

Chapter-5

Colonial Invasions

Western Countries discovered new countries and established their influence over them for their economic interests. They received trading facilities and later on founded empires. Between 16th and 18th century, Western countries like Portugal, Spain, England, Holland and France made attempts to fulfill their financial interests. They established authoritarian rule in these colonies and gained control over their mines and important commodities through economic exploitation. The original inhabitants were treated barbarously in all spheres of life. They were converted to Christianity on pretext of civilizing them. Their attitude in Africa was inhuman. The Africans were enslaved and were treated harshly. Both France and England held their colonial control over South Africa. Britain adopted the policy of Apartheid. Slavery was prevalent and slave trade was rampant.

Bharat was a prosperous country since time immemorial. Her cultural heritage, economic abundance and spiritual progress had always attracted the world. She was famous as 'sparrow of Gold' and spiritual guru of the world in the past and the world always looked up to her. Bharatiya had cultural and commercial relations with Rome and west Asian countries since ancient times.

Europeans were attracted to Bharat in the beginning of 17th Century when capitalism reached its pinnacle in European countries. During Industrial Revolution, the policy of colonial expansion became directly related to growth of capitalism. Colonial traders were not only interested in extracting benefits through trade but also increase their production by using capital and technology

and more so by producing goods by using raw materials. To achieve this aim, they forced the traders and local industries to buy raw material either through company administration or through interference in local administration. There was a scramble among the European nation for attaining more and more colonies.

Bharat was one of the richest countries of the world in 17th century which is testified by Tavernier, Adam Smith, Bernier etc. Some British historians have told that the main aim of European arrival in Bharat was to civilize Bharat. But their real aim was to extract money, increase trade and spread of Christianity which later on changed to political expansion and imperialism. British colonialism in Bharat was based on treachery, suppression and exploitation. As a result, her social, economic and cultural structure received a blow. The colonial powers presented a distorted picture of India's social, political, economic and cultural status.

Colonial Powers in India and Their Expansion

Portugal-Bharat had trade relations with Europe. There were three trade routes, first was from Arkansas river of middle Asia to Caspian and black sea, second to Mediterranean sea through Syria and third to Egypt through Red sea and to Europe through the Mediterranean sea. By 15th century, the routes turned unsafe. Turkish control over Constantinople in 1453 A.D. made these routes inoperative. Now Europeans started to search for new trade routes for Bharatiya goods, clothes, spices etc. Columbus from Spain started his journey for Bharat, but reached America instead.

The first European who discovered a direct

sea route from Europe to India was Vasco-De-Gama who reached Calicut on 17th May 1498 after directed by a Indian navigator in Mozambique via Cape of Good Hope. Here the ruler of Calicut, Zamorin, welcomed him according to Bharatiya tradition and gave certain concessions. Vasco-de-Gama returned after three months. In 1502, he came back to India and established commercial centers at Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin etc.

De Almeda was the first Viceroy of Portugese occupied areas in Bharat. He enhanced his naval power through Blue Water policy. Alfonso-de-Albuquerque was the second Portugese Viceroy. Portugese power and influence enhanced during his reign. They captured Goa in 1570 after struggle with the Bijapur ruler Yusuf Adil Khan. Now Goa became the center of power for the Portugals. In the beginning of 17th century, Portugal power started to decline and they were confined to Goa, Daman and Diu. In 1961, these areas were freed from Portugal and became an integrals part of Bharat.

Dutch:- Dutch were the inhabitants of Holland. Dutch United East India Company was founded by some traders in 1602. The Dutch government granted it the monopoly to trade with eastern countries. They established trade centers at Bantam, Malacca, Java, Sumatra along with Machchalipattanam and Nizam pattanam in Bharat.

The Dutch and the English entered India as partners but later turned into contenders. In 1623, the Dutch drove the British from Amboyana in Indonesia. After this incident, the British took refuge in Bharat Nagapattam Madras coast and chinsura in Bengal were the major strongholds of the Dutch in India. Their position did not remain strong for long.

Dans:-

Like other European countries, the Dans too established a colony in Tanjore district, in 1676, they captured Sirampore. Even then, they could not strengthen their position and sold their colonies to the British in 1845.

British:-

After defeating the Spanish Armada as in

1588 the British nursed the ambition to expand direct trade relations with Bharat and the Far East. In September 1599, major British traders under the chairmanship of Lord Mayor passed a resolution which approved of forming an organization to trade with India. On 31st December 1600, Queen Elizabeth gave letter of authority to company of traders called "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, In 1608, the first British commercial ship "Hector" under captain Hawkins reached Surat. In 1612, Captain Best defeated the Portuga^{esc} near Surat. Resultantly, the British influence increased and the British got permission to open a commercial ware house in Surat. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to the court of Jahangir by the British emperor, James I, where he received concessions for trade. Commercial centers were also established in Ahemdabad, Burhanpur, Ajmer and Agra. The British received the permission to open commercial warehouses in Calicut (1616) Machalipattam (1633) and Fort Saint George in Madras (1640).

