

ANGLO MARATHA WARS (1775-82,1803-05,1817-19)

Importance of deccan for British

- a) Large coastal areas i.e. Konkan coast which was with Marathas (+had some Malabar coast). Therefore, important for trade.
- b) High cotton trade with China from Gujarat

Reason for 1st Anglo Maratha War 1775-82

a) **Factionalism:**

- a. 1773- Raghunath Rao⁷³⁷⁴ became Peshwa after murder of Narayan Rao⁷²⁷³
 - b. 1774- Baarbhai conspiracy - RR⁷³⁷⁴ removed as Peshwa by Nana Fadnis & 11 other ministers of Peshwa's council.
 - c. Now RR⁷³⁷⁴ sought help of EIC in Bombay & signed **ToSurat 1775** under which G(Bo) agreed to help RR⁷³⁷⁴ regain Peshwaship in return for Salsette & Bassein (or Vasai, near Mumbai) & some revenue of Baruch & Surat.
- b) But to prevent high war expenditure GG(Be) overturned ToSurat 1775 & negotiated **ToPurandhar 1776** with Nana Fadnis whereby

- a. EIC recognized Madhav Rao II 7495 as Peshwa & RR7374 was to be pensioned off.
- b. EIC got Salsette & Broach/Bharuch
- c. Marathas to not allow French any position in their domain
- c) However, Nana Fadnis gave French a port when RR7374 was given protection by EIC in Bombay therefore Treaty of Purandhar could not be finalized & war resumed.
- d) **1779- BoWadgaon**(near Pune) - Scindhia & Holkar defeated EIC & RR7374
- e) By 1782 British were defeated. But inconclusive victory hence **ToSalbai 1782** (Gwalior) b/w EIC & Marathas (represented by Mahadji Scindhia)
 - a. ended the war
 - b. military alliance b/w EIC & Marathas
 - c. Marathas to switch sides in 2nd Anglo Mysore war 1780-84.
 - d. EIC got Salsatte & Broach/Bharuch
 - e. No French settlements in Maratha domain
 - f. EIC returned all Maratha territory + recognized Madhav Rao II7495 as Peshwa + RR7374 pensioned off by EIC.

2nd ANGLO MARATHA WAR 1803-05

Reasons for war:

1. Wellesley9805 re-initiated policy of expansion in 1798.
2. Factionalism created opportunity for Wellesley9805 (*like Dupleix4254) →
 - a. In 1802, Wellesley9805 signed SA with Gaikwad of Baroda in return for help in succession dispute in Baroda.

- b. Suicide by Madhav Rao II 7495 due to over controlling Nana Fadnis increased factionalism + Baji Rao II 9618 (1796-1818) wanted to get rid of Nana Fadnis
- c. In 1800 Nana Fadnis who could have kept Marathas united died
- d. In 1802 Holkar defeated Scindhia & Bajirao II 9618
- e. now Baji Rao II 9618 signed Treaty of Bassein 1802 i.e. SA with EIC in return for help to regain Peshwaship. This led to war. (** EIC + Peshwa Vs Scindhia, Holkar, Bhosle)
- f. Result
 - a. Baji Rao II 9618 regained Peshwaship
 - b. Scindhia lost all territory north of Jamuna including Delhi & Agra & all his territory in Gujarat + signed SA
 - c. Bhosle lost Orissa (** Odisha given by Alivardi Khan to Bhosle in 1751)
 - d. Those who till now paid Tributes to Marathas now made to sign SA with EIC- Jats, Rajputs, Bundelas & Rohillas (*Princely State of Rampur 1774).
 - e. Wellesley 1805 was recalled due to high war expenditure & Cornwallis 1793 sent back again as GG Bengal with orders to follow policy of non-interference.

REASONS of 3rd Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)

1. Hastings 1783's Policy of Paramountcy (*PoP) led to reinitiation of imperial expansion
2. Since 1802, Bajirao II 9618 was a puppet of EIC & he now wanted to regain independence.

3. Bhosle & Holkar felt militarily confident as Non-interference by EIC since 1805 allowed them to regain military strength.
4. Therefore, BajiRaolI 9618 allied with Bhosle & Holkar & war began.

Result

1. Peshwaship abolished
2. Maharashtra/Swarajya annexed into Bombay Presidency.
3. Baji RaolI 9618 was last peshwa & was pensioned off to Bithoor near Kanpur. (*Nana Sahib of 1857 revolt was his adopted son)
4. Bhosle & Holkar lost huge territory + made to sign SA. (*Chhatrapati contd as ruler of Satara)

Role of EIC Army in Empire Building:

In 19th c annexations were also done due to pressure created by EIC army which overhyped threat to frontiers of Br empire in India. This led to a cycle of expansion as each expansion led to new frontiers & hence to new threats.

