#### Chapter 3 - Pre-modern Accommodations of Difference

#### The making of Indo-Islamic Cultures

* The first successful Muslim invasion in the south-Asian subcontinent took place in the 8th century by Muhammad bin Qasim, it was in northwestern India in Sindh and led to other arab traders settling on the western coast of India but they did so only for profit and did not lead to any large scale conversions
* So between the 8th and 11th centuries, the Brahmanic and Shamanic traditions coexisted the latter was more persuasive
* the Indian ocean and in turn india became an important place for trade in the 11th century , in places like Gujrat and the Malabar coast, the presence of the Indian ocean changed the way Islam was practiced
* Early conversios to Islam were not sudden but they were gradual and took place in places where there was a weak influence of Brahamanic tradition and strong Buddhist influence
* When muslims rulers conquered they let the people keep their customs and beliefs
* This took place in Sindh in the 8th century and in Bengal in the 11th , the polity showed how conquested did not lead to war , often the conquer would place a person pf the fallen princes family in the position of power to continue to govern.
* The chachnama , is a text from the 13th century and the primary source of how the muslim conquest of Sindh took place - it is a contrast from the text by Kautilya "Arthashastra" which advises people on how to avoid the dilution og absolute power and centeralised power - the chachnama sheds light on how the muslim conquers interacted with the people of Sindh
* There were no more military conquests in india from the northwest till the 11th century , but india became vital to trade in the islamic world during the 8th and 9th century

* The prosperity in india and the decline in west asia led to the Ghaznavid invasions into the subcontinent in 997
* Mahmud of Ghazni targeted temples and palaces for treasure one of such raids was at the temple in at somnath in Gujrat where he looted the temple for gold and smashed the idols - these kinds of raid were motivated by the economic and political motives but in a colonial context they were viewed as religious conquests
* Similar economic and political conquests led to Muhammad Ghauri (Turk) to invade India a century and half later in 1192
* His victory led way to the establishmwent of the first Muslim Sultanate
* The capital was made Dehli by Qutubuddin Aibak

Dehli Sultanate (1206- 1526) 13th to 16th centuary under the leadership of the four dynasties

1. Mamluks
2. Khaljis
3. Tughlaqs
4. Lodis

Mostly had power over the north of India but powerful ruler like Aluddin Khalji (1296-1316) and Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51) made incursions into the Deccan

Southern india during this time period had two powerful kingdoms

1. Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagara 1336
2. Bahmani kingdom - muslim governor 1345

Thw turkish , persian and Afghan invasion into north india from the 11th century led to the injection of turko-persian content into formation of indo-islamic accomdations - the traces of this indo-islamic culture preceded the establishment of the dehli sultant and actually came into being in 1001 - 1186 during the Ghazavid occupation of Punjab when lahore was the centre of the persianized indo islamic culture

The dehli sultanate was also called the slave king dynasty as a lot of the rulers during this era were slaves of the kings

Dehli sultanate drew its revenues from the land - drew throw iqtadars

The vijayanagra drew revenues from the from land but was closely integrated with both West Asia and south east asia - rose to glory under the rule of Krishnadeva raya (1509-29) - temple arhichture and Telegu literature

Independent sultanates had emeraged by the fifteenth centary at the extremities of northern india

After Tamiur the lame's attack on dehli in 1398 jaunpur and lamwa emerged as independent sultanates - 15th cent saw a rise of regional sultanates and dehli was given this status as well

During the period of the dehli sultanate there was distinctive indo-islamic culture

There were three broad classes

1. Nobility - turks , afghans , arab immigrants mostly
2. Artisans - mostly lower-caste hindu converts - eglatarian appeal of islam
3. Peasants - mostly lower-caste hindu converts - eglatarian appeal of islam

The eglatraian aspect of islam did not exist for women there is only one example of a woman sultan which is Raziya Sultana but she was assasinated by her male rivals

the shia / suuni divison is also seen in Indian Muslim society

Majority were sunni

In parts of Sindh and Punjab mainly Multan shias had become influential - at a disadvantage in north india (sunni dehli sultanate)