Bombay, as received in dowry by the British Emperor Charles II in his marriage to the Portugese queen was given on lease to the Company in 1661 for just an amount of £10 per annum. A factory was established in Hugli in 1651 and a factory along with a fort was built in Calcutta in 1696 which came to be known as Fort William. The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar after being cured by Dr. William Hamilton, through a Farman exempted the Company from excise duty in exchange of Rs. 3000 per annum. He also gave the company the right to issue Dastak (A special permission letter to exercise free trade). Due to place and good administration, company's trade and influence rapidly grew. Gradually, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta along with other areas, came under its control. There was a chaos in politics of south India. The British defeated the French in three Anglo-French wars and established its supremacy in India.

French East India Company

The French could not keep themselves out from the race to plunder Bharat and came in the last to try their fate. In 1664, the French East India Company was established under Louis XIV and his minister Colbert. In December 1667, the first

French Commercial center was established in Surat under the director general of the company, Francis Careen. Another center was opened in Machalipattam in 1669. In 1672, Lt. Martin was made the Director General of the company who founded and developed French Colony in Pondicherry. There were French colonies in Chandra Nagar, Balasore and Kasim Bazar. The company expanded its trade to Mahi on Malabar Coast and Karikal on Coromandal coast.

In 1742, Dupleix came to India as the French governor. At this time, wars were waged between the French and the British to prove their supremacy which came to be known as Carnatic wars. The British defeated the French and put an end to their influence.

Causes of Failure of the French

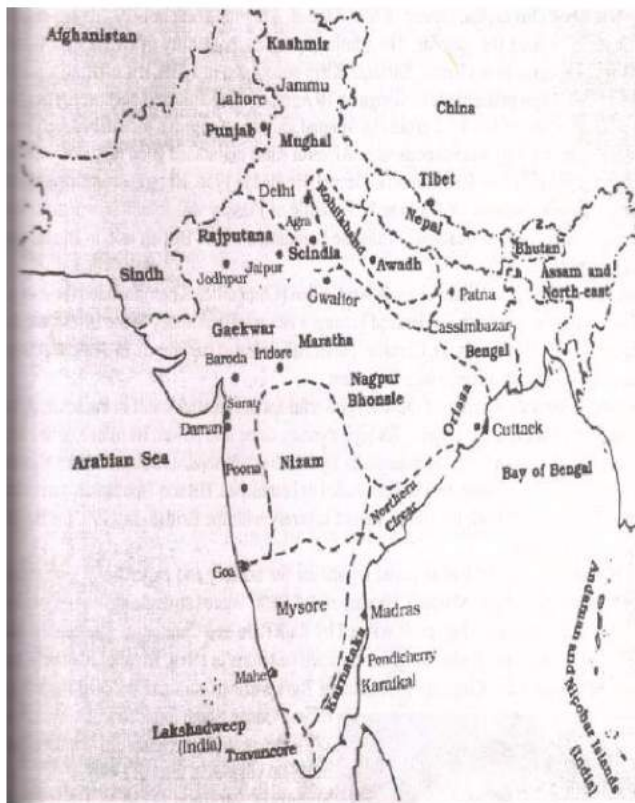
British East India Company was a private company and hence was free in its working, whereas the French company had to depend on its government for money. Hence its trade could not prosper like that of the British and its organization could not stand long due to government interference.

1. The naval fleet of the British was stronger than that of the French.
2. There was a lack of coordination among the officials of the French company.
3. British had control over Bengal which provided them with ration. The French did not enjoy such help.
4. The British paid attention to trade even during the wars whereas the French could not do so.
5. The French governor Duplex was recalled by French government when he was desperately required in India.

Political Condition of Bharat in 18th Century and Colonial Invasion

Bharat in 18th century:-

A new era ushered in with the death of Aurangzeb, Mughal empire became weak and it declined in the end. Various provincial powers took advantage of this political instability and declared themselves free. The Europeans thus gained opportunity to spread their supremacy in Bharat.



India in 1750 A.D.

Mughals

The successors of Aurangzeb were generally inefficient, weak power, hungry and luxurious. The Mughal durbar was divided into various fractions of Iranis, Turanis, Indian nobles etc. In absence of a clear law of primogeniture, the seat of the emperor became a puppet. The Saiyyad brothers among the Bharatiya nobles made durbar, a home of conspiracies. After invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739 and Ahmad Shah in 1761, the Mughal empire almost came to an end. Till 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar was an emperor only for name.

Marathas

In 18th century the Marathas under the peshwas extended their power North India. They had taken responsibility of emperor's safety and thus had to fight the third Battle of Panipat (14th January 1761) with Ahmad Shah Abdali. They were defeated in this war. Had they been victorious, their influence would have extended and the British

would not dare to fight against them. Only the Marathas had courage power, valour diplomacy to protect the country. But due to British diplomacy, differences grew between them and they were divided. English defeated them, one by one.

