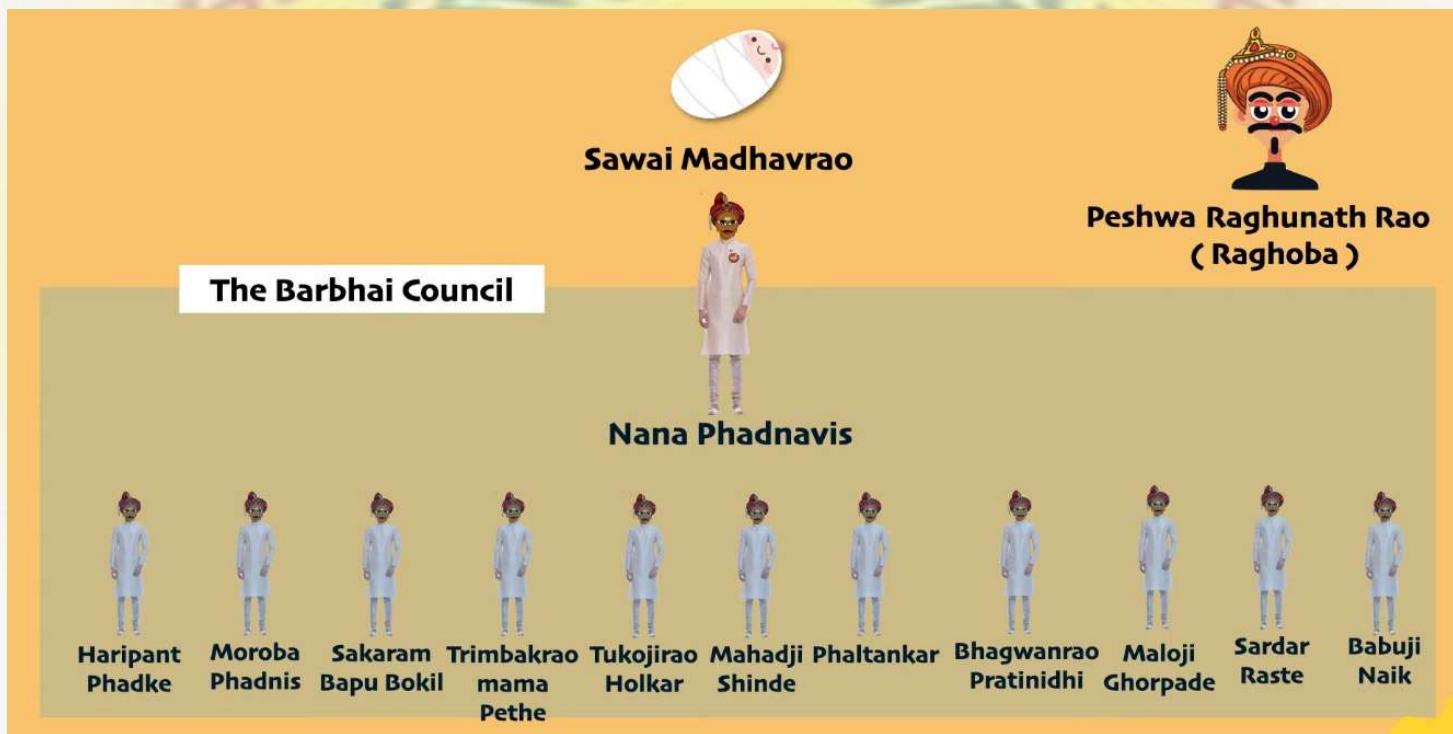
**Scindia  
( Gwalior )**



- 1774- A year after Narayan Rao was killed his wife gave birth to their son named Sawai Madhavrao.
- **Nana Phadnavis** an influential minister in the Maratha Empire declared that after Narayan Rao, legally his son Swai Madhavrao should become the Peshwa and he was supported by a powerful Maratha chief **Tukojirao Holkar & Mahadji Shinde**



- Powerful & influential people in the Maratha empire under Nana Phadnavis made a council called “**The Barbhai Council**” with a total of 12 members.



# **1<sup>ST</sup> ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (Background)**

- The main goal of this council was to make Sawai Madhavrao the Peshwa
- Peshwa Raghunath Rao was dethroned and Sawai Madhavrao became the Peshwa when he was just 40 days old.
- On behalf of Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao, Nana Phadnavis and the Barbhai Council would rule till Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao comes of age.

## Treaty of Surat- 1775

- 1775 Raghunath Rao sought help from the **Bombay Council of British EIC** and signed the “**Treaty of Surat**”
- Raghunath agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein Fort to the English, in consideration of being himself restored to Poone.
- As per the treaty he also agreed to share revenues from Surat & Bharuch districts. Raghunath Rao got military support from the British.

## The Battle

- British Forces under the command of Col. Keating and Raghunath Rao left Surat on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1775
- Clash between Haripant Phadke and coalition forces of Raghunath Rao and Col. Keatings
- Warren Hastings the Governor-General of Bengal condemned the “Treaty of Surat”
- He told the Bombay Council of EIC to stop this war and also tried to make peace with the Marathas.
- He sent Col. Upton to the Marathas to sign a peace treaty known as “**Treaty of Purandar**”

## Treaty of Purandar- 1776

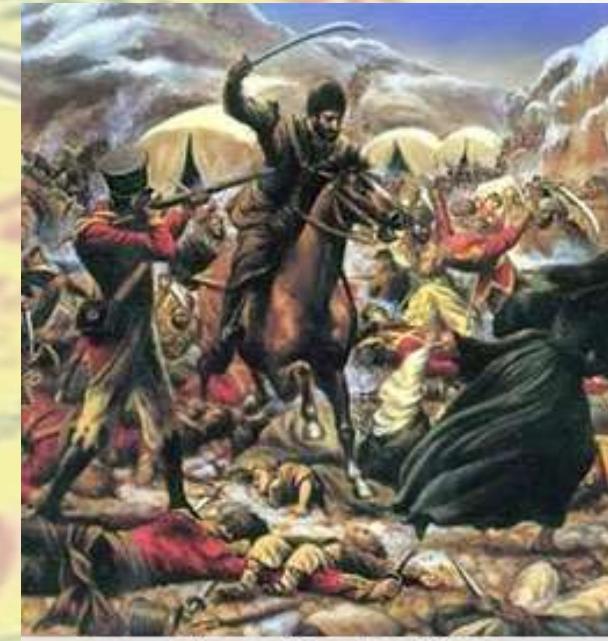
- According to this treaty The British EIC will recognize Peshwa Swai Madhavrao as a legitimate Peshwa/Maratha ruler.
- They will also return the Maratha territories they have acquired during the battle.
- They also agreed that they will not collude with enemies of the Marathas including Raghunath Rao.
- The British also asked for Salsette and Bassein Fort
- In exchange for returning Salsette, the Marathas gave the British other territories worth 3 lakhs.

## Post Treaty of Purandar

- Despite having signed the treaty the British sheltered Raghunath Rao
- Nana Phadnavis granted a port on the west coast to the French in 1777
- In return the Marathas were supposed to get 2500 European Soldiers & 10000 Indian Soldiers were to be trained on the European Lines.
- The Marathas wanted to improve their position against the EIC, so that in the future English does not interfere in their internal matters.
- This led to **The Battle of Wadgaon (1779)** near Pune in which the Marathas under **Mahadji Scindia** secured a decisive victory over the English.

## The Battle of Wadgaon (1779)

- Mahadji Scindia lured the English Army into the ghats near **Talengaon**
- Destroyed their supply base in **Khopoli**
- Forced the English soldiers retreat to **Wadgaon**, who were surrounded by the Marathas.
- This battle ended with the “**Treaty of Wadgaon**”.



Anglo-Maratha War

## Treaty of Wadgaon- 1779

- According to this treaty the British had to relinquish all the territories acquired by the English since 1775.



## Post Treaty of Wadgaon

- Warren Hastings rejected the “Treaty of Wadgaon” and sent **Col. Goddard, Cap. Popham & Gen. Camac** to capture Maratha territories.
  1. Col. Goddard: Ahmedabad in Feb 1779; Bassein in Dec 1780
  2. Cap. Popham: Gwalior in Aug 1780
  3. Gen. Camac: Defeated Mahadji Scindia at Sipri in Feb 1781
- Warren Hastings decided to do a peace agreement with Mahadji Scindia in October 1781
- Warren Hastings agreed to return all captured territories back to Mahadji Scindia, which in return he had to act as a mediator between the Company and Peshwa.



CALCUTTA



British East  
India Company

Warren Hastings

## Treaty of Salbai



Mahadji  
Shinde



Sawai  
Madhavrao  
Peshwa

The Barbhari Council



Nana Phadnavis  
Maratha

So, having **Mahadji Shinde** as a mediator and guarantor, a peace treaty was signed between British EIC and Marathas.