Most influential muslims in india were sufis - mystical branch of islam

* Chishti and Suhrawardy orders carried out many conversions from 1290

Feminine dimesion of islam is shown through Sufism -with the Shrines of Women sufis in parts of sindh and punjab

This feminine element in poetry can be seen in Sufism as well as Hindu traditions where in Sufism the women is devoted to God , in hindu traditions the women's goal is to be in union with the ultimate beloved god

Bhakti strand was popularised in both hinduism and sufism where poets would often seek union with God through love and pirs and gurus were seen as the spirtual leaders

Sufism gave influence to bhakti movement in india

People of the Bhakti movement used their regional languages to communicate -

#### Chapter 6 - Transition to Colonialism

#### Resistance and Collaboration

In the mid-eighteenth century - dismantling of the Mughal Successor state system and it was replaced by British Domination

The British domination started in 1750s and 1760s with the **British Conquest of Bengal**

Ended with the **conquest of Punjab and the final annexation of Awadh** in 1840s and 1850s

The warrior states - strongest organized resistance to the British rule

1. Mysore
2. Marathas
3. Sikhs

Interpretations of India's transition to colonialism

* Why there were European expansions in an era of decolonization in the rest of the world
* Basis of collaboration between EIC and Indian intermediate social groups
* Critical factors which brought the British success

When we look at the reasons as to **why Europe expanded into India at the time of decolonization in the rest of the world** we have to look at the trade. **European trade** in the beginning of the 18th cent provides a general backdrop to why the British moved from trade to political domination

* There was a high demand of textiles at the time from India which was being paid for by Europe in Silver
* This drain of silver from Europe led to protectionist measures , innovations in manufacturing from techniques learnt from Asia - the British started to manufacture their own cotton and established a global 'empire of cotton'
* Control over Indian revenues

This was not the only explanation for transition to colonialism

**Oppurtunity of political intervention**

* Internal contradictions in the economy and polities of India (late 18th cent)
* Some powerful regional states wanted to reduce their dependence on the bankers and merchants they used military fiscalism a policy to this which inturn led to the EIC and Indian Merchant Capitalists to work together
* EIC used these capitalists to facilitate the transition to colonialism , they shored up these capitalists to the common threat of the so called "neo-Sultans"
* European dominance over trade , shipping hence over long-distance cash flows and a slight military technology edge contributed to wrecking the regional state system in the late 18th cent

**French East India Company**

* While EIC were subduing the Indian states they had disposed of the threat faced by the French EIC who had gotten a head start in interfering in Indian affairs
* **Francis Dupleix** - governor of the French EIC and grandmaster of **Nabobism -** providing military services in succession disputes and inter- territorial strife
* Through this nabobism they received great economic benefit
* Eventually the French were defeated because of they were not supported by the metropolis and the British had superiority at sea
* The game was played with furious intensity in 1740 and 1748 during the Austrian succession war
* And then again the Seven years war 1756- 63

1740s

* British were based in Madras the French in Pondicherry supported rival nawabs in Acrot and in the end it was the British that won and used the winner Mohammad Ali as a pawn

1757 Bengal

* Nawab Siraj ud-dulah succeeded his Grandfather Alivardi Khan
  + He had asked for more money from and taxes
  + Ruined the delicate balance that was being upheld by his grandfather Alivardi Khan
  + Called to end the building of the British fort in Calcutta - the British continued to build these forts intended to ward off against the French- the Nawab led his army from Murshidabad to Calcutta defeating the company's forces in 1756 . This attack led to the suffocation of British prisoners which inturn has led to controversy and this event has led to legends such as the Black hole of Calcutta - research in recent decades shows how this was an accident rather than an act of deliberate cruelty
* To avenge the victims of Calcutta **Robert Clive** was sent to Madras
  + Entered in conspiracy with Jagth Seth and Omichand to defeat Siraj ud-dulah as they were intrigued by his general Mir Jaffer
  + Siraj ud-dulah was killed and Mir Jaffer was installed as a puppet nawab
  + He collected Rs 28 million as payment for the company's service half was immediately given to him but the other half was paid in installments
  + Clive told his superiors of the riches in Bengal 'inexhaustible fund of riches'