Awadh

In 1728, the Governor of Awadh Saadat Khan carved an independent state for himself, but did not snap diplomatic relations with Delhi. He made contacts with Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, to curb the influence of Nizam in the Mughal court. But he had to commit suicide when his moves failed. After his death, his nephew Safdar Jang became the nawab and he became the Vazir (prime Minister) of the Mughal emperor. After his death, his son Shujuddaulah became the Nawab. He fought the battle of Buxar with British in 1764 and concluded the treaty of Allahabad after his defeat. Awadh became a dependent state of the company. In 1801, Wellesley concluded Subsidiary Alliance with Awadh and in 1856 Awadh was annexed to the British empire by Lord Dalhousie.

Bengal

Bengal was the most important and prosperous region of Mughal empire. Murshid Quli Khan founded an independent state in Bengal. In 1727, after his death, his son-in-law, Shujauddin became the Governor. After his death in 1739, Sarfaraj Khan ascended the throne. One of his successors, Ali Vardi Khan, defeated him and assumed the power by through a farman from the Mughal emperor. In spite of his cordial relations with the British, Alivardi Khan did not allow them to fortify in Bengal. After Alivardi Khan, Sirajuddaula became the nawab. The battle of Plassey was fought between the British and Sirajuddaula (June 1757) in which the latter was defeated. The British established their authority in Bharat from Bengal.

Mysore

In 1761, Hyder Ali established his power in Mysore and in 1766 became its ruler. He reorganized the army and expanded the empire. After his death, Tipu Sultan became the ruler. Both father and son strongly resisted the British.

The Jat State

Opposition to Aurangzeb's religious and

repressive policy was led by Rajaram and Churaman. After Churaman's death, his nephew Badan Singh led the Jats. He constructed strong forts in Deeg, Kumher, Bharatpur and Bair Badan Singh was the first ruler of Bharatpur. After his death, Surajmal Jat became the ruler. He established peace and prosperity in his state.

In 1732, Suraj Mal defeated Khemkaran, the Jagirdar of Sogar and started the construction of Bharatpur fort, the same year. He defeated the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah and Ruhelas in 1745. In 1756, Surajmal made Alwar his dependent. In 1754, he drove away the combined army of the Mughals and the Marathas with his diplomacy.

He arranged for the ration of army of Sadashiv Rao Bhau during the third battle of Panipat. After the Panipat debacle, about one lakh Marathas became to Bharatpur where Surajmal arranged for their ration and clothes. He saved his kingdom from Abdali with his policy of neutrality.

On 25th December 1763, he attacked the Mughal army with 6 thousand cavalry near Hindon river. The Mughal army had to take refuge in forests. Maharaja Surajmal was brave, courageous, intelligent and the most efficient ruler among the Jats. He extended his empire from two Jaigirs up to the boundaries of Agra, Etah in east, Dhaulpur, Chambal in south, Mathura in north, Aligarh, Laxmangarh, Punjab and Hariyana. Due to his intelligence and political genius he is known as "Plato" of the Jats. The Jat rule was on its pinnacle during his reign. After his death in 1763, the Jat state began to decline.

Sikhs

Sikh state had emerged as a major political power in Punjab. The Sikhs did not allow Abdali to halt in Punjab during invasion. The Sikh sardars divided the entire Punjab into 12 misls. Later on, Ranjeet Singh united all these misls and founded an independent empire.

Rajput Rulers

Some Rajput rulers tried to be independent after the central power became weak. Ajit Singh brought the entire Marwar under his control after the death of Aurangzeb. Amer was another important kingdom whose ruler Sawai Jai Singh had cordial relation with both Mughals and the Marathas. Both

Jai Singh and Bajirao were desirous to control Malwa. But later on, their relations soured on the question of succession in Bundi.

Ruhelkhand

Taking advantage of the anarchy after Nadir Shahi's invasion, Ali Muhammad Khan founded an independent rule in Ruhelkhand. This fertile area spread from banks of Ganges to hills of Kumayun. He made Andala (Bareilly) his capital. Ruhelas fought continuously with the Jats, and Marathas.

Third Battle of Panipat

Downfall of Mughal Empire created a power vacuum in North India. Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan claimed his right over Bhartiya Provinces occupied by Nadir Shah earlier. Some Ruhel and Afghan Pathans were also encouraging him to invade India. Maratha power was expanding fast in North India. They had concluded a treaty with the Mughals in 1752 and promised them security. In 1757 Abdali invaded Delhi and returned with a huge loot without any resistance. He took control over the areas of Lahore and North Western province. Peshwa Balaji Bajirao sent Raghunath Rao to North Bharat. The latter removed Najibuddaula, the representative of Abdali and proceeded towards Punjab in 1758 where he ousted Abdali's son and made Sabaji Sindhia the Governor of Punjab. Lahore too came under the control of Marathas.



Maraja Surajmal Jat Saashiv Rao Bhau

The Battle of Panipat (14th January 1761)

By the end of 1759, Abdali reached near Delhi after ousting the Maratha representative from

Punjab. Peshwa, under the command of his cousin Sadashiv Rao Bhau and son Vishwas Rao, sent huge army against Abdali who first took control of Delhi and then reached the plains of Panipat. On 14th Jan. 1761 the war took place between. After an initial victory, Marathas were defeated. Sadashiv Rao Bhau and Vishwas Rao were killed. The Peshwa could not bear this shock and passed away after some time.

