

Modern Indian History Class 11

28th October, 2023 at 9:00 AM

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:05 AM)

- First Anglo-Maratha war

ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (CONTINUES) (09:12 AM)

- **Refer to the handout for details.**
- **SECOND ANGLO-MARATHA WAR**
- **Reasons:**
 - Wellesley re-initiated the policy of expansion in 1798.
 - Factionalism created the opportunity for Wellesley.
 - Baji Rao II signed the **Treaty of Bassein** 1802 i.e. Subordinate Alliance (SA) with EIC in return for help to regain Peshwaship. This led to war.
- **Result**
 - a. Baji Rao II regained Peshwaship.
 - b. Scindhia lost all territory north of Jamuna including Delhi & Agra & all of his territory in Gujarat. Also signed SA.
 - c. Bhosle lost Orissa.
- **3RD ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1817-19)**
- **Reasons**
 - Hasting's Policy of Paramountcy (*PoP) led to the reinitiation of imperial expansion.
 - Since 1802, Bajirao II 9618 was a puppet of EIC & he now wanted to regain independence.
- **Result**
 - 1. Peshwaship was abolished.
 - 2. Maharashtra/Swarajya was annexed into the Bombay Presidency.

1ST BURMA WAR 1824-28 (10:07 AM)

- In the 19th century, annexations were done due to pressure created by the EIC army which overhyped the threat to the frontiers of the British empire in India. This led to a cycle of expansion as each expansion led to new frontiers & hence to new threats.
- **1ST BURMA WAR 1824-28**
 - a. Reason – The British felt that Bengal was under threat from an expansionist Burma and also EIC army wanted something after 6 years of no warfare therefore, they argued that expansion by Burma in north east was 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 was annexed.

POLICIES OF THE BRITISH REGARDING INDIAN STATES (10:42 AM)

- **Policy of Relative Isolation (1757 onwards)**
- EIC was not militarily confident initially and its main goal was trade. Therefore-
- Remained Isolated from Indian Political conflicts.
- But it was relative, not absolute isolation as they would defend EIC's interest. Eg., by signing military alliances and making use of opportunities. E.g. Carnatic War, Battle of Plassey, Bo Buxar, Treaty of Allahabad of 1765, Treaty of Surat 1775.
- **The policy of Ring Fence (already explained)-** Protect the core by signing military alliances with neighbours. E.g. Treaty of Salbai, Treaty of Amritsar of 1809, Alliance with Hyderabad in return for Northern Sarkars in 1766, Treaty of Allahabad of 1765- Military alliance with Awadh.

- **Policy of Subordinate Alliance (1798)**
- EIC subordinated Indian rulers as junior alliance partners and not by annexation.
- EIC controlled the military and foreign policy of Indian rulers.
- **Policy of Subordinate Isolation- Policy of Paramountcy (PoP) (1813-58)**
- Initiated by Hastings.
- Militarily confident EIC subordinated Indian Rulers and stayed out of Indian political conflicts unless EIC interests were at stake.
- It also meant that EIC now considered itself a paramount/ supreme power in India and would interfere in Indian states' internal affairs and even annexe them to protect British interests.
- **Policy of Subordinate Union (1858-1947)**
- Indian rulers were now not just subordinate but also part of the British empire and now paramountcy was a legal relationship between the British Monarch and the Indian prince with the British crown as sovereign over Indian states.
- Sovereignty, defence, communications, and foreign affairs were with the British state and usually internal rule of the Indian prince.
- However, British interference varied from state to state depending on British interests.

DALHOUSIE (11:34 AM)

- He implemented the Policy of Paramountcy (PoP) to expand the British empire in the following ways:
- **Doctrine of Lapse-**
- It was a product of PoP.
- The rights of Indian rulers lapsed upon his death if he did not leave behind a legal heir.
- He annexed those states where there was no biological/ legal heir of the deceased ruler.
- The annexation was justified as an unclear line of succession could lead to succession disputes and cause instability putting British business interests under threat.
- **Annexed-** Bhagat (1850), Sambalpur (1849), Jhansi (1854), Udaipur (1852), Satara (1848), Nagpur (1853)
- The pension of Bajirao II was not continued for his adopted son Nana Sahib.
- **Wars**
- The Sikh state was annexed after the 2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1849) to safeguard the empire from the threat of Russia and to suppress the Sikh revolt against the British.
- The whole of Lower Burma was annexed after the 2nd Anglo-Burma War (1852-53) to safeguard the empire from any threat of Burma which did empire building in the 18th-19th century.
- 1853- Berar was annexed from Hyderabad when it could not pay subsidy.
- 1856- Awadh was annexed on grounds of maladministration as fear of peasant revolts put British interests under threat.
- **For more details on the annexation of Awadh, refer to the uploaded handout.**

- **ANNEXATION OF SIKH STATE**
- **1st Anglo-Sikh War 1845:**
- **Reasons-**
 - 1. After the death of Ranjit Singh 0139 factionalism increased with rivalries b/w Princes of Royal family, Sindhanwalias, Dogra Rajputs from Jammu, & Khalsa Army.
 - 2. There were succession disputes.
- **Result-** Treaty of Lahore 1846
- **2nd Anglo Sikh War 1849 by Dalhousie**
 - Reason = revolt by two Sikh Governors of Multan & Haripur
 - Result = whole of Punjab annexed into British India.
- **Refer to the handout for details.**

TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- BRITISH IMPERIAL IDEOLOGY