

# Battles

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## Carnatic wars

### First Carnatic war [1746-48]

#### Preface

- Hyderabad kingdom → Asaf Jha → 1724
- Feudatory ruler in Carnatic Dost Ali → not loyal
- Marathas killed Dost Ali → 1740 → Carnatic looted
- Son-in-law → Chanda Saheb → imprisoned in Satara
- Nawab of Carnatic → Anwaruddin

#### War

- Dupleix asked La Bourdonnais of Mauritius to help him

- British approached Nawab of Carnatic (Anwaruddin) for help
- La Bourdonnais defeated Anwaruddin in Madras.
- English bribed the Mauritius guy and sent him away to his island after taking Madras
- Dupleix became angry and wanted the city back but failed miserably.

### Outcome

- Ended up with the 'TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE'.

## **Second Carnatic War [1749-54]**

### Preface

- Asaf Jha → died in 1748
- Nasir Jung (son) v/s Mujaffar Jung (daughter's son) [in Hyderabad]
- Chanda Saheb (son-in-law) v/s Anwaruddin [in Carnatic]
- English- Nasir Jung, Anwaruddin
- French- Mujaffar Jung, Chanda Saheb
- 1749 → Anwaruddin defeated and killed in Ambur
- 1749 → Nasir Jung killed
- Mahammad Ali (son of Anwaruddin) stayed in Thiruchanapalli with the help of the British
- Mujaffar Jung was killed after a few days → Salabat Jung (son of Asaf Jha) made the Nizam of Hyderabad by the French

### War

- The French appointed Bussi for protecting Salabat Jung in Hyderabad.
- Chanda Saheb was the Nawab in Carnatic with the help of the French.
- Robert Clive attacked Arcot (capital of Carnatic)
- Chanda Saheb → defeated, imprisoned and killed

### Outcomes

- English named Mahammad Ali (son of Anwaruddin) as the Nawab of Carnatic.
- Dupleix was recalled.
- Ended with 'TREATY OF PONDICHERRY'.

## **Third Carnatic War [1756-63]**

### War

- Comte de Lally (French) attempted to besiege Wandiwash in 1760
- Sir Eyre Coote (British) defeated the French → Bussi imprisoned
- Lally → escaped and hid in Pondicherry
- Coote attacked Pondicherry → Lally surrendered → 1761

### Outcomes

- French lost all bases in India

- Ended with 'TREATY OF PARIS' in 1763.
- Pondicherry was returned to French as per the treaty.
- English consolidated power in South India.

## **Bengal Wars**

### **Battle of Plassey [1757]**

#### **Reasons**

- Misuse of Dastak: Officials of Company misused the license to import and export goods without paying taxes and transport anywhere.
- Mending of fort without permission: British repaired Fort William and placed canons in it → Siraj-ud-daula ordered the removal of canons → British refused to do so
- Black room Tragedy: 146 Englishmen were imprisoned and 123 of them died.

#### **War**

- Aliwardi Khan died in 1756 → grandson Siraj-ud-daula came to throne
- Siraj-ud-daula v/s Robert Clive
- Rich merchants like Manik Chand, Omi Chand, Jagat Seth were attracted towards Robert Clive
- Mir Jaffar (military head of Siraj-ud-daula) was paid by British to stay neutral
- Siraj-ud-daula → tried to escape → captured → killed

#### **Outcome**

- Mir Jaffar became Nawab of Bengal
- Brought out immorality and lack of unity among Indians and also the greed of Indian businessmen
- Company gained exclusive rights to trade in Bengal
- Mir Jaffar paid 17.17 crore as a relief for Siraj-ud-daula's attack on Fort William.

### **Battle of Buxar [1764]**

#### **Preface**

- Mir Jaffar was portrayed as an inefficient administrator and was dethroned → Mir Qasim (his nephew) was made the Nawab of Bengal
- Initially, Mir Qasim was loyal to the Company
- Paid 2 lakh pounds to the company and also gave away a few places to the Company
- Later, declared himself as an independent king
- Misuse of Dastak by officials verified → trade declared as duty-free in Bengal
- Indians competed against British in trade and business → British trade suffered

#### **War**

- British dethroned Mir Qasim and brought in Mir Jaffar again

- Mir Qasim went for an organised war against the British
- Mir Qasim was supported by Indian merchants and artisans
- Agreements with Sha Alam II (Mughal ruler) and Shuj-ud-daul (Nawab of Awadh)
- Mir Qasim and others v/s Hector Munro at Buxar in 1764
- Mir Qasim → defeated and ran away from the battlefield
- Sha Alam II → surrendered

### Outcomes

- Sha Alam II → Dewani rights ← British
- Sha Alam II → rights over Bengal for an annual fee of 26 lakh rupees ← British
- Nawab of Awadh → fine of 50 lakh rupees → for waging war against British
- Death of Mir Jaffar → pension paid to son by British
- British took over entire administration of Bengal
- British became real holders of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Awadh

## Anglo-Mysore Wars

### First Anglo-Mysore War [1767-69]

#### Preface

- Hyder Ali's popularity was not tolerated by British, Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad
- British saw Hyder Ali as 'impedance for expansionist ideas'
- Attempts to get Marathas and Nizam on his side failed
- Tri party alliance → British, Marathas, Nizam
- Hyder Ali manipulated the alliance to break by creating enmity and distrust among them

#### War

- Political disturbance in Arcot
- 1767 → Hyder Ali and Nizam attacked Arcot
- King of Arcot had an alliance with British
- Battles in Thiruchanapalli, Tiruvannamalai, Ambur and other places
- British captured few places → setback to Hyder Ali
- British military from Bombay joined the war
- Hyder Ali's army reached Madras in 1769
- War ended with MADRAS TREATY