Causes of the Defeat of Marathas and its Importance

The main reasons of defeat of Marathas were defective army organization, lack of discipline and lack of unity among the rulers and nobles of India. In absence of mutual reciprocation, the Marathas were devoid of support of Jats, Rajputs etc. and had to fight alone due to some traitors. This battle gave a huge blow to the Maratha power in North India. Mughals became weaker. The Sikhs gained ascendancy and all these circumstances paved way for establishment of British power in Bharat.

The Colonial Invasions in Bharat

In the beginning of 18th century, various European powers struggled to replace the declining Mughal empire and gain monopoly over Bhartiya trade. Gradually, the Dutch and the Portugese lost the race and the French and the British were left to struggle with each other. Both the powers started to interfere in the internal affairs of the princely states and started military aid in matters of succession. They acquired land, money and commercial concessions in turn. Gradually, these traders became a political power and a struggle for political dominance started in Bharat. There were three wars between the French and the British in South India, known as Carnatic Wars. The First between 1746-48, the Second between 1749-54 and the Third between 1758-63, destroyed all possibilities of France becoming a political power in Bharat. According to Alfred Lyall, "There were two major conditions for commercial and military success in India a strong fortification along the coast and possession of a strong naval power which could open communications with Europe. The British enhanced their reputation in the waters while the

French lost strength even on the grounds.”

Bengal

Bengal was the most prosperous province under the Mughal Empire. As a result of concessions given by the Mughal emperor Farukhsiyar to East India Company in 1717, that the latter not only had a direct connection with Bengal, but also increased its interference. In 1740, Aliverdi Khan became Nabab of Bengal. He did not allow the British and French any foot hold in Bengal. After his death in 1756, his grandson Sirajuddaula became the Nawab of Bengal. His differences over political, economic and other matters with the British kept increasing which resulted in the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Causes of Battle of Plassey

1. Political:- Nawab's opponents like Ghasiti Begum, Raj Vallabh, Shaukat Jang etc. conspired to oust him. The British, on the other hand, believed that the Nawab would be defeated in any future struggle. Therefore, they sided with his opponents and disregarded his instructions regarding fortification to gain more concessions in future.

2. Discourtsey Towards the Nawab:- In India it was tradition to present valuable gifts to the ruler on occasion of his coronation. When Siraj ascended the throne, the British officials neither presented themselves in the darbar, nor sent any gifts to him. When the Nawab expressed his wish to inspect Kasim Bazar factory, he was refused. Their attitude was discourteous to the Nawab.

3. Commercial Differences:- The British were misusing their rights by selling Dastak (free pass) to the Indian traders. It caused financial loss to the Nawab.

4. Fortification and Disrespect for Nawab's Orders:-

5. The British fortified their colonies in view of French rivalry. The French complied with nawab's order not to fortify their colonies. Nawab wrote to the British, “You are traders why do you need forts. You need not fear any enemy under my protection.” But the British continued to fortify their settlements.

6. Shelter to Nawab's Opponents:- Settlements of the British were a safe refuge for

nawab's opponents which mainly included Diwan Raj Vallabh and his son Krishna Vallabh. When Nawab asked them to be handed over to him, he was denied.

Thus these conditions paved way for confrontation between the Nawab and British. On 4th June 1756, the Nawab attacked Kasim Bazar Kothi and occupied it. On 15th June his army laid siege on Fort William. Governor Dek and other officials fled to Fulda island sensing defeat and death.

Black Hole Tragedy (Kolkata)

According to scholars, the Nawab imprisoned 146 British prisoners in a small room. 10 ft broad and 18 ft long, on 20th June in the night. Out of them, only 23 survived till the next morning, 123 people died of suffocation. J.Z. Holwell, one of the survivors, in jail is said to have framed the story which sounds, unimaginable, since it is physically impossible to keep 146 people in a small room like that. It is said that the story was circulated to instigate the British in India. The British with deception and diplomacy occupied Calcutta under Clive on 2nd January 1757 with the help of Traitors like Amichand, Jagat seth, commander Sadik Khan, Raja Manak Chand and Mir Jafar. On 9th February 1757, the Nawab had to conclude the Treaty of Alinagar with the British, which restored the British he right to fortification, mint coins and other the right to fortify, mint coins and other commercial



Nawab Sirazuddoula

Lord Clive

benefits. The Nawab agreed to pay the company an amount of Rs 3 lakh as compensation. The

English took over Chandranagar from the French. Lord Clive was a crooked and a sly man. He came to terms with Siraj but secretly planned for his termination.

Differences between both parties developed on the question of carrying out the terms of Treaty of Alinagar. Clive took over Amichand Jagat Seth and Durlabh Rai to his side by offering money and main commander Mir Jafar by promising him the crown of Nawab. Clive prepared forged papers promising Amichand 30000 with forged signatures of Admiral Watson.

