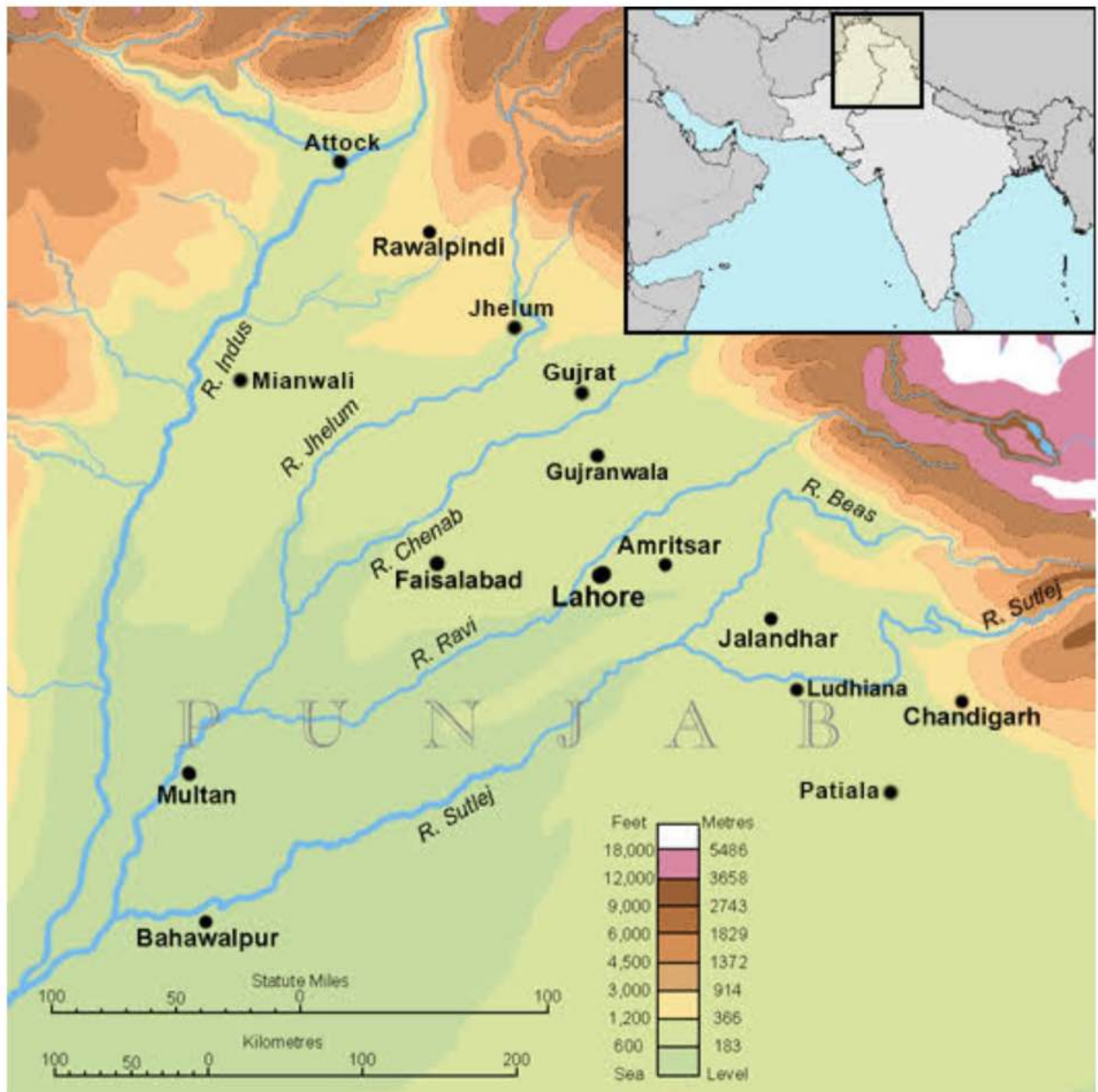


Anglo-Sikh Wars

Catalyst History Class-6

•**British Concept:** Start the War, Fight and Make the enemy weak and Understand there Strength or weakness then Take a break and make a Treaty, In that break Make a bigger plan ..Break the Treaty and Capture the Empire..



•Punjab:12 Misal(Provinces) and every Misal has its own head/sardar

and the person who kept all these 12 leader together was Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

Between 1799-1839 Punjab was having good system under Ranjeet Singh.



