

## Modern Indian History Class 04

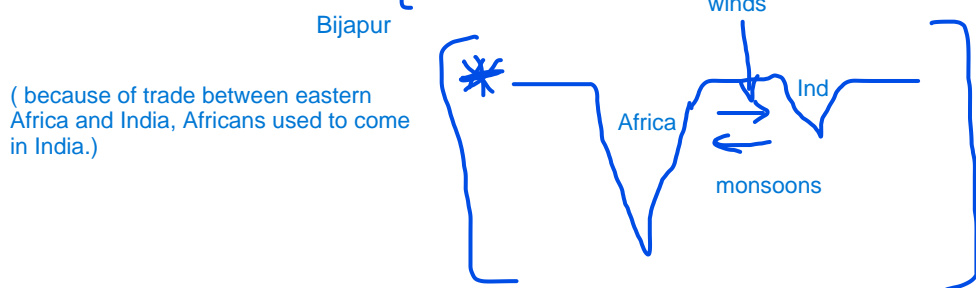
### MARATHA (CONTINUES) (09:05 AM)

- There was a temporary revival in Maratha power in the 1770s. (Nana Fadnis + Mahadti Sindhia)
- Maratha won the 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)
- After 1699, widow Tarabai started ruling in the name of infant son Shivaji II.
- Shahu after getting released from Mughal imprisonment started to claim Maratha power. This led to civil war among Maratha.
- 1707-19: Civil war between Shahu and Tarabai
- <sup>1949</sup>Shahu won the civil war in 1719.
- During the Civil War, Deshmukhs (\*Revenue Collectors i.e. primary zamindars of the South) and Maratha Sardars frequently shifted sides between Shahu, Tarabai and Mughals.
- Shahu won due to the important role of the sixth Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath who was a very able leader and helped Shahu secure the support of strong Brahmin banking families and of newly rising Maratha Sardars.
- Gradually Peshwas became power centres.
- Peshwas- Balaji Vishwanath(1713-20), Bajji Rao, Balaji Bajji Rao or Nana Saheb, Chimaji Appa, Sadasiva Rao Bhau
- The adopted son of BajjiRao II was Nana Sahib who led Indians in Kanpur in the 1857 revolt.

also known as Dhondu Pant and he is different from the Nana Sahib or Balaji BajjiRao who ruled from 1740 to 1761.

MILITARY RISE OF MARATHAS (10:15 AM)

- Marathas developed a highly effective strategy of surprising the enemy i.e. shock and awe with guerilla warfare tactics. → Darana
- The major force was horse mounted army with a focus on light cavalry for faster movement (\*Mughals had heavy cavalry)
- Navy 7480
- Shivaji set up a naval force of 20 ships in 1657 and a full navy of 200 ships by 1664. ( \* europeans came for business therefore ready to give technology in return for rupees and for good relations with ruler)
- The Navy was modernised with the help of the French.
- He built forts in coastal areas, and some naval bases in the Arabian Sea and worked on intelligence-gathering. ( Patrolling; convert fisherman into eyes and ears)
- The Navy declined after Shivaji. → Kanhoji Angre (1669–1729), also known as Conajee Angria, was a prominent Maratha naval chief and one of the most influential and feared commanders in Indian maritime history
- Kanhoji Angre (Shivaji of Seas) dominated the Arabian Sea for 40 years. He fought against the British, Portuguese, Siddis (African ethnicity), Dutch and Sawants. → ( small kingdom since 1627)
- 1714-24: He regularly attacked EIC in Bombay. He focused on small lightweight and fast-moving vessels while the British had bigger ships. Therefore adopted a guerilla warfare strategy on the seas.
- Heavy ships of British could not chase Marathas in shallow waters.
- Result- Stalemate and finally Kanhoji offered peace to the British.
- At one time Maratha's navy size was 500 ships and they traded with China.
- British defeated the Maratha navy in 1756 (\*1757 British defeated Bengal in the battle of Plassey).
- 1719- Marathas allied with the Sayyid brothers to remove Farrukh Siyar and placed Md Shah as puppet ruler.
- In return, they got-
- Independent status in Maharashtra, Chauth of Malwa and Gujarat and Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of six Mughal provinces of Deccan(KHABBB- Khandesh, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Berar, Bidar).