Battel of Plassey

It was fought on 23rd June 1757 on plains of Plassey, 22 miles south of Murshidabad. This battle was barely a war. The nawab had 50000 soldiers whereas Clive commanded 950 infantry, 100 gunners 50 boatmen and 2100 Indian soldiers. Mohan Lal and Mirmadan fought bravely on the side of nawab whereas nawabi army under Mir Jafar and Durlabh Rai remained inactive as per the conspiracy. Nawab had to flee from the battle ground. But he was captured and killed by Miran, son of Mir Jafar.

Results of the Battle of Plassey:- Although Plassey was not an important battle militarily; Malleson has called this battle a decisive one. But it was no more than a military skirmish. According to K.M Pannikar, "It was a deal where the rich businessmen and Mir Jafar sold the Nawab to the English hands"

1. Bengal came under British control and could not gain independence again
2. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal who was a puppet in British hands.
3. The English got 24 Parganas as Jagir and its employees got the privilege to exercise free trade.
4. An independent mint was established in Calcutta and in August 1757, the company minted its first coin.
5. Clive and other officials received expensive gifts from the Nawab.

The victory of Plassey was not the result of bravery but of treachery and conspiracy.

Mir Jafar and Second Revolution in Bengal

From 1757 to 1760, Mir Jafar played as puppet the real power remained with Clive. He Nawab paid Rs. 3 crore to the British but they kept demanding more money. Treasury was empty, revolts started in many parts of the state. In 1760, Clive returned England. Lord Holwell and afterwards by Governor officiating. He replaced Jafar with Mir Kasim.

Kasim Vensittart Treaty (27th September 1760) -

It was a secret treaty to install Mir Qasim as the Nawab. Its provisions were:-

1. Mir Qasim will give away the districts of Bardwan, Midnapur and Chatgaon to company as military expenses.
2. Company will own half of the lime trade of Silhet
3. Mir Qasim will treat friends of company as friend and enemy as his own enemies.
4. Mir Qasim will give Rs. 5 lakhs to the company for its southern expedition.
5. He agreed to pay 50000 to Vansittart, 27000 to Holwell, and 25000 Pounds each to the other members of Calcutta council.

After assurance of security and pension, Mir Jafar surrendered the throne of Nawab for Mir Qasim and went to Calcutta.

Battle of Buxar (22nd October 1764)

Company wanted a ruler in Bengal who would work like a puppet. Mir Qasim wanted to restrict company's power and enhance his own. For this, he made efforts to reorganize his administration but could not succeed due to corruption and British interference. Differences started to surface on financial issues and other facilities which resulted in the Battle of Buxar.

Cause for the Battle of Buxar

1. The British could not tolerate Nawab's urge to be supreme, his transfer of capital from Murshidabad to Munger, training of his army by European experts, manufacture of arms. Opening workshops of gunpowder further deepened the tensions between them.

2. When he was forced by the company to pay 12 lakhs as 'nazarana' to the Mughal emperor Shah Alam, he took it as infringement of his sovereignty.
3. Company and its officials were misusing the concession given to them which caused losses to treasury. Nawab gave similar concessions to the Indian traders which agitated the British.
4. Nawab asked to return the three districts given to the company and revenue earned there from as it was used against the Nawab.
5. Conflict between Mir Qasim and the British: When efforts for a reconciliation between both the parties failed a war broke out. In June 1763, Major Adoms led his forces against Mir Qasim. Many battles were of among which the prominent were of Katwah, Giria, Suti and Udainala. When Qasim's position weakened, he went towards Patna. The British reinstalled Mir Jafar.
6. Formation of a coalition: Mir Qasim, after being defeated, reached Nawab Shujaud-dala of Awadh for help. At that time the Mughal emperor was also in Awadh. The trio planned to oust the British from Bengal.

Battle of Buxar

On 22nd October 1764, the Battle of Buxar was fought between the British and a combined army of Mir Qasim, Nawab Shujaud-dala and Shah Alam. The British won this battle.

Importance

This battle sealed the decisions of the Battle of Plassey. This battle was important politically and militarily. Now the British faced no challenge in Bharat. The new Nawab was their puppet, Nawab of Awadh felt obliged and Mughal emperor was their pensioner. In words of Smith, "The battle of Buxar completed the unfinished work of Plassey".

K.K. Dutta wrote, the Battle of Buxar was more decisive in its results than the Battle of Plassey. Area of Allahabad came under their control and it also paved way for Delhi. The Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa were given to them. This battle made East India Company an all-

Bharatpower. Now they claimed entire Bharat.

British Invasion on Marathas and Mysore

By 18th century, Marathas had emerged as a major power in Bharat. The British had continued visits in courts of Shivaji and successive Peshwas. Initially, the British were hesitant to face the strong Marathas.



The third battle of Panipat on 14th January 1761, gave a terrible blow to the power of Marathas. The British closely observed the situation.

In 1772, after the death of Peshwa Madhav Rao, his brother Narayan Rao became the Peshwa but was murdered by his bodyguard Raghunath Rao, who was also his uncle. Raghunath Rao became the Peshwa in 1773. The Maratha leaders resisted immoral acts of Raghoba and installed the newly born child of Narayan Rao on the throne, by the name of Madhav Rao II. Raghoba approached

the company government of Bombay to regain the throne and concluded Treaty of Surat with them. According to Treaty:-

1. British will assist him to become Peshwa and 2500 British soldiers will be stationed in Poona for his security.
2. Raghunath Rao will give half of the revenue of Basin, Salsett, Bharoch and Surat.
3. He will neither conclude any treaty nor employ any European without the prior permission of the Company.