## Treaty of Salbai- 1782

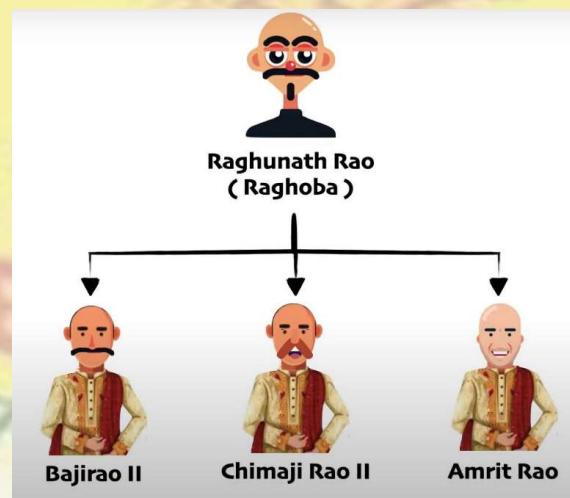
- As per the “**Treaty of Salbai**”, the British will possess Salsette
- They will not support Raghunath Rao who will live with the support of the pension given by the Peshwa
- They will return the territories conquered since the “**Treaty of Purandhar**” including Bassein
- And in return the Peshwa/Marathas will not support any Europeans.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Maratha War summary

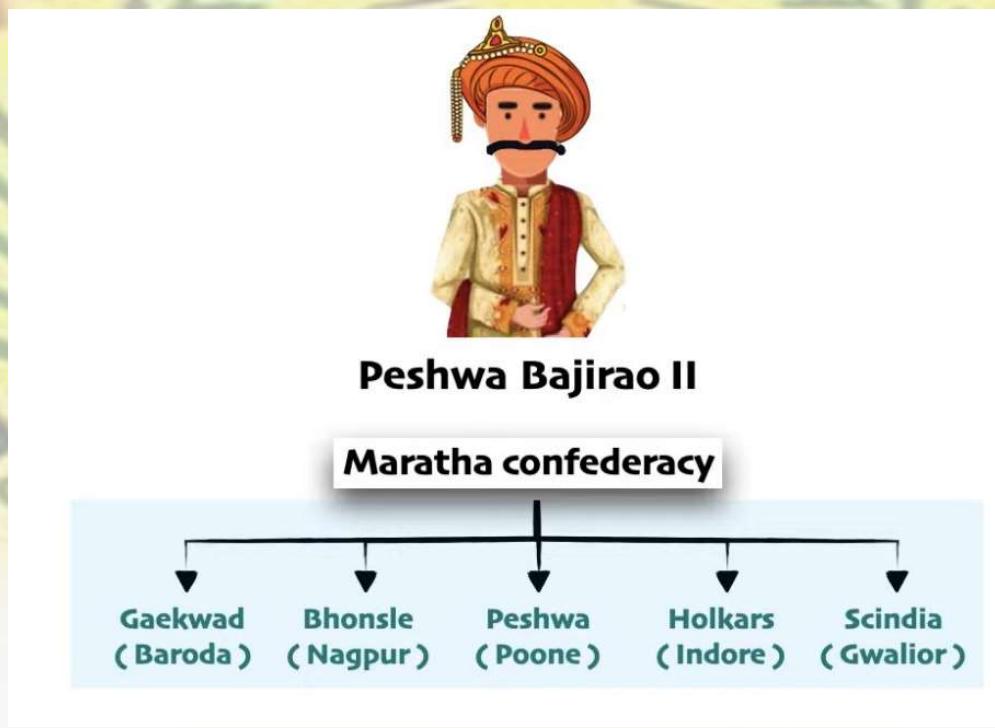
- Treaty of surat- 1775
- Clash between Haripant Phadke and coalition forces of Raghunath Rao and Col.Keatings
- Treaty of Purandar- 1776
- Battle of Wadgaon- 1779
- Treaty of Wadgaon- 1779
- Hastings rejects Treaty of Wadgaon and send him men to capture territories
- Treaty of Salbai-

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Maratha War (Background)

- In 1795 when Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao/Madhavrao II was 21 years old, he committed suicide and died.



- After Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao/Madhavrao II's death Raghunath Rao's son **Bajirao II** became the Peshwa.



- Peshwa Bajirao was a weak leader but with the help of Nana Phadnavis the Marath Confederacy was held together.
- Nana Phadnavis died in 1800 and his death led to the weakening if the Maratha Empire. All the Maratha Chiefs started quarrelling among themselves.
- Among the Maratha confederacy **Daulatrao Scindia** of Gwalior & **Jaswantrao Holkar** were the strongest Chiefs and Daulatrao Scindia & Jaswantrao Holkar were constantly in conflict with each other. Among them Peshwa Bajirao II supported Daulatrao Scindia.



Peshwa  
Bajirao II  
Daulatrao  
Scindia

Jaswantrao  
Holkar



Daulatrao  
Scindia

Peshwa  
Bajirao II



Vithuji  
Holkar

Vithuji started a campaign of plunder and rapine towards the south. He plundered the Peshwa's territories.



Jaswantrao  
Holkar

To acquire more resources, **Yashwant Rao Holkar** started freebooting campaign towards the north,

Brother

- The Peshwa ordered **Vithuji** to be executed
- 1802 Jaswantrao Holkar decisively attacked Daulatrao Scindia & Peshwa Bajirao II's combined forces at **Hadapsar** near Poone.
- Jaswant Holkar wins and Bajirao II & Daulatrao Scindia loses
- Bajirao II ran away to Bassein
- In order to become the reclaim his throne, his title of Peshwa Bajirao II approached the British EIC and signed the "**Treaty of Bassein**" in 1802

## Treaty of Bassein- 1802

- Bajirao II after becoming Peshwa will have to surrender the City of Surat to the British EIC
- Cede a territory yielding an income of 26 lakhs
- Won't have any rights to claim Chauth of Nizam's dominion
- Their foreign policy will be controlled by the British
- In exchange for this the British gave Bajirao II 6000 troops to fight for him
- However after reclaiming his throne will these troops will be stationed at Poone and their expenses will be the responsibility of the Peshwa

## Battle of Ponna- December 1802

- In 1803 Bajirao II with the help of the British became the Peshwa again.



- This treaty was disliked by the Maratha Chiefs. In retaliation in 1803 **Daulatrao Scindia, Bhonsle** attacked the British EIC but lost. Then in 1804 **Jaswantrao Holkar** also attacked the British EIC but failed.



- The British signed different treaties with each Maratha Confederacy:
  1. **Daulatrao Scindia: Treaty of Surajianjangaon , 1803**
  2. **Bhonsle: Treaty of Devgaon, 1803**
  3. **Holkar: Treaty of Rajpurghat, 1806**
- By the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war the Maratha Empire was reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Maratha War recap

- Battle of Poona- 1802
- Treaty of Bassein- 1802
- Bajirao II BECOMES Peshwa again
- Daulatrao Scindia & Bhonsle's attack on the British EIC- 1803
- Jaswantrao Holkar attack on the British EIC- 1804
- The British signed different treaties with each Maratha Confederacy:
  - 1.Daulatrao Scindia: Treaty of Surajianjangaon , 1803
  - 2.Bhonsle: Treaty of Devgaon, 1803
  - 3.Holkar: Treaty of Rajpurghat, 1806

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Maratha War (Background)

### 1<sup>st</sup> Reason of 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Maratha War

- When the Peshwa went into battle or any expedition the **Maratha Confederacy** along with the **Pindaris** used to support the peshwa in such campaigns.
- The Pindaris then started plundering the nearby territories
- Due to this Lord Hasting 1817 attacked the Pindaris.
- For the Marathas this attack on the Pindaris was an attack on their sovereignty.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Reason of 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Maratha War**

- There was a conflict between the **Gaekwad of Baroda** and the **Peshwa** there was a dispute of financial issues going on the question of settlement of accounts.
- Gaekwad of Baroda sent his minister **Gangadhar Shashtri** to Poone to settle some accounts the Peshwas minister **Trimbakji Dangalia** killed Gangadhar Shastri. Because Gaekwad was completely under the influence of the British EIC they had the support of the English Company.
- The British EIC demanded the custody of Trimbakji Dangalia. The Peshwa cooperated even though he did not want to.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Reason of 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Maratha War

- The British EIC were also on the suspicion that the Peshwa was plotting some conspiracy or scheme against the English Company. Due to this the British EIC signed a treaty with the peshwa "**Treaty of Poona**" (1817)
- In accordance to this treaty the British EIC seized the Peshwas territories and also told him not to collect any tax from Gaekwad and nor will make any alliance or establish any relationship with any Indian ruler or power.
- In response to this the Peshwa wanted to teach the British EIC a lesson and started conspiring with other Maratha Confederacies.



**Peshwa & Scindia were trying to establish links with other kingdoms including Sikh Ruler - Maharaja Ranjit Singh & King of Nepal.**



Gaekwad  
( Baroda )



Bhonsle  
( Nagpur )



Peshwa  
( Poone )



Scindia  
( Gwalior )



Holkars  
( Indore )

- During this process Scindia of Gwalior got caught and the British EIC signed a treaty with them, “**Treaty of Gwalior**”. In this treaty the British EIC with force took Gwalior to their side to fight against the Pindaris.



British East  
India Company



Peshwa  
( Poone )



Gaekwad  
( Baroda )



Bhonsle  
( Nagpur )



Scindia  
( Gwalior )



Holkars  
( Indore )

## The War

- In November 1817, Peshwa Bajirao II burned down the British Residency in Poone. And this event led to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war.
- **Apparao Bhonsle of Nagpur** also did the same- burned down the British Residency in Nagpur
- Peshwa Bajirao II attacked the British camp in **Khirki**
- In **Sitabuldi** the British forces and Forces of Apparao Bhonsle were facing each other
- The Marathas lost in both these skirmishes.

- In December 1817 the **Holkars of Indore** attacked the British EIC in Mahidpur but lost
- The British signed the “**Treaty of Manadasor**” (**1818**) with the Holkar of Indore.
- Bajirao II attacked the British EIC in **Koregaon** and lost.
- After this battle Bajirao II was on the run.

- Ultimately in June 1818 Bajirao had to surrender and the system of Peshwaship was abolished.
- He was sent to a small village in **Kanpur** named **Bithur** where he spent the rest of his life form the pension he received from the British.
- In the same year the Pindaris were defeated. Pindari leaders **Amir Khan & Karim Khan** surrendered while **Chitu Khan** fled into the jungles.
- All the territories captured in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Maratha was given to the Bombay Presidency.

