

FOUR ANGLO MYSORE WARS (1766-69, 1780-1784, 1789-1792, 1798-99)

Reasons for animosity b/w Mysore vs EIC + Marathas + Hyderabad

1. Mysore especially under Tipu8299 wanted to dominate domestic & international trade and Polity of South India.
2. Hence rise of Mysore as a political, military & mercantilist power threatened EIC & other Indian States.
3. Rivalry is there when both parties are vying for the same things and there is little scope for mutual existence. EIC & Mysore, both wanted to dominate the south especially the trade of the south. Mysore followed **Policy of Military Fiscalism** i.e. primary goal of enhancing revenue income of State was to build strong military. This policy was similar to that followed by EIC & like them Mysore was also a Mercantilist State which made EIC anxious.
4. **Mysore's rise as a political power threatened EIC & Indian States-**
 - a. Under Hyder Ali (1761-82) & Tipu Sultan (1782-99), Mysore engaged in territorial expansion controlling territory from River Krishna to the Malabar coast. This also made Mysore an enemy of Marathas, Hyderabad and Travancore.
 - b. EIC, Marathas and Hyderabad were anxious of Mysore-France friendship.
 - c. **Geopolitical Conflicts:** most important reason was the geopolitical & economic ambitions of Mysore.
 - i. Tipu8299 was building a centralised state with modern military and navy with assistance of the French.
 - ii. He revamped the revenue collection system to raise more money to fund the establishment of modern military.
 - iii. He was engaging in external trade with rest of the world like the EIC and thus was a mercantilist state.
 - iv. EIC feared Mysore with respect to its positions in Madras and Carnatic.

- v. Mysore's control of rich trade of Malabar coast was a threat to EIC trade in pepper and cardamom. E.g. in second half of 1780s, Tipu put trade embargo on export of pepper, cardamom & sandalwood from ports under Mysore and then barred dealings with English traders which hurt interests of English private traders.

5. **Reasons for defeat of Mysore= Diplomacy of EIC & Alliances:**

- a. Hyderabad had come under EIC protection in 1766 in return for Northern Sarkars to the EIC.
- b. However, Nana Fadnis (1761-1800), an important minister in Peshwa's council, & Haider Ali¹⁸², were first to understand political ambitions of EIC & created **Alliance of Marathas, Mysore & Hyderabad in 1780**.
- c. **1780-82:** Marathas, Mysore & Hyderabad fought against British [1st Anglo Maratha War 1775-82, & 2nd Anglo Mysore war 1780-84].
- d. But aggressive foreign policy of Tipu⁸²⁹⁹ created opportunity for EIC. **Treaty of Salbai 1782** b/w Marathas (signed by Mahadji Scindhia) & EIC ended the 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82) and led to military alliance. EIC settled disputes with Hyderabad breaking the alliance & forming **Triple Alliance of EIC+ MARATHAS + Hyderabad**.
- e. **1798-** Hyderabad was 1st to sign Subordinate/**Subsidiary Alliance** with EIC.
- f. Hence Mysore was isolated due to aggressive foreign policy of Tipu⁸²⁹⁹ & EIC's diplomacy. Mysore was so ambitious that the policy of indirect rule like established in Bengal and Awadh could not have worked. Thus Governor Generals like Cornwallis (1786-93) and Wellesley (1798-1805) believed in military solution to the threat of Mysore.

6. **Overall Result**

- a. Status quo in 1st & 2nd Anglo Mysore wars (1766-69, 80-84).

b. Mysore lost significant territory to EIC, Marathas & Hyderabad in 3rd & 4th Anglo Mysore wars 1789-92, 98-99.

c. 1799- Tipu Sultan died defending his capital SriRangapatnam/Seringapatam & Wodeyar dynasty was restored to power & SA signed in 1799

[Details per war are mentioned below]



1. 1st Mysore War (1766-69):

1. In 1766, Haider Ali had annexed Malabar & Calicut from Travancore thus expanding its territory significantly.
2. In 1768, EIC and Hyderabad signed a treaty by which Hyderabad agreed to Diwani of Mysore to EIC once Mysore is defeated.
3. France-Mysore alliance created anxiety

4. Result

1. Peshwa and Hyderabad fought on side of EIC
2. Haider Ali defeated EIC
3. Treaty of Madras 1769: Both sides returned each others territories.
4. EIC & Mysore signed a treaty to protect each other i.e. **a military alliance.**

2. 2nd Mysore War (1780-84)

