

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM I

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. THE GREAT MUGHALS

India on the eve of Babur's Invasion

On the eve of Babur's invasion, India was divided into numerous mutually warring states. In the North, there was no political unity. The Delhi Sultanate was not strong. **Ibrahim Lodi**, the last Sultan of Delhi had lost his control over his nobles. Rana Sanga, the head of the Rajputs was not only powerful but also ambitious to capture the throne of Delhi. Meanwhile Babur received invitations from **Alam Khan**, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and **Daulat Khan Lodi**, the Governor of Punjab, to invade India. In South India, there were two major independent kingdoms namely the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmini Kingdom. But they mutually quarrelled with each other. Under these circumstances, Babur invaded India.



BABUR

BABUR (A.D1526-A.D1530)

Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad, Babur was born in A.D.1483 at

Farghana in Central Asia. He was the eldest son of Umar Shaikh Mirza. Babur was a descendant from his father's side of **Timur**, the Turk, and mother's side of **Chengizkhan**, the Mongol. After the death of his father in A.D.1494, Babur became the king of Farghana at the early age of 11 years.

CONQUESTS

FIRST BATTLE OF PANIPAT (A.D. 1526)

Accepting the invitation from Daulat Khan Lodi, Babur made an elaborate preparations for the conquest of India. He met Ibrahim Lodi in the historic plains of Panipat on 21st April 1526. His artillery worked wonders, inspite of the superior numerical strength, Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed in the battlefield. It brought the rule of Delhi Sultanate to an end. Babur laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire in India.

Activity - Find out more details about Babur's military tactics at the first Battle of Panipat.

The victory at Panipat did not make Babur the ruler of India. He had to deal with a formidable foe, **Rana Sanga of Mewar**. Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of Kanwah in A.D 1527. Medini Rai of Malwa was defeated in the battle of Chanderi in A.D 1528. Muhammed Lodi was also defeated in the battle

of Gaghra in A.D 1529. Thus Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India. His Empire extended from Bihar in the East to Punjab, Kabul, Kandahar and Badakshan in the West. However, he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his success. In A.D 1530 at the age of 47, Babur died of illness, after nominating Humayun as the successor.

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY

Babur is one of the most interesting figures in the history of Medieval India. He was a great warrior, scholar and poet. He wrote his Autobiography, “*Tuzuk-i-Babri*”, popularly known as “*Memoirs of Babur*” in Turkish language. Babur was the most brilliant Asian Prince of his age. There is no doubt that Babur laid the foundation for the mighty Mughal Empire that ruled India for ever 200 years.

HUMAYUN (A.D.1530-A.D.1540 and A.D 1555-A.D 1556)

Humayun, the eldest son of Babur, succeeded to the throne in A.D 1530 after the death of his father. He was born in Kabul in A.D.1508. He had three brothers namely **Kamran**, **Askari** and **Hindal**. At the age of 20, he was appointed as the Governor of Badakshan.

The throne inherited by Humayun was not a bed of roses. He had faced many difficulties. Babur had no time to consolidate his empire. As there was no law of primogeniture, (elder son succeeding the throne) war of succession arose after the death of Babur.

Humayun's brothers were ambitious to occupy the throne of Delhi. The Rajputs wanted to drive the Mughals out of India. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat also threatened Humayun. Sher Khan of Bengal and Bihar was a great challenge to Humayun. Thus Humayun was surrounded by enemies on all sides.

Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa in A.D 1539 and again in the **battle of Kanauj** in A.D.1540. Humayun managed to escape and became a homeless wanderer for 15 years. He married Hamida Banu Begum and Akbar was born at Amarkot in A.D 1542. With the support of Shah of Persia, Humayun recovered Kabul and Kandahar from his brother Kamran. He recaptured Delhi and Agra in A.D 1555, and became the king after 15 years of his exile.

“Humayun” means “**fortunate**”, but he was an unfortunate son of Babur. As a king, he failed. “If there was any possibility of falling, Humayun was not a man to miss it”. According to Lanepoole, “He tumbled through life and tumbled out of it”. Finally, he met his tragic end in A.D 1556. Before his death, he nominated his son Akbar as his successor and Bairam Khan as the guardian.

SHER SHAH SUR (A.D.1540-1545)

The original name of Shershah Sur was Farid. He was the son of Hussain. Farid was born in A.D 1472. He entered into the services of the Afghan Governor of Jaunpur, who conferred on him the title

"Sherkhan" the "Lion King" for his brave killing of a tiger (Sher) on a hunting expedition. He took up the services under the Governor of Bengal. Later, he became the ruler of Bihar and called himself 'Shershah'. The dynasty founded by him was known as "Sur Dynasty".

CONQUESTS

In the battle of Chausa in A.D 1539, Sherkhan defeated Humayun. After this victory, he began to dream of capturing the throne of Delhi. He declared himself the king of Bengal and Bihar. In the battle of **Kanauj in A.D. 1540**, he once again defeated Humayun and occupied Delhi and Agra and called himself Sher Shah. Then he conquered Sindh and Multan. Later on, Malwa, Raisin and Marwar were brought under his control. His last expedition was against the fort of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand. He was injured by the explosion of gun powder and died in A.D 1545.

Shershah's Administration Central Administration

Shershah was the architect of a brilliant administrative system. He was not only an autocratic but also enlightened and vigorous. He did not listen the advise of Ulemas. He even looked into small details of administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. There were four important ministers. **Diwan-i-Wizarat** in charge of income and expenditure, **Diwa-i-Ariz** incharge of recruitments, organization of army, **Diwan-i-Rasalat** incharge of ambassadors and envoys, **Diwan-i-**

Insha incharge of royal proclamations and despatches.

Provincial Administration

For the administrative convenience, he divided his empire into number of Sarkars. It was further divided into number of parganas. Each pargana comprised of a number of villages. The village was the lowest unit of provincial administration.

Revenue Administration

The land revenue system of Shershah occupies an important place. Land was measured and the tax was fixed according to the fertility of the soil. Land Tax was important source of income. The share of the state was fixed as one-third of the average produce of the land. He issued "**Patta**" to the cultivators. He introduced the "**Ryotwari System**". Many of the reforms of Shershah were followed later by Akbar. Hence Shershah has been called as the **Fore-runner of Akbar**.

Military Administration

Shershah was a great warrior and military genius. He followed the main principles of Ala-ud-din Khilji's military system. He had a well organized army. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery and elephantry, but great emphasis was laid on cavalry. He appointed the Afghan soldiers in higher posts. He introduced the "**Dagh**" system (or) "**branding the horses**" to avoid false musters. He also maintained a descriptive roll for the soldiers.

Judicial Administration

Shershah was a fountain-head of justice. He had a strong sense of justice. All were treated as equal before the law. He was the highest court of appeal. He was assisted by chief Qazi. No one could escape from punishment on account of his status.

OTHER REFORMS

Intelligence Department

Shershah revived the Dak-chauki, the espionage system. This system worked efficiently and Shershah was able to get information from all parts of his dominion.

Roads

Shershah improved the means of communication and paid great attention towards restoring old roads and building new ones. Four important roads were laid by him to connect all the four corners of his kingdom. He built caravan sarais all along the roads for the benefit of the people.

Currency Reforms

Shershah abolished old and mixed currency. He fixed the ratio between copper and silver coins. He issued silver and gold coins. These coins bore his name in Devanagiri scripts. This currency was useful to improve the general economic condition of the nation. Hence Shershah has been called as "the father of modern currency".

Estimate

Shershah was a great empire-builder. He was an administrative genius. He also contributed more to the field of architecture. His mausoleum built at Sasaram in Bihar is a marvel of Indo-Islamic architecture. He also built Purana Qila at Delhi. He was one of the greatest rulers of India. It is said that if Shershah had been spared, the mighty Mughals would not have appeared in the history of India.

AKBAR THE GREAT (A.D.1556-A.D.1605)

Akbar, the Great was one of the greatest rulers of India. Jalaluddin



AKBAR

Muhammad Akbar was born at Amarkot on 23rd November 1542. Humayun made Bairam Khan Akbar's guardian as he was only 13 years old when he was crowned Emperor

CONQUESTS SECOND BATTLE OF PANIPAT (A.D. 1556)

The throne inherited by Akbar was not a bed of roses. The

immediate problem facing Akbar was to deal with the rising power of **Hemu**, the Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah of Bengal. Hemu tried to capture Delhi. The armies of Akbar and Hemu met at the historic plains of **Panipat in A.D. 1556**. Hemu was defeated and killed. Akbar consolidated the Mughal rule strongly in Delhi and Agra.

Akbar was under the control of **Bairam Khan** for 4 years. After four years Akbar wanted to become the real ruler of India. Hence he wanted to get rid of Bairam Khan. In A.D. 1560 he sent Bairam Khan on a pilgrimage to Mecca but he was killed by his commanders. Later Akbar's foster mother Maham Anaga controlled the affairs for two years. The period of her rule was also known as "**Petticoat Government**". As Maham Anaga proved to be unscrupulous, Akbar wanted to do away with her. So, he killed her son Adam Khan. Maham Anaga also died of grief. Later Akbar became the real ruler.

Other conquests

Akbar extended his empire by many conquests. He annexed Chunar and Malwa. Bihari Mal of Amber (Jaipur) accepted his overlordship. He gave his daughter in marriage to Akbar. Jahangir was born to them. Akbar annexed the Rajput state of Gondwana, **Rani Durgavathi**, offered a stiff resistance, but she was defeated.

After that he conquered some territories like Bikaner, Jaisalmer and

Jodhpur. His empire extended from Bengal in the East to Afghanistan in the West, from Himalayas in the North to Golkonda in the South.

RAJPUT POLICY

Akbar followed cordial relations towards the Rajputs who were honest and brave. He married Jodhbai, the princess of Jaipur. The rulers of Bikaner and Jaisalmar also gave their daughters in marriage to Akbar. Akbar appointed the Rajputs in higher positions. Raja Mansingh, Raja Bhagawan Das, Raja Todar Mal and Birbal were the notable ones. Akbar abolished '**Jizya**' and '**Pilgrimage taxes**' which were collected from non-Muslims.

DECCAN POLICY

To extend his kingdom and to check the rising power of the Portuguese, Akbar turned his attention towards Deccan. Ahmed Nagar was being ruled by Chand Bibi. Akbar defeated her and annexed it. Berar and Khandesh were also captured by him.

LITERARY WORKS

Though an illiterate, Akbar patronized scholars. Raja Todar Mal translated Bhagavata Purana into Persian. **Abul Fazal** and his brother **Abul Faizi** translated several Sanskrit works into Persian. Abul Fazl wrote **Ain-i-Akbari** and **Akbar Nama**. Abul Faizi translated **Ramayana** and **Mahabaratha** into Persian from Sanskrit. **Tansen** was a great musician who adorned Akbar's Court.

RELIGIOUS POLICY (DIN-I-ILAHI)

Akbar was not an orthodox Muslim. He was very tolerant. Akbar's father was a Sunni Muslim while his mother was a Shia. His guardian Bairam Khan was a Shia, Sheikh Mubarak, his tutor was also a Shia. All these made Akbar tolerant towards all religions. In 1575, he constructed a building known as **Ibadat Khana**. He invited religious leaders of various faiths and had discussions. He issued the famous "**Infallibility Decree**" which made Akbar as the religious head as well as the King. Finally in 1582, Akbar promulgated a new religion called "**Din-i-llahi**" (**Divine Faith**). Its object was to establish a National Religion based on universal toleration. It comprised of the good principles of all religions. Akbar never compelled anyone to follow his new religion. After Akbar's death, Din-i-llahi began to disappear.

Din-i-llahi was the Brain-Child of tolerant Akbar.

Land-Revenue Reforms of Akbar

Shershah was the forerunner of Akbar in the field of land revenue system. With the help of Raja Todarmal, Akbar improved land revenue system. Survey of land was made and the state revenue was fixed as 1/3 of the actual produce. The ryots could pay their tax either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to them which could be repaid easily by annual instalments. Every cultivator was given a '**patta**' (Title Deed) and

required to sign a qubuliyat (Deed of Agreement).

MANSABDARI SYSTEM

The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was the basis of civil and military administration of the country. It was introduced by Akbar which he borrowed from Persia. The word '**Mansab**' means '**Grade**' or '**Rank**'. The Mansabdars were to recruit their troops and help the emperor when required. Each Mansabdar was given a piece of land according to his rank. The Mansabdars drew their salaries from the revenue of the land. This system worked well under Akbar but later on it deteriorated.

Contribution in the field of art and architecture

Akbar's period witnessed a remarkable growth in the field of art and architecture. He built the **Buland Darwaza**, an imposing gateway at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his Gujarat conquest. He constructed a new palace at **Fatehpursikri**. The **Akbari Mahal, Jahangiri Mahal, the Lahore Fort, Panch Mahal, Jodh Bai Palace** etc., were built in Red sand stone.

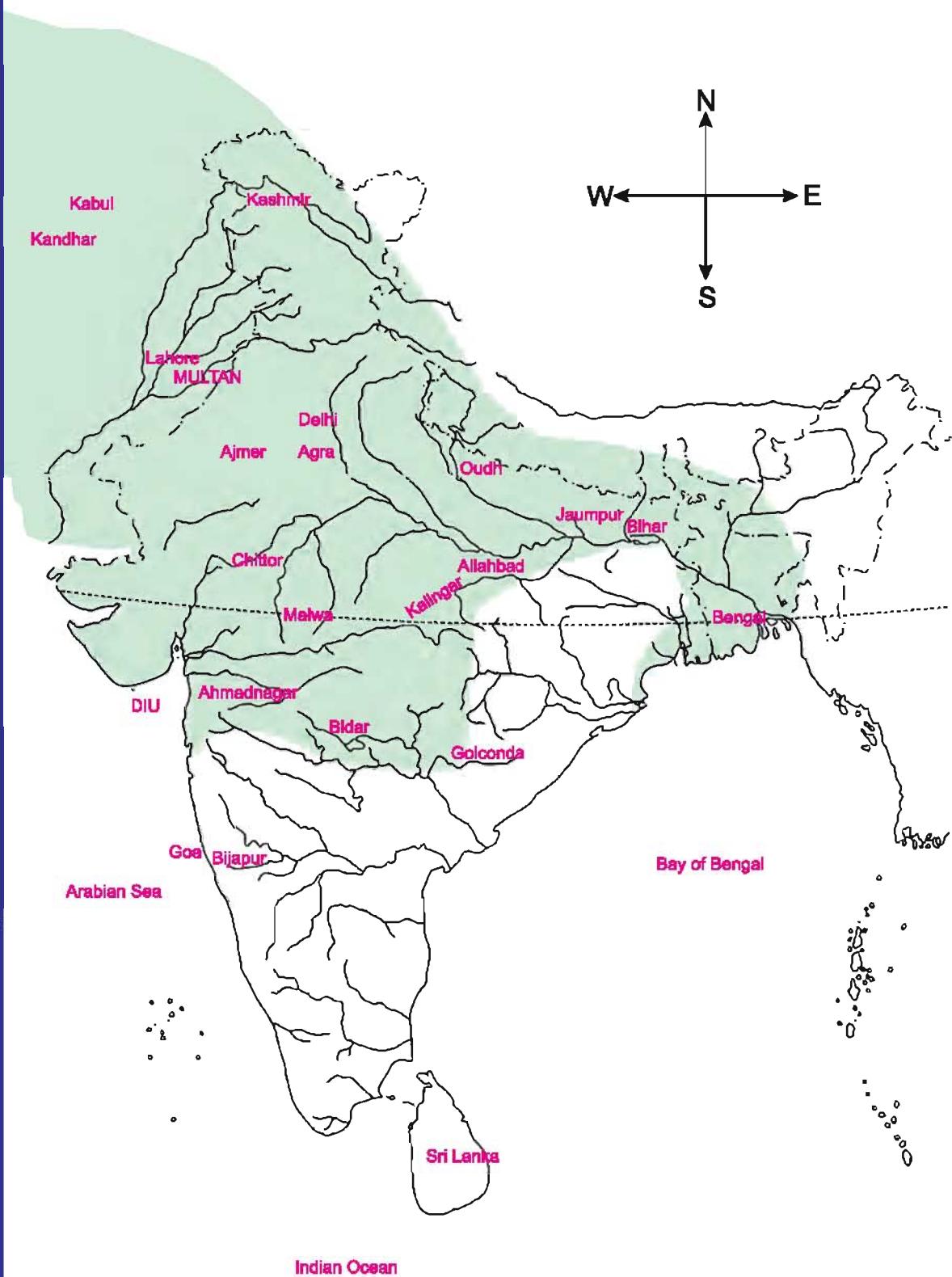
AKBAR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Akbar died in 1605 A.D., after a glorious rule of 50 years. He occupies a unique position in the history of India. He has been regarded as the real founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

JAHANGIR (A.D. 1605 -A.D. 1627)

After the death of Akbar, his eldest son '**Salim**' assumed the title

Akbar's Empire



Jahangir (or) “conqueror of the World” and became the emperor of India in A.D 1605. After a few months of his accession, his eldest son, Prince Khusru revolted against him. Khusru received the blessings of Guru Arjun Dev the 5th Sikh Guru. But Khusrau was defeated, arrested and blinded. Later on he was put to death. Guru Arjun Dev was also not spared. He was also put to death and his property was confiscated. This incident strained the relationship between the Sikhs and the Mughals.