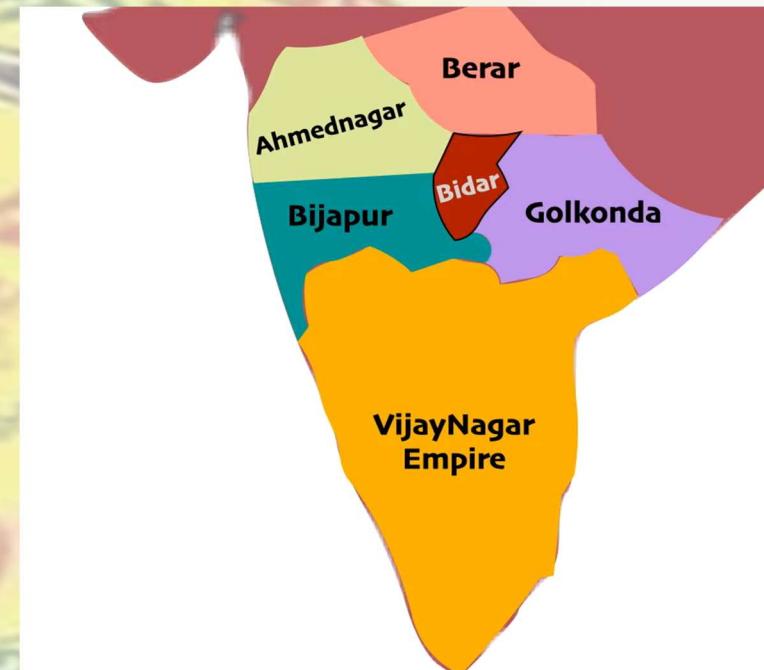
## 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Maratha War recap

- Treaty of Poona- June 1817
- Treaty of Gwalior
- Burning down of- 1817
- Skirmishes or battles in Khirki, Sitabuldi, Mahedpur, Koregaon
- Treaty of Manadasor- 1818
- 1818 surrender of Bajirao II
- Defeat of Pindaris



# THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

- Battle of Talikota (1556) against Golkonda , bidar, Berar led to decline of Vijayanagar empire
- Its territories were captured and some became independent kingdoms
- From this Empire the kingdom of Mysore arose



# THE MYSORE EMPIRE

- The Mysore empire was ruled by the Wodeyar Dynasty
- 1734 Kishnaraja Wodeyar II became the rule.
- Haider Ali took over the crown and became the ruler/Sultan of Mysore



# 1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

- **Between:** The Sultanate of Mysore Hyder Ali and the English EIC
- **When-** 1767–1769
- **Why-** Haider Ali of Mysore attacked Arcot in 1767 CE and Arcot was an ally of the British



## Causes of 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Mysore War

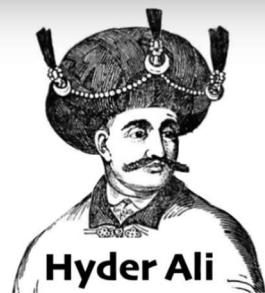
- Mysore's proximity with the French
- Haidar Ali's control over the rich trade of the **Malabar coast** threatened the political and commercial interests of the English and their control over Madras.
- The British, after their success in the **Battle of Buxar** with the nawab of Bengal, signed a treaty with the **Nizam of Hyderabad** persuading him to give them the **Northern Circars** for protecting the Nizam from Haidar Ali
- The Nawab of Mysore already had conflicts with the Marthas

## Course of the War

- The British, along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore
- Hyder Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side with skillful diplomacy



- The British EIC who came to support the Marathas & Nizam of Hyderabad were outnumbered started retreating.
- Haider Ali started engaging the retreating British EIC soldiers and eventually reached Madras.
- The British seeing that Madras was on the verge of getting captured made peace with Mysore and signed a treaty



**Hyder Ali**



**British East India  
Company**

## Treaty of Madras- 4<sup>th</sup> April 1769

- The conquered territories were restored to each other
- The British were supposed to assist Hyder Ali if he was attacked by his neighbors

## 2<sup>nd</sup> ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

- **Between:** The Sultanate of Mysore Hyder Ali and the English EIC
- **When-** 1780–1784
- **Why-** The English attacked Mahe, a French possession under Hyder Ali's dominion



## Causes of the War

- The British failed to adhere to the treaty of Madras when Mysore was attacked by the Maratha army in 1771.
- Haider Ali's Friendship with the French caused concern to the English
- The English attacked and tried to capture Mahe, a French possession under Hyder Ali's dominion



Maratha



Mysore



Hyderabad



Carnatic (Arcot)



British East  
India Company

## Course of the War

- Haider forged an anti-English Alliance with the **Marathas** and **Nizam**
- Attacked Carnatic, capturing Arcot and defeated the British Army in 1781
- English detached Marathas & Nizam
- English defeated Haider at Porto Novo in November 1781
- He regrouped his forces and defeated the British
- He captured their commander Col **Braithwaite**

## Treaty of Mangalore

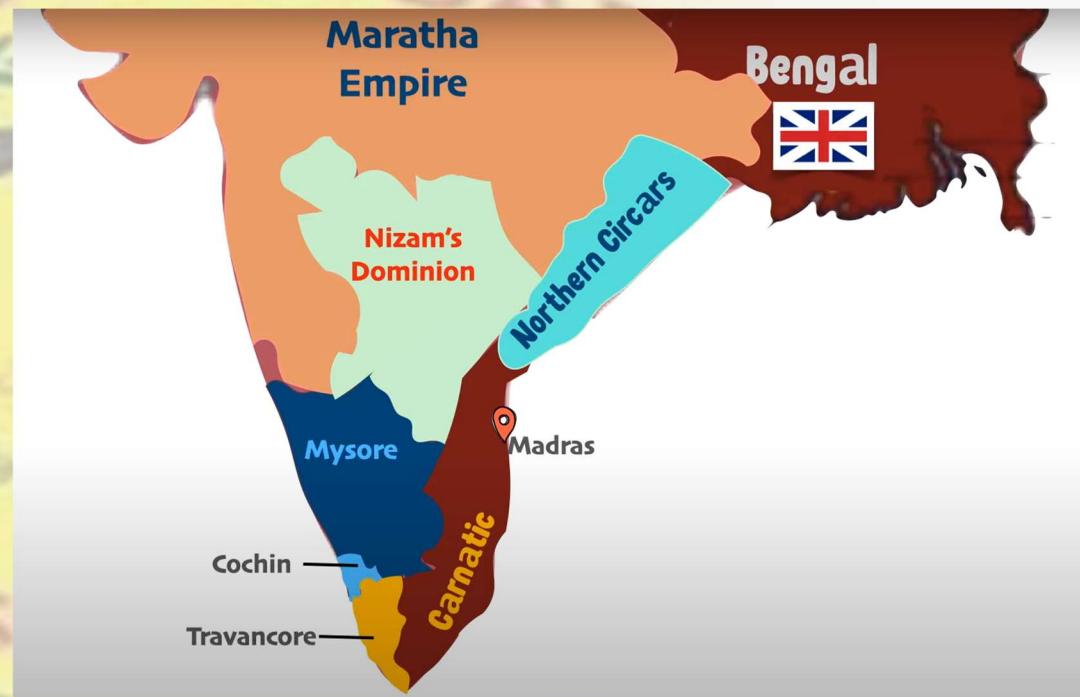
- The treaty was signed between Tipu Sultan & the British EIC
- Signed on March 1784
- Both parties gave back each others territories

## 3<sup>rd</sup> ANGLO MYSORE WAR

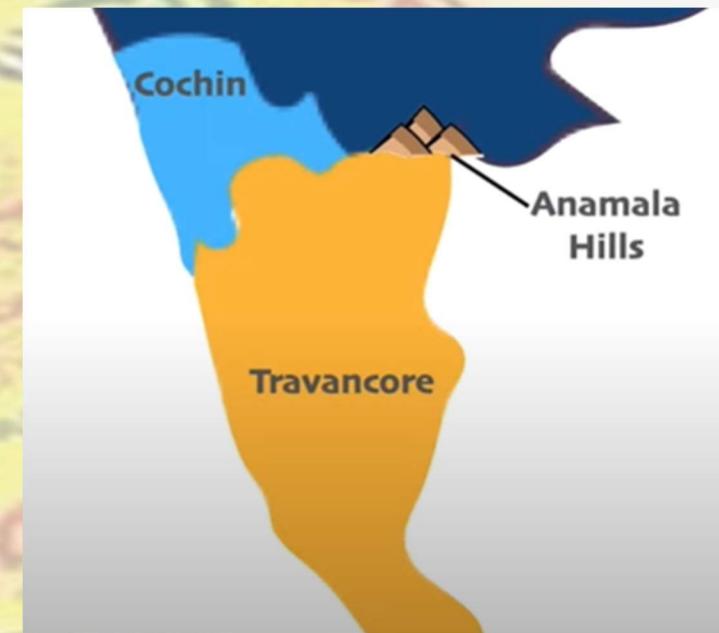
- Between- The Sultanate of Mysore **Tipu Sultan and the British.**
- **When- 1790-1792**
- **Why- Tipu attacked Travancore, an ally of the English**



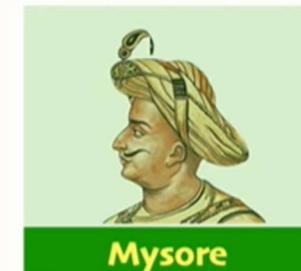
- Both Tipu and were aiming to establish their own political supremacy over the Deccan
- Cochin was already defeated by Mysore and Cochin would send tribute to Mysore



- Now Mysore wanted to conquer Travancore as well
- In order to protect Travancore the, Travancore ruler **Dharma Raja** started building a protective wall between Cochin and Travancore. In this process of building a wall he also purchased 2 forts **Jalkottai** & **Cannanore** from the Dutch EIC.