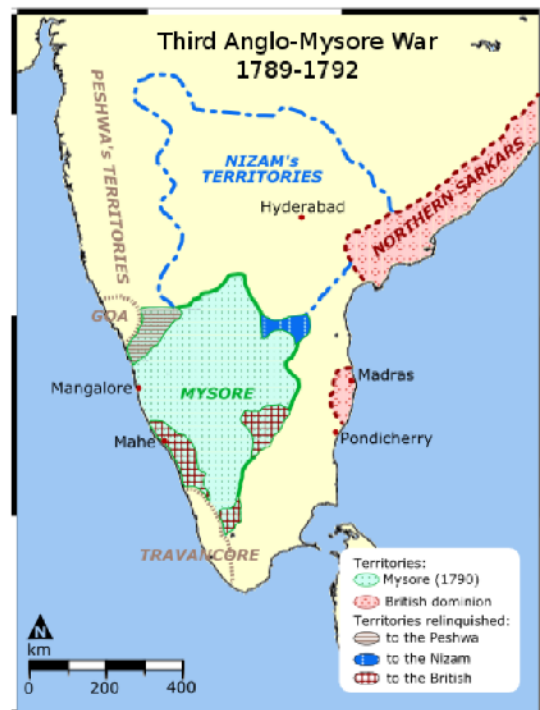
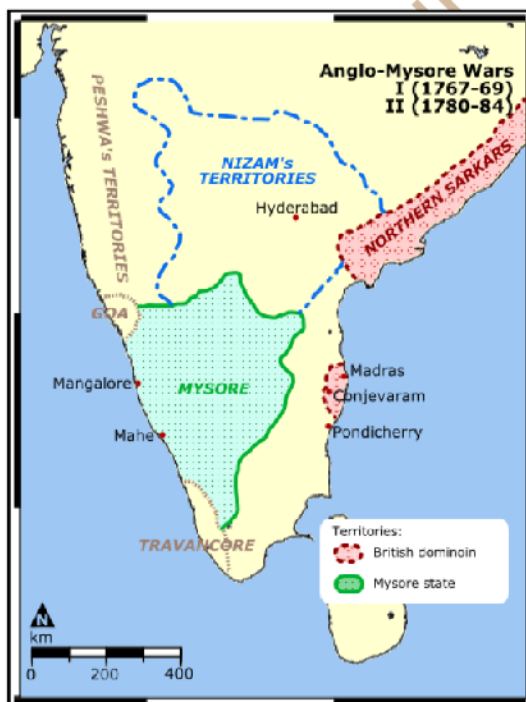
1. **1780-82** : alliance of Marathas + Hyderabad + Mysore : created by Nana Fadnis
 1. Hyderabad was unhappy with EIC because EIC had captured Guntur and replaced Nawab of Karnatak with an EIC puppet.
 2. Mysore was unhappy with EIC because of capture of Guntur by EIC and because EIC did not come to aid of Mysore when Marathas attacked in 1771 & hence didn't honor the 1769 military alliance signed after 1st Anglo-Mysore War (1766-69).
2. EIC made peace with Marathas via Treaty of Salbai 1782 and with Hyderabad by returning Guntur.
3. **1782-84**: EIC + Hyd + Marathas Vs Mysore
4. Haider Ali died in 1782 of cancer, and Tipu came to power. He followed aggressive foreign policy & was not trusted by Hyderabad and Marathas.
5. **Result** = Treaty of Mangalore 1784 = both sides returned each others captured territory.

3. 3rd Mysore War (1789-92)

1. Marathas + Hyderabad + Travancore + EIC vs Mysore

2. Reasons

1. Mysore had attacked Travancore, an ally of EIC.
2. Mysore's control of rich trade of Malabar coast was a threat to EIC trade in pepper & cardamom. In second half of 1780s, Tipu Sultan put trade embargo on export of pepper, cardamom & sandalwood from ports under Mysore and then barred dealings with British traders which hurt interests of British private traders.
3. Result= Treaty of Seringapatnam 1792= Tipu Sultan lost huge amount of territory (Dindigul, Baramahal, Malabar).



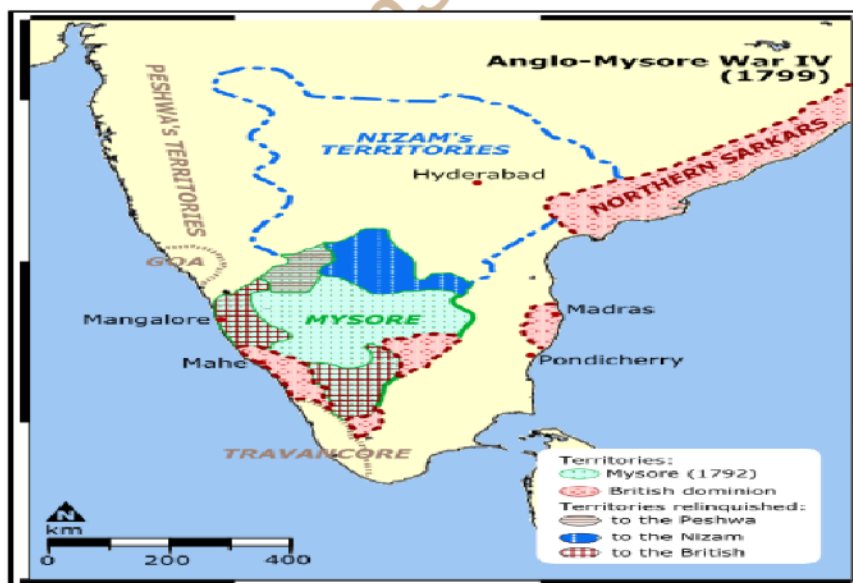
4. 4th Mysore War (1798-99):

1. Reasons:

1. Tipu Sultan's negotiations with Napoleon made British uneasy.
2. Britain was already at war with France. Napoleon had attacked Egypt in 1798 with an intent to cut off British trade with India.
3. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) believed in empire building & thus his personality also played a role.

4. Result=

1. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital Srirangapatnam.
2. Treaty of Mysore 1799 in Srirangapatnam:
 1. Mysore lost huge territory (Wynad, Canara, Sunda, Coimbatore).
 2. Wodeyar dynasty was brought back to power
 3. Subordinate Alliance was signed with Mysore in 1799.
 4. The last threat to British in the south thus came to an end.



Travancore:

1. 1800: British resident accepted by Travancore after death of Rama Varma (1758-98)
2. 1805- Subordinate alliance signed after EIC helped put down a revolt by Nair Troops.
3. 1809- Prime Minister Velu Thampi revolted against EIC with support of soldiers and peasants due to British interference in internal affairs. The revolt was crushed by EIC.

Carnatic:

EIC enjoyed special position since 2nd Carnatic War (1746-54) due to their alliance with Muhammad Ali (1752-95). After death of Muhammad Ali in 1795, the EIC under Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) annexed Carnatic in 1801.