First Anglo-Maratha war (1775-1782)

Causes of Struggle

Ambition of Raghunath Rao to become Peshwa and his treaty of Surat with the British made the war inevitable.

1. Maratha challenge had hitherto restricted ambition of the British, but the Battle of Panipat (1761) changed the situation of the Marathas.
2. Mutual discord between the Maratha leaders also gave an opportunity to the British to fight against the Marathas.
3. Ambition of Hornway, governor of Bombay government to acquire Salsett and Bassein, also encouraged British interference in Maratha affairs.
4. Treaty amongst the British and the deposed Peshwa Raghoba became a cause of this battle.
5. Raghoba gave 6 lakhs as war expenses to Bombay government and the latter sent an army under Col. Keating. This army defeated the Marathas in the Battle of Aara. But at this time, Governor General Warren Hastings annulled the treaty of Surat and instead signed the treaty of Purandhar (1st March 1776) with the Peshwa. But the Company directors verified the Treaty of Surat. Looking at the circumstances, Hastings seconded the Treaty of Surat and decided to help Raghoba.

War Again:- In 1778 the unified Maratha army defeated the English army under Col Ingarturn. It led to the Treaty of Badgaon on 29th January 1779 which provisioned that-

1. English will return the conquered areas to the Marathas.
2. The English will pay Marathas Rs. 41000 as reparations.
3. Revenues of Bharuch district will be given to Sindhia.
4. Two British officers, Farmer and Stewart, will remain with the Marathas as hostages.

This treaty was the victory of an organized Maratha power and was insulting to the British. They were eager for a revenge. Warren Hastings while rejecting the treaty said, "I was ashamed while reading the provisions of the treaty". And the struggle restarted in 1780-81. British commander Godard attacked Poona but was defeated. The second army of Hastings under Popham defeated Sindhia, who was again defeated in Seepri.

Treaty of Salbai (1782) was concluded between the Peshwa and the British. With this treaty, the First Anglo-Maratha war was concluded.

Major Provisions of the Treaty of Salbai

1. Madhav Rao II was recognized as Peshwa and pension was sanctioned to Raghoba. The British promised to leave the side of Raghoba.
2. Salsette was occupied by the British and all the areas were returned to the Marathas. The areas west of Yamuna were returned to Sindhia.
3. Fateh Singh Gaeakwad was accepted as the ruler of Baroda. All his areas were returned to him.

Results

This treaty paved for peace between the two parties for 20 years. This treaty gave an opportunity to the British to assess condition of Marathas and increase their power. Differences between Nana Phadhanis and Sindhia came to the fore.

Second Anglo-Maratha war (1802-04)

This war was fought in two phases, the first phase being from 1802 to 1804 and the second one between 1804 to 1805. In 1798, Lord Wellesley, an imperialist, became the governor general of Bharat.

In 1800 difference emerged in Maratha durbar for supremacy between Sindhia and Holkar after the death of Mana Phadnavis. Sindhia succeeded in influencing the Peshwa, Bajirao II. In 1801, the Peshwa got murdered Bitthu ji Holkar, brother of Jaswant Rao Holkar. Holkar, in turn, attacked the Peshwa and defeated the combined army of Peshwa and Sindhia in October 1802. Vinayak Rao became the new Peshwa. Bajirao sought assistance from the British to regain his position. The British thereby got another opportunity to interfere in Maratha politics.

Causes of war

1. **Incapability of Peshwa Bajirao II**-Peshwa could not resolve problems of his Maratha nobles. As he was trying to strengthen his terms with Daulat Rao Sindhia to get free of Nana Phadnavis's control, a struggle broke between Holkar and Sindhia. So Bajirao II went in the refuse of British.
2. **Mutual Jealousy of Maratha leaders:-** Holkar and Sindhia competed with each other to strengthen their control over Maratha politics. The British took advantage of this rivalry
3. **Death of Nana Phadnavis:-**In 1800, Nana Dhandavis died and with that, no leader was left who could lead the Marathas. Resultantly, mutual discord became prominent which resulted in war.
4. **Imperialised ambitions:-** In 1798, Lord Wellesley became the Governor General who aimed chiefly on extension of British empire. The British concluded the Treaty of Bassein with the terminated Peshwa to attack the Marathas.

Treaty of Bassein (31st December 1802)

Clauses of the Treaty:-

1. A British army would be stationed permanently in Poona Durbar and its annual expense of Rs. 26 Lakhs will be paid by the Peshwa.
2. The Peshwa will not wage any war nor conclude any a treaty with any party without the consent of the Company. He could not

engage any European in his army.

3. Surat city will be handed over to the British.
4. He will solve every dispute with Nizam and Gayawad with British mediation.
5. Peshwa relinquished his claim for chauth from Nizam's state

In 1803, Bajirao again became the Peshwa through British intervention, G.S. Sardesai writes, "Treaty of Bassein put an end to the Maratha freedom established by Shivaji". Lord Calser wrote, "This treaty forced the British into endless and disputable struggles along with enimity with three great powers"..