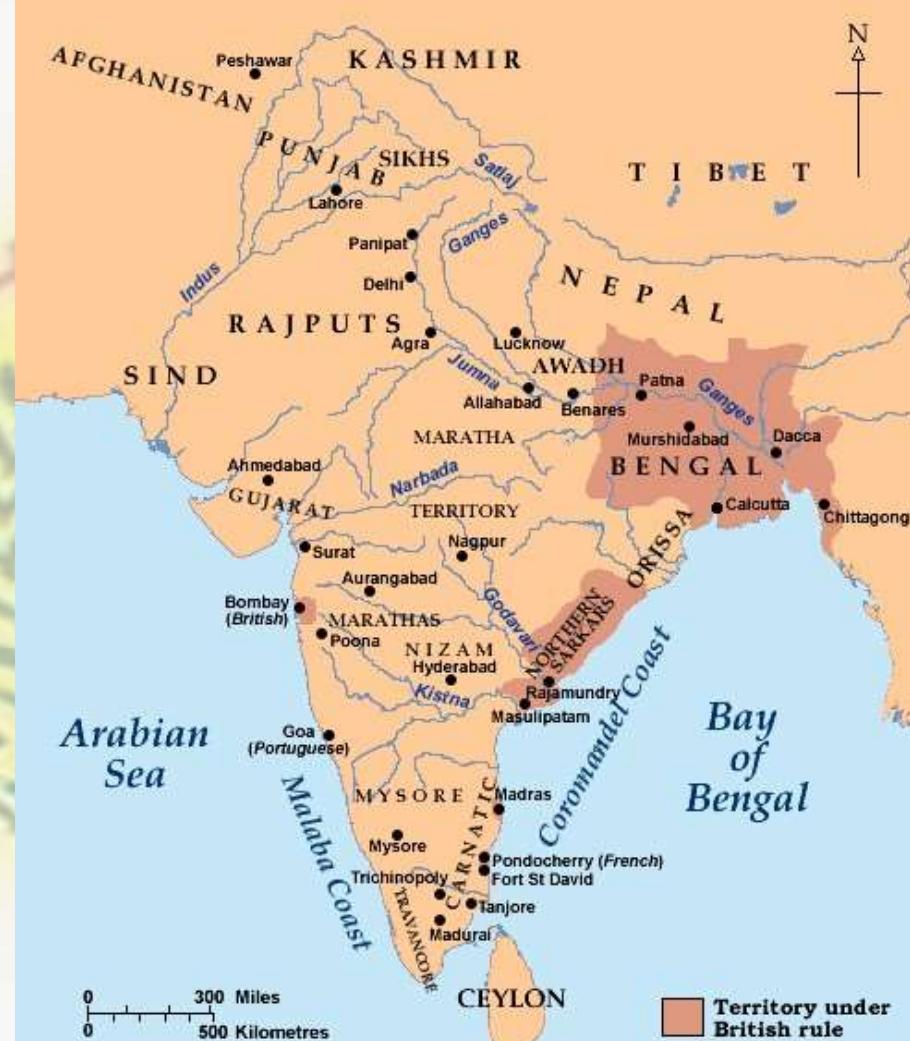


- This fortification was known as **Nedumkotta** or **Travancore Lines**
- The **Nedumkotta** or **Travancore Lines** passed through the territories of the then Cochin state which was under Tipu Sultan of Mysore.
- Tipu Sultan attacked and **declared war against Travancore in April 1790**
- **The British EIC counter attacked Mysore in 1790** which was being led by General Meadows, Which Tipu Sultan defeated. And this started the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war
- **In 1791 Lord Cornwallis took command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war** and took the Marathas & Hyderabad on his side



- Lord Cornwallis concluded that to capture the Capital of Mysore **Seringapatam** they must first capture **Bangalore** which would provide a base for future operations against Seringapatam.
- The British moving from the Carnatic went through **Ambur, Vellore** and finally attacked and captured **Bangalore** in March 1791





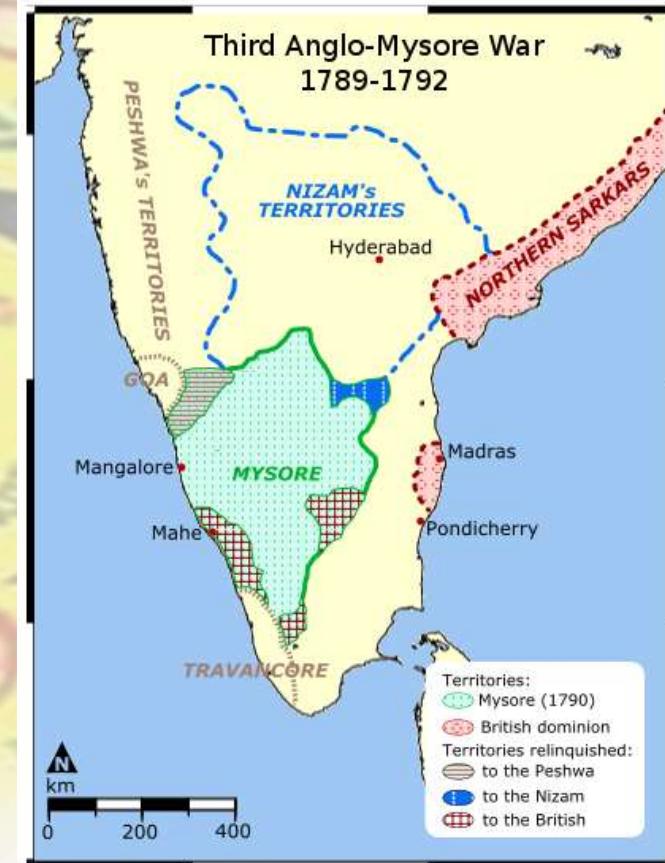
- After much preparation in the first attack on Seringapatam. Mysore Forces had already attacked and captured the **British EIC in Coimbatore**.
- After this the **combined forces of Marathas & Hyderabad** attacked **Seringapatam**. The 2<sup>nd</sup> attack was successful and Tipu Sultan Surrendered.

## Treaty of Seringapatam- 1792

- Signed in March 1792
- Marathas got the regions surrounding the **Tungabhadra** and **its tributaries**
- Nizam of Hyderabad got the **areas from Krishna to beyond the Pennar**
- British EIC took **Baramahal, Dindigul** and **Malabar**
- The British EIC also demanded Rs. 3 crore from Tipu Sultan as war damage
- Tipu Sultan could only pay Rs. 1.5 crore
- In exchange the British EIC took Tipu Sultan's 2 sons as hostage till he paid the full amount.

# Treaty of Seringapatnam

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## Treaty of Seringapatnam- 1972

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## 4<sup>th</sup> ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

- Between- Tipu Sultan and British EIC
- In- 1799 for 17 days
- What happened in these 7 years
  1. He recovered the losses of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore War
  2. Tipu Sultan wanted to avenge the humiliation he faced in the 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore war
  3. He started strengthening his alliance with the French

- How did he strengthen his alliance with the French ?
  1. He laid the foundation of the Jacobin Club in Mysore.
  2. Napolean who was a member of the Jacobin Club was contacted by Tipu Sultan to join him against British EIC
  3. He sent emissaries to Arabia, Afghanistan, Kabul and Zaman Shah, Mauritius (Isle of France)

## What Happened then ?

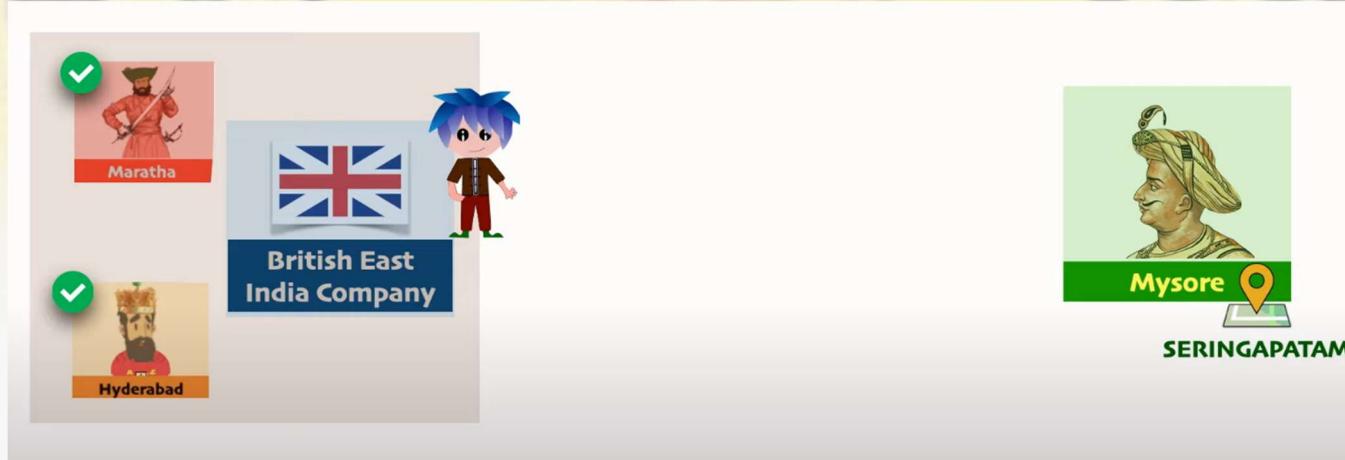
- The British before dealing with Tipu Sultan they made the Nizam of Hyderabad sign the Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance.
- The British EIC became suspicious and before Tipu Sultan could further strengthen these global alliances, he was asked to sign the Subsidiary Alliance.

**(What was Subsidiary Alliance?-** Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty/ supreme power/ authority to the English)

- Tipu Sultan refused to sign any such treaty

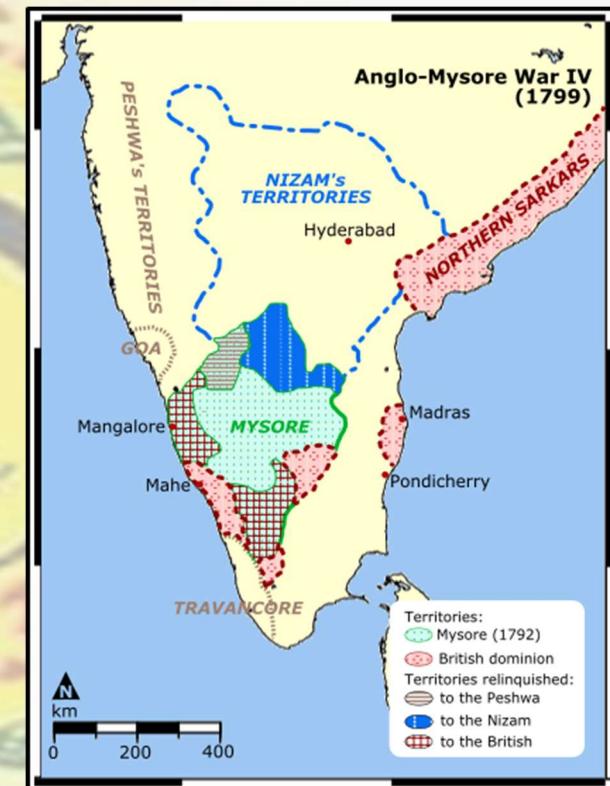
## Alliances

- The British EIC had an alliance with the Marathas & Nizam of Hyderabad
- The Marathas joined this because they were promised half the territories captured in Mysore & Nizam had signed the Subsidiary Alliance with the British EIC in 1798 and had no choice but to comply



