

## 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 Rao<sup>7374</sup> became Peshwa after murder of Narayan Rao<sup>7273</sup>
  - b. 1774- Baarbhai conspiracy - RR<sup>7374</sup> removed as Peshwa by Nana Fadnis & 11 other ministers of Peshwa's council.  
Warren Hasting<sup>7385</sup> was the GG of Bengal at that time.
  - c. Now RR<sup>7374</sup> sought help of EIC in Bombay & signed **ToSurat 1775** under which G(Bo) agreed to help RR<sup>7374</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

In 3rd Carnatic war British EIC took Northern Circar from French and gave to Hyderabad but later in 1766 Hyderabad gave Northern Circar back to EIC through an agreement in return of Military support against Mysore and this agreement further solidified in ToMasulipatam in 1768. So, in 2nd Anglo-Mysore war (1780-84) Hyderabad were already in side of EIC and due to ToSalbai Marathas were also changed side to EIC.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 ToBassein 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 9805 was recalled due to high war expenditure & Cornwallis 8693 sent back again as GG Bengal with orders to follow policy of non-interference.

Robert Clive 5760  
 Warren Hasting 7385  
 Cornwallis 8693  
 Wellesley 9805  
 Hasting 1323  
 William Bentick 2835  
 Dalhousie 4856  
 Canning 5862

### **REASONS of 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)**

he is not  
 Warren Hasting

1. Hasting 1323'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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

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### 1. 1<sup>st</sup> 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: 1<sup>st</sup> Coffee Plantations setup post annexation.
3. **1<sup>st</sup> 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. **1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Sikh War 1845, 1849 led to annexation of Punjab**
6. **2<sup>nd</sup> 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, Dalhousie<sup>4856</sup> annexed (rest half of) Awadh on grounds of maladministration.

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## Annexation of Sikh State

### # Succession Battles :







## 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

- a) 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 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Sikh war 1845

1. After death of Ranjit Singh 1839 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Singh 1849 to be advised by **British resident** therefore indirect rule initiated.
- 2) Another **treaty in Dec 1846** whereby mother of Dilip Singh 1849 removed as Regent & a **regency council** headed by British resident set up therefore British took control of internal administration & established indirect rule.
- 3) **2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Sikh war 1849 by Dalhousie 1856**
  - 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

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