BRITISH TRAVELLERS

During Jahangir's reign, captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe from England visited his court. Sir Thomas Roe obtained permission from Jahangir in A.D.1615 to trade at Surat.

Recall some other travellers who visited India at various times.

LITERARY WORKS

Jahangir was a great scholar and a good writer. He wrote his autobiography. “Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri”, which gives an account of his reign. He was a lover of poetry and art.

JUSTICE

Jahangir was famous in the field of justice. He ordered for the setting up of a “Chain of Justice” between Shah Burji palace in the fort of Agra and a stone pillar fixed on the banks of the river Yamuna for enabling the aggrieved persons to pull the chain and ask for justice.

Which ruler in Ancient Tamil country introduced the chain of justice during his reign?

ROLE OF NURJAHAN

The story of NurJahan occupies an important place in the history of the Mughals. She was the daughter of Mirza Ghias Beg. Her original name was Mehr-un-Nisa. She was extremely beautiful. She was married to Sher Afghan who was killed by Jahangir. In A.D 1611, Jahangir married her and gave her the title “Nur Mahal” or “Light of the Palace”. Later on she was called as Nur Jahan or “Light of the World”. She was an intelligent, educated and cultured woman. During Jahangir's reign, she exercised the real power. The period between 1611-1626 may easily be called as “the Age of NurJahan”. However, after the death of Jahangir in A.D.1627, she lost her importance and died in A.D. 1645.

Name the first woman ruler of Medieval India.

ESTIMATE

Jahangir was a kind and generous ruler. He laid out beautiful gardens. At Srinagar he laid out the Shalimar and Nishat Gardens. He had a great interest in the field of architecture. Some of his remarkable buildings are Akbar's Tomb at Sikhandara, Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb near Agra and the Great mosque at Lahore.

SHAH JAHAN (A.D.1628-A.D 1658)

Shah Jahan was the son of Jahangir. His original name was **Khurram**. He was born in A.D. 1592 at Lahore of a Hindu mother. When Jahangir died in A.D.1627, Nur Jahan summoned her son-in-law Shahriyar with a view to put him on the throne. At that time, Khurram was in Deccan. Nur Jahan proclaimed Shahriyar as the Emperor. Asaf Khan, the father-in-law of Khurram (Shah Jahan) sent forces against Nur Jahan and Shahriyar, defeated them and placed Shah Jahan "**King of the World**" on the throne of Delhi.

CONQUEST

ShahJahan fought with the Portuguese. He sent Mahabat Khan towards Deccan to conquer Ahmed Nagar. It was annexed with the Mughal empire in A.D.1636. He tried to recapture Kandhahar and made three attempts but failed. It exposed the weakness of the Mughal army. He defeated the rulers of Bijapur and Golkonda. He made Aurangazeb, the Governor of Deccan.

Golden Age of the Mughals

The reign of ShahJahan has been considered as the "**Golden Age of the Mughals**". The power and prestige of the Mughal empire reached its height during his time. There was both prosperity and poverty during his period. His architectural wonders tell about prosperity while poverty is known through the accounts of foreigners.

Whose period was known as "The Golden Age" in Ancient India?

Prince of Builders

Shah Jahan has been called as the "**Prince of Builders**", and "**Engineer King**". Shah Jahan was the founder of the Mughal cities in Red sandstone and left them in white marble. He built a new capital "**Shahjahanabad**". He built the Red fort in Delhi which consisted of **Rang Mahal, Moti Mahal, Diwan-i-Kham** and **Diwan-i-khas, "Paradise on Earth"**.

Jama Masjid

It was built by Shah Jahan at Delhi in white marble. It is considered to be one of largest mosques in the world.

The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is the most famous building of Shah Jahan. It



Taj Mahal

was built at Agra on the banks of river Yamuna, in memory of his beloved wife **Mumtaz**. The Taj Mahal has been considered as one of the seven wonders of the world and a dream in marble. It was built by Ustad Isa, the chief architect of that time. The estimated cost was about ₹20 lakhs and took nearly 22 years to

complete it. He also built **Moti Masjid** or "Pearl Mosque" at Agra and the **Tomb of Jahangir**. He had a grand collection of precious stones. It included the '**Peacock Throne**' and the valuable **Kohinoor Diamond**.

The peacock throne is a crowning example of Mughal Jewellery. The Persian invader Nadir Shah took it away in A.D.1739.

Do you know the place where the Peacock is now?

Fine arts like music, painting and literature reached high level of development during the reign of Shah Jahan. He was a great patron of arts and letters.

Shah Jahan fell ill in A.D. 1657. A war of succession broke out among his four sons. Shah Jahan was imprisoned in A.D.1658 and remained in prison till the last days of his life. He passed away in A.D.1666.

ESTIMATE

Undoubtedly, Shahjahan was one of the greatest rulers that India had ever produced. The travellers who had visited India during his period i.e., **Bernier** and **Travernier**, the Frenchmen and **Manucci**, an Italian adventurer had left behind good records about Shahjahan's reign.

AURANGAZEB (A.D.1658-A.D. 1707)

Aurangazeb was the last Great Mughal emperor. He was the third son of ShahJahan. When

ShahJahan fell ill in A.D. 1657, a war of succession started among the four sons of ShahJahan namely, **Dara Shukro**, **Shah Shuja**, Aurangazeb and Murad. On hearing Shahjahan's illness Aurangazeb who was in Deccan rushed to Delhi. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1658 after killing his three brothers and imprisoning his father. He assumed the title of "**"Alamgir"**.



Aurangazeb

Religious Policy

Aurangazeb was a pious, orthodox Sunni Muslim. He regularly read the "**Koran**". He hated not only the non-muslims but also Shia muslims. He reimposed Jizya, a tax on the non-muslims and pilgrimage tax. He took away all the Hindus from the state service. As a result he had to face the revolts of Rajputs, Jats, Satnamis, Sikhs and Marathas.

Compare Akbar and Aurangazeb as two extremes in their religious policy.

AURANGAZEB AND THE SIKHS

The Mughal-Sikh relations became strained after Jahangir.

Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru protested the anti-Hindu policy of Aurangazeb. Aurangazeb was annoyed and the Guru was summoned to Delhi and compelled to embrace Islam. As the Guru refused to do so, he was tortured and beheaded. This infuriated the Sikhs. **Guru Gobind Singh** who succeeded his father as the tenth Guru, determined to avenge the mughals. He organized the Sikhs into a military brotherhood against the Mughals. The military organization of the Sikhs was called the "Khalsa".

Who was the founder of Sikhism? Identify "5 'K's in "Khalsa"?

AURANGAZEB AND THE MARATHAS

Aurangazeb sent **Shaista Khan**, the Governor of Deccan to suppress Shivaji, the great Maratha leader. Shivaji attacked Shaista Khan with a band of 400 soldiers in his residence at Poona. In this attempt, Shaista Khan escaped but lost one of his fingers. Later Aurangazeb sent Jai Singh against Shivaji and peace was made. Shivaji accepted an invitation to visit the Mughal court but was not received properly by Aurangazeb. Later on Sivaji was imprisoned. But he escaped from the prison and continued to be a constant enemy to the Mughals.

DECCAN POLICY

Aurangazeb spent about 25 years in the Deccan. On account of

his continued stay in the Deccan, the administration went out of gear. He could see his own empire declining. His endless wars emptied the treasury. Enemies arose on all sides. It was the "**Deccan ulcer**" that ruined Aurangazeb. He died in A.D.1707.

ESTIMATE

Aurangazeb was chiefly responsible for the disintegration of the Mughal empire. His strict religious policy, long stay in the Deccan, vastness of his empire and his suspicious nature not only ruined himself but also paved the way for the downfall of the mighty Mughal empire. Aurangazeb was a successful Musalman, but as a king, he thoroughly failed.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

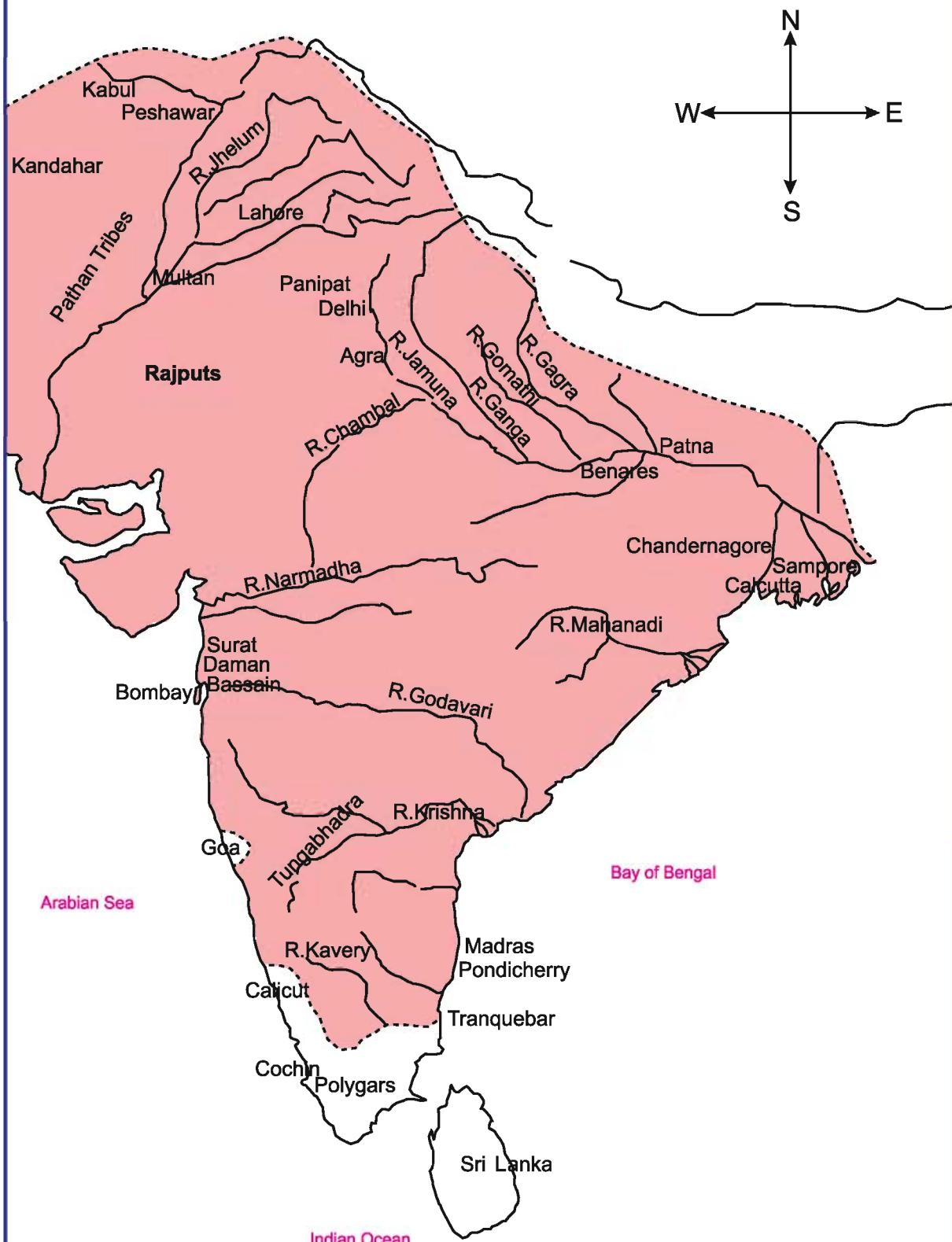
Central Administration

The Mughal administrative system was in the nature of a military rule and was a centralized despotism. The Emperor (or) Badshah had all the powers in his hands. He was an absolute ruler. He was regarded as the "**shadow of God on Earth**". He was assisted by a council of ministers. The most important among them was the Wazir (or) the Prime Minister.

Provincial Administration

For the administrative convenience the empire was divided into a number provinces known as "**Subas**". Each Suba was under a Subedar (or) Governor. During the Akbar's time, there were 15 Subas. The Subedar was incharge of the

Empire of Aurangzeb



Subas. The Subas were further divided into Sarkars and Sarkar into "Parganas. Village was the lowest unit of provincial administration.

Revenue Administration

The main source of income of the state was land revenue. Raja Todar Mal, the famous Revenue Minister helped Akbar in this field. He had already worked under Shershah. Akbar made improvements on Shershah's land revenue system. Mainly due to this Shershah had been called as the "Forerunner of Akbar. Akbar introduced "Zabti" system. All the lands were measured with an uniform standard of measurement. On the basis of the fertility of the soil and the yield of the crops, lands were classified into three categories. One third of the average yield was fixed as the land tax. It could be paid either in cash or in kind. In times of famine or floods, tax remissions were given. The officers were instructed to be kind to the peasants.

Military Administration

The Mughal army was consisted of infantry, artillery, cavalry and elephantry. Cavalry was an important branch of the army. Akbar introduced a new system called "Mansabdari system" "Mansab" means "rank" or "place". Each mansab was valued on the basis of the number of horsemen they had. There was a grade of Mansabdars. It ranged from 10 to 10,000 mansab. Besides horses, they were to maintain foot soldiers also. The

mansabdars were to help the emperor in times of war. In return for their help they were given fixed salary.

Judicial Administation

The king was the fountainhead of justice. He was assisted by the Chief Qazi. Cases were tried according to Quranic Law. Punishments were severe. Mutilation was an ordinary punishment.

Causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire

Aurangazeb's religious policy was the most important cause for the downfall of the Mughal Empire. His ill-treatment of the Hindus, the Rajputs and the Sikhs made them deadly enemies against the Mughals. As the Mughal Empire became vast, it was very difficult for the Mughal rulers to control the distant parts of the empire. So revolts broke out in many parts. The successors of Aurangazeb were very weak. They could not check the disintegration of the empire. The absence of the law of primogeniture was another cause for the downfall of the empire. After the death of each mughal emperor, there was a war of succession among his sons and it paved the way for their own downfall. There was deterioration and demoralization in the Mughal army.

The soldiers cared more about their personal benefits than winning the battles. The Marathas emerged powerful under the dynamic

leadership of Shivaji and proved to be deadly enemies of the Mughals. The coming of the Europeans also paved the way for the deterioration of the Mughal empire. Last, but not the least, the invasions of **Nadir Shah** and **Ahmad Shah Abdali** gave a serious blow to the already tottering Mughal Empire.

The mighty Mughal dynasty founded by Babur, consolidated by Akbar began to disintegrate even during the reign of Aurangazeb. Thus the Mughal Dynasty came to an end.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D _____.
a) 1536 b) 1526 c) 1506
2. Sher Shah has been called as the Forerunner of _____.
a) Akbar b) Humayun c) Shah Jahan
3. _____ set up a “Chain of Justice”
a) Aurangazeb b) Jahangir c) Babur
4. Guru Arjun Dev was the _____ Sikh guru
a) Fifth b) ninth c) tenth

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Humayun means _____.
2. In the Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeated _____.
3. The reign of _____ has been called an the “Golden Age of the Mughals”
4. Tansen lived in the court of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rana Sanga | 1582 |
| 2. Din-I-llahi | Revenue system |
| 3. Second Battle of Panipat | Ruler of Mewar |
| 4. Raja Todarmal | 1556 |

IV) Answer in one word.

1. When was the Battle of Kanwah fought?
2. What is Jahangir's autobiography known as?

3. Who was Akbar's guardian?
4. Who was known as the "light of the world"?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Babur establish the Mughal empire in India?
2. Sketch the role of NurJahan in Mughal history.
3. Write a note on the currency reforms of Shershah
4. List any four causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire in India.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Whose period is known as the "Golden Age of the Mughals" – why?
2. Give a brief account of the administration of the Mughals.

VII) Activity.

1. Make an album by collecting pictures of art and architecture of the Mughals.

VIII) Map work.

1. On the out line map of India draw the extent of Akbar's Empire and mark the places conquered by him.
2. On the outline map of India, draw the extent of Aurangazeb's empire and mark the places conquered by him.

Formative Assessment

1. Prepare an Album by collecting pictures of Babur to Aurangazeb.
2. Draw a chart on Mughal rulers.
3. Draw a Timeline chart showing Important events of the Mughal period.
4. The Taj Mahal, one of the wonders of the world – discuss.
5. Prepare a rotating disk depicting literary contributions of the Mughals.
6. Anti-reactionary religious policy of Aurangazeb resulted in the downfall of Mughal Empire – Discuss in the class room.