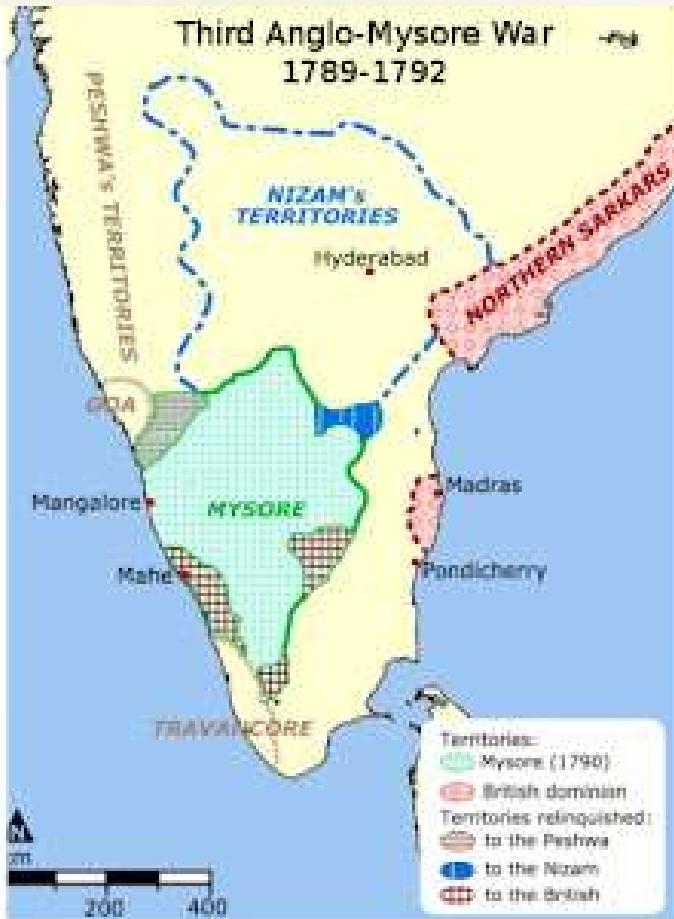
### Course of War

- In **April 1799** British EIC laid the siege of Seringapatam where Tipu Sultan was shot and killed and the war ended on **4 May 1799**
- The threat of French revival in the Deccan was permanently eliminated.



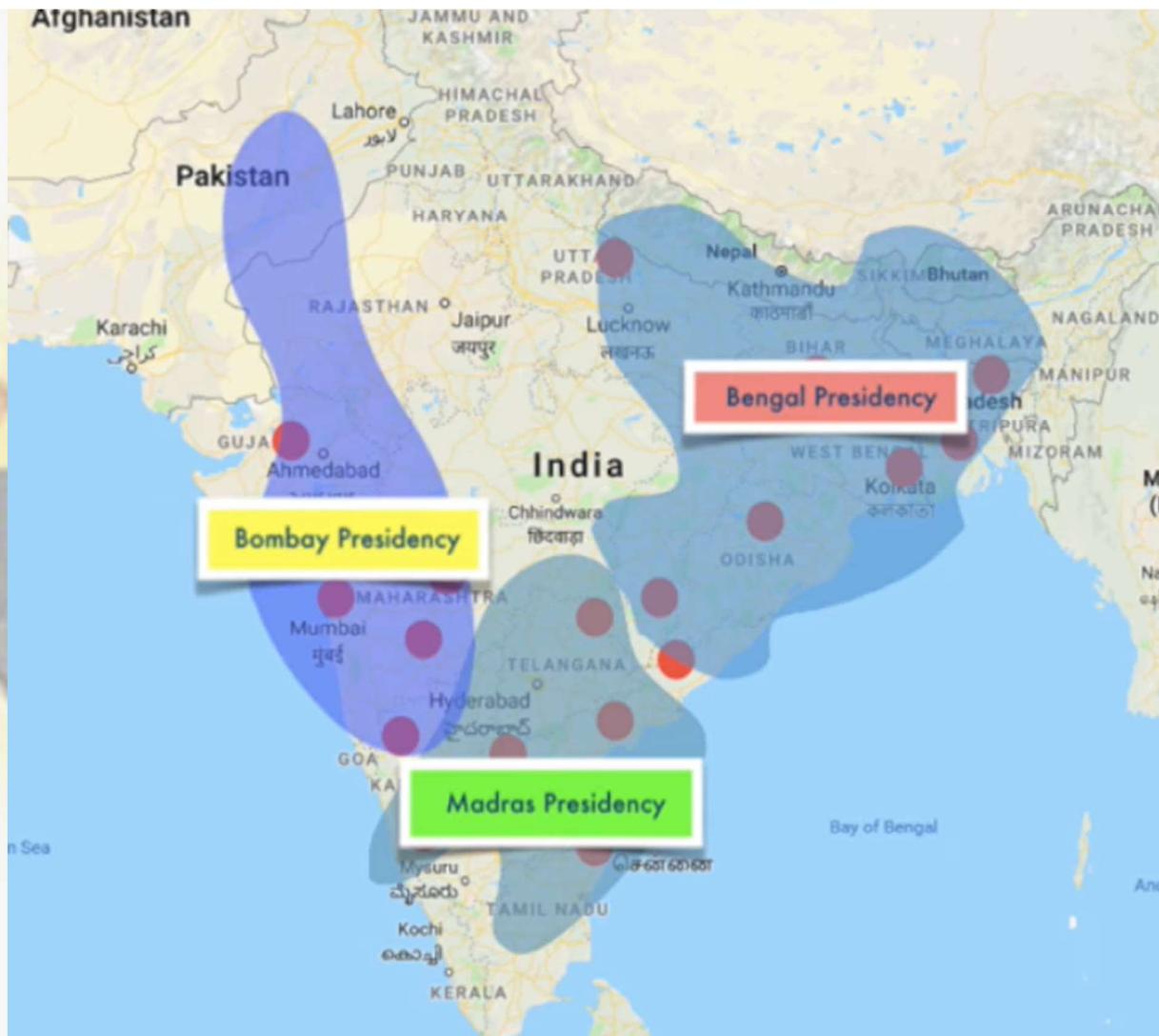
## Post-war

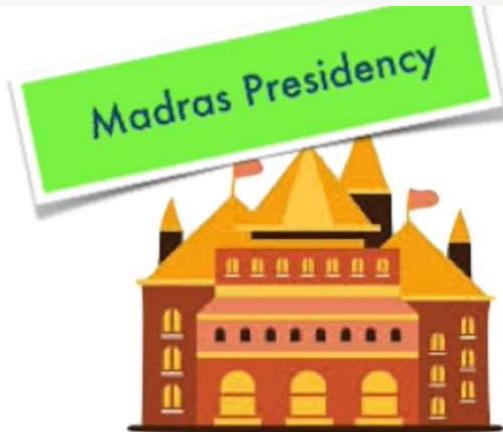
- Marathas were given Soonda & Harponelly Districts of Mysore Kingdom
- Nizam of Hyderabad erer given the districts of Gooty and Gurramkonda
- British EIC took possession of Kanara, Wayanad, Coimbatore, Dwaraporam and Seringapatam.
- Krishnaraja III was made the ruler of Mysore and made him sign the Subsidiary Alliance



## British EIC- 1615-1773



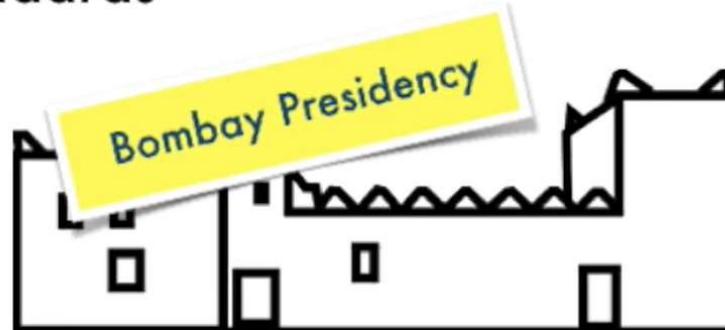




Fort St. George, Madras



Fort William, Bengal



Bombay Castle, Bombay



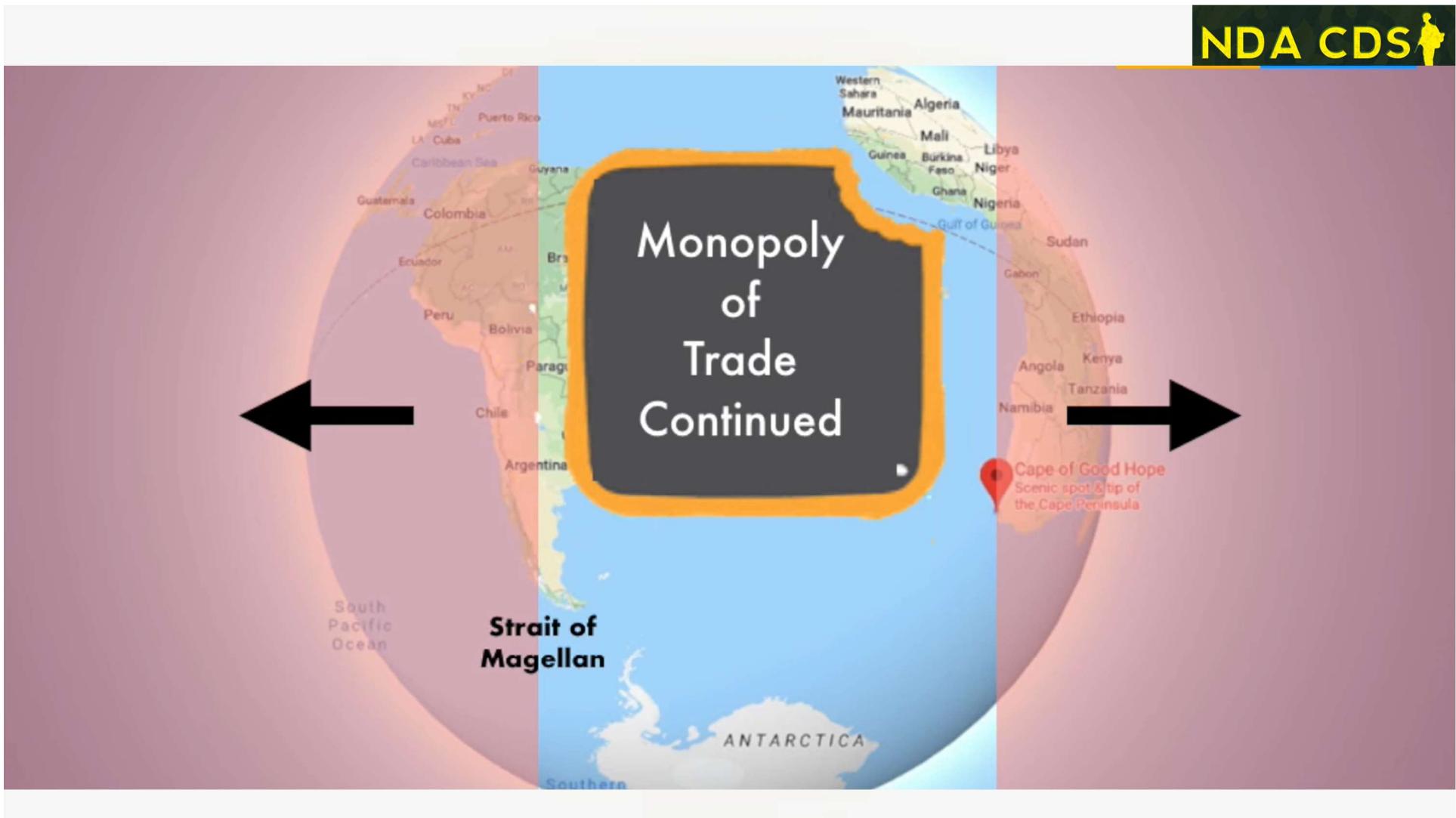
- British EIC gained both Political and commercial
- 1650-
- 1750- 3000 troops
- 1778- 67000 troops