Only for nagendra.raiput9753@gmail.com

HimanshuKhatri_VisionIAS



1. 1st Burma war 1824-28.

- a. Reason – British felt that Bengal is under threat of an expansionist Burma + EIC army wanted something after 6 years of no warfare therefore argued that expansion by Burma in north east is inspiring Indian rulers.
- b. Result= Treaty of Yandobo where EIC annexed Assam & Nagaland & parts of lower Burma i.e. Arakan & Tenasserim. Then in 1830 Cachar annexed.

2. **Coorg War 1834 by William Bentinck** 1835: 1st Coffee Plantations setup post annexation.
3. **1st Afghan War 1838-42**
 - a. Reason – fear of Russia to north western frontier
 - b. Result – indirect rule established by having puppet ruler
4. **Sindh annexed in 1843**
5. **1st & 2nd Anglo Sikh War 1845, 1849 led to annexation of Punjab**
6. **2nd Burma War 1852-53**– Dalhousie 1856 annexed Pegu i.e rest of lower Burma

Annexation of Awadh (*Case study on Sub Imperialism)

1. ToA 1765 was a form of mini SA but formal SA signed under Wellesley 1805 in 1801.
2. EIC gradually increased Subsidy demanded under ToA 1765 to compensate for high war expenditure.
3. 1798- Wellesley 1805 interfered in succession after death of Asaf-ud-Daula 1775-97 & replaced Wazir Ali (1797-98) with uncle Sadat Ali Khan II in return for some territory & 76 lakh Rs as annual subsidy.
4. But then conflict due to interference in internal affairs by British resident + misuse of Dastaks (since 1765) + in 1801- Nawab couldn't pay subsidy.
5. Richard Wellesley sent brother Henry to impose SA on Awadh in 1801 whereby-
 - a. Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand, Doab i.e. half of Awadh annexed as permanent payment of subsidy.
6. Despite permanent payment EIC continued demanding more subsidy, & nawab had to increase taxes that made him unpopular + fear of peasant revolts by 1855 due to oppressive LR demand. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of mal-administration

while in reality high subsidy demand was responsible + By 1855 British resident had established his indirect rule & held his own court therefore degrading status & authority of nawab. Thus Nawab had no power but all responsibility.

7. In 1856, Dalhousie⁴⁸⁵⁶ annexed (rest half of) Awadh on grounds of maladministration.

Only for nagendraajput9753@gmail.com

HimanshuKhatri_VisionIAS

Annexation of Sikh State

Succession Battles :





1st Anglo Sikh war 1845

1. Context – as per PoRF British wanted stable frontiers to ensure protection to British empire from foreign threats. If a foreign power threatened frontiers or the Indian frontier State became weak then the British acted by:

- establishing indirect rule in Indian frontier State or annexing Indian frontier State (*eg Punjab)

- b) establishing indirect rule or doing annexations in neighborhood (e.g. Afghanistan, Burma).

Reasons for 1st Anglo Sikh war 1845

1. After death of Ranjit Singh 0139 factionalism increased with rivalries b/w Princes of Royal family, Sindhanwalis, Dogra Rajputs from Jammu, & Khalsa Army.
2. There were succession disputes & political murders.
3. Therefore, frontier Sikh State of Punjab became politically unstable (*therefore PoRF ineffective). Also, there was rise of Khalsa army in Sikh polity which threatened the British as it talked about some form of rule of panchayats.
4. Finally Hardinge(1844-48) started 1st Anglo Sikh War 1845 where [British + Dogras] Vs Sikh State

Result

- 1) Humiliating **Treaty of Lahore 1846** whereby –
 - a) Size of **Khalsa** army reduced & EIC army stationed.
 - b) EIC annexed **Jalandhar** doab.
 - c) **Kashmir** given to Raja Gulab Singh Dogra of Jammu.
 - d) Maharaja Dilip Singh4349 to be advised by **British resident** therefore indirect rule initiated.
- 2) Another **treaty in Dec1846** whereby mother of Dilip Singh4349 removed as Regent & a **regency council** headed by British resident set up therefore British took control of internal administration & established indirect rule.
- 3) **2nd Anglo Sikh war 1849 by Dalhousie4856**
 - a) Reason = revolt by two Sikh Governors of Multan & Haripur

- b) Result = whole of Punjab annexed into British India.
- 4) Therefore by 1857 EIC annexed 63% of Indian subcontinent (ie British India with 78% population) & 37% territory was with 565PS loyal to the British.
- 5) No more annexations after 1857

Only for nagendrajaiput9753@gmail.com

HimanshuKhatri_VisionIAS