2. RISE OF THE MARATHAS

Marathas were people who lived in the hilly region of Deccan in and around Maharashtra. The physical features of the Maratha region developed certain special qualities among the people. They worked under the Shia kings of the Deccan. The hill forts and the hillocks provided them excellent protection against their enemies. They developed a peculiar type of Warfare called "**Guerilla Warfare**".

"Guerilla Warfare" means "Irregular Warfare", whereby the Marathas used to hide amidst the mountains and suddenly make an attack on enemies.

The Marathas had developed hatred against the Muslims for their atrocities. The spread of the Bhakti Movement created a spirit of oneness among the Marathas. The important leaders of the Bhakti Cult like Tukaram, Ramdass, Eknath and Vaman Pandit taught them about devotion to God and the need to create a strong nation. Under such circumstances, there emerged a strong leader called "**Shivaji**". Under his leadership, the Marathas became strong and resisted the mughals authority.

SHIVAJI (A.D. 1627-A.D. 1680)

Shivaji was born in A.D.1627 at **Shivner** hill fort near Poona. His father was Shahji Bhonsle who worked under the Sultan of Bijapur.

His mother was Jija Bai. Later on, Shahji Bhonsle married Tukabai and neglected his first wife Jijabai and Shivaji. Hence he was brought up by his tutor and **Guru Dadaji Khonda Dev**. During his childhood he learned the Puranic legends and stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha through his mother. As a pious lady, his mother did a lot to mould the character of her son. His Guru trained him in horse-riding, warfare and also taught him the art of administration.



Shivaji

Conquests

Shivaji wanted to establish an independent kingdom of his own. He conquered the forts of Purandhar, Raigarh, Torna and Kalyan from the sultan of Bijapur in A.D.1646.

Shivaji and Bijapur Sultan

To subdue Shivaji, the Sultan of Bijapur deputed **Afzal khan** to bring

Shivaji, ("Mountain-Rat") dead or alive in A.D.1659. When Shivaji got to know about Afzal's Khan's treacherous plan he made his own preparations to meet him. At the appointed place, Afzal khan met and embraced Shivaji and tightened his grip. With his right hand, he tried to kill Shivaji but the Maratha chief tore Afzal khans bowels open with the help of the "Tiger Claws" (Baghnakh) Afzal Khan cried out in agony and fell down. This event led to an increase in the power and prestige of Shivaji.

Shivaji and Mughals

In A.D.1660 Aurangazeb sent **Sayistakhan**, the Governor of Deccan to check the activities of Shivaji. Sayistakhan camped at Poona. At night, Shivaji entered the house in the guise of a marriage party and attacked Sayistakhan, who was fast asleep. Sayistakhan escaped losing his thumb.

Aurangazeb again sent Raja Jai Singh to deal with Shivaji. Shivaji was surrounded on all sides. Finding himself helpless, Shivaji agreed to come to terms with Jai Singh. In A.D.1665, **Treaty of Purandhar** was signed between them. Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to meet Aurangazeb in his court. When Shivaji and his son Sambaji reached Agra in A.D.1666, they were not respected properly. Shivaji was upset and when he opposed it, he was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. But Shivaji pretended to be ill and escaped from prison by hiding himself in a large basket filled with apples. Aurangazeb called

Shivaji a "Mountain-Rat". After the great escape Shivaji became the bitter enemy of Aurangzeb.

In A.D.1674, Shivaji got himself coronated at Raigarh and assumed the title of "**Chatrapati**". A new Maratha Empire came into existence. The coronation ceremony cost the Royal treasury dearly. Due to the financial crisis, he was compelled to invade the Carnatic region. He captured Jinji, Vellore and many other important forts. His kingdom included a large part of Mysore, Konkan and Maharashtra. Unfortunately, he did not live long. His reign lasted only for six years. He died in A.D.1680 at Raigarh.

Administration of Shivaji

Shivaji was a great administrator. He always had the welfare of his people in his mind. He had a council of eight ministers called "**Ashtapradhan**" to assist his administration.

In whose court were the "Ashtadiggajas"? "Navarathnas"?

1. Peshwa : Prime Minister
2. Mantri : Chronicler
3. Sachiv : Home Secretary
4. Sumant : Foreign Secretary
5. Senapathi : Commander-in-chief
6. Amatya : Finance Minister
7. Pandit Rao : Ecclesiastical Head
8. Nyayadhish : Chief Justice

Each minister was in charge of a department. The kingdom was divided into several provinces. They were further divided into Parganas

and villages. The territory under Shivaji was known as "Swarajya".

Revenue Administration

Shivaji abolished the Zamindari system. He had direct contact with the ryots (cultivators). The land was assessed after a careful survey. 2/5 of the produce was fixed as the share of the state. It would be paid either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to the farmers in times of famine. His land revenue system resembled the system followed by Raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The state also collected custom duties and professional taxes. The two other important taxes collected during his time were **Chauth** and **Sardeshmuki**.

List some taxes that we pay to our Government.

Judicial Administration

Justice was administered according to Hindu Laws. Panchayats settled the disputes in the villages. Patel, an officer equal to the present day Tahsildar, enquired the criminal cases. All civil and criminal appeal cases were enquired by '**Nyayadhisth**', who was a member of Ashtapradhan.

Military Administration

Shivaji was a great warrior and a military genius. He maintained a standing army with great discipline. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery, elephantry, camel corps and even a navy. The cavalry was the most important force. Forts

played a very important role and they were considered as "**Mother**". Soldiers were paid regularly in cash and even after their death, their families were taken care of. Women were not permitted in the military camps. Standing corps were not destroyed. Soldiers were given strict orders not to kill or torture women, children and the aged.

Estimate

Shivaji was a born leader. Though an illiterate, he understood the complicated problems of the state and tackled them diplomatically. His greatness lies in creating a strong nation for the Marathas. He continued to be a formidable foe to the Mughals who were scared of his diplomatic moves. Shivaji took the glory of the Maratha kingdom to its zenith with firm determination.

Successors of Shivaji

After the death of Shivaji, his eldest son Sambhaji ascended the throne. He was not as efficient as his father. Aurangazeb arrested Sambhaji and his son Sahu after capturing Bijapur and Golconda. Sambhaji was put to death. **Rajaram**, another son of Shivaji became the Chatrapathi. When he died in A.D.1700, his wife **Tara Bai** began to rule the empire on behalf of her minor son **Shivaji-II**. After Aurangazeb's death, Bahadur Shah I became the emperor. He released Sahu. A civil war broke out between Sahu and TaraBai. Tara Bai was defeated and Sahu became the Maratha king in A.D.1708. His

success was mainly due to Balaji Viswanath, whom he appointed as the "Peshwa" or "Prime Minister". As the successors of Shivaji were weak, the Peshwas became the actual rulers of the Maratha Empire, and proved to be efficient administrators.

Peshwas

The Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called the "Peshwa". Their rule started from A.D.1713.

Peshwa Balaji Viswanath (1713 A.D-1720 A.D.)

He became the first Peshwa under the Maratha emperor Sahu. He was called as the founder of the Peshwa rule. He made Peshwaship hereditary. He appointed the feudal chiefs to collect the taxes like Chauth and Sardeshmuki. He revived the greatness of the Marathas. He died in 1720 A.D.

Peshwa Baji Rao (1720 A.D-1740 A.D)

After the death of Balaji Viswanath, his son Baji Rao became the Peshwa. On account of his great ability, he was generally regarded as the "greatest of the Peshwas". He wanted to expand the Maratha power in the north and followed a "Forward Policy". He compelled the Nizam of Hyderabad to sign a peace treaty. He captured Bassein from the Portuguese and captured Thana and Salsette. He died in 1740 A.D. The Maratha empire became powerful in India during his period.

Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao (1740 A.D-1761 A.D.)

He was the 3rd Peshwa. He had the able guidance of his cousin Sadasiva Rao and the Maratha power attained its zenith in 1758 A.D. The Marathas occupied Punjab and the Maratha flag was unfurled over the fort of Attock. In 1761 A.D. the Maratha power reached its climax but they received a severe blow at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

The Third Battle of Panipat (A.D. 1761)

The conquest and occupation of Punjab by the Marathas had brought them into conflict with Ahmad Shah Abdali, the king of Afghanistan. He made huge preparations to invade India with the help of Nazib-ud-daulah of Rohilkhand and Shuja-ud-daulah of Oudh. He met the Maratha forces led by Sadasiva Rao plains of Panipat in 1761 A.D. It was called third battle of Panipat. Sadasiva Rao over estimated his artillery strength. Abdali was able to cut off the line of communication of the Marathas. Initially, the Marathas had an upper hand but ultimately they were defeated. This battle decided the fate of Marathas. It lowered their prestige and paved the way for the rise of the British.

Causes for the defeat of the Marathas

Maratha's policy of aggression and plunder brought their downfall. The Marathas lost the sympathies of their own religionists, Rajputs, Jats

and Sikhs. Ahmad Shah Abdali's army was well trained and disciplined than the Maratha army. The Marathas failed to get their regular supplies. The Maratha leaders were no match to Ahmad Shah Abdali.

After the third battle of Panipat, the Maratha empire continued to be ruled by inefficient peshwas. This led to the disintegration of the Maratha empire and paved the way for their downfall in the history of India.

Invasion of Nadir Shah (A.D.1739)

Nadir Shah was one of the greatest warriors of Persia. He was a mere shepherd who rose into prominence because of his abilities. In A.D.1739, he invaded India for a variety of reasons.

He wanted to plunder the immense wealth of India. He also wanted to earn name and fame by conquering the distant territories. He came to know that India was ruled by a weak and incompetent ruler, Muhammad Shah.

Events

He had sent an envoy to Muhammad Shah requesting him not to provide shelter to the Afghans fleeing from Khandhar and Ghazni. As Muhammad Shah did not reply, Nadir Shah invaded India in A.D.1739. After capturing Peshawar, he faced the Mughal army at Karnal. The Mughal emperor was defeated and Nadirshah marched towards Delhi to receive the huge war indemnity of

20 crore of rupees as promised by the Mughal emperor. He stayed for 15 days at Delhi and plundered it. Thousands of residents of Delhi were killed. He did not spare the Mughal emperor and deprived him of the famous Kohi-noor Diamond and the Peacock Throne. After two months, Nadir Shah returned to his country with huge booty. However he was killed by his own soldiers in A.D.1747.

Results

The invasion of Nadir Shah gave a death blow to the Mughal empire and hastened its downfall. It exposed the weakness of the Mughal empire to the world. The weakness of Mughals led to the rise of many powers like the Marathas, Jats, Sikhs, Rohillas etc. India was deprived of much of its wealth. In short, the invasion of Nadir Shah left the country quite "prostrate and bleeding".

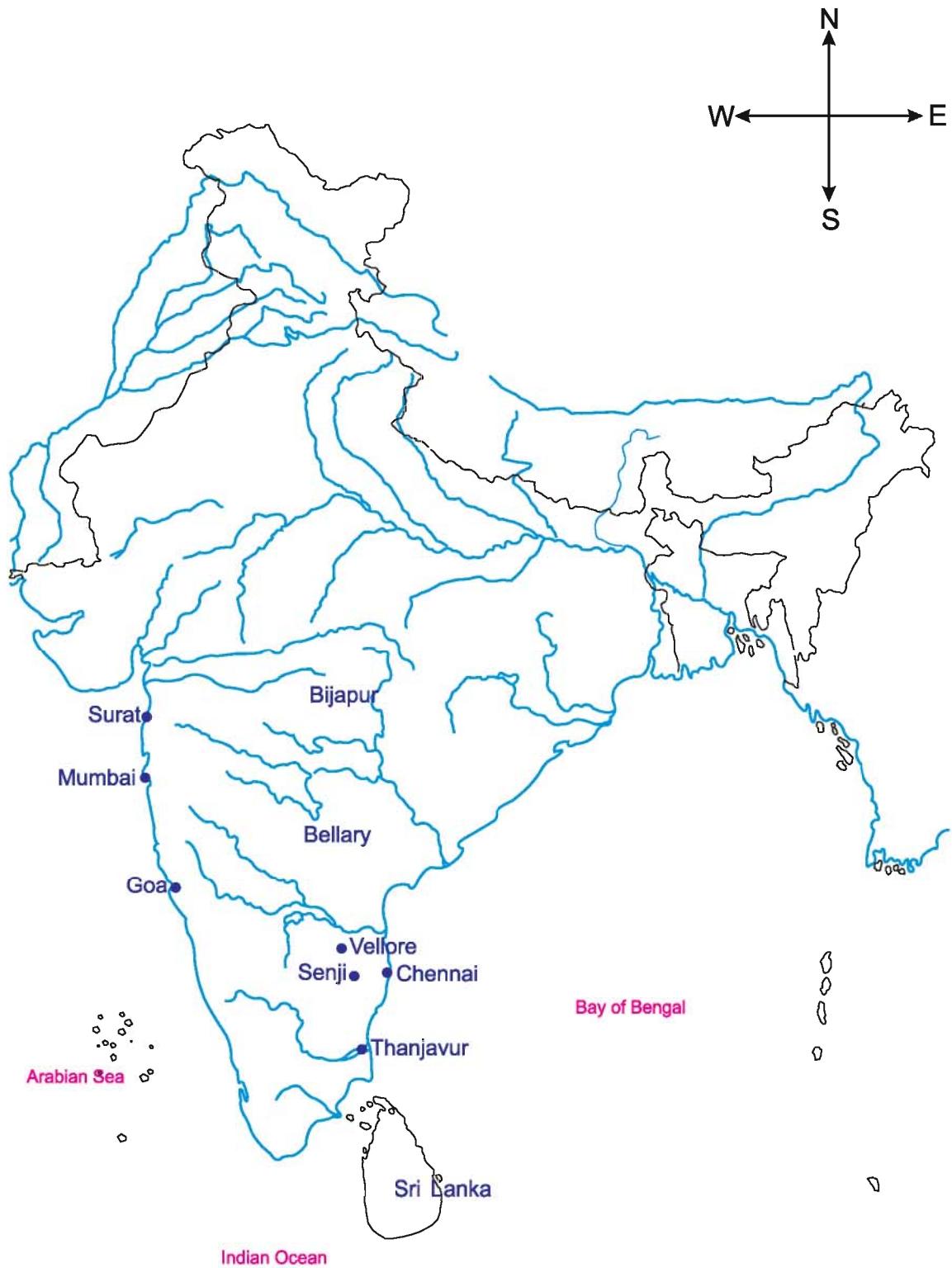
Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali (A.D.1761)

Ahmad Shah Abdali was the head of the Abdali tribe of the Afghans. He was made as the general by Nadirshah. On the demise of Nadirshah, Abdali became the ruler of Afghanistan. He invaded India many times from A.D. 1748 to A.D. 1767.

Causes

Like Nadirshah, Abdali too wanted to plunder the abundant wealth of India. He also wanted to earn name and fame for himself through his invasions.

Maratha's Empire



Events

Before facing the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D.1761, Abdali had invaded India for four times. After conquering, Punjab, he reached Delhi and plundered the city.

He had looted Mathura, Agra and several other places. In the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D.1761, he came out successful against the Marathas and shattered their power. In 1767 he invaded Punjab, against the Sikhs. But he could not proceed too far and returned to Afghanistan.

Results

The invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a severe death blow to the Maratha empire. The wealth of India was plundered and thousands of people were killed. Due to Abdali's invasion, confusion prevailed in Punjab, which provided a golden opportunity to the Sikhs to establish their power. Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a crushing blow both to the Maratha and the Mughal emperors. It cleared the way for the British to establish their sovereignty in India.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Shivaji's tutor was _____.
a) Dadaji Khonda dev b) Shahji Bhonsle c) Baji Rao
2. Shivaji had a council of _____ ministers called "Ashtapradhan".
a) seven b) eight c) nine
3. The first Peshwa was _____.
a) Balaji Viswanath b) Balaji Baji Rao c) Baji Rao
4. Treaty of Purandhar was signed between _____ and Shivaji.
a) Raja Jaisingh b) Afzal khan c) Shaistakhan

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Marathas adopted _____ warfare.
2. The Sultan of Bijapur sent _____ to subdue Shivaji.
3. The Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called _____.
4. After Aurangazeb's death _____ became the Mughal Emperor.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Baji Rao | Persia |
| 2. Nadir Shah | Ashtapradhan |
| 3. Nyayadhish | king of Afghanistan |
| 4. Ahmad Shah Abdali | Forward policy |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?
2. In which year did Nadir Shah invade India?
3. When was the treaty of Purandhar signed?
4. Who was known as "Mountain – Rat?"

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Explain briefly the conflict between Shivaji and Afzal khan.
2. How did Shivaji attack Shaista Khan?
3. What were the causes for the defeat of the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?
4. Write a note on the invasion of Nader Shah.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Explain why Shivaji was such a powerful ruler of the Marathas.
2. Describe the factors that led to the downfall of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwas.