**Mir Jaffer -** he was called as traitor for his actions during the battle of Plassey , when he looked the other way when the English were fighting small detachments led by Mohan Lal and Mir Madan

In the 1760s another Bengal nawab **Mir Kassim**

Tried to cut state losses by confining the activities of the EIC to Western Bengal nd built himself a base in Bihar , he attempted to build a tight knit administration around him who would extract revenues from the Zamindars

The English viewed Mir Kassim as a threat

Battle Buxar 1764 was the last organized attempt of resistance against the British EIC

* The nawabs of Bengal , Awadh and the Mughal emperor v the EIC
* In 1765 they British received from the Mughals the right to collect revenues from all of Bengal **diwani** - this collection of revenue from Bengal also stopped the need to bring in silver from Europe
* Bengals revenues were not only used to purchase Bengal's goods but also finance British conquests in other parts of India
* The company worked with Indian capitalists to assume political control over north Madras , Coromandel coast , Malabar coast , they worked together to also take control away from the Nizam of Hyderabad
* Further in the south the company's servants kept the nawab of Acrot in a hopeless debt trap

Subsidiary Alliances

The British would 'protect' the nawab from outside threats for a subsidiary

1803 British take over Dehli

#### Chapter 7 - The first Century of British Rule 1757-1857

#### State and Economy

1757 - the British EIC began its career with charter trade in Asia , a company that one relied on it revenue from oceanic trade now relied on land revenue

Early colonial era was build on the foundation of the existing indigenous arrangements , institutions and identities

Looking at the colonial state as akey actor in the bringing about changes in economy and society

Essence of the company in the late 18th century was military despotism. The European core of the company's army started hiring more Indian 'sepoys' (sipahi/solider)

1757 - the company recruited soldiers into its Bengal army from the upper caste - peasantry of nothern India and Bihar

1768 - 25,000 sepoys

1814 - 65,000 sepoys - divided into 54 infantry and 8 cavalry regiments

By 1814 the Bengal army's jurisdiction extended over norther India

Mercenary army - loyalties could be bought - if they were dissatisfied it would led to mutinies' which could be seen in 1764, 1766 , 1791 ,1795-96 and 1824

The Bengal army was a success as whole not just in the sub-continent but also in Ceylon , Java, and the Red Sea are in the early 19th cent

During the Napoleonic wars the armed forces of the company grew from 115,000 in 1790 to 155,000 in 1805 - one of the largest European style standing armies in the world

Between the 1760s and the 1780s there was a unknown centralized civilian bureaucracy

* The court of directors in London had formal authority over the company's affairs in India
* The 1773 Lord North's Regulating Act and 1784 Pitt's India Act were used to attempt to bring the company's administration under the supervision of parliament through a board of control
* This caused controversy surrounding the company's rule in India , a more dramatic manifestation of this was seen in the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings who was the first governor general of the company (1770s)
* The governor general and his bureaucrats rules generally had substantial practical autonomy in the day to day running of the administration

1773 - the governor general an this council ruled with the assistance of 400 covenanted civil servants

Colonial bureaucracy was racially design in the higher positions the ranks were given to British and the lower ranks were given to the Indians as it was important for them to keep some Indian in the ranks to keep the government running as said by Peter Marshall

There was a clear chain of command from the governor-general of Calcutta to the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies down to the administers over seeing the collection of taxes

Outside of the directly administered territories the company entered into a series of arrangements with a number of Indian rulers , big and small who acknowledged British lordship in exchange for a measure of autonomy in their respective domains

The construct of indirect rule was ingenious that complemented the direct rule of the British in other parts of the sub-continent