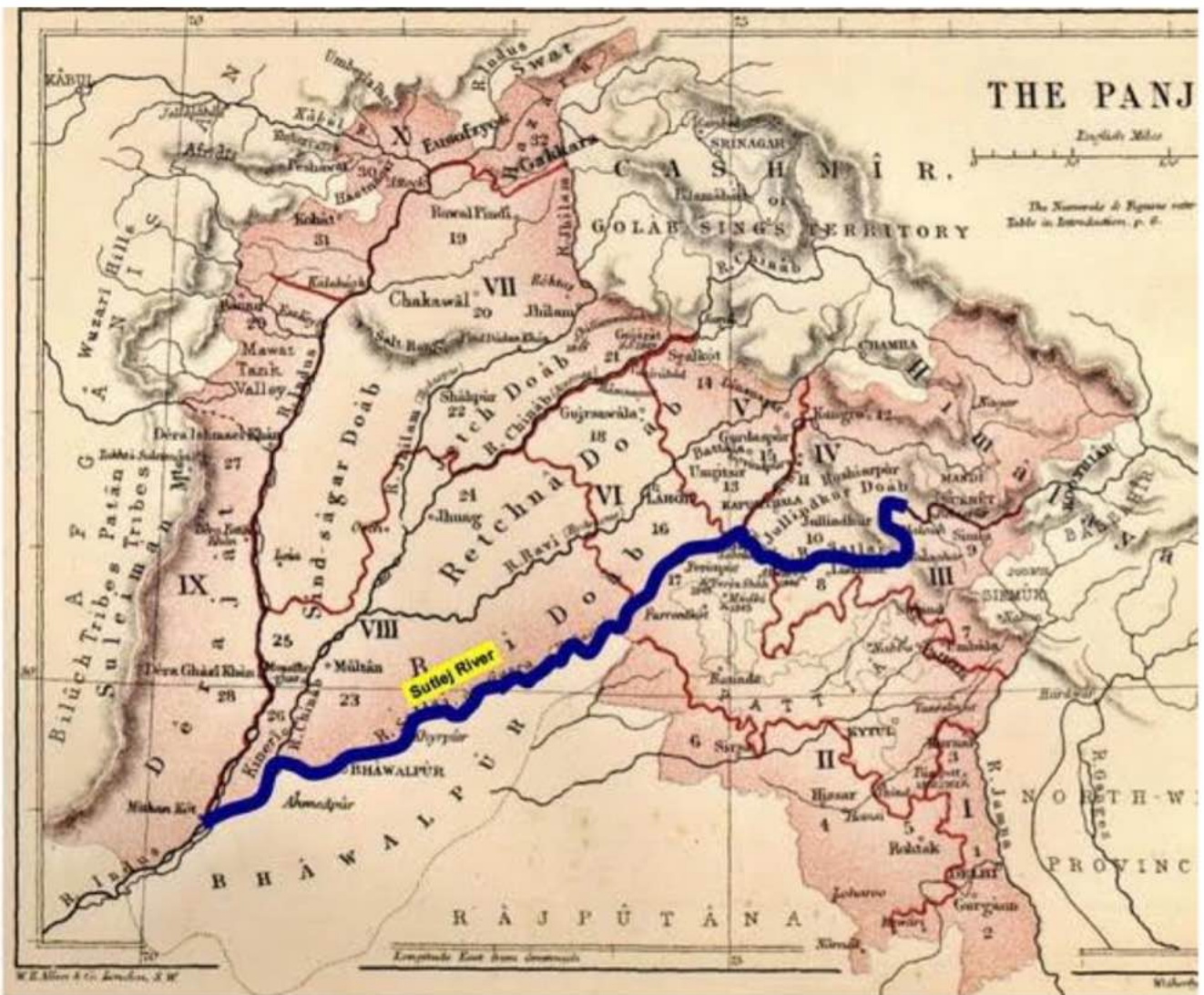
Maharaja Ranjeet Singh founded the Sikh Empire with Capital at Lahore (In 1799)

Very Capable ruler known as Sher-i-Punjab..Born on 13 Nov 1780 got small pox in childhood because of which he lost his left eye sight.

At 12 His father died and at the age of 13 he survived an attack by Hasmat Khan..He captures Lahore in 1799 and made that the Capital of Punjab Empire..On 12 April 1801 he Proclaimed himself as 'Maharaja of Punjab'

- Signed a **Treaty of Amritsar** with Minto in 1809 according to which they both agreed to maintain friendly Relations and not cross satluj border to each other territories.

This was done to stop Maharaja to move towards East.



- A Tripartite Treaty was also signed by Ranjeet Singh, British (Auckland) and Shah Shuja (Kabul); Where Shah Shuja was made puppet ruler of Kabul and Ranjeet Singh agreed to not expand towards west and also prevent Kabul in case of any issue.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh in 1839, Punjab Empire became weak and there was no force to hold all 12 Misal together.

- British always wanted to capture Punjab and waiting for the reason which they never got in the period of Ranjeet Singh.

•First Anglo Maratha War(1845-46)



Maharani Jind Kaur, youngest wife of Ranjeet Singh was the reason behind the Punjab army crossing Satluj soldiers as she thought that they can end the British rule as they were irritated by the Control British were trying to make.

Son of Ranjeet singh Dalip Singh was the ruler in this time and he was a kid 6 year old and Harding was the Governor General.

•5 Battles have been fought in First Anglo sikh wars:

- 1) Battle of Mudki(winner:British)
- 2) Battle of Feroz Shehar(Winner:British)
- 3) Battle of badowal(Winner:Sikhs)
- 4) Battle of Aliwal(winner:British)
- 5) Battle of Sabroon(Winner:Sikhs)

Finally Treat of Lahore was signed(9 March 1846)

- Sikh lost J&K, Hazara and some territories near Jalandhar
- ₹1.5 crore paid to British
- Limitation on Army Number
- British Resident Henry Lawrence was appointed in Sikh court.

Also one more **Treaty of Bhairawal** was signed in 16 Dec 1846
More control of British on Sikh political affairs

Second Anglo Sikh war(1848-1849)



Dalip singh vs Dalhousie

Reasons:-

- 1) Dissatisfaction among Sikhs after losing first war
- 2) 'The Cow' row issue..In 1846 heard of cows blocked the way of Europeans and Soldier attacked on cows killing then with sword because of which Hindus and Sikhs were angry and started throwing bricks. Henry Lawrence visited to settle but people threw brick on him

also and he gave death sentence to Hindu there..This made the anger grew more

3)Dalhousie after coming to power wanted to capture Punjab and a new resident fedrick was appointed .

4)Revolt of Mulraj of Multan,Soldiers of Multan attacked British officers there

5)Also few sikh leaders revolted against British as they were fed up with all these issues

4 Battles were fought and ultimately British were the winner.

1)Battle of Ram nagar

2)Battle of Chillianwala

3)Battle of Multan

4)Battle of Gujrat

On 29 March 1849 Dalhousie declared that Punjab will be annexed and added to British territory of India and Dalip singh will be given Pension.