The War

It was fought with Marathas simultaneously in North and South India. In South, the British army was led by Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) Bhonsle put up a fight and after being defeated in Battle of Aragon concluded the Treaty of Devgaon with the Company. In North, General Lake captured Gwalior, Sindhia's capital. After his defeat in Battle of Laswadi in December 1803, Sindhia concluded the Treaty of Suraji Arjangaon. The area of Doab of Ganges-Yamuna came under British possession. He agreed to maintain a army.

Second Phase (1804-05)

The English army had yet to deal with Holkar 'When the British were busy fighting with Sindhia and Bhonsle, Holkar took advantage and attacked Jaipur. The British were offended with his attack as they were on friendly terms with the State, Holker murdered three British officials posted in his area-(Wickers, Dawan and Dham). Wellesley sent an army against him under Colonel Mansen. He was not only defeated by Holkar in Mukundra Pass (in Rajasthan) but also lost 5 battalions and 6 companies of the British. After this, Holkar proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated twice by Lake in Battle of Deeg and in Farrukhabad. Holkar took refuge with his friend, the ruler of Bharatpur. Lake laid a siege but could not capture the fort. The morale of the British army was badly shaken by death of thousands of British soldiers killed by the Marathas and the Jats. In 1805 Cornwallis resented but he soon died. The same year, his successor, George Barlow, decided to follow the policy of

peace and friendship with the Marathas. In November 1805, a new treaty was concluded with Sindhiyas according to which River Chambal was considered the boundary between the two powers. Holkar remained undecided but it definitely weakened his power. Treaty of Rajpurghat was signed between the Company and Holkar in January 1805. Holkar had to quit his claim over areas of North. The British returned the areas of Tonk and Rampur to Holkar and in turn Holkar promised non interference in the affairs of Rajputana.

Third Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)

In 1813, Lord Hastings became the Governor General. He was also an imperialist like Wellesley and wanted to establish British supremacy. Peshwa tried to conduct affairs of the Maratha Confederacy according to advice of his minister Trayambak Rao. But the British resident at Poona, Elphinstone, forced the Peshwa to sign a new treaty under the instructions of Hastings. The treaty concluded on 13th June 1817 provisioned for evacuation of Presidentship of Maratha Confederacy by the Peshwas. A new treaty was also concluded with Sindhiya on 5th November 1817, by which he agreed not to assist the Pindaris. The right to conclude treaties directly with rulers of Rajputana was received by the British from the Sindhiya. The Peshwa attacked Poona Residency on 5th November 1817. Resident Alphonstone took refuge in a military barrack. The Third Maratha War thus broke out. Holkar and Bhonsle sided with the Peshwas while Sindhiya and Gayakwar remained aloof. Defeat in the Battle of Ashti in February 1818, was the last one for the Peshwas.

Disintegration of Maratha Confederacy

On 18th June 1818, Molcom committed treaty with Peshwa. The post of Peshwa was liquidated and he was sent to Bithur (Kanpur) with a pension of Rs. 8 lakhs. He died in 1852. Bhonsle was defeated in the Battle of Sitabaldi and Holkar in Battle of Mahidpur. With the Treaty of Mandsaur between the British and Holkar, British Supremacy was established in Bharat.

British Invasions on Mysore: Haider Ali

Haider Ali was born in 1722. His father

Fateh Muhammad was a faujdar of Mysore and Jagirdar of Bundikot. After his father's death, Hyder Ali became the Faujdar of Dindigul on account of his capability. The ruler of Mysore, Krishna Raj was a king only in name. The entire powers of the state were concentrated in hands of ministers Devraj and Nandraj. In 1761, Hyder Ali usurped the authority of Nandraj and assumed the control of the state. The British looked at his growing strength with apprehension.

First Anglo Mysore war Causes (1767-69)

1. British were unhappy with friendly relations between the French and Hyder Ali.
2. Nawab of Carnatic and Haider Ali were foes while British had congenial terms with the Nawab. This fact deteriorated their terms.
3. When Hyder Ali took over Malabar, an area of influence of the British, the Company objected to it.

The British, Marathas and the Nizam formed a Triple Alliance against Hyder Ali. Hyder acted with diplomacy. He won over Maratha in war by giving Rs. 35 lakhs and Nizam by promise of land. In 1767, Hyder and Nizam attacked Carnatic unitedly. But they were defeated by the British. Nizam concluded treaty with the British. Hyder defeated the British and occupied Mangalore. In 1769, Hyder besieged Madras and forced the company to conclude the Treaty of Madras 4th April 1769. The Treaty provided for return of each other's areas and promised help in event of an external attack.

Second Anglo-Mysore war (1780-84)

Causes:-

1. British were eager to avenge the defeat and result of the First war.
2. The British were not faithful to the clauses of the treaty of Madras and when Marathas attacked Mysore, English did not provide any military aid.
3. Hyder Ali was unhappy over British occupation on Guntur.