The early colonial's states main concern was the security and stability of land revenues - principal source of income

Permanent settlement 1793 by Cornwallis - zamindars were expected to collect rent from riyal (farmer peasants)

1813 - charter Act ended EIC's monopoly over trade

Opium cultivation - debt trap for farmers

Indigo cultivation - debt traps only reason it worked was because they gave farmers an advance "blue munity" 1859-60

1857 - year of the military mutiny - brought company raj to an end

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#### Chapter 9 - 1857

**Rebellion, collaboration and the transition to crown raj**

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* The 1857 rebellion is referred to as the sepoy mutiny by colonial officials - The first Indian War of Independence
* There were multiple strands of resistance - there were multiple signs of disaffection before the 1857 war, we had seen these in 1806 when the Madras army mutinied, then when the Bengal army in Java in 1815, Gawilor 1834, Afghanistan 1839-42, and Burma in 1824 and 1852
* During the 1850s the British army added a number of new provocations
* The refusal of units to fight in Burma led to the General Service Act of 1856 \*

\* recruits have to serve abroad or across the *kala pani* (dark waters)

*Kala Pani -* it was this belief that the castes would lose their status if they crossed an ocean - that led to *Jahazi Bhai* - the brotherhood of the ship

* There was a new recruitment policy by the British- they widened the circle of caste and regional groups they recruited from- frowned upon by the Rajputs, Bhumihar Brahmans of Benares and Awadh which had formed the backbone of the Bengal army
* After the conquest of Punjab and Sind soldiers lost their bhattas(bonus pays) for service abroad, with the annexation of Awadh in 1856 they lost prestige simultaneously their families were now being subjected to a high land-revenue demand
* There was also already unease among the company's sepoys regarding their social and economic situation.
* The Lee Enfield rifle-supplied grease cartridges were rumoured to have been smeared with cow and pig fat which was repugnant to Muslims and Hindus and led to the spark of revolt.
* They viewed it as a plot to get them to convert to Christianity
* When the soldiers refused to use the new cartridges they were imprisoned and sent to jail in fetters
* This led to the Meerut mutiny on 10-11 May 1857- the rebels marched to Dehli to see the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar and appointed him the symbolic head of the revolt
* The revolt was supported by peasants, land magnates, artisans, labourers and discontented policemen in Dehli
* The revolt spread from the north and the west of Dehli to enveloping Garrison towns as well as the countryside

