

# The transition of colonialism in subcontinent

The resistance and collaboration  
The beginning of British Raj

- Bengal in the 1750-1760.
- Punjab in the 1840.
- Awadh in the 1850.
- Resistance came from great support the British productions provides them to move from trade the political domination.

- States were determined to reduce their dependence on merchants and bankers spheres in which Europeans could trade.
- The British had an edge in military technology.
- The French were eventually checkmated.
- Bengal Nawab Siraj-ul-dullah succeeded his father.
- He wanted to have a delicate balance between the French and the English East India Company.

- Siraj-ul-dullah stop buildings fortification in Calcutta and demand more money merchant bankers.
- He defeated English forces in 1756.
- English war prisoners died by suffocation called Black hole of Calcutta.
- English decided to revenge their humiliation

- EIC sent their forces under the command of colonel Robert Clive. He conspired with Jagat Seth and Omichand Hindu ministers.
- EIC defeated Gen Mir Jaffer at Battle of Palassy.
- Mir Jaffer with bulks of nawabs of Bengal back out from the battle while EIC forces defeated Madan and Mohan.
- Name Mir Jaffer came to mean (TRAITOR)

- Mir Qasim tried to cut out states losses by confining the EIC and viewed as potential threat by the English in Calcutta.
- Battle of Buxer in 1764.
- Between Nwabs of Bengal , Awadh and Mughal emperor and EIC.
- Provided EIC control over east India.

- The Bengal revenue obviated the need to bring in silver from Europe.
- It was not only used to purchase Bengali goods but also to finance the colonial conquest of other parts of India.
- EIC officials worked in close cooperation with Hindu entrepreneurs in revenue and Gujarati trading houses to prise away territories from Nizam Hayderabad.

- SUBSIDAIRY ALLIANCE
- EIC sought to control a state such as Arcot through a mechanism known as “subsidiary alliance:
- In return the English would protect Nawab from external threat and take over the administration.



- 19<sup>th</sup> century is the history of British expansion in India.
- Clive Wellesley 1798-1805
- Dalhousie 1848- 1846
- Mysore and Marathas gave difficult time to Wellesley in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Wellesley generation imbued with the sense of British nationalism, the projection of power ,dignity and superior British

- In 18<sup>th</sup> century Nawab of Awadh and state of Arcot were forced to cede all their western territories to EIC.
- Hyderabad escaped to outright annexation due to its large administration and populated territory.
- Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan constructed a powerful state of Mysore in 1790 with growing economy.

- Tipu sultan sent his diplomatic mission to Marathas Nizam Hyderabad and French.
- Tipu sultan died fighting at the gate of his palace in Srirangapatam preferring to live like a lion than life time lamb cowering before the British.

- Marathas were defeated in 1818.
- Sikh Kingdom of Punjab established by Runjeet Singh was conquered by English in 1830.
- Talpur Mir of Sindh conquest by EIC in 1842. Charles Nipper proudly reported back in Latin (I have sinnd).
- British launched an army of 16,000 to Afghanistan in 1842 only one man returned.

- Kashmir was rewarded to Maharaja Gulab Singh under the treaty of Amritsar in 1846.
- Satara was under taken by EIC in 1848 and Jhansi in 1853.
- Nagpur in 1854 and Awadh in 1856.