Formative Assessment

1. Divide the class into groups and enact scenes from the life of Shivaji from birth to death.
2. Find out more about Guerrilla warfare and discuss other countries that have adopted these tactics.
3. Draw a time line to show the important events of the Maratha regime.

3. ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

India had commercial contact with European countries from time immemorial. With the arrival of Alexander the Great these relations became still more intimate. There was a great demand for Indian goods like silk, spices, muslin and handloom fabrics in Europe. India exported pepper, cloves, chillies, cinnamon, ginger, coconut, cane-sugar, indigo etc to western countries through three main trade routes.

The three important trade routes were,

1. Through Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea and terminating at the Black Sea Coast.
2. Through Persia and Syria leading to the port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast of Europe.
3. The Sea route passing through the Arabian sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

But in 1453 A.D. the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and troubled the European merchants. They blocked the land route through Afghanistan. The other two routes were also closed as a result of the Arab conquest in the 8th century A.D. So the Europeans were forced to discover a new sea route to India.

The Portuguese

The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India. Prince Henry of Portugal started a school for training seamen on

scientific navigation. Due to his interest and enthusiasm in the field of Navigation, he has been called "Henry, the Navigator".

Bartholomeu Diaz

He was the first sailor from Portugal who set out on his voyage in 1487 A.D. He came upto the southernmost tip of Africa. As there was a strom when he reached there he named it the **Cape of Storm**. Later on, the Portuguese King renamed it, **The Cape of Good Hope** with a definite hope of discovering a sea route.

Vascodagama

On 27th May 1498, a Portuguese sailor, **Vasco-da-Gama** crossed the Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut in India. He was given a warm reception by the Hindu ruler king **Zamorin** of Calicut. In 1501 he came to India for the second time and set up a factory at Cannanore. Thus the Portuguese established their factories at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore, on the West Coast of India.

Francisco-de-Almeida (1505- 1509 A.D.)

Francisco-De-Almeida was the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. During his period the Portuguese defeated the Arab traders. His policy was to increase the Portuguese naval power so that they might become the masters of the Indian Ocean. This policy of controlling the

settlement by naval force was known as the "**Blue Water Policy**". In 1509 Almeida was defeated and killed by the Egyptians.

Alfonso-De-Albuquerque (1509-1515 A.D.)

Albuquerque was the second viceroy of the Portuguese in India. He was a great conqueror. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 and made it the capital. He also strengthened his relationship with the Vijayanagar Empire. In 1511, he captured Malacca in the Far East and in 1515 he built the port of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf. He can be rightly called the Real Founder of Portuguese Power in India. He was a good administrator. He treated the Hindus well and opened schools for their education. The Muslims became an enemy of the Portuguese because of their religious policy. He encouraged marriages between the Portuguese and the Indian women. He died at Goa in 1515. After the death of Albuquerque, the Portuguese conquered Diu, Daman, Bombay, Ceylon, Salsette, Bassein and Hughli. After about a century the Portuguese power declined.

Causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.

Albuquerque's successors were weak. They could not strengthen the Portuguese hold over India. The Portuguese often indulged in piracy against the Indian merchants. The Portuguese often forcibly converted the natives to Christianity. They also destroyed some temples in India.

Their religious policy created enmity of the Muslims. The Portuguese maintained a good relationship only with Vijayanagar kingdom. Therefore the fall of Vijayanagar kingdom in the battle of **Talikotta** 1565 A.D. was a great blow to the Portuguese. In 1580, Portugal came under the rule of Spain. The arrival of the Dutch and the English weakened the Portuguese power in India.

The Dutch

After the decline of the Portuguese power, the Dutch arrived India. The Dutch people of Holland founded the Dutch East India Company in 1602 and began to trade with Eastern countries. They concentrated on East Asia called "**Spice Islands**". The Dutch company established its trading centres at Chinsura, Nagapattinam, Surat and Masulipatnam. They founded Pulicat near Madras in 1610 and built a fort there. They also established trading centres at Surat, Broach, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Patna and Kazimbazaar.

Meanwhile the English also sent their merchants to do the spice trade but the Dutch did not like the British interference over there. They made a plan against the English merchants and killed many of the English merchants at Amboyna in 1623 A.D. which came to be known as **Amboyna Massacre**. This incident created enmity between the English and the Dutch. Then the English left the spice Islands and

concentrated their trade in India.

In India the English had grown very powerful and the Dutch were no match for them. In 1759 the English captured Chinsura from the Dutch and a little later they also captured Nagapattinam. Thus the Dutch power in India came to an end.

The British

In 1588, the English defeated the Spanish Armada and consequently they became the most important naval power of Europe. Then they thought of establishing colonies in the Eastern countries. So the English East India Company was started by 100 London merchants who received permission from Queen Elizabeth-I on December 31st 1600 to carry on trade with the East. In 1608, King James I of England sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir to obtain permission to establish a factory at Surat. However permission was not given as the Emperor was influenced by the Portuguese. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir and succeeded in getting permission to set up their trading centres at Agra, Broach and Ahmedabad. In 1639, Francis Day, bought a piece of land from the Raja of Chandragiri and laid foundation for modern Madras for a small rent. In 1640 the English built Fort St. George to protect their trade.

Charles II the king of England married Catherine the daughter of the king of Portugal. He got Bombay, a small village as a part of dowry. In

1668 Charles II gave Bombay on lease to the English East India Company on a nominal rent of £ 10. In 1699 they got permission from Aurangazeb and set up a factory at Calcutta. Later they built a fort and named it **Fort William** after King William III.

Then they established factories at Hariharpur, Balasore, Hughli and Kazimbazaar. The British settlements soon developed into centres of commercial activities. Thus the English East India Company expanded its influence and control over India till 1858, when the administration of India was taken over by the British Crown from the East India Company.

The Danish

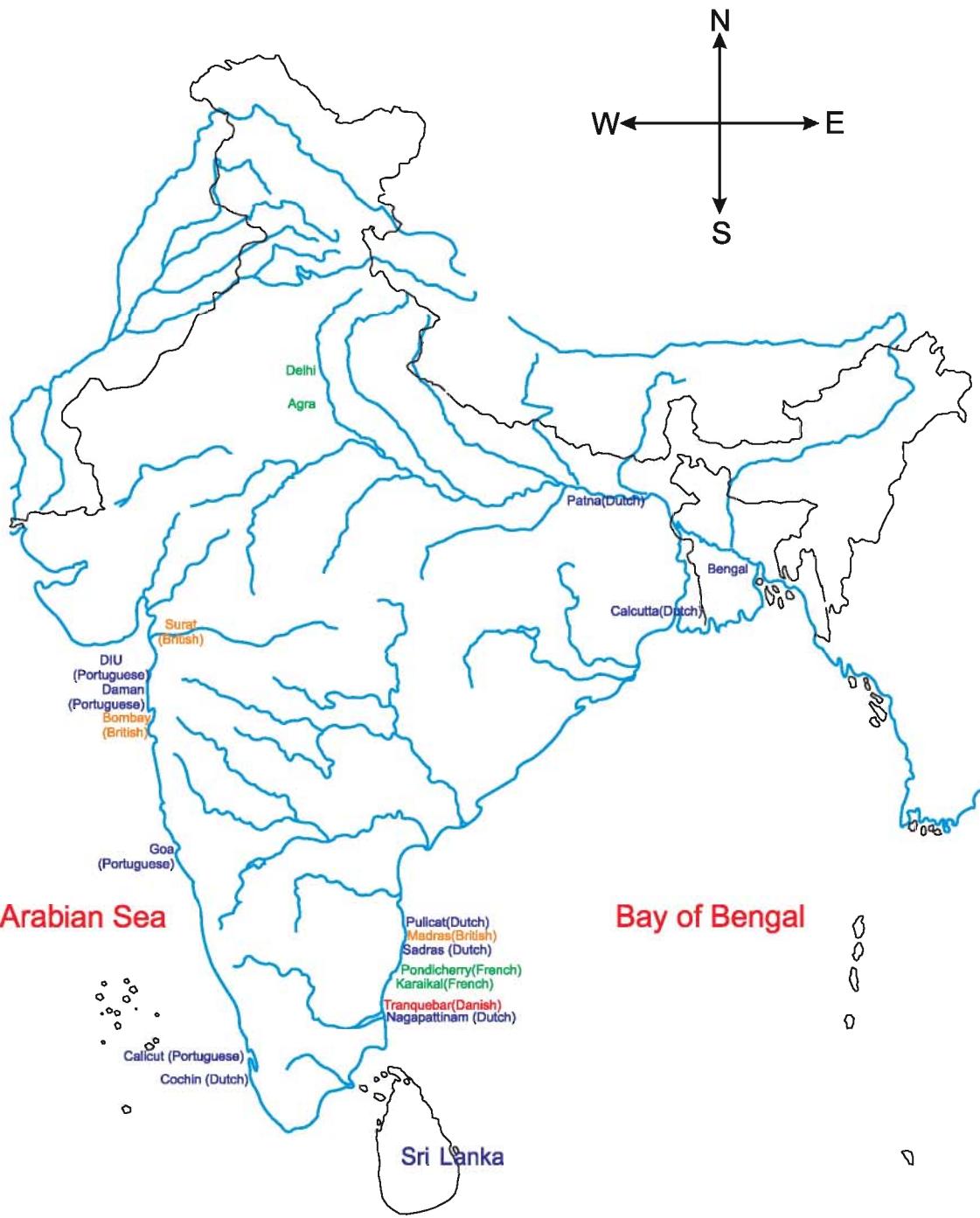
The people of Denmark were known as Danish. They began to trade with India. In 1620 they established their trading centre at Tranquebar and in 1676 at Serampore in Bengal. But they never concentrated in India and sold their trading centres to the British and left India.

The French

Like other European countries, France too realized the importance of trading with India. The French East India Company was established in 1664 by Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV, the king of France. They set up their factories at Surat in 1668 and Masulipatnam in 1669. In 1674 they got a place to the south of Madras from the ruler of Tanjore and laid the foundation of

European Settlements in India

The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Danish and the French



Pondicherry, which became the headquarters of the French settlements in India. In 1690 they established their settlement at Chandranagore. They got Mahe in 1725 and Karaikal in 1739. Dupleix came to India 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions. Under him the French increased their influence all around.

Under such circumstances there was bound to be a conflict between the French and the English to establish supremacy in India. The clash of trade interests between the two ultimately led to a series of wars called the Carnatic Wars. Finally the English came out successful and established their power in India by sending the French out of India.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The great trading centre _____ was captured by Ottoman Turks in 1453 A.D.
a) Afghanistan b) Constantinople c) Baluchistan
2. _____ was the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India
a) Francisco-de-Almedia b) Alfonso-de-Albuquerque
c) Barthalomeo Diaz
3. The English East India Company was started in _____.
a) 1600 A.D. b) 1644 A.D. c) 1664 A.D.
4. _____ became the head quarters of the French settlements in India.
a) Chandranagore b) Pondicherry c) Mahe

II) Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of _____.
2. Captain William Hawkins visited the court of the Mughal emperor _____.
3. Sir Thomas Roe arrived India in _____.
4. _____ came to India in 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vasco-da-Gama | England |
| 2. Mahe | French settlement |
| 3. Spice Islands | Portuguese Sailor |
| 4. King James I | East Indies |

IV) Answer the following in a word.

1. When was the French East India Company formed?
2. Who was Francis Day?
3. In which city is Fort St. George located?
4. In which continent is the Cape of Good Hope located?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write any three causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.
2. How did the English East India Company acquire Bombay?
3. What were the trading centres of the French East India Company in India.
4. Write a note on Albuquerque.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the English East India Company in India.
2. Write about the establishment of trading centres by the Dutch and the French in India.

VII) Activity.

1. On the Rivers map of India mark the places occupied by the Portuguese, Dutch, the English, the Danish and the French
2. Make a visit to Fort St. George

Formative Assessment

1. On an outline map of the world
 - a) Mark the countries that established trade relations with India in the 17th and 18th centuries.
 - b) Trace the routes of the important European travellers.
2. Collect pictures and write notes on 5 important forts established by the British.

4. ANGLO - FRENCH STRUGGLE (CARNATIC WARS)

The English and the French East India companies were established with the motive of trading with India. In course of time their competition turned into rivalry and both the powers tried to remove the other from the Indian scene. Their trade interest was also diverted towards politics. Making use of the situation and the rivalry among the native rulers, the English and the French tried to capture power in India and to establish their supremacy.

Between 1740-1763 the rivalry between the English and French led to three wars in India. These wars were known as **Carnatic Wars** as they were fought in the Carnatic region. Carnatic was originally a Mughal Province under the Nawab. It was ruled by **Anwar-ud-din**, the Nawab of Carnatic. The Nawab ruled the territory as an independent ruler. Arcot was the capital of Carnatic.

The British and the French exploited the region to strengthen their power. In the end, the British drove the French out of India by 1763 and established their supremacy over the Carnatic region.

The First Carnatic War (AD.1746-AD.1748)

Causes

This war was an echo of the Austrian war of succession. In this First Carnatic war, the English and the French took opposite sides. They began to fight in India in 1746.

Dupleix, the French Governor of Pondicherry had an ambition to establish the French power in India.

Course

Dupleix wanted to make the French Power supreme in South India. When the war started in Europe, Dupleix sent an appeal to **La Bourdonnais**, the Governor of Mauritius to capture Madras. He besieged Madras and captured it in 1746.

The Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin did not like this. So he sent an army against the French. At **Santhome on the banks of the river Adayar**, Anwaruddin's army was defeated.

Then Dupleix tried to capture Fort St. David from the English but failed. Later the English attacked Pondicherry but the French successfully defended the city. In 1748 the war of Austrian Succession came to an end in Europe. So the Carnatic war also came to an end in India.

Results

The First Carnatic war came to an end by the treaty of **Aix-la-Chappelle** (1748) As a result the English got back Madras.

The Second Carnatic War (A.D.1748-A.D.1754)

Causes

The second Carnatic war was connected with the succession disputes between the Nizam of

Hyderabad and the Nawab of Carnatic.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Shah died in 1748. There arose a competition between his son Nasir Jung and his grandson Muzzafar Jung. At the same time the Nawab of Carnatic, Dost Ali died. There was a dispute between Anwar-ud-din and his son-in-law Chanda Sahib for the throne of Arcot. The French supported Muzzafur Jung and Chanda Sahib. Hence Nasir Jung and Anwarud-din were forced to seek the assistance of the English. So a war broke out in 1748.

Course

With the help of the French, Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din at the battle of Ambut in 1749. But his son Mohammad Ali took refuge in the fort of Trichirappalli. Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic. In Hyderabad, both Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung were killed. General Bussy, the French Governor made Salabat Jung the Nizam of Hyderabad. In return for the French help, he handed over the Northern Circars to the French.

The condition of the English became very critical. Robert Clive a clerk in the English East India Company changed the course of the war. He attacked Arcot, the Capital of Carnatic. He defeated Chanda Sahib and made Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot. Clive was called as the "Hero of Arcot". Dupleix was

recalled in 1754 and was succeeded by Godeheu.

Results

The Second Carnatic war came to an end with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755. By this treaty both the sides agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian princely states and returned each others territories captured during the war. Mohammad Ali was acknowledged as the Nawab of Carnatic.

The Third Carnatic War (AD 1756-AD 1763)

Causes

In 1756 the Seven Years war broke out in Europe and the same war echoed in India as the Third Carnatic war.