June- July 1857

* British military forces were cut off in the East from the ones in Punjab
* Rebel concentration in Dehli boosted morale but was a tactical error
* They were not fast enough to attack British forces coming from Punjab
* Failed to consolidate a grip over a liberated area in which to establish their own legitimate administration
* The British recaptured Dehli in September 1857
* The second focus of the rebellion was in Awadh which was only recently annexed by the British
* There was deep political and economic resentment in the region
* Begum Hazrat Mahal remained in Lucknow after her husband Wajid Ali Shah left Calcutta in 1856 - emerged as the focal point of the rebellion’s legitimacy
* 5th July 1857 - her 12 year old son was placed on the throne of Awadh by the rebels
* The revolt was popular in both urban and rural areas
* Taluqdars, peasants and artisans joined the revolt in huge numbers - bringing forth the collapse of the newly installed British administration
* Imprisoned a British garrison in the same residency from where the British had manipulated the downfall of the Nawab
* The collaboration of the Bhumilar magnates of Benares, rivals of the Rajput brotherhood was a crucial element which led to the success of the British counterattack
* The third focus point was Central Asia
* Rulers and peasants of the Maratha territory wanted to seize opportunity and rid themselves of the British
* The Rani of Jhansi - whose kingdom was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1853 with the doctrine of Lapse fought against the British but was killed on horseback
* Nana Sahib led his troops to Kanpur and inflicted defeat upon the British garrison stationed there
* The 1857 revolt was contained to the northern Indian Gangeatic Plain and central India
* In July 1857, Rohilla Afghan soldiers joined the revolt in Hyderabad, the Nizam thought it was led by their rivals the Marathas
* Mutinies in garrisons in Punjbabs the Sikh loyalties to the British kept these at bay - containing the trouble in Punjab
* November 1857 - reinforcements diverted from the second opium war in China to Bengal
* British were threatened in the north and central India - June and July of 1857 the most dangerous for them
* Governor-General Canning formally declared the war to be over in July 1858 - however, the guerilla warfare raged on after too
* 1857 saw an infused sense of patriotism - a shared objective to put an end to colonial rule
* The kings, queens and nobles were deeply aggrieved by the British - the Mother of the Nawab of Awadh went to Queen Victoria to voice her grievance about the treatment of Awadh, Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur, Bharatpur
* Rivarlieries were mirrored in 1857 - When Hyderabad wouldn't support the revolt fully as it would put the Marathas in power who were their rivals
* Mughal sovereign was a fading glory - he accepted this himself in his poetry
* Religious millenarianism was the theme of the revolt
* The British blamed the Muslims as the main rebels
* At the height of the revolt thousands of Ghazis (warriors of faith)- Pindaris and Naqshabandi Sufi orders- were fighting the British
* In some towns, Muslims were inspired by calls for Jihad given by men like Maulvi Ahmedullah Shah of Faizabad, Maulvi Liaqat Ali of Allahabad
* The invocation of religion was complicated - Sunni leaders did not like the resurgence of Shia power in Awadh - and others did not proclaim this as Jihad
* There was a debate on whether this war could even be called a Jihad - Sayyid Ahmed Khan did not think it was Jihad - Gadir - Mutiny
* Azamgrah Proclamation - Firoz Shah grandson of Bahadur Shah Zafar - it was a rebel document, Hindu Muslim united cause
* Care had to be taken to build and preserve Hindu-Muslim unity
* Concerns over Hindu-Muslim unity
* Shared sentiments of ‘the loss of the country’ shared by Hindus and Muslims
* Rebel leaders are a part of folklore and festivals - Rani Lakshmibhai of Jhansi and Tantia Topi
* The agrarian protest was an important part of the revolt
* Loss of land rights was the main source of discontentment in the countryside
* The revolt was most intense where moneylenders were least successful
* The decline in political clout was also a motivator for the revolt - Jat farmers of the Southwest part of Saharanpur
* Agrarian revolts were multiclass in nature
* The revolt cost 50 million pounds
* In order to restore the finances of the Indian administration - the taxation system was revamped - land taxes were no longer really high but there was income tax introduced for the first time on wealthier urban groups
* The most important reconstruction under the Crown Raj was in the domain of the armed forces
* By 1857 nearly half the British Indian army was drawn from the Punjab
* Post 1857 the ratio of Indian to European troops was never to be more than 2:1
* British officers were solely in charge of the artillery
* Communication networks, railways particularly were streamlined to defend strategically important parts of the Indian empire
* November 1858 - Queen Victoria made a proclamation after taking the British under the Crown Raj
* Conciliatory gestures - treaties with princes were to be respected in the future
* The colonial subjects were promised a benevolent governance yet by the time Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the Empress in 1877 the mood in northern and central India was sullen and sombre
* Ghalib's poetry of the time encapsulates this experience really well

Kahte hain jeetay hain umeed pai log Hum ko jeenay ki bhi umeed nahin (It's said that people live on hope I have no hope even of living)

Right before the revolt, the British noticed there were Chapati that were being disrupted to certain people - the chapati conspiracy -

The Proclamation of Queen Victoria

The things that are mentioned here are actually the causes of the rebellion

All treaties made by the Indian princes would be upheld,

No religious intervention

All will be forgiven except those who have taken part in the murder of British subjects

Bahadur Shah Zafar - was arrested in the tomb of Humayun

* Treason charges - he questioned them about how could he have committed treason when he was the king
* Hakim Ahmal Khan testified against him
* He was removed physically from Indian soil - to Burma - his grave was also marked