### Second Anglo-Mysore War [1780-84]

#### Violation of Madras Treaty

- Madhav Rao attacked Srirangapatnam
- British refused to help Hyder Ali → violation of Treaty
- British captured Mahe (French colony under Hyder Ali) → violation of Treaty

### War

- Hyder Ali → captured Kanchipuram town and many forts in Karnataka region → reached Coromandel beach → attacked and captured Arcot → threatened to attack Wandiwash and Vellore
- A British army led by Sir Eyre Coote was kept as a standby → followed Hyder Ali's army till Pondicherry
- French refused to support Hyder Ali
- Hyder Ali captured many regions under British control and captured a lot of wealth and arms
- Hyder Ali died due to illness in war → war led on by Tipu Sultan
- Tipu Sultan was in Malabar region when Hyder Ali died
- British invaded Mangalore and Bidanoor → instigated the rulers of Malabar and Calicut regions
- Tipu decided to protect Mangalore and coastal regions
- Defeated British

### Outcome

- Hyder Ali was defeated in a battle against the British in Porto Nova
- British suffered financial setbacks in Pollilur and Sholinghur
- Ended with 'TREATY OF MANGALORE'

## **Third Anglo-Mysore War [1790-92]**

### Travancore tension

King of Travancore and the British built a fort in Kochi → captured Ayacotta and Kanganoor forts from Dutch → breach of Mangalore treaty

### War

- British under Meadows → Karwar, Coimbatore, Dindigul
- Tipu Sultan → entered Baramahal region and captured Sathyamangalam → failed in capturing Thiruchanapalli
- British under Cornwallis → captured Kolar and Hoskote and Bangalore → destroyed the fort in Bangalore → took help from Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad
- Marathas → captured Savanoor, Gajendra Ghad, Lakshmeshwara, Hubli
- 1792 → Srirangapatnam → fort was destroyed at night

### Outcomes

- Ended with 'TREATY OF SRIRANGAPATNAM' in 1792
- Tipu Sultan had to give away half of his kingdom
- Paid 3 crore rupees as war damage fee
- Two of his children were kept as guarantee against the payment
- Had to release the prisoners of war
- British withdrew their army from Srirangapatnam

## **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War [1799]**

### Preface

- Paid all dues and got his children released
- Gave away his territory
- Claimed right over Malabar region → denied by British

### Alliances

- 1798 → Lord Wellesley → Governor-general of India
- Political activities against Tipu intensified
- Tipu → tried to form alliance with local rulers and French
- Sent an ambassador to France to seek assistance
- British believed that the alliance would weaken the British
- They tried to impose another treaty on Tipu Sultan, but he rejected it

### War

- Started in 1799
- British destroyed the strong Srirangapatnam fort
- Tipu died while fighting in 1799
- The territories were shared among the Marathas, Hyderabad Nizam and the British
- Small territory was given to the royal representative of the Mysore Wadiyar → the region was known as Mysore Princely State

## **Anglo-Maratha Wars**

### **First Anglo-Maratha War [1775-82]**

#### Preface

- Sha Alam II gave Kora and Allahabad to British when he was under their care
- Sha Alam II brought back to the throne by the Marathas
- Sha Alam II gave Kora and Allahabad to the Marathas now
- Marathas v/s British

#### Death of Peshwa

- Madhav Rao Peshwa died → major setback to Marathas
- Narayan Rao (brother) came to power → murdered by Raghunatha Rao/Raghoba (uncle)
- Fight for Peshwa post
- Maratha Federation brought Madhav Rao II (minor son of Narayan Rao) to power
- Raghoba upset → approached British

#### War

- Long war from 1775 to 1782
- Marathas had upper hand initially

- Later lost Allahabad to British
- Maratha Federation was unable to sustain war with the British
- Ended with 'SALBAI AGREEMENT'
- Madhav Rao II named as Peshwa

## **Second Anglo-Maratha War [1803-05]**

- Differences between Yeshwanth Rao (Holkar family) and Daulat Rao (Sindhia family) along with Peshwa Balaji Rao II
- In 1802 Holkars defeat Sindhias and Peshwa
- Peshwa approached British for help
- Peshwa entered Subsidiary alliance as per the Treaty of Bassein
- Holkar, Gwalior and Bhonsle formed alliance against this treaty
- Lord Wellesley defeated the armies of many Maratha houses from 1803-05
- Financial burden on Company increased due to wars
- Criticised for the Subsidiary Alliance → Lord Wellesley resigned → returned to England → peace in the region

## **Third Anglo-Maratha War [1817-18]**

- Marathas tried to protect their **independence** and honour
- **Peshwa** attacked the **British Residency in Poona** and burnt it down
- **Appa Saheb of Nagpur** and **Malhar Rao Holkar** rebelled against British and were suppressed
- **Peshwa Baji Rao II** fought against British at **Koregaon and Ashti** → later surrendered
- Peshwa post abolished → pension granted to Peshwa Baji Rao II
- Pratapa Simha (descendant of Shivaji) made ruler of Satara and traditional leader of Marathas

## **Anglo-Sikh Wars**

- King Ranjith Singh died in 1839 → political anarchy broke out in Punjab
- British attempt to invade Punjab → violation of Continuous Friendship Pact
- British v/s Punjab in December 1845
- Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims got together to form an alliance against British
- Punjab lost due to a few leaders who turned out to be traitors
- Resulted in LAHORE AGREEMENT in 1846
- British Resident became de facto leader of Punjab
- Sikh opposed attempts by British to rule Punjab directly
- Opposition led by **Chattar Singh Attariwala in Lahore** and **Moolraj in Multan**
- People of Punjab were defeated
- Lord Dalhousie merged the state of Punjab with British India