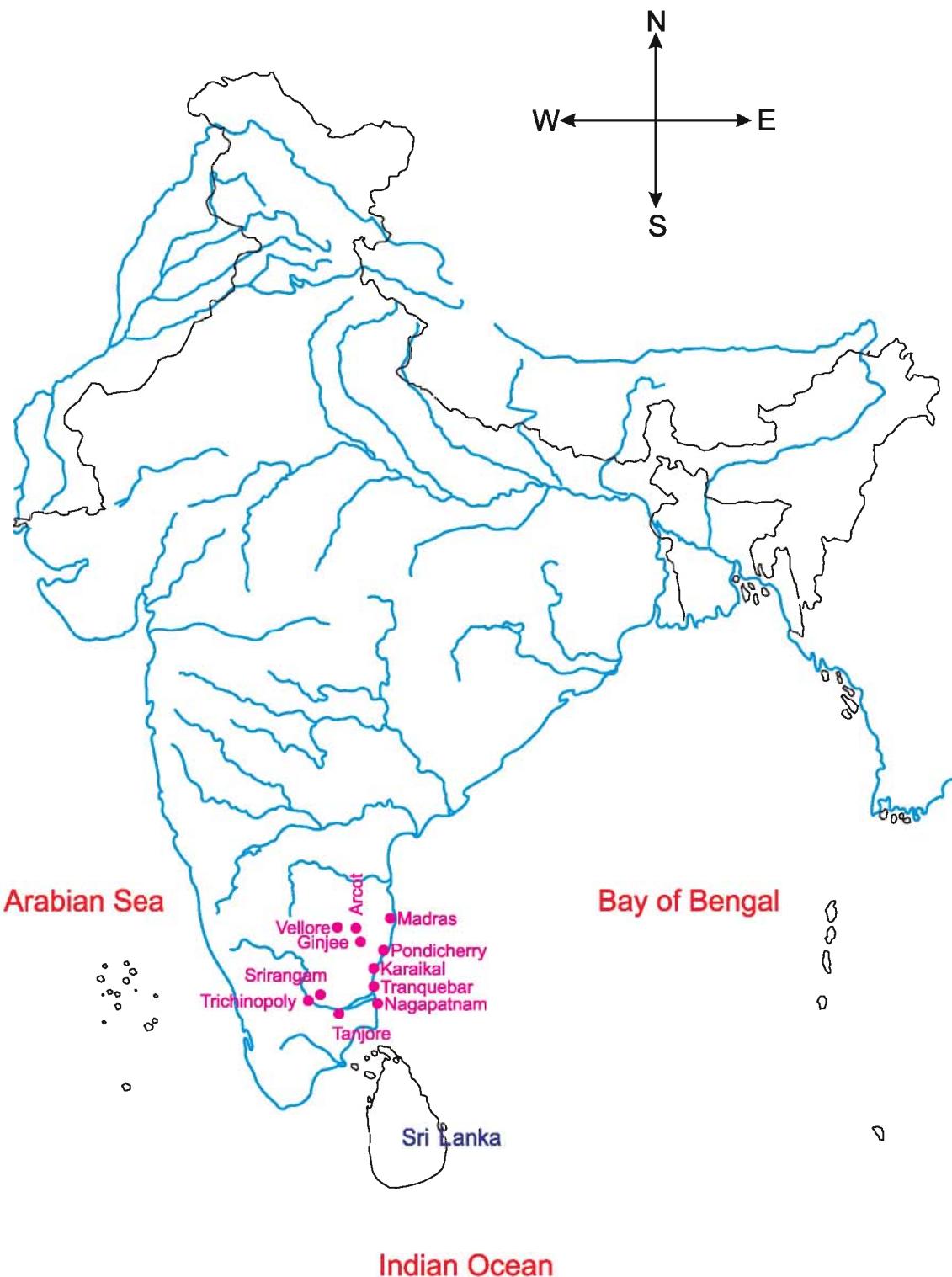
Course

The French General Count de Lally captured Fort St. David. Bussy the French General at Hyderabad was asked to attack Madras which was a great blunder committed by the French. When Bussy left Hyderabad the British captured Hyderabad. Count de Lally and Bussy together attacked Madras. But the British general, Sir Eyre Coote defeated both the French generals at the battle of Wandiwash in 1760. In the next year 1761 Count-de-Lally surrendered Pondicherry to the British.

Results

The war came to an end with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Chandranagore and Mahe were returned to the French but

Carnatic Wars



they were not allowed to fortify them. The French lost all their prestige and influence in India. British became more powerful in India.

Causes for the Success of the British

Britain was commercially superior and the British in India were supported by the Home Government. The naval power of the British was far superior to that of the French. There was full co-operation among the English Officers. The mistakes committed by Count-de-Lally enabled the British to capture Madras. The British could concentrate on wars as there was peace in England while the French were too busy fighting wars in Europe.

Establishment of British Supremacy over Bengal

Bengal a very rich province of the Mughal Empire developed into an independent kingdom under **Alivardi Khan**. After his death, his grandson **Siraj-ud-daulah** became the Nawab of Bengal. The Battle of Plassey was a result of a quarrel that arose between Siraj-ud-daulah and the British in 1757.

Battle of Plassey (AD 1757)

Causes

The English and the French were strengthening their fortification in Bengal. Siraj-ud-daulah, Nawab of Bengal asked them not to fortify their Forts. The French obeyed but the English refused to do so. More over the British were misusing

their trade privileges. It enraged the Nawab. Siraj-ud-daulah marched with his army and captured Calcutta.

One hundred and forty six British soldiers were taken as captives and they were locked up in a very small room. Most of them died due to suffocation. Only twenty three of them were survived. This incident in history is called as the **Black Hole Tragedy**. On hearing about this tragedy, Admiral Watson and Robert Clive were sent to Bengal. They re captured Calcutta.

Course

On 23rd June 1757 Siraj-ud-daulah met Robert Clive in a village called Plassey near Calcutta. Within a few hours, the Nawab was defeated and killed. British appointed Mir jafar as the Nawab of Bengal.

Battle of Buxar

After few years Mir Jafar was removed and Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal. A misunderstanding developed between Mir Qasim and the British. Mir Qasim was also removed, so he entered into an alliance with Shuja-ud-daulah the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II the Mugal Emperor against the British and invaded Bengal. A battle between the combined army of Indian rulers and the British took place at **Buxar on October 22, 1764**. In this battle, Mir Qasim and others were defeated. Mir Qasim fled from the battlefield while Shuja-II surrendered to the British.

Results

The **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed in 1765 between the English on one side and Shah Alam-II and Shuja-Ud-Daulah on the other side. Shuja-ud-Daulah was asked to pay a war indemnity of 50 lakhs to the British and also gave Kara and Allahabad to the British. The Mughal Emperor was given an annual pension of rupees 26 lakhs. Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the English. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Carnatic practically came under the control of the British. The Battle of Buxar made the English East India Company a sovereign power in India.

After the Battle of Buxar, Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765 A.D.

Hyder Ali

Hyder Ali was born in 1722. He was the son of a Faujdar and he started his career as an ordinary soldier. He rose to the position as the chief of the Army due to his hard work. When a Civil War broke out in Mysore, Hyder was in



Hyder Ali

Dindigul. The king of Mysore asked his help. After arriving at Mysore, he overthrew the king and ascended the throne of Mysore. Though he was an illiterate, he was very intelligent. He treated both the Hindus and the Muslims alike. He was known for his impartial Justice.

The First Anglo-Mysore War (A.D.1767-A.D.1769)

Causes

Mysore under Hyder Ali emerged as one of the most powerful kingdoms. Hyder Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company. This led to the First Anglo-Mysore War.

Course

In 1766, the British, the Marathas and the Nizam formed a coalition against Hyder Ali. But Hyder Ali was very clever and he bribed the Marathas and the Nizam and won over their support. But in 1767 Hyder Ali and Nizam were defeated at Changma by the British. But Hyder Ali captured Ambur, Mangalore and established his rule. Then he captured Baramahal, Karur, Tanjore and Cuddalore. He then besieged Madras which forced the English to sign the Treaty of Madras in 1769.

Results

The **Treaty of Madras** was signed in 1769. Both the sides agreed to restore places. The first Mysore war ended in favour of Hyder Ali.

Robert Clive

Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765. During his first tenure as a governor he was known for his conquests and during his second tenure for his administrative reforms.

Administrative Reforms

The servants of the company were forbidden to receive any gift from Indians. They were forbidden to indulge in private trade. He increased the salaries of the company's servants. Robert Clive gave double Bhatta (field allowances) to the officers in times of peace. He set up a Fund known as **Lord Clive's Fund** with a view to help poor servants of the company

and widow's of those who died in service. After receiving the Diwani (Civil) and Nizamat (criminal) rights from the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, Robert Clive introduced a new system called **Dyarchy** or **Dual** or **Double Government**. According to this system, the British enjoyed all powers but no responsibility. The Nawab was reduced to a position of all responsibility and no power.

In this system of Government, neither the Nawab, nor the English cared for the welfare of the people. The Dual Government was finally abolished in 1772. Bengal was brought under the direct rule of the company.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the Correct answer .

1. The Carnatic Wars were fought in _____.
a) 1736-1744 b) 1740-1744 c) 1746-1763
2. The battle of Plassey was fought in _____.
a) 1764 b) 1757 c) 1765
3. The founder of the British Empire in India was _____.
a) Robert Clive b) Dupleix c) Mir Jafar
4. Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of _____.
a) Madras b) St.Thomas c) Wandiwash

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The capital of Carnatic was _____.
2. The Hero of Arcot was _____.
3. The Battle of _____ made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.

4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. First Carnatic War | Treaty of Allahabad |
| 2. Third Carnatic War | Village near Calcutta |
| 3. Plassey | Aix – la – chappelle |
| 4. Battle of Buxar | Treaty of Paris |

IV) Answer in one word.

1. Name the treaty which was signed at the end of the First Anglo-Mysore war.
2. Who was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey?
3. When did the battle of Buxar take place?

V) Answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about Black Hole Tragedy?
2. Write any three causes for the success of the British in India.
3. What do you know about Robert Clive's Dual system of Government?
4. What were the causes for the First Anglo Mysore War?

VI) Answer in Detail.

1. Give an account of the causes, course and the results of the second and third Carnatic Wars.

Formative Assessment

1. On the outline map of India mark the important places of Carnatic wars.
2. Write an essay (about 15 lines) on why you think that The Battle of Plassey was a turning point in the History of India.
3. Prepare a time-line chart to show the establishment of British rule in India.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM II

HISTORY**1. RULE OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY
FROM A.D.1773-A.D.1857****LORD WARREN HASTINGS
(A.D1772-AD 1785)**

Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772. Later he was raised to the position of Governor General of Bengal. As soon as he assumed office, he had to face many difficulties. In 1772 a terrible famine affected Bengal. The Dual Government had ruined the economy of Bengal. The farmers and artisans led a miserable life. The officials of the English East India Company were misusing their privileges and amassing great wealth. The administration was crippled. So the company had to ask the British Government for a huge amount as a loan. At this stage, the British Government decided to interfere in the affairs of the Company. To regulate the affairs of the East India Company in 1773 the British Parliament passed the **Regulating Act in 1773**. This was the first landmark Act in the Constitutional development of India.

The Regulating Act - 1773**Provisions**

*Appointment of a Governor General in Calcutta who was superior to the Governors of Bombay and Madras.

*Provision was made to set up a Supreme Court in Calcutta with a chief justice and three judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice.

*An Executive Council consisting of four members was set up to assist Governor General.

Defects of the Regulating Act

The Regulating Act did not clearly define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or the powers of the Governor General and the members of his executive Council. The members of the executive council of the Governor General often created problems. The Governors of Bombay and Madras did not obey the orders of the Governor General of Bengal. This Act made the position of the Governor General weak.

In order to remove the defects of the Regulating Act, the British Prime Minister William Pitt, the Younger, passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.

Provisions of the Pitts India Act

The Governor General was to be appointed with the approval of the British Crown.

The number of members in Governor General's Council was reduced from four to three.

For administrative purposes, a Board of Control consisting of six members was established in Britain to monitor the affairs in India.

The Governor General was made the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in India and was given total control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

This Act helped the British

Government to have control over the company's affairs.

Reforms of Warren Hastings

Administrative Reforms

He put an end to the Dual Government introduced in Bengal by Robert Clive. The East India Company took over the administration of the provinces. The treasury was shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta.

Judicial Reforms

Two courts of Appeal namely the **Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil)** and the **Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal)** were established at Calcutta. Civil and criminal courts were set up in each district. A digest of Hindu and Muslim law was compiled.

Commercial Reforms

A Board of Trade was set up to buy quality goods for the company. Company servants were not allowed to carry on private trade. In order to encourage Indian trade, he reduced the customs duty by 2.5% to merchants. Many of the customs houses were abolished and he set up only five customs houses at **Calcutta, Dacca, Hoogly, Patna and Murshidabad**.

Revenue Reforms

A Board of Revenue was set up at Calcutta to look into the revenue administration. English Collectors were appointed in every district. The land was given for 5 years to the highest bidder. The land owners got the right to collect land revenue and pay it to the Government

Educational Reforms

Warren Hastings was also a great patron of learning. In 1781 he founded the Calcutta Madarasa for the promotion of Islamic studies.

The Rohilla War (A.D. 1774)

The Rohillas were Afghans and were frequently attacked by the Marathas. They sought the help of the Nawab Oudh to subdue the Marathas. The Nawab demanded Rs.40 lakhs and the Rohillas accepted the demand. When the Marathas appeared in Rohilkhand in 1773, they saw the forces of Nawab of Oudh behind the Rohillas, so the Marathas retreated without fighting Shuja-ud-daulah. The Nawab of Oudh demanded the promised 40 lakhs from the Rohillas. The Rohilla Chief refused to pay the money. The Nawab of Oudh approached the English for help. He even agreed to pay 40 lakhs to the British. So warren Hastings send an army against the Rohillas. Rohillas were defeated and their territory was annexed to Oudh.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (A.D.1780-A.D.1784)

The treaty of Madras was signed in 1769 between Hyder Ali and the British, both agreed to help each other against the common enemy-The Marathas. But in 1771, when the Marathas invaded Mysore, the English did not come forward to help Hyder Ali. The English also captured the French port Mahe which was of great importance to Hyder Ali so he protested and declared war against British. In 1781 the British army under Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder

Ali at Porto Novo and at Arni in 1782. Hyder Ali died of cancer during the course of the war. Hyder Ali's son Tipu Sultan continued the war. In 1784 Tipu Sultan and the English signed the **Treaty of Mangalore** by which the conquered territories were restored to both the parties.

The First Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1775-AD 1782)

Warren Hastings declared war against Marathas in A.D.1775. This war came to an end with the signing of the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782. Madhava Rao Narayan became the Peshwa after the signing of the treaty.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings

The First Anglo-Maratha war put the English under a great financial strain. So Warren Hastings demanded additional revenue from

Raja Chait Singh of Benares. On his refusal to pay the revenue, Hastings deposed the ruler. Similarly, he took away the personal treasures of the Begums of Oudh. Warren Hastings is also believed to have been responsible for sentencing a person called **Nanda Kumar** to death on false charges of forgery. Warren Hastings was criticized and later on impeached by the British Parliament for his actions. Later he was acquitted from all charges because he had rendered great services to British power in India.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in _____.
a) 1772 b) 1773 c) 1774
2. The 1st Chief Justice of British India was _____.
a) Sir Thomas b) Sir Elijah Impey c) Sir Morse
3. Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at _____.
a) Calcutta b) Madras c) Bombay
4. _____ was the son of Hyder Ali
a) Dost Ali b) Mir Qasim c) Tipu Sultan

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1772 a terrible famine affected _____.
2. The British Prime Minister _____ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.
3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by _____.
4. The second Anglo – Mysore War came to an end by the treaty of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nawab of Oudh | Civil Court |
| 2. Hyder Ali | Ruler of Benares |
| 3. Sadar Diwani Adalat | Ruler of Mysore |
| 4. Raja Chait Singh | Shuja – ud – daulah |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. Name the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1773.
2. Name the Act that removed the defects of the Regulating Act?
3. What was set up to buy quality goods for the company?

V) Answer the following questions.

1. What were the defects of the Regulating Act?
2. Why did Hyder Ali declare war on the English in 1780?
3. What were the provisions of the Regulating Act?
4. Write a short note on the Rohilla War.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Warren Hastings.
2. What were the features of the regulating Act? How did the pitt's India Act overcome its defects?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Debate:

The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step towards development of the Indian constitution - conduct a debate in your class.

2. In your scrapbook write and stick pictures of Warren Hastings and the reforms he introduced.
3. Write about the famine of Bengal of 1770-1772.

2. LORD CORNWALLIS (A.D. 1786 - A.D. 1793)



Lord Cornwallis

Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of India in 1786. He tried to follow the policy of non-intervention.

In 1793, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. The Zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount in cash on a fixed date as land revenue to the treasury, irrespective of what they could collect. Slowly the Zamindars brought more areas under cultivation and made more money while they paid the same fixed amount to the company. Many Zamindars benefited more than either the company or the peasants.

Merits

This system was beneficial to the Zamindars. They were the owners of the lands and they became very loyal to the company. This system secured a fixed and stable income for the company. This settlement avoided the evils of periodical settlements.

Demerits

- 1) Zamindars became the masters of the land and were benefited.
- 2) The worst affected people were the cultivators who were left at the mercy of the zamindars.
- 3) To meet the increasing expenses the government had to increase the tax in other provinces.
- 4) The government had no direct contact with the people.

Administrative Reforms

Cornwallis introduced a new administrative civil service system. The civil servants were appointed to administer the British territories effectively in India. He introduced strict regulations, raised their salaries and gave promotions on the basis of merit. The employees were not permitted to carry on private trade. All high posts were reserved only for the English. Indians could only be selected for subordinate posts.

Police Reforms

Lord Cornwallis created a permanent police force in India. In 1791 a **Commissioner of Police** was appointed in Calcutta. The districts were divided into Thanas. Each

Thana was headed by a Daroga. As in the civil services in the police department too, the Indians were excluded from the higher posts.