# REGULATION ACT- 1773

- An Act of the Parliament of Great Britain
- Intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India.
- By 1773, the East India Company was in severe financial crisis:
  1. It had 15 million lbs (6.8 million kg) of tea rotting in British warehouses and more en route from India.
  2. Misgovernance, corruption and Nepotism



## CHARTER ACT

- 1739, 1813, 1830
- An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term
- The Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges

# SIKH RELIGION

- Founded by Guru Nanak by the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century
- Naam Japo, Kirat Karo, Vand Chakko
- Guru Arjan Dev made the Sri Harmandir Sahib



# FROM RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY TO MILITANTS

- The Sikhs were persecuted by the Mughal rulers during this period
- Guru Hargobind started to transform the Sikhs into a militant fighting community
- Guru Gobind Singh fought numerous wars with the Mughals



# BEGENNINNG OF AN EMPIRE

- In 1708 Guru Singh would be assassinated by the Muslim commander Wazir Khan

**He waged constant wars  
with the armies of  
Aurangzeb.**

**Guru Gobind  
Singh**  
Under him, Sikh became a  
**political and Military  
force.**

**Guru  
Granth Sahib**  
This Holy Book is  
considered the **living  
Guru** by the followers of  
the Sikh faith

# BEGENNINING OF AN EMPIRE

- Guru Gobind Singh's disciple Banda Bahadur started an 8 year revolt against the Mughals
- Captured numerous Mughal territories
- In 1715 Banda Bahadur was caught by Aurangzeb and killed in 1716



**Guru Gobind  
Singh**

— Trusted Disciple →



**Banda Bahadur**



— Revolted →

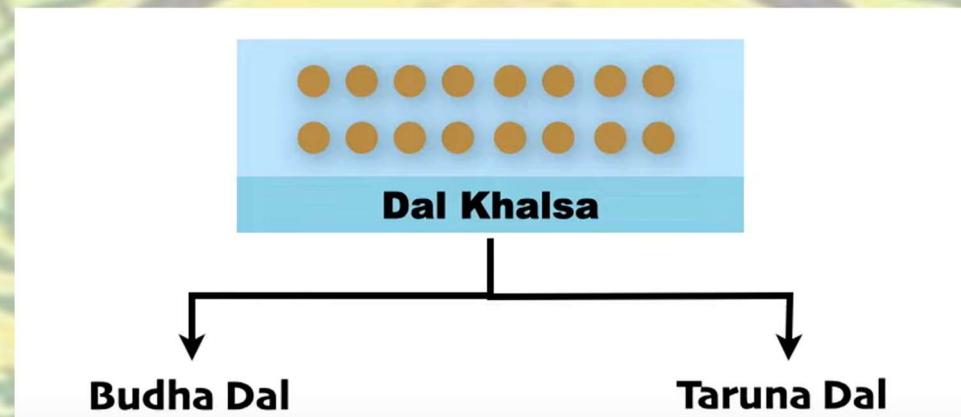
**Mughals  
( Bahadur Shah I )**

# DISORGANIZATION & UNIFICATION OF THE SIKH COMMUNITY

- Being in state of leaderless ship the Sikh community got divided into two groups:
  1. Bandai
  2. Tat Khalsa
- This rift was stopped by Bhai Mani Singh
- In 1784 The Sikh would be reorganized by **Kapur Singh Faizullapurai** under the banner of Dal Khalsa

# DAL KHALSA

- The main objective of the Dal Khalsa was unite the Sikh followers politically, culturally and economically



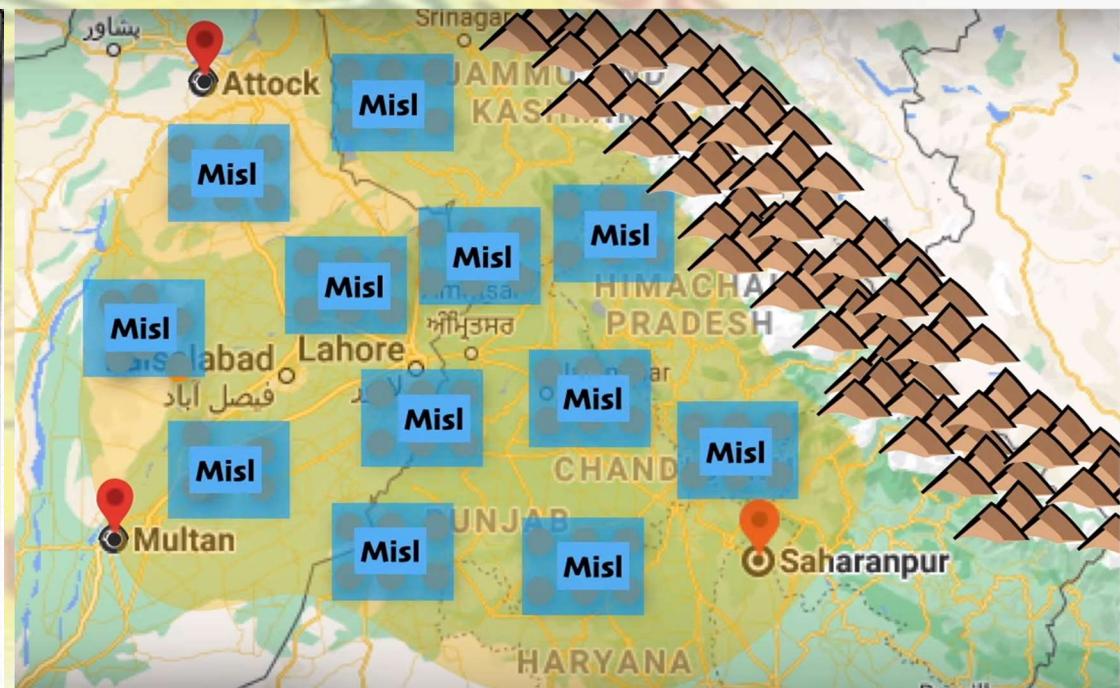
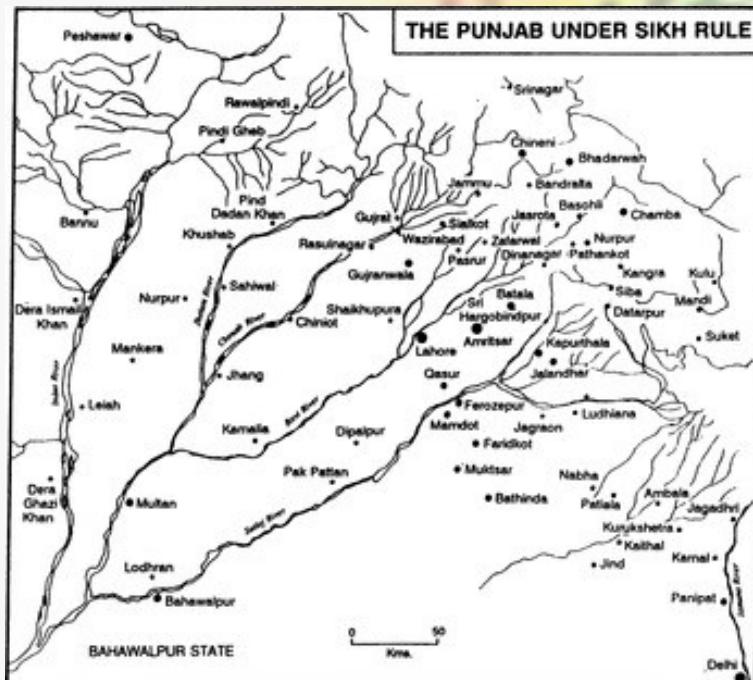
- Budha Dal- Army of Veterans, Taruna Dal- Army of the young

# DAL KHALSA

- The invasion of **Nadir Shah & Ahmad Shah Abdali** created confusion and Anarchy among the Sikh.
  - By now the Mughal empire was very weak and **Ahmad Shah Abdali** had died of Brain tumour.
  - This gave the Sikh community to strengthen and organize themselves



