

# Battle of Boxer

**Background of Battle of Boxer :** After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar became a puppet Nawab installed by the British, but he sought to change power dynamics and engaged with the Dutch East India Company. The British, wary of this, replaced Mir Jafar with his son-in-law, Mir Qasim. As the new Nawab, Mir Qasim relocated his headquarters to Munger, opposing British officials and resisting their misuse of legal instruments like Dastak and Farman.

**Battle of Boxer :** The Battle of Buxar in 1764 was fought between the British East India Company and a combined army led by Bengal Nawab Mir Qasim, Oudh Nawab Shuja-ud-Doula, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The British victory led to the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, where the Mughal Emperor ceded control of Bengal and Bihar to the company. As a result, Robert Clive became the first Governor of Bengal.

## Causes of Battle of Boxer:

Mir Qasim aimed to be an independent monarch in Bengal and sought to streamline his administration's functioning.

Mir Qasim opposed the misuse of Dastak and Farman instruments by the British East India Company, which were causing issues in the region.

Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Awadh's Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah were dissatisfied with the expanding influence of the British East India Company in Bengal.

Mir Qasim reportedly hired experts who directly conflicted with the British interests, leading to heightened tensions and eventual conflict.

## Significance of the Battle of Buxar:

The Battle of Buxar (1764) gave the British East India Company significant political influence. The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) following the battle granted the Company absolute control over Awadh and parts of the Mughal Empire. Over the next century, the Company expanded its control, acquiring the entire Indian subcontinent, Myanmar, and portions of Afghanistan.