

## 2. Wars Fought by British

Timeline	Wars	Participants	Treaty/Result
1612	Battle of Swally	English Vs Portuguese	Portuguese were confined to Daman, Diu and Goa
1740-48	First Carnatic War <b>Battle of St. Thome (one of the most important battle it was fought between French and Nawab of Carnatic)</b>	French Vs English  (started as result of European rivalry, Austrian war succession)	Treaty of Aix- LaChappelle, 1748 return of captured territories to respective parties  <b>In battle of saint Thome, a small French Army of Indian sepoy led by French officer defeated a large Indian army.</b> <b>This highlighted the weakness of Indian ruler. Further, it gave the idea to Clive to recruit and train Indian sepoy.</b>
1749-54	Second Carnatic War	French Vs English (started due to succession dispute among native rulers)	Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755, war was inconclusive undermined the French power in South India vis-à-vis the English <b>but still French were deeply entrenched in North Circle</b> <b>Dupleix was recalled after the war</b>
1757	Battle of Plassey	English Vs Siraj-Uddaula (Bengal)	English won <b>A battle of betrayal /diplomacy</b> <b>It provided British an edge over other European companies</b> <b>Revenue of Bengal was started being used to finance the trade</b>
1758-63	Third Carnatic War <b>Battle of Wandiwash</b>	French Vs English	Treaty of Paris, 1763 French were confined to Mahe, Karaikal, Pondicherry and Yanam. No European rival for British
1759	Battle of Bedara	English Vs Dutch (they participated as an accomplice of nawab of Bengal Mirjafar)	Dutch were ousted from India Mir Jafar was replaced by Mir Qasim
1764	Battle of Buxar	English Vs Mir Kasim, Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-daulah, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II	The <b>Treaty of Allahabad- 1765</b> , provision of Dual government <b>British got firmly established in northern India.</b>

1767-69	First Anglo-Mysore War	English Vs Mysore <b>Nizam and Maratha switched side initially they were with British later Marathas turned neutral and nizam became an ally of Mysore</b>	Treaty of Madras 1769, <b>An inconclusive war</b>
1775-82	Anglo Maratha War	Maratha Vs British <b>Reason</b> <b>Succession dispute, increased importance of cotton trade</b>	<b>Treaty of Salbai, 1782</b> to establish peace for 20 years
1780-84	Second Anglo- Mysore war	English Vs Mysore <b>Nizam and Maratha switched side initially they were with Mysore later both became an ally of Mysore</b>	Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784), Inconclusive war. <b>Death of Hyder Ali during the course of war</b>
1790-92	Third Anglo- Mysore war	English + Nizam + Maratha Vs Mysore	<b>Treaty of Seringapatam 1792</b> , Mysore lost <b>Cornwallis was leading the British</b>
1799	Fourth Anglo- Mysore war	English + Nizam + Maratha Vs Mysore	<b>Tipu was killed while defending his capital , in Mysore earlier wooddyar dynasty was reinstated and Subsidiary alliance was imposed</b>
1803-1805	Second Anglo Maratha War	Maratha Vs English	<b>Treaty of Bassein 1802</b> and other treaties, <b>Marathas suffered huge blow to their prestige and power</b> <b>Subsidiary alliance was imposed on Maratha</b>
1817-19	Third Anglo-Maratha War	Maratha Vs English	Maratha confederacy was dissolved and peshwa was sent to Kanpur The war began as hunt for pindari <b>Battle of Koregaon</b> was fought during this war
1824-26	First Burma War	Burmese Vs English	<b>Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826.</b> British Won
1839	Subsidiary alliance with Sindh		To be merged in India in 1843 <b>Called as a trail Anglo-afghan war</b>
1839-1842	First Anglo-Afghan War	Afghans Vs English	British won the war but couldn't control it so was given back to local Ruler with some conditions
1845-46	First Anglo-Sikh War	Sikh Vs English	1846- Treaty of Lahore and Treaty of Bhairawal, a council was established by British to guide affairs of Punjab
1848-49	Second Anglo-Sikh War	Sikh Vs English	Sikhs lost the war and was merged in India, 1849
1852	Second Burma War	Burmese Vs English	Proclamation of annexation of Lower Burma (Pegu) on December 20, 1852
1870-80	Second Anglo-Afghan War	Afghans Vs English	<b>Treaty of Gandamak (1879)</b> , British captured but later decided to keep Afghanistan as buffer state
1885	Third Burma War	Burmese Vs English	Upper Burma was merged in India