# SIKH EMPIRE (1763-1733)



# SIKH EMPIRE

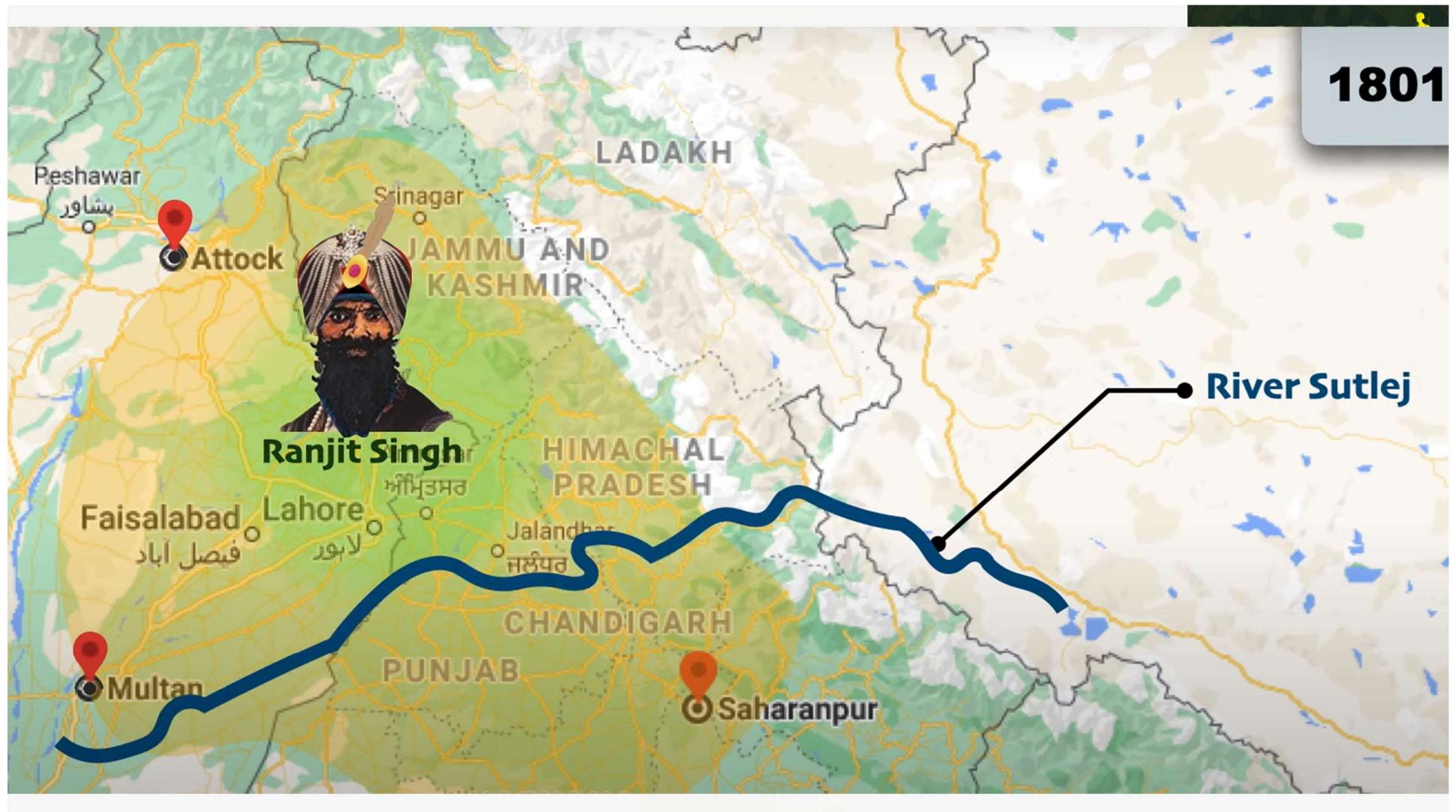
- By 1780 there were 12 Misls in the Sikh Empire
- These Misls would cooperate with each other
- **Amritsar**- Religious capital & **Lahore**- Central Area of Punjab



# SIKH EMPIRER RANJIT SINGH

- \*In 1792 Ranjit Singh became the ruler Sukharchakia at the young age of 12
- 1797 & 1798- Defended Punjab against Zaman Shah two times.
- By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century all the Misls were in a state of disorganization and disintegration.
- Numerous power struggle happened between Sukharchakia & Bhangi
- 1799- acquired Lahore & 1802- acquired Amritsar

1801

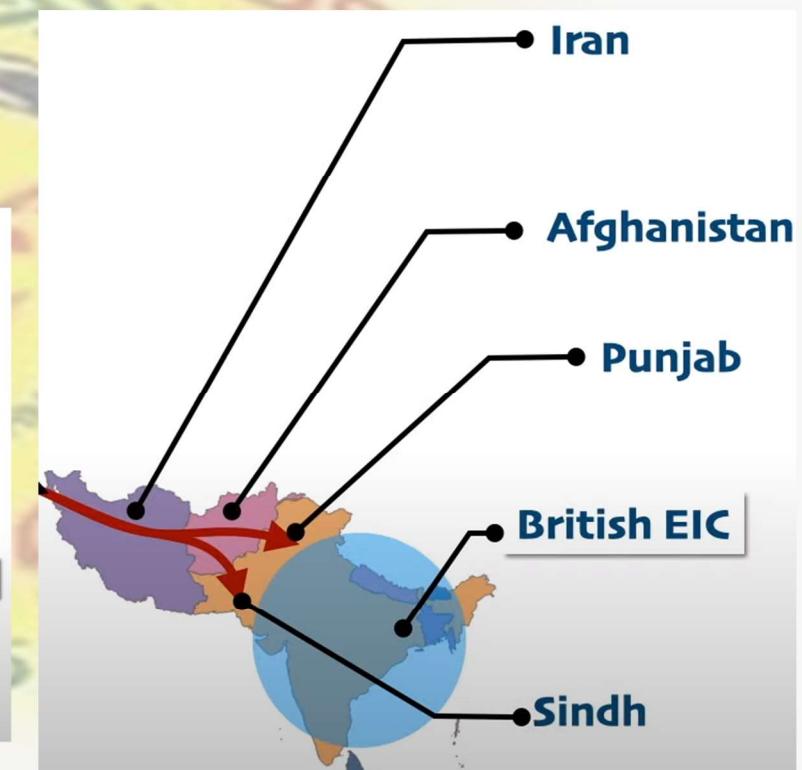
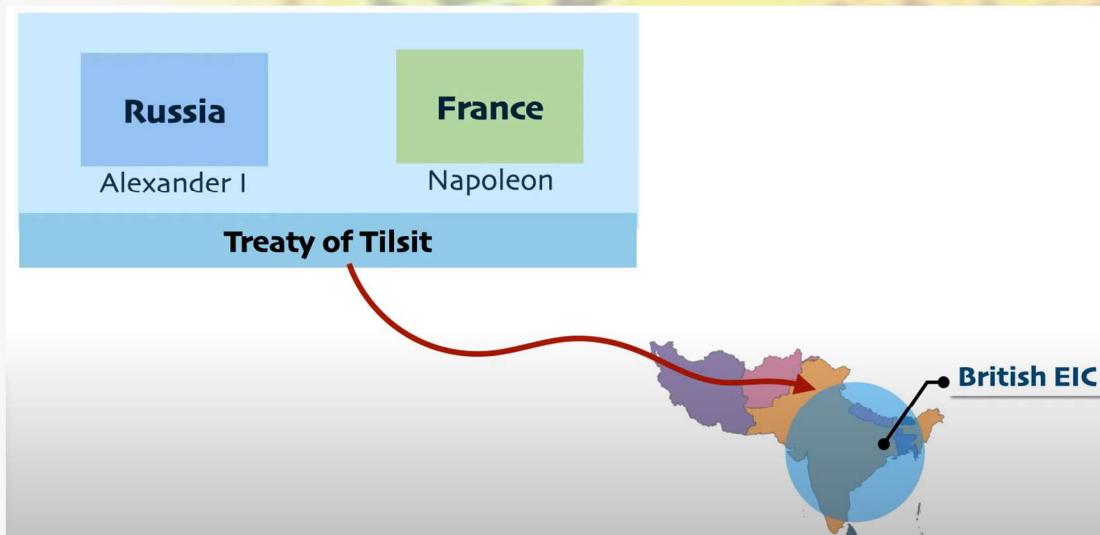


# SIKH ARMY UNDER RANJIT SINGH

- The Army under Ranjit Singh was very organized, disciplined and powerful:
  1. Well equipped along European lines
  2. Trained under European Instructors
  3. \*No discrimination under religion, cast, creed
  4. They would get timely payments
- Generals- Mokham Chand, Dewan Chand, Hari Singh Nalwa, Ram Dayal

# EXPANSION OF FRANCE & USSR

- The British were of the view that they will be attacked by an alliance of France & USSR

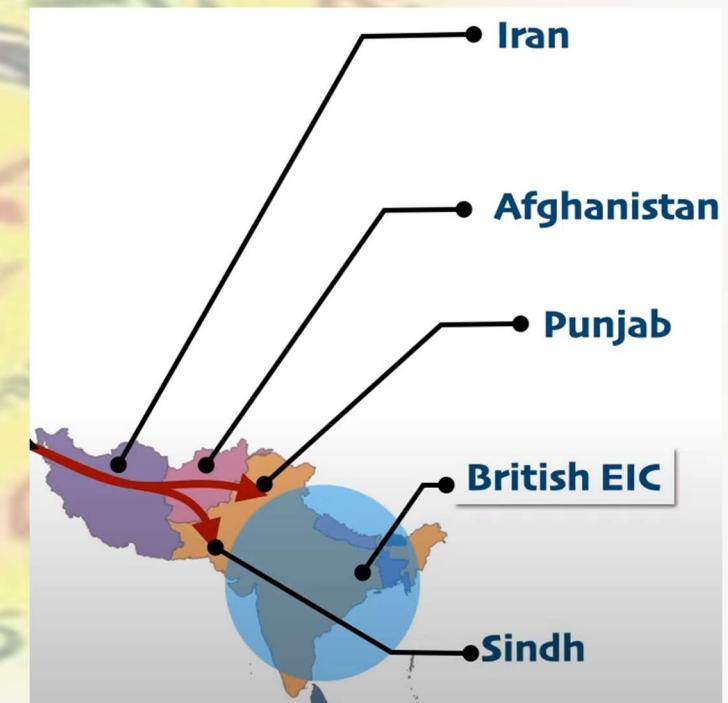


## RING FENCE POLICY

- A doctrine enacted by Warren Hastings
- Involved defending their neighbors' frontiers in order to safeguard their own territories.
- The East India Company would send troops to strengthen the defense of its allies and the expenses for their upkeep would be borne by rulers of such a kingdom.
- In this way the local ruler would stay dependent on the East India Company for its defense.