Judicial Reforms

Lord Cornwallis improved the judiciary. The collector was relieved of his judicial duties. He was responsible for revenue collection. Civil and Criminal Courts were set up at the district level. Provincial courts of appeal were set up at Dacca, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Patna. Cornwallis increased the salary of the judges to check bribery and corruption. He abolished the court fees. A new code of regulations known as "Cornwallis code" was compiled in 1793 by Sir George Barlow.

Revenue Reforms

He reorganized the Revenue Department. In 1787 the province of Bengal was divided into many areas and each area was placed under a collector. He established the Board of Revenue to supervise the work of the collectors.

Commercial Reforms

Cornwallis revived the old practice of making direct contact with the Indian merchants and improved trade and commerce.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan was born in 1753 near Mysore. He was an industrious ruler like his father. He was well

educated and a great soldier. He was against the presence of British in India. He built many strong forts like Dorr to defend his kingdom. He was a lover of art and architecture.

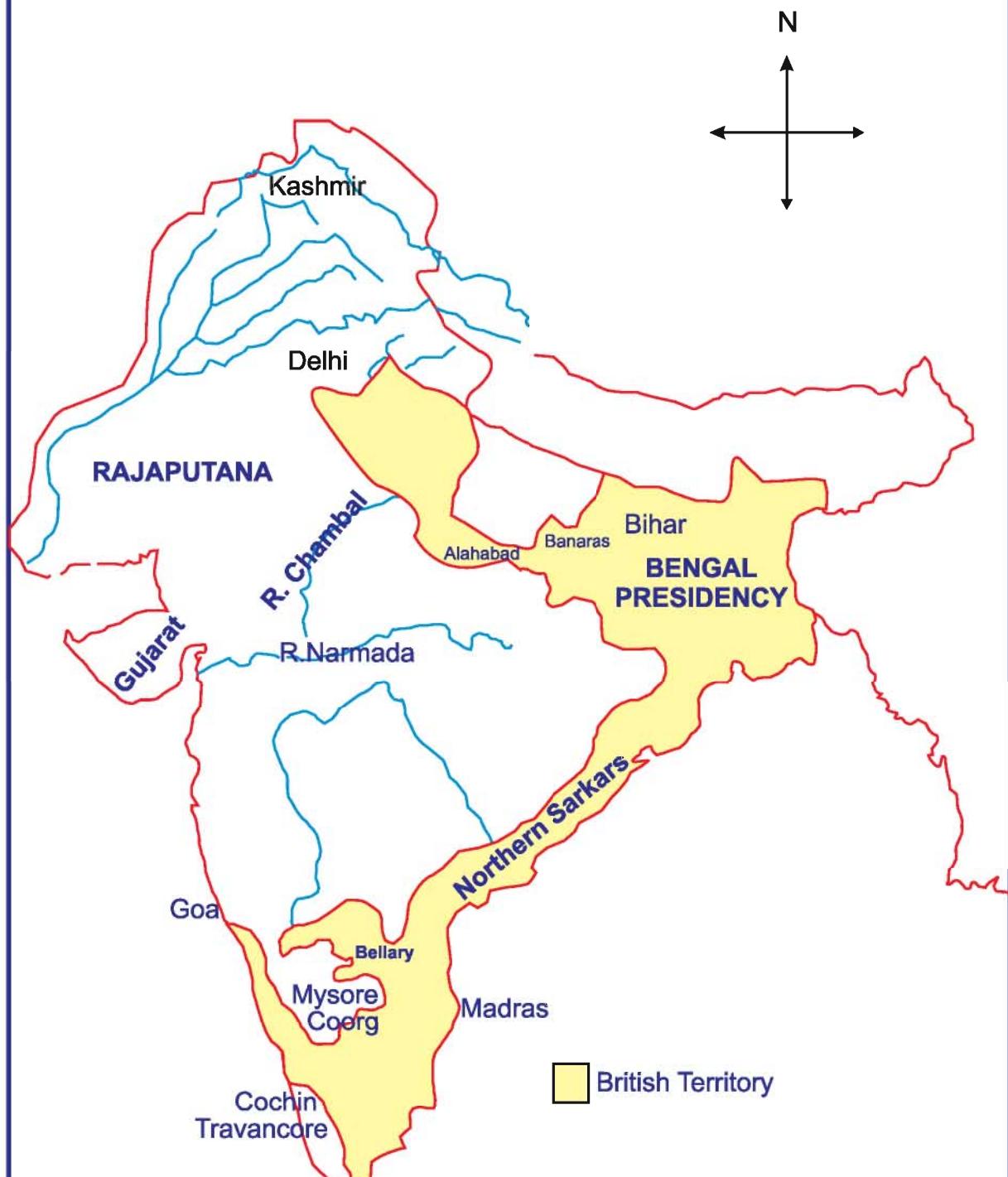


Tipu Sultan

The Third Anglo – Mysore War (AD 1790 – AD 1792)

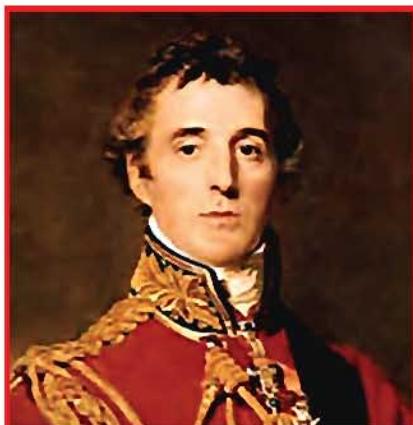
Tipu wanted to improve his position by driving the English out of India. Therefore he sought help from Turkey and France. Cornwallis believed that Tipu, having allied with the French, would strike against the English. To check Tipu Sultan the English formed alliances with the Nizam and the Marathas. Tipu attacked Travancore a friend of British. So the English declared war against Tipu Sultan in 1790. Tipu was defeated at Srirangapatnam and the third Mysore war ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam signed by Cornwallis and Tipu Sultan in 1792.

British Position Under Lord Wellesley



Tipu Sultan was called the "Tiger of Mysore". The Tiger emblem was sculpted on his throne and the military uniforms also bore the Tiger emblem. He was buried at Srirangapatnam.

Lord Wellesley (AD 1796–AD 1805)



Lord Wellesley

After Cornwallis, Sir John Shore became the Governor General of India. He followed the policy of non-intervention. He was succeeded by Lord Wellesley. He followed the policy of expansion and extended the British territories through Subsidiary Alliance.

Subsidiary Alliance

Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.

Main features of the Subsidiary Alliance

In the subsidiary alliance system, an Indian ruler had to

maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of the troops.

The Indian ruler could not fight or sign treaties with any other power. This system allowed the British to maintain a large army at the expense of the local rulers.

Merits

It helped the Company to maintain a large army at the expense of the Indian rulers. The English became the supreme power in India. They began to control the foreign policy of the native states.

The French influence was excluded from the Indian States. The extent of British Empire in India increased.

Demerits

The native rulers lost their prestige and dignity. Both the British and the native rulers neglected the welfare of the people.

States which entered into the subsidiary Alliance

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into the subsidiary Alliance with the English. He gave Bellary, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Karnoor to the British. The Nawab of Oudh was forced by Wellesley to enter into the Subsidiary Alliance. He ceded half of his territories, Rohilkhand, Gorakpur and the territories between the Ganges and

the Yamuna to the British. Peshwa Baji Rao-II also entered into the subsidiary Alliance with British.

The Fourth Anglo - Mysore War (1799)

Causes

The fourth Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1799 between the British and Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan wanted to recover his territories which he lost in the Third Mysore War and he did not accept the Subsidiary Alliance. He wanted to take revenge on the English. Tipu Sultan sent emissaries to Kabul, Constantinople, Arabia and France to get their support against British. So war became inevitable between Tipu and the British.

Tipu was defeated at Malavalli. He died on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Srirangapatnam. With his death, the war came to an end in 1799.

The important territories of Kanara, Coimbatore and Srirangapatnam were annexed by the British. A small part of the Mysore Kingdom was restored to Krishna III, a

member of the old Hindu royal family from whom Hyder Ali had captured the throne of Mysore. Tipu's family was sent to Vellore fort. This war put an end to Muslim rule in Mysore and made the British the strongest power in South India.

The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803)

Peshwa Baji Rao-II accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British and signed the **Treaty of Bassein in 1802**. The Maratha leaders Scindia and Bhonsle refused to acknowledge this treaty. So they joined together and attacked the British.

In 1803 Arthur Wellesley defeated the Marathas. As a result Maratha Power was weakened and the English expanded their power and authority.

Estimate

Wellesley was one of the greatest governor generals of the English East India Company. He defeated Tipu Sultan and humbled the Marathas. He transformed the trading English East India Company into a strong political power in India.

EXERCISE**I) Choose the correct answer.**

1. Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal in _____.
a) 1786 b) 1787 c) 1788
2. During the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu attacked _____ a Hindu State in South India.
a) Oudh b) Travancore c) Carnatic
3. _____ is called the Father of Indian Civil Service.
a) John Shore b) Cornwallis c) Wellesley
4. The Fourth Anglo - Mysore war was fought in _____.
a) 1789 b) 1799 c) 1779

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Permanent Revenue Settlement | Lord Wellesley |
| 2. Subsidiary Alliance | Treaty of Seringapatnam |
| 3. Sir John Shore | Lord Cornwallis |
| 4. Third Anglo - Mysore War | Non-intervention |

III) Fill in the blanks.

1. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in _____.
2. _____ created a permanent police force in India.
3. A new code of regulations known as Cornwallis code was compiled by _____.
4. Lord Wellesley became the Governor General in _____.

IV) Answer in a word.

1. Who were the worst affected by the 'permanent settlement'?
2. What policy did Wellesley follow?
3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Lord Cornwallis improve the judiciary?
2. What were the causes for the fourth Anglo – Mysore war?
3. Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Give an account of Permanent Revenue Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.
3. Write a note on the Subsidiary alliance system of Lord Wellesley and mention its merits and demerits

Activity.

1. The Indian Civil Service was called the backbone of the British Rule of India. Prepare a report on the Indian Civil Service tracing its growth from its inception to its current form as the Indian Administrative Service.
2. On the river map of India, mark the extent of British Empire under Wellesley.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Prepare a scroll:

Prepare an information scroll about the reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

2. Report:

Prepare a report on why Tipu Sultan was called as “Tiger of Mysore”.

3. Complete the given table:

Prepare a chart on the four Mysore wars.

War	Year	Causes	Events	Treaty signed	Results

4. Debate:

The subsidiary system of Lord Wellesley curbed the independent nature of native rulers – Debate in your class.

5. Trace the growth of the British Rule in India from the 17th to 20th centuries.

- Entry into India trade
- Acquisition of a few trade areas and warehouses.
- Acquisition of trading stations and settlements.
- Control of Indian states
- Complete subjugation of India.

Use the above hints and write a few sentences on each.

3. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS (A.D. 1813 - A.D. 1823)

Marquess of Hastings better known as Lord Hastings became Governor General in 1813. He completed the work begin by Lord Wellesley. When he became the Governor General, the Gurkhas of Nepal, the Pindaris and the Maratha chiefs wanted to overthrow the British power. But Hastings boldly faced all these problems and made the English the paramount power in India.

During his tenure the Charter Act of 1813 was passed by the British Government.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813

The Charter Act of 1813 renewed the trading rights of the East India company for another twenty years. The company was deprived of its monopoly to trade with India. The British Government allotted one lakh rupees every year for the development of education in India. The Act made provisions for the appointment of a Bishop and three Arch Deacons [Priests] to look after the welfare of the Europeans in India. The British merchants and missionaries were allowed to settle in India after getting licence from the Board of Control.

Importance of the Charter Act of 1813

The monopoly of the company's trade came to an end. The missionaries preached Christianity.

Western education was provided to the Indians.

The Gurkha War (AD 1814–AD 1816)

The Gurkhas of Nepal were a great challenge to British. They captured Sheoraj and Butwal in 1814. The British regarded it as a challenge and declared war on them. The English defeated the Gurkha leader Amarsingh. The Gurkhas were compelled to sign the treaty of Sagauli in 1816 with English. Thus the war came to an end.

The Pindari War (AD 1816–AD 1818)

The Pindaris were the gang of robbers in Central India. The important leaders of the Pindaris were Amirkhan, Wasil Muhammad, Karim Khan and Chettu. Hastings sent a huge army to subdue the Pindaris. Thus Hastings exterminated the Pindaris and relieved the people of Central India from their suffering.

The Fourth Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1817-AD 1818)

The Marathas were jealous of the growing power of the English. Peshwa Baji Rao II tried to form a confederacy of all the Maratha Chiefs against the English. In 1817 the Peshwa attacked the British residency at Pune. It resulted in Fourth Anglo-Maratha war. The Marathas were completely defeated after this war.

Results

The office of the Peshwa was abolished. Baji Rao II was paid an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees. The small kingdom of Satara was created and one of the descendants of Chatrapathi Shivaji, Pratab Singh was placed on the throne. Thus the mighty Maratha power lost its power. The British became the paramount power in India.

Reforms of Lord Hastings

Hastings passed the **Bengal Tenancy Act in 1822** to protect the interests of the tenants. He took efforts to promote education among

the people. In 1817 a college was opened in Calcutta for the development of the English Language. He removed the restrictions on the press. The first vernacular (Regional) newspaper '**'Samachar Patrika'**' was published. He appointed Indians to higher posts in administration. During his period the Ryotwari system of revenue collection was introduced in the Madras Presidency. It was a settlement between the ryots and the British. This system made ryot the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue without default.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Hastings completed the work started by Lord _____.
a) Warren Hastings b) Wellesley c) Minto I
2. The Charter Act was passed in _____.
a) 1813 b) 1814 c) 1815
3. The fourth Anglo – Maratha war began in _____.
a) 1817 b) 1718 c) 1870
4. The _____ system of revenue was introduced during the period of Lord Hastings.
a) Mahalwari b) Ryotwari c) Permanent

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal tenancy Act was passed by _____.
2. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the treaty of _____.
3. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize _____ in India.
4. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Amar Singh | Pindari leader |
| 2. Marquess of Hastings | capital of Nepal |
| 3. Amir Khan | Gurkha leader |
| 4. Kathmandu | Governor General |

IV) Answer the following in a word.

1. To whom was the state of Satara given?
2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.
3. Which Act allowed the British missionaries to settle in India?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Mention the causes for the Gurkha war?
2. What was the result of the fourth Anglo-Maratha war?
3. Write a note on the reforms of Marquess of Hastings.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the Charter Act of 1813.
2. Describe the wars fought by Marquess of Hastings.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss:

Discuss in your class about the provisions of the Charter Act of 1813.

2. Make a table:

Form a tabular column on the Permanent Land Revenue System and the Ryotwari System – Bring out the difference between the two.

3. Project:

Prepare a project how the Charter Act of 1813 was the first step towards the development of Indian Education System.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM III

Textbook Team

Chairpersons

History & Civics

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1. Lord William Bentinck (A.D.1828-A.D.1835)

Lord Hastings was succeeded by Lord Amherst. During his period, the Burmese tried to capture Assam. So, in 1824, Lord Amherst declared war on Burma. This war was called the First Burmese war. The English defeated the Burmese. The war came to an end by the **Treaty of Yandaboo in 1826**. The English got Arakan and Tenasserim.

Lord Amherst was succeeded by Lord William Bentinck. He followed a policy of non-interference with regard to the dependent Indian states. He is famous for his reforms. He is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India. His reforms can be classified as follows.

Financial reforms

In order to improve the finance of the East India Company, he reduced the salaries of the civil servants. He appointed several Indians on low salaries. He regulated the opium trade and increased the income of the company. He reduced the bhatta or allowance of the military officers of the company.

Judicial reforms

He abolished the provincial courts of appeal and he set up a **Sadar Diwani Adalat** [civil court] and a **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** [criminal court] in Allahabad.

Administrative reforms

He combined the office of the Collector with that of the Magistrate. He took charge of the

commander-in-chief of the army and introduced several reforms. He abolished **Persian** as the court language and introduced vernacular languages. A new post of law member in the executive council of the Governor-General was created by the Charter Act of 1833. Lord Macaulay was made the first law member.

Social Reforms

Abolition of Sati

Among all the evils that prevailed in the Indian society, the cruel practice was sati. As per sati, a Hindu widow burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. At first it was a voluntary act but as days went on, the widow was forced by the relatives to die. It was prevalent mostly among the Rajputs.

Lord Bentinck could not tolerate such an inhuman act. So **Sati Prohibition Act** was passed in 1829 with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer. Lord Bentinck declared sati as a criminal and illegal offence. As per the Act, everyone who forced a woman to perform sati would be given capital punishment.

Abolition of female infanticide

Another evil practice that existed among the tribes of Rajaputana and Kathiawar was female infanticide. It was the practice of killing the female children at the time of their birth, mainly to avoid economic burden.

So Bentinck abolished this evil practice and declared it as a crime.