1904	Anglo- Tibetan Relation	Tibetans and English	Treaty of Lhasa, 1904 in favour of British and regarding transfer of Chumbi Valley <b>A big gain for china because it created a condition that both Russia and England would not negotiate with Tibet except through the mediation of Chinese government.</b>
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#### ▪ **Battle of Plassey (1757):**

- **Participants in the War:** The British East India Company (commanded by Robert Clive) against Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and a small French force
- **Date of the Battle:** 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757
- **Place of the Battle:** In Bengal on the Bhagirathi River to the north of Calcutta.
- **Cause of the War:** Anti-English policies which were adopted by Siraj-ud-Daulah
- **Who won the war?** It was a decisive victory for the British
- **Cause for the Loss of Nawab:** Treachery on part of his general Mir Jafar who sided with Robert Clive in the war
- **Result of the war:**
  - Mir Jafar Khan entered Murshidabad with Clive and became Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Mir Jafar Khan was compelled to pay substantial sums of money to the East India Company and also to Clive and other officers of the company.

#### ▪ **Third Battle of Panipat (1761):**

- **Participants in the War:** between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani, the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.
- **Cause of the War:** **Sardar Adani Beg**, the governor of **Punjab** and defeated **Vimurashah** son of **Ahmed Shah Abdali**.
- **Result of the war:**
  - Marathas lost the battle. They lost their prestige. English benefited from this war
- **Causes for the loss:** Internal dispute among the Indian rulers, north-west frontier was neglected, many Indian rulers did not support the Marathas

#### ▪ **Battle of Buxar (1764):**

- **Participants in the war:** Fought between British East India Company and Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor.
- **Place of the Battle:** Near Buxar. Then within the territory of Bengal, Buxar, presently, is one of the 38 districts of Bihar in India
- **Cause of the War:** The primary cause was the conflict between the English and Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim policies enraged British which eventually led to the war
- **Who won the War?** British defeated the combined forces
- **Cause for the Loss of Combined Forces:** it was a victory of a modern force over an medieval feudal army
- **Result of the War:**
  - It led to the signing of **the Allahabad Treaty** in 1765 by **Lord Robert Clive** with **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**.
  - British gained revenue rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
  - The Nawab of Awadh, ShujaudDaulah, was made to pay a war indemnity of 5 million rupees to the Company

### **Anglo-Indian Wars**

#### ▪ **Anglo-Mysore Wars:**

##### **1. First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69):**

- **Cause of the war:** In 1766 the East India Company joined the nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad against Hyder Ali in return for the cession of the Northern Circars.
- **Participants in the war:** The British, along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore.

- **Result of the War:**

- Hyder Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side with skillful diplomacy which resulted in his victory
- In 1769, the **Treaty of Madras** was signed which brought an end to the war.

## 2. Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84):

- **Cause of the War:** The Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But the **British** refused to honor the Treaty of Madras and did **not give support to Hyder Ali**.
- **Participants in the War:** Hyder Ali forged an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces in Arcot.
- **Result of the War:**
  - As per the **Treaty of Mangalore**, both parties agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other.

## 3. Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92):

- **Cause of the War:** Tipu Sultan, who assumed control of Mysore after Hyder Ali's death, had French help in bettering his military resources. Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
- **Participants of the War:** Tipu Sultan and English led by Lord Cornwallis
- **Result of the War:**
  - The war ended with the **Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792**. As per the treaty, Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.