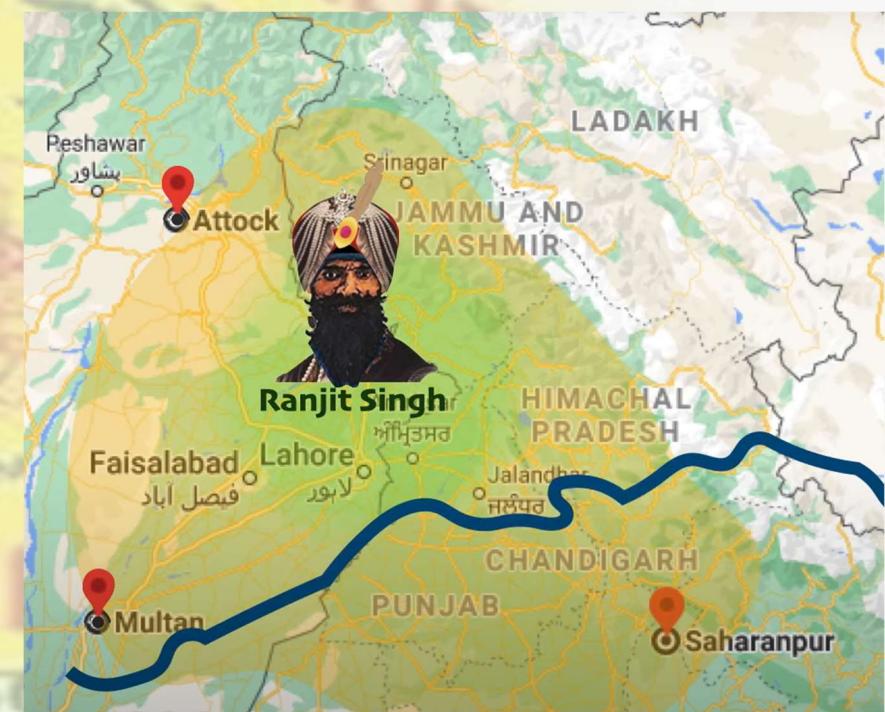
## RANJIT SINGH & BRITISH EIC

- The British EIC sent delegations to these 4 places to transform them into buffer states
- Sir Charles Metcalfe was sent to the court of Ranjit Singh
- 1807 “Treaty of Amritsar” was signed between Ranjit Singh and Charles Metcalfe



# RANJIT SINGH & BRITISH EIC

- Ranjit Singh and the British EIC would be in a Offensive-Defensive Alliance
- The Sikh would not do any expedition south of the Sutlej river
- English would remain neutral in a Sikh-Afghan conflict
- Recognize Ranit Singh as the sovereign of entire Punjab including Malwa territories



# TREATY OF AMRITSAR

- September 1808 Maharaja Ranjit Singh tried to invade and annex the Malwa region.
- British attacked Ranjit Singh in February of 1809 and was successful
- Treaty of Amritsar was signed between Ranjit Singh & British EIC
  1. South of the Sutlej River will no be part of Punjab or Sikh Empire.
  2. The Sutlej river will be the Southern boundary\*\*

# **ANGLO-SIKH WAR**

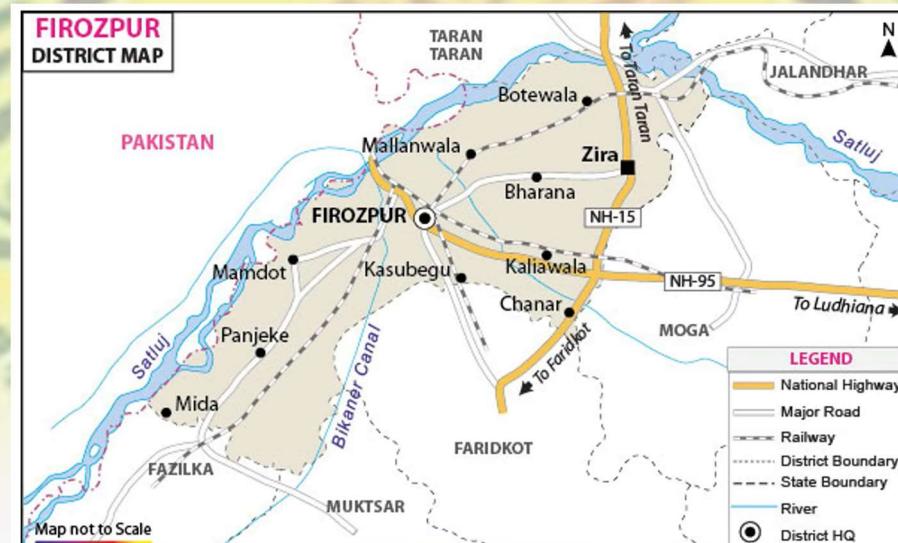
- 1845-1846**
- 1848-1849**

# WHY BRITISH FOUGHT TO CONQUER SIKH EMPIRE?

- After the death of Ranjit Singh the Sikh empire was starting to get disorganized and weak and lead to loss of Centralized leadership.
- **Indian Historians & Sikh Historians perspective-** British wanted to annex more territories in India.
- **British Perspective-** Local Sikh army were getting uncontrollable and British territories were in risk of getting annexed.

# 1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO-SIKH WAR

- First Anglo-Afghan War ended in 1842
- Sindh was annexed 1843
- British EIC had set up their army in south of Satluj river



# 1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO-SIKH WAR

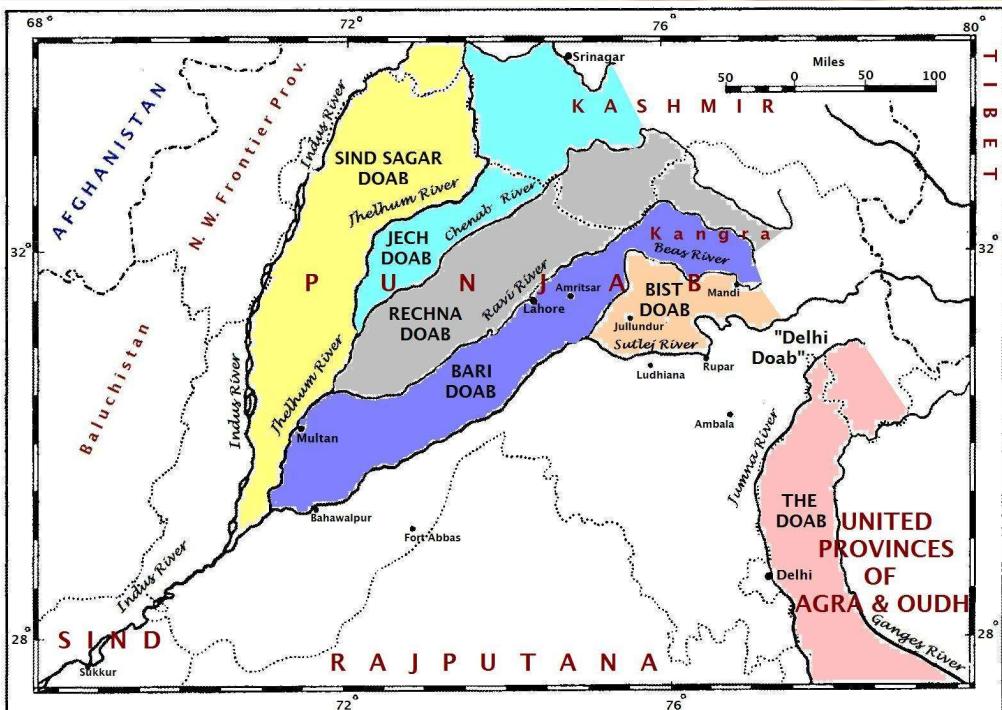
- The Sikh Army crossed the Sutlej river on 11 December 1845 breaching the treaty of Amritsar\*
- The Sikhs claimed they were only moving into Sikh possessions (specifically the village of Moran, whose ownership was disputed)
- The British EIC attacked Lahore with a force of 20,000-30,000
- The Sikh confronted the British EIC forces with a strength of 500

## LADWA & LAHORE BATTLES

- **Battle of Wadni Fort-** Ajit Singh vs British EIC
- **Battle of Phillaur Fort-** Ajit Singh vs British EIC
- **Battle of Mudki (18 December 1845) -** Tez Singh & Lal Singh vs British EIC
- **Battle of Ferozeshah (21 December 1845)-** Gough's Army & British EIC
- **Battle of Baddowal**

## TREATY OF LAHORE (MARCH 1846)

- British EIC were willing to recognize **Dilip Singh** the ruler of Lahore, **Jindal Kaur** the regent of Dilip Singh and **Lal Singh** as the Wazir.
- Reduce strength of their Army replaced by British EIC troops
- Establish British Residency\*\*
- War indemnity of 1crore
- Sold Jammu & Kashmir to Gulab Singh & returning 75 lakhs given to British EIC\*
- Annexed **Jalandhar Doab** between Beas & Sutlej river.
- The Sikh were not satisfied with this treaty



# TREATY OF BHAIROWAL (16 December 1846)

- The Sikh led a rebellion against the British EIC led by **Jindal Kaur** was crushed
- Rani Jindal Kaur was exiled to Banaras with a fixed pension



## CAUSE OF 2<sup>nd</sup> ANGLO-SIKH WAR

- After the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Sikh war British Resident **Sir Fredrick Currie** asked the ruler of Multan, **Dewan Mulraj** for increased revenue which was refused.
- Sardar **Tahal Singh** was to be made the Dewan/ruler of Multan
- Mulraj killed two British personnels Lt. Patrick Vans Agnew & Lt Anderson and the new Governor
- This led to an open rebellion

## 2<sup>nd</sup> ANGLO-SIKH WAR (1848-1849)

- With the justification of rebellion British EIC attacked Punjab
- Battle of Ramnagar- Indecisive
- Battle of Chillianwala (January 1849)- Sikh Won
- Battle of Gujarat (Jhelum)- Sikh forces surrendered in 21 February 1849



## POST 2<sup>ND</sup> ANGLO-SIKH WAR

- A three member board was set up to govern Punjab
- In 1853 this Board was replaced by a Chief Commissioner
- The first Chief Commissioner of Punjab was John Lawrence