The wild tribes of Odesa followed the practice of human sacrifice, to please their Gods. Lord Bentinck declared that any person who practised this barbarous act would be treated as a murderer.

Suppression of Thugs

The Thugs were gang of robbers who lived in central India. They used to loot and plunder. They robbed the innocent travellers and put them to death. Lord William Bentinck decided to stop this evil practice. Under Major Sleeman a new department was set up to suppress the Thugs. The thugs were caught in large numbers; They were either put to death or punished severely.

Educational reforms

Bentinck decided to use the money sanctioned by the Charter Act of 1813 to promote western education through the medium of English. As a result English became

a medium of instruction in India. He opened a medical college at Calcutta and established Elphinstone college at Bombay.

The Charter Act of 1833

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed during the time of Lord William Bentinck. Accordingly monopoly of the company was abolished. Governor General in Bengal became the Governor General of India. This Act added a law member to the executive council of the Governor General. The Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were to be appointed for the benefit of the Christians in India.

Estimate

He carried out many useful reforms in the social, administrative, financial and judicial fields. For his sympathetic attitude towards the Indians, he can be compared to Lord Ripon. He promoted English education in India and did a lot for the welfare of the people.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by _____ as the Governor General of India.
a) William Bentinck b) Lord Hastings c) Lord Curzon
2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his _____.
a) appearance b) wars c) reforms.
3. The use of _____ as court language was abolished.
a) English b) Persian c) Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by _____.

- a) Wild tribes of Odesa b) Rajputs c) people of Central India

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of _____ in 1826.
2. _____ is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.
3. _____ was made as the first law member in the executive council of the Governor General.
4. The evil practice that prevailed in the Indian society was _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Abolition of Sati | - English Education |
| 2. Major Sleeman | - 1829 |
| 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | - Suppression of Thugs |
| 4. Macaulay | - Social reformer |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. When did Bentinck become the Governor General of India?
2. Where was the Elphinstone College established?
3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What do you know about the First Burmese War?
2. Mention the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck?
3. What do you know about the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck?

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss

“Welfare of the state is based on the welfare of the people under the rule” this statement is proved by Lord William Bentinck - Discuss.

2. Write an essay

Write an essay on the reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

3. Oratorical competition

Topic suggested: “The increasing social evils in Indian society”

4. Group Discussion

“Education Policy of Lord Macaulay” - Discuss.

2. Lord Dalhousie (A.D.1848-A.D.1855)

Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in A.D.1848. To expand the British Empire in every possible way, he adopted three methods. They were:-

- Annexing the states
- a) By Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Through wars
- c) on the grounds of mis-governance.

Annexation by Doctrine of Lapse

Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire. According to **Doctrine of Lapse** "if the ruler of a dependent state in India died without male issue, his adopted son would not succeed him but the state would pass back to the British and the adopted son would inherit only the personal property of the deceased".

On the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse, Dalhousie annexed the states of Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur. This policy of Doctrine of Lapse was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the sepoy mutiny. (Great revolt of 1857).

Annexation by war

The second Anglo-Sikh war (A.D.1848-A.D.1849)

The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. Though the Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh war, they were not completely crushed.

Multan was a part of Sikh kingdom. The Sikhs under the leadership of Mulraj revolted against the British. So Lord Dalhousie declared a war against the Sikhs in 1848. The sikhs were defeated. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.

The second Burmese war (A.D.1852)

After the first Burmese war the British merchants were allowed to carry on trade and settle down in Burma. But they were ill-treated. They appealed to Dalhousie for help. So Dalhousie sent an army to attack Burma. Thus the second Burmese war broke out in 1852. The Burmese were defeated. By this war the whole of lower Burma came under the control of British.

Annexation on grounds of misgovernement

The Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from the throne in A.D.1852 on the pretext of mis-governance. Oudh was annexed with the British Empire. Tanjore was also annexed with British Empire.

Reforms of Lord Dalhousie

Dalhousie was not only a great conqueror but also a great administrator. He introduced many reforms in India.

Administrative reforms

The Governor-General of India also acted as the Governor of Bengal. But during the time of

Dalhousie, Lieutenant Governor was appointed to look after the affairs of Bengal. Provinces were divided into districts and each district was put under a Deputy Commissioner. Simla was made as the summer capital while Calcutta remained as the winter capital. He introduced uniform system of administration in the provinces of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Introduction of Railways

Dalhousie is credited with the introduction of railways in India. The first railway line was laid in 1853 between **Bombay** and **Thana**. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to Ranikunj. In 1856, a railway line was laid from **Madras** to **Arakonam**. The railways increased the volume of trade. It was easy for the British government to send the troops, goods and raw materials easily from one place to another.

Lord Dalhousie was called the 'Father of Indian Railways'

Post and Telegraph

Post and telegraph offices were set up throughout the country. He appointed a Director General to supervise the work of the post offices in all the presidencies. Dalhousie also introduced a uniform postage system. For the first time, the postal stamps were used in India. He introduced $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna (3 paise) postal system. Telegraph lines were also laid down. Thus communication system received an impetus under Dalhousie.

Commercial reforms

Lord Dalhousie introduced free trade. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ports were improved. He improved several harbours with modern facilities. He encouraged the trade relations between India and England.

Social reforms

He tried to abolish sati which was practiced in some parts of the country. He also suppressed the Thugs. In 1856 the **Hindu widow re-marriage Act** was passed. He encouraged the widow remARRIAGES. He allowed a person to inherit his ancestral property even if he changed his religion.

Public works department

Lord Dalhousie set up a Public Works Department. Many canals, roads and bridges were built and several other welfare works were made. **The Grand Trunk road** (pucca) connecting Calcutta to Peshwar was refurbished. The Ganga canal was also dug.

Educational reforms

During the period of Dalhousie, **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch** in 1854 introduced several educational reforms in India. The department of public instruction was set up in every province. A number of educational institutions from primary to university level were established. Training institutions were also established to provide training to the teachers. **The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** were established to provide higher

Education to the people. An engineering college was also established in Rurkee. The system of grants – in aid to affiliated schools and colleges was also introduced.

Military reforms

Gurkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.

Army headquarters were shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

The headquarters of Bengal artillery got shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

Estimate

Lord Dalhousie was the youngest Governor-General of India. His period is ever remembered for the introduction of railways, posts and telegraphs. Hence he is called as the '**'Maker of Modern India'**'.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by _____.
a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Amherst c) Lord Hastings.
2. _____ was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment
a) Satara b) Jhansi c) Oudh
3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in _____.
a) 1853 b) 1855 c) 1856
4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and _____.
a) Madras b) Thana c) Pune

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in _____.
2. _____ was the first kingdom to be annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. First railway line | - adopted son of Baji Rao ii |
| 2. Woods Despatch | - Nawab of Oudh |
| 3. Nana Sahib | - 1853 |
| 4. Wajid Ali Shah | - 1854 |

IV) Answer the following in one word.

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh war fought?
2. Who set up public works department?
3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

V) Answer the following question briefly.

1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?
2. What principles were adopted by Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?
3. Name the states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Dalhousie was called the ‘Father of Indian Railways’—Justify.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

Activity

1. On the outline map of India, mark the extent of British empire during the period of Lord Dalhousie.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss

“Steps taken by Lord Dalhousie to modernize India” - Discuss.

2. Oratorical competition

Topic suggested: “If you were an adopted child of Navab, how would you be affected by the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by the British”.

3. Tabular chart preparation

Prepare with data of Educational policy introduced by East India Company.

4. Data card preparation

Prepare a data card regarding the railway zones in India.

3. The Great Revolt of 1857

The biggest challenge to British authority came in 1857. The revolt of 1857 began with a mutiny of the soldiers but soon people from all sections of the society joined with them. It was not a sudden occurrence. It was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule. The revolt occurred during the Governor Generalship of Lord Canning. There are differences of opinion among the historians regarding the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857. The English historian regard it as a mere sepoy mutiny, with selfish interest. The Indian historians called it as "The First War of Indian Independence".

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

Political causes

The British policies of annexation and expansion created suspicion in the minds of the Indians. Lord Wellesley's **Subsidiary Alliance** and Lord Dalhousie's "**Doctrine of Lapse**" made the Indian rulers as the dead enemies of the English.

Economic causes

Under the British rule, the economic condition of the people had deteriorated. All trade and commerce of the country went into the hands of the English. The introduction of machine made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. Hundreds of

people lost their employment. All high posts were reserved only for the English. It created ill feeling against the English.

Social and religious causes

The introduction of railways, telegraphs and western education created suspicion in the minds of the people, who thought that the British would convert them to Christianity. The Christian missionaries began to effect the wholesale conversion of the Indians. The English has begun to interfere in the religious affairs by abolishing sati and child marriage and encouraging widow re-marriage. The Hindu law of property was changed with a view to facilitate the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity.

Military causes

The Indian Sepoys had numerous grievances against the British. They asked for better pay and good treatment by British officers. The **General Service Enlistment Act** passed in 1856 during the time of Lord Canning created great bitterness among Indian soldiers as they were reluctant to go overseas. Moreover in order to make the sepoys look smarter, the sepoys were asked to trim their moustaches and beards. They were also ordered to remove their caste marks on their forehead and to replace the turban with leather hat. The Hindus and the

Muslims felt that it was against their religion. The Sikhs never trim their hair or beard. This hurt them deeply.

Immediate cause

The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of greased cartridges in the new **Enfield Rifle**. These cartridges had to be bitten by the sepoys in order to fit them in the New Rifles. A rumour spread that these cartridges were greased with the fat of the cow and pig. Both the Hindus and the Muslims refused to use this greased cartridges. The sepoys got infuriated and refused to use them as cow was considered sacred by the Hindus and the pig was detested by the Muslims.

The first soldier to protest against the greased cartridge was **Mangal Pandey**, the Brahmin Sepoy, at **Barrackpore in Bengal**. He refused to use the cartridges and shot his officer dead on April 18th 1857. He was arrested and hanged to death.

Main events of the Revolt

The main event started from Meerut on 9th May 1857. On the very next day of 10th May the sepoys broke into open revolt, shot down their officers, released the prisoners and set English bungalows on fire, then they marched to Delhi.

Delhi

When they reached Delhi, the sepoys of Delhi also joined with them and they soon occupied Delhi after killing a large number of Europeans.

Then **Bahadur Shah-II**, the old Mughal Emperor was declared as Emperor of India.

The English troops under Sir John Nicholson laid siege to Delhi and occupied Delhi. A large number of people were killed mercilessly. Bahadur Shah II the Mughal emperor was caught and charged of rebellion and sent to Rangoon for life imprisonment where he died in 1862. With his death the mighty Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Kanpur

At Kanpur the leader of the revolt was Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. With the help of Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib captured the fort of Kanpur and declared himself as the Peshwa. Colonel Havelock and colonel O'Neil entered Kanpur and defeated the rebels and recaptured Kanpur on 17th July 1857. Nana Sahib however managed to escape to Nepal where he died after some years.

Lucknow

Begum Hazarat Mahal of Oudh, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah led the revolt at Lucknow. She declared her son Birjis Kadar as the Nawab of Oudh. The Mutineers killed Sir Henry Lawrence. Later General Outram and Havelock recaptured Lucknow in March 1858. A large number of its inhabitants were mercilessly massacred.

Central India

In central India, the revolt was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**

and Tantia Tope. She encouraged even women to fight against the British.

These two great freedom fighters offered a tough resistance to the English. When the English forces under Sir Hugh Rose laid a siege to the fort of Jhansi, Lakshmi Bai fought bravely but could not defend the fort. She escaped to Kalpi. At Kalpi she was helped by Tantia Tope and both of them captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought bravely till her death. Tantia Tope however managed to escape but he was captured and put to death. With his death the revolt came to an end. Even though the revolt ended in failure, it sowed the seed for India's Independence.



Lakshmi Bai

Causes for the failure of the revolt of 1857

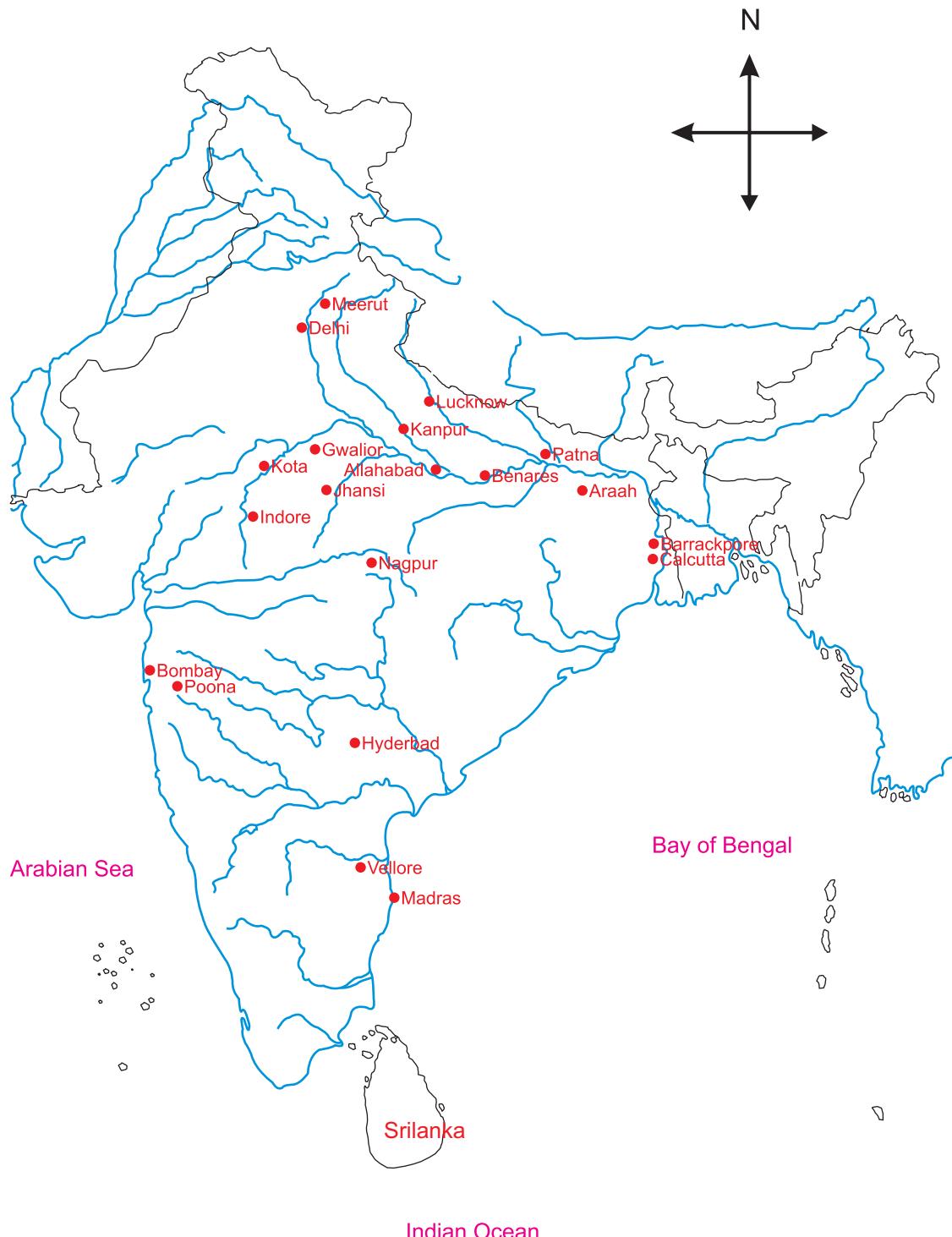
There was no unity among the Indians. The ideals of nationalism and unity was not developed among the Indian masses. The revolt was not widespread all over the country.

The lack of resources both in men and money proved very disastrous to the freedom fighters. The telegraphic network and postal systems helped the British in communications. The railways could transport the soldiers quickly. A great part of the English army including the Sikh, Rajput and the Gurkha battalions remained faithful to the British Government. The British troops were led by good generals. But the Indian Generals were no match for them. The British had mastery over the seas and so they could get men and materials from England into India. South Indian remained calm.

Results of the revolt of 1857

The revolt of 1857 put an end to the rule of the English East India Company. The administration of India was taken over by the British Crown. **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** was issued on November 1, 1858. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of the State for India and Indian Council was created. The Governor General of India now came to be called as **Viceroy of India**. The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized. Complete religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indian people. The policy of annexations was given up and the Indian Princes were given an assurance that their states would not be annexed with the British Empire.

Centres of Revolt in 1857



Queen's Proclamation of 1858

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1st 1858, where Queen's Proclamation was declared. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

Features

The Act laid down that India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen. It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

The office of a Secretary of State was created. He was assisted by a Council consisting of fifteen members. The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled. A general amnesty (or) pardon was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Great Revolt of 1857 took place during the period of Lord _____.
a) Bentinck b) Canning c) Dalhousie
2. The sepoy mutiny first broke out in _____.
a) Barrackpore b) Delhi c) Kanpur
3. _____ was the first soldier who refused to use the greased cartridge.
a) Mangal Pandey b) Nana Sahib c) Bahadur shah
4. The main political cause for the great Revolt of 1857 was _____.
a) Heavy Taxes b) Dual government c) Doctrine of Lapse.