## 4. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):

- **Cause of the War:** Tipu refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley. Tipu aligned with the French which the British saw as a threat.
- **Participants of the War:** Marathas, Nizams and English on one side and Tipu on other side
- **Result of the War:**
  - The British secured a decisive victory at the **Battle of Seringapatam** in 1799.
  - Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

- The core area around Seringapatam and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty who had been ruling Mysore before Hyder Ali became the de-facto ruler

## ▪ Anglo-Maratha Wars:

### 1. First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1779):

- **Cause of the war:** Death of Madhav Rao resulted in fighting among the Marathas. English used this for their advantage. In 1777, Nana Phadnavis went against a treaty signed with the Calcutta Council and granted a port on the west coast to the French. Increased importance of cotton trade.
- **Participants in the War:** Marathas and East India Company
- **Results of the War:**
  - There was a battle at Wadgaon near Pune in which the Marathas under Mahadji Shindhia secured a decisive victory over the English.
  - The English were forced to sign the humiliating **Treaty of Wadgaon** in 1779. Later Warren Hastings rejected this treaty
  - Later the war concludes by **Treaty of Salbai**. Sindhia was the guarantee of the treaty.
  - This treaty led to mutual restoration of territory except Salsette, which was retained by British.

### 2. Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05):

- **Cause of the war:** Internal squabbles among Maratha houses.
- In the **Battle of Poona** in 1802, Yashwant Rao Holkar, the chief of the Holkars of Indore defeated the Peshwas and the Scindias.
- Baji Rao II sought British protection and signed the Treaty of Bassein (subsidiary alliance) with them.
- The Scindias and the Bhonsles did not accept this treaty and this caused the second Anglo-Maratha war in central India in 1803.
- **Participants in the War:** Scindias, Bhonsles, Holkars versus the English
- **Result of the War:**
  - The British in these battles defeated all the Maratha forces.
  - Because of the war, large parts of central India came under British control.

### 3. Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18):

- **Cause of the war:** The chief reason for this war was the British conflict with the Pindaris whom the British suspected were being protected by the Marathas.
- **Participants in the War:** The Maratha chiefs Peshwa Bajirao II, Malharrao Holkar and Mudhoji II Bhonsle forged a united front against the English.
- **Result of the War:**
  - The British won decisively.
  - Battle of Koregaon was fought during this war. In this an army of mahar (depressed class) led by English officer defeated the army of Peshwa. The place where this war happened later became a celebrated place for follower of Bhimrao Ambedkar
  - An obscure descendant of Chhatrapati Shivaji was placed as the ceremonial head of the Maratha Confederacy at Satara
  - This was the last major war fought and won by the British. With this, the British controlled most parts India directly or indirectly.

### ▪ Anglo-Sikh Wars:

#### 1. First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46):

- **Cause of the war:** Immediately after the death of Ranjit Singh, the British East India Company had begun increasing its military strength to protect the empire from any Russian invasion from northwest. Growing influence of Sikh Army in the court further worried the British. Due to the British provocation, The Sikh forces crossed the Sutlej in December 1845 and took offensive positions against the English forces.
- **Participants in the War:** Sikh Army versus English
- **Result of the War:**
  - English victory at Sobraon led to the signing of the Lahore Treaty in 1846, which ended the war.
  - Later when Sikh were not able to pay the war indemnity Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh. the transfer of Kashmir to him was confirmed by a later treaty on 16 march 1846.

#### 2. Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49):

- **Cause of the war:** Murder of few East India civil service officers led to antagonism. Eventually there was also a rebellion by Sikh troops. Dalhousie and his policy of extension.
- **Participants in the War:** Sikhs versus English.
- **Result of the war:**
  - The final battle was fought at Gujrat near Chenab (not the present Indian state Gujarat) in 1849. The British forces won this.
  - The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond went into British hands. It was in possession of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who had willed it to the Puri Jagannath Temple of Odisha but his will was not executed by the British. They say it was acquired as part of the Treaty of Lahore after the second Anglo-Sikh war.