- **Chauth**- 1/4th of revenue given by a protected state to Marathas in return for military protection by Marathas.
- It was a tool of foreign policy as annual Chauth weakened the protected state economically and militarily and when it could not pay anymore, the Marathas annexed it.
- Therefore, Chauth acted as a tool of empire building. ( Tax collectors )
- **Sardeshmukhi** - 1/10th of revenue. Shivaji declared himself as head of **Deshmukh** and 1/10th of revenue was paid by them as a symbol of recognising Sardeshmukh's authority. ( Sardeshmukh = Chhatrapati )
- Sardeshmukhi **outside** the Maratha empire was a symbol of Maratha authority being recognised by the other state.
- It could be collected internally and externally while Chauth only externally collected. ( Before legally annexed )
- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from areas outside Maharashtra i.e. **Samrajya** (region) helped in reducing the tax burden of people of **Swarajya** (i.e. Maharashtra)
- However, Nizam defeated the Sayyid brothers. Therefore, Maratha lost gains made in 1719.

Nawab of Bengal: Murshid Quli Khan 1727

Nawab of Awadh: Sadat Khan 2240

Nawab of Hyderabad: Nizam-ul-Mulk or Asaf jah 2448

Md Shah1948 has been settled in Delhi as puppet of Marathas and Sayyed brothers in 1719 after defeat of Farukhsiyar1319 but when Nizam of Hyderabad killed Sayyed brothers in 1720, Md Shah declared himself as independent that is why when Baji Rao plundered Delhi in 1737 the he held Md Shah prisoner temporarily.

( that means Marathas defeated Mughals )

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- 1727-28: Defeated Mughals in Gujarat and extracted 60% of revenue and annual tribute.
- 1728- Defeated Hyderabad and regained Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.
- 1729- Captured Malwa and reached Rajasthan.
- 1731- Defeated joint attack of Nizam and local chiefs of Gujarat.
- 1736- Defeated Portuguese and Ethiopian Muslims on the Konkan coast. ( ∴ Navy )
- 1737- Baji Rao plundered Delhi and held Md Shah prisoner temporarily.
- 1738- Marathas defeated a large Mughal army commanded by Nizam and signed a treaty of Bhopal in January 1739 where they got suba of Malwa (legally, earlier just captured) and sovereignty over all lands between river Chambal and Narmada.
- 1745-51: Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur regularly attacked Bengal Suba and forced Alivardi Khan to give control of Odisha and Chauth of Bengal and Bihar (Chauth was paid until 1757). 4061
- 1751- Peshwa Nanasaheb attacked Hyderabad and forced Salabat Jung to give Khandesh via the Treaty of Bhalke.
- 1751 onwards Marathas regularly attacked Rajputs. They extracted annual tributes and interfered in succession but could never permanently conquer.
- Marathas failed to dominate Sikhs.
- 1752- Mughal came under Maratha protection due to fear of Afghan invasions.
- 1754- Almgir II was Marathas puppe. → 5460
- 1761- lost the third battle of Panipat but Marathas were still powerful. E.g. -
- 1765- Defeated Mysore and extracted tribute
- 1766- Hyderabad gave Northern Sarkars to EIC in return for protection against Marathas and Mysore
- 1771- Sindhia recaptured Delhi (lost it in 1761)
- 1795- Battle of Kharda- defeated Hyderabad ( EIC neutral as Marathas also military allies after 1782 Treaty of Salvai)
- 1798- Hyderabad became the first Indian state to sign the Treaty of Subordinate/ subsidiary alliance with EIC and now had guaranteed protection of EIC.
- Therefore, by mid mid-18th century, Marathas had emerged as the top power in India but the third Battle of Panipat halted their rise and declined again.

## TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT

( Three Afghan invasion were there

1. In 1748: Failed
2. In 1756-61: Succeeded
3. In 1799: Failed )