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.
2. The Great Revolt of 1857 is also known as _____.
_____.
3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of _____.
_____.

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | - central India |
| 2. Tantia Tope | - Barrackpore |
| 3. Lord Canning | - commander of Nana saheb's forces |
| 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - The first viceroy of India. |

IV) Answer in one word.

1. By whom was the revolt of 1857 started?
2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of misgovernment?
3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?
4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

V) Give short answers.

1. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
2. Write a short note on the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857
3. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Analyse the various causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.
2. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.
3. Discuss the result of the Great Revolt of 1857 and Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

Activity

Use the outline map of India and mark the important centres of sepoy mutiny.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Group discussion

Conduct a group discussion on the topic “the revolts against the British rule”.

2. Drama

Act as Jansi Rani / Rani Lakshmi bai who are the icons of Bravery.

3. Discuss

Discuss the reasons for claiming that the Sepoy mutiny, 1857 evoked the patriotic feeling in the mind of Indians though it was defeated by the British.

4. Essay Writing

Indian Magna Carta - write an essay.

4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

The expansion of Vijayanagar Empire finally brought the Nayak rule in Tamil country. The word Nayak means Leader, Chief or General. The Nayaks were the agents of the Vijayanagar rulers, who ruled over the territories granted to them. They considered themselves as the imperial successors. They ruled from Madurai, Tanjore and Senji.

The Nayaks of Madurai

Madurai formed the part of the southern mandalam of Vijayanagar Empire. Viswanatha Nayak was appointed as the viceroy of Madurai by Krishnadeva Raya in 1529. This date was taken as the date of Nayakship of Madurai.

Vishwanatha Nayak

Vishwanatha Nayak was the close friend of Krishnadeva Raya. He was sent to Madurai to suppress the rebellion. He came out successful and became the master of Madurai.

Viswanatha Nayak is known for his peaceful effective administration. He introduced new administrative arrangement with the assistance of his minister Ariyanatha, known as “palayakar system”. He appointed poligars to maintain peace and security in his empire. They were incharge of military, police and revenue administration. Kaval was the most important work and the people paid

a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

Viswanatha Nayak was succeeded by several rulers. Among them Thirumalai Nayak was the most important ruler.

Thirumalai Nayak

Immediately after the accession of Thirumalai Nayak, the forces of Mysore marched across Madurai. But they were defeated at Dindigul by Thirumalai Nayak. Unni Keralavarman of Travancore refused to pay the tribute. Thirumalai Nayak sent an army, defeated and made him to pay the tribute regularly. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the Muslim attack in Tamil country. When Sri Ranga III, the ruler of Vijayanagar marched against Madurai, Thirumalai Nayak made an alliance with Nayaks of Senji and Tanjore. But he was betrayed by the Nayaks of Tanjore. Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Golconda and induced him to invade Vellore. The Muslims captured Vellore and threatened Madurai. So Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Mysore. The ruler of Mysore sent his army. They got victory at Sathyamangalam and reached Dindigul. The Mysore army cut off the noses with upper lips of their enemies. This barbarious practice alarmed the Madurai people. Thirumalai Nayak attacked Mysore

army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as "war of noses".



Other works of Thirumalai Nayak

Thirumalai Nayak established an efficient system of administration. He maintained peace and security. He gave a free hand to the Portuguese and the Dutch. He shifted his capital from Trichy to Madurai. He repaired many temples. The temple administration came under his direct control. He gifted a number of villages for the maintenance of the temples. The Pudhu mandapam, Mariamman Theppakkulam and Thirumalai Nayak Mahal were constructed during his period. He patronized the renowned sanskrit scholar Neelakanda Dikshidar.

The Regency of Queen Mangammal

Mangammal was the wife of Chokkanadhar and grandmother of Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. She became a regent of 3 years old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. The regency of Queen Mangammal was remarkable in the history of Nayaks .

of Madurai. Diplomatically she saved the kingdom. She encouraged Christian missionaries. She provided more facilities to pilgrim centres. Roads were made safe. She planted shady trees, built choultries and made journey easy and comfortable. She made rich endowments to temples. She paid more interest on irrigational projects. 'Uyyakkondan Canal' speaks about her contribution to irrigation.

Meenakshi

Vijayaranga died without a male issue. His wife Meenakshi became the successor. She adopted Vijaya Kumara and started her rule as a regent. Bangaru, father of Vijayakumara conspired against Meenakshi to occupy the throne. So, Meenakshi sought the help of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of Carnatic and promised to offer a crore of rupees. Chanda Sahib defeated Bangaru and saved Meenakshi. Later Chanda Sahib showed his true colour and threw off the promises and imprisoned Meenakshi in her own palace at Trichy. The heart-broken Queen took poison and died. Chanda sahib became the master of the Nayak State of Madurai and thus the Nayak rule came to an end in A.D 1736.

The Nayaks of Tanjore

Tanjore formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Thimmappa Nayak was in charge of Tanjore. He was succeeded by his son Sevappa Nayak.

Sevappa Nayak

Sevappa Nayak was the founder of the independent Nayak kingdom at Tanjore. He paid attention for the maintenance of Hindu temples. He gave permission to the Portuguese to settle at Nagapattinam and gave 10 veli of land to the Mulavur Temple. He repaired Shivaganga Lake. Later it was called "Sevappaneri". He gave grants to Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam temples.

Achutappa Nayak

Sevappa was succeeded by his son Achutappa Nayak. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar and helped Vijayanagara king in the battle of Talikotta. He gave diamond throne to Lord Ranganatha and made endowments to Rameswaram temple. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai. He repaired the banks of river Kaveri and improved agriculture.

Ragunatha Nayak

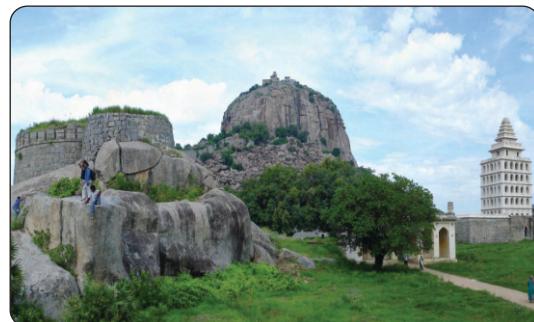
Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Tanjore. He won victories over the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was a great patron of art and letters. Himself was a great poet, he wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata, Pushpakaranam and Ramayanam in Telugu.

Vijayaragava Nayak

Ragunatha was succeeded by his son Vijayaragava Nayak. He was a weak and incompetent ruler and was unable to defend the country. He was the last Nayak ruler of Tanjore. Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and killed Vijayaragava Nayak and captured Tanjore. Thus, the Nayak rule of Tanjore came to an end in A.D.1673.

The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between palar and coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house



of Vijayanagar. Their original home was Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his Kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He

promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called "Krishnapattinam" on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted Jains to erect a shrine at Sithamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

The successors of Krishnappa Nayak-II were weak and inefficient. Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah) sent Mir Jumla to capture Senji in 1648. He captured Senji and appointed Nasir khan as its governor. In 1648, Shivaji captured Senji.

After Shivaji, it came under the Rajput general Swaroop Singh, who acted as a mughal vassal and paid annual tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Desingh. Sadat ullah khan, the ruler of Arcot invaded, defeated and killed Raja Desingh and annexed Senji. Raja Desingh's wife committed sati. As a mark of her remembrance, (Rani) the town of Ranipet was created. Thus the nayak's rule of Senji came to an end.

Tamil country under the Nayak rule Administration

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the

head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalams, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

Social and Economic Conditions

The Nayaks upheld varnasrama system in society. Caste system remained rigid. Brahmins occupied the high position, valankai and idankai struggle continued. Villagers lived in ignorance and poverty. The Nayaks occupied mostly the dry areas except Kaveri, Vaigai and Thamiraparani areas. Agrarian economy continued. Agriculturists depended on rains. Tanks, wells, canals and rivers were the main source for irrigation.

Art and Architecture

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaiappar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam, Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof to the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak's Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with

the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidian, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in south India. The Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore repaired many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grant to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for

Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple(palis) at Sittamur.

Literature

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambaram, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasa's Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavar's Seerapuram, Kumaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvenkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayak's period. Thus the Nayak's rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Paligar system was introduced by _____.
a) Vishwanatha Nayak b) Rani Mangammal c) Ragunatha Nayak
2. Tower of Arunachalaeswara temple was completed by _____.
a) Thirumalai Nayak b) Achutappa c) Vijaya Ragava
3. "War of the Noses" took place during the reign of _____.
a) Krishnappa Nayak b) Rani Meenakshi c) Thirumalai Nayak
4. Umarupulavar wrote _____.
a) Kandar Kalivenbah b) Irrusamaya vizhakam c) Seerapuram

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called _____.
2. _____ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by _____ at the palace at Trichy.
4. _____ helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikotta.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Thirumalai Nayak | - Meygnanavilakkam |
| 2. Paranjothiar | - Seerapuram |
| 3. Thiruvenkatam | - Chidambarapuram |
| 4. Umarupulavar | - Chidambarapatial |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on Rani Mangammal.
2. Write few lines on the conflict between Queen Meenakshi and Chanda Sahib.
3. How was “Ranipet” created?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of Tirumalai Nayak's rule.
2. Explain the contributions of the Nayaks in the field of art architecture and literature.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Write an essay

Write an essay on the Rule of Nayakars in Tamil Nadu.

2. Drama

Dramatise the life history of “Rani Mangammal”.

3. Know yourself

Know about the life history of Raja Desingu from your teacher.

4. Picture Collection

Prepare an album of “Gingee Architecture”.

5. THE RULE OF THE MARATHAS OF THANJAVUR (A.D.1676-A.D.1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengamaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

Ekoji alias Venkoji

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji captured Coleroon and put Shantaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

Shaji-II

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was a great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I and he was succeeded by Tukaji. Tukaji had no son. After the

death of Tukaji a war of succession arose. In the war of succession, Pratap Singh ascended the throne of Thanjavur with the help of Nawab of Arcot and maintained unity and stability in Thanjavur.

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur. Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. So the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India Company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

Amar Singh and Serfoji-II

Tuljaji's adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar Singh. As a result Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the Governor-General Cornwallis removed Amar Singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Serfoji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled

the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

Shivaji-II

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

Tamil country under the Marathas

The Marathas ruled Thanjavur from A.D.1676 to 1856 A.D. Thanjavur was the fertile land of Tamil country. Agriculture was their main occupation. Prohits occupied high position in the administration. They patronized great scholars. Rambhadra Dikshit and Baskara Dikshit were great Sanskrit poets. Aluri Kuppanna who was called as Andhara kalidasa was a great Telugu poet patronised by Tuljaji. Tuljaji paid a great interest on painting, music, philosophy, astronomy and dancing. Thanjavur Saraswathy Mahal was established by Serfoji-II, which serves as a centre of higher learning and research. It is one of the biggest libraries in South India consisting of books in English, French, German, Marathi(Mod), Greek, Sanskrit and many palm-leaf manuscripts.

The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals

established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in Carnatic. He acquired the right of collecting taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover he borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors for tax collection. They followed rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

Vira Pandya Kattabomman

The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11th century A.D. As a feudatory under Pandiyas, Jagavira pandya Kattabomman ruled Virapandya puram. Panchalamkuruchi was its capital. He became a poligar under the Nayaks. He was succeeded by his son Virapandya kattabomman.



Kattabomman

Virapandya Kattabomman was born in A.D.1761 and came to power in A.D.1790. His wife was Jakkammal and his brother was Umathurai. Virapandya Kattabomman did not pay the tribute regularly and it fell arrears. Jackson, the Collector of Ramnad wrote a letter asking him to meet and to pay the arrears in full. But Kattabomman disobeyed and said "it rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English"? It enraged the Collector. Later Kattabomman decided to meet the Collector and settle the issue amicably. Jackson was on tour in Thirunelveli district. Kattabomman went to Tirukutralam but Jackson refused to meet him. After 23 days, Kattabomman and his ministers met Jackson. But Kattabomman was insulted. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman but he escaped with the help of his brother Umathurai.

After this, Kattabomman decided to overthrow the overlordship of the British and made an alliance with Marudu Pandiar of Sivagangai. Many poligars joined with Kattabomman. The activities of Kattabomman greatly alarmed the British. So they decided to wage war against Kattabomman. Major Bannerman was sent to defeat Kattabomman. He reached Thirunelveli and directed Kattabomman to meet him. But Kattabomman refused. Enraged Bannerman fell upon Panchalamkurichi. At Kallarpatti the poligar's army was defeated.

Kattabomman and his brother escaped to Pudukkottai. But the Raja of Pudukkottai Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman captured Kattabomman and handed over to Bannerman. An enquiry was made. Kattabomman was found guilty. On 16th oct 1799 Kattabomman was hanged at Kayatharu. Even at the last moment of his life, he demonstrated his courage and patriotism. His relatives were captured and severely punished, but the struggle was not totally crushed.

The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

Causes

The interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in a high-handed manner. Kattabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These made the revolt inevitable.

Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyal under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to Umathurai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with the British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab's

palace in the fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29th May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singapuneri forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to the British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D. and Umaithurai was impaled at Panchalankuruchi on 16th November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ekoji was the son of _____.
a) Shaji Bhonsle b) Shivaji c) Shambaji
2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by _____.
a) Viswanatha Nayak b) Thirumalai Nayak c) Serfoji-II
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by _____.
a) Serfoji-II b) Sethupathy c) Kattabomman
4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at _____.
a) Sivaganga b) Kayatharu c) Kalaiyar Koil

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying _____.
2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet _____.

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector _____.
4. In the year _____ Kattabomman was hanged.

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Baskara Dikshit | - British collector of Ramnad |
| 2. Jackson | - 1801 |
| 3. South Indian Rebellion | - British commander |
| 4. Bannerman | - Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur |

III) Write brief answers for the following questions.

1. Write a note on Shaji-II.
2. Give a brief account on Serfoji-II.
3. Explain the causes for Panchalankuruchi battle.

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Write briefly about Vira Pandiya Kattabomman.
2. Write an essay on South Indian Rebellion.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Preparation of Album

Prepare an album of Tanjore Architecture.

2. Discuss

“Saraswathi mahal is a crown of Marathas” - Discuss.

3. Act as

Act as Kattapomman / Umaithurai to reveal their Bravery.

4. Group Discussion

“The revolt of Palayakars and Maruthu Brothers was controlled but not totally terminated”.

6. VELLORE MUTINY – 1806

The South Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India Company emerged as unopposed ruler of Madras Presidency from 1801 A.D. Lord William Bentinck was governor of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of Vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

Causes for the Revolt

The mutineers were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.



Vellore Fort

The recruitment of a large number of Indians in the army created suspicion in the minds of the

Indian people. Most of the sepoys were from the Palayams after the death of their great leaders like Pulithevan, Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers. It left deep scar in the hearts of the rebels. The sepoys were from both Tamil and Kanada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the sepoys. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments like earings and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the soldiers.

The immediate cause was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colours affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. This annoyed both the Hindu and Muslim sepoys. Those sepoys who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500 – 900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

Course of the Rebellion

The rebellion was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt. On July

9th 1806, Tipu's daughter's wedding celebrations were going on inside the fort and the sepoys gathered to attend the function. Amidst the celebrations in the early hours of July 10th, the sepoys suddenly attacked the British officers and the British troops. By dawn, the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the king.

Major coots who was outside the fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers. More than 800 sepoys were shot dead and some of them were hanged to death. Thus the uprising was brought to an end by General Gillesby. Peace was restored at the fort and the English brought Vellore fort under their control.

Causes for the Failure of the Mutiny

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

Results

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Vellore mutiny took place in the year _____.
a) 1806 b) 1807 c) 1808
2. The sepoys were influenced by _____.
a) English officers b) Tipu's family c) Native rulers
3. The Governor of madras presidency at the time of Vellore sepoy mutiny was _____.
a) Wiliam Bentinck b) Caronwallis c) Robert Clive

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian sepoys refused to wear the _____ which led to the mutiny.

2. _____ was outside the fort when the mutiny started.
3. The mutiny was suppressed by _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tipu's son | - Turban |
| 2. Agnew | - Mutineers |
| 3. Sepoys | - Bentinck |
| 4. Governor of Madras | - Fateh Hyder |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When and where did the mutiny start?
2. Why did the sepoys Vellore revolt?
3. What was the immediate cause for the revolt?
4. Mention the results of the revolt?

V) Answer in detail.

1. What were the causes for Vellore Mutiny?
2. Trace the course of the mutiny? Why did the mutiny fail?