This time, Hyder Ali formed a Triple Alliance which included Nizam and Maratha besides himself. Hyder Ali attacked Carnatic in July

1780 and besieged Arcot. Nawab was defeated and went over to the side of the British. Unfortunately, Hyder Ali died in 1782. Marathas secluded themselves from the war. The war was carried on by his son, Tipu Sultan. Both the parties, however, concluded the Treaty of Mysore on 11th March 1784. Both parties agreed to return each other's respective territories and free the prisoners of war. The British promised not to interfere in the matters of Mysore.



Tipu Sultan



Haidar Ali

Third Anglo Mysore War (1790-92)

Treaty of Mangalore was a compulsion for both the parties. The British allied with Marathas and Nizam to put an end to influence of Mysore. Tipu made unsuccessful attempts to gain help from the French. He wanted to buy the Dutch fort in Cochin for security of Malabar but it was bought by king of Travencore, who was an English ally. This offended Tipu. This was the immediate cause of Third Mysore war. Cornwallis attacked Mysore with a huge army. Tipu could not resist for long and concluded the Treaty of Srirangapattam in 1792. It provided for giving away half of Tipu's Kingdom to the British and their supporters. Tipu also agreed to pay Rs 3 crores as war expenses and two sons as hostages.

Fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799)

Causes:-

1. The treaty of Srirangapattam was insulting to Tipu and he wanted to take revenge for division of his empire.
2. His differences with the British further increased on account of French support to him and his correspondence with Napoleon

for the latter's proposed attack on India.

3. Tipu refused Wellesley's offer of subsidiary Alliance
4. Tipu appointed French on high posts and honoured them which annoyed the British.
5. Wellesley wanted to bring Mysore under British subordination.

In February 1799, Wellesley declared war. Tipu faced a large British army courageously and was killed in the war. With him his empire too came to an end. Subsidiary Alliance was signed with the newly throned ruler of Mysore and the state was brought under subordination.

Lord Wellesley and Subsidiary Alliance

The scheme to make treaties with the princely states of India to establish supremacy, by the British came to be known as Subsidiary Alliance. Credit to introduce this scheme goes to Lord Wellesley.

Major Clauses:-

1. The subordinate signatory of the treaty had to maintain a British force in his state for peace and security which was fully under the control of British officers. Expenses were to be borne by the state.
2. The state could employ any European in its services only after the approval of the company.
3. The state had to keep a British resident in its capital.
4. The state could not regulate its foreign affairs without the permission of Company.
5. In return, the Company bore the responsibility of law and order of the state.
6. The Company assured the states of its non interference in states matters.

The Indian states became weak and dependent on the company after this treaty. Now company employed a large army on the expenses of the states and had control over their foreign affairs. Main parties who signed this alliance were: Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802)

Advantages of Subsidiary Alliance to company:

1. The scheme proved to be a spy empire building. Indian states were unarmed.
2. It maintained a big army out of states expenses.
3. Positioning of British armies in Capitals maintained their control over strategic point.
4. Company's army succeeded in extending political boundaries of company.
5. It was successful in ousting other European powers especially France from India.
6. It became mediator in all conflicts of Indian rulers.
7. The Residents posted in the capitals became powerful and started interference in internal matters of the state.

Disadvantages to Indian States

1. They lost their freedom by disarmament and surrender of foreign relations to the company.
2. The Residents started interference in their internal matters.
3. Weak and repressive rulers got protection, but the people could not improve their condition.

Almost all states who accepted this treaty, went bankrupt. The company extracted 1/3 of the revenue from the state.

Attack on Punjab and its merger

The 10th guru of the Sikhs, Guru Govind Singh, discontinued the principle of an individual Guru and founded "Khalsa Panth" instead. Now the sacred book of the Sikhs, Guru Granth Sahib' replaced the place of guruater on 'Khalsa dal' was founded which was divided into small groups called 'misl'. Among these, Ranjeet Singh belonged to the Sukerchekia misl. He founded Sikh kingdom in the Punjab. He attempted to organize scattered Sikh Kingdom. He aimed to conquer states east of Sutlej which the British also wanted to annex. The British sent a mission under Charles Matcalf for friendship with Ranjit Singh In February 1809, L Ochterloney



Guru Govind Singh Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

announced British control over Sikh states to the east of Sutlej. In April 1809, Treaty of Amritisar was concluded between the Sikhs and the British. It provided that;-

1. River Sutlej to be treated as boundary, East of which prevailed the British domination and North West of which Ranjit Singh was allowed to expand his empire.
2. Violation of any clause will be considered as violation of the Treaty.
3. Both promised to remain friends

But soon after the British attacked Punjab and annexed it in its empire. With this, the British dominance extended upto Sutlej, they were relieved of Sikh menace, but made an adverse effect on stability of Sikh state. Weakness of Ranjit Singh was also exposed. In 1831, Alexander Burnes conducted a survey of Sindh route. According to the Triple Alliance of 1838, (Ranjit Singh, British and Shah Shuja), Ranjit Singh accepted mediation of the British in matters of Sindh. Ranjit Singh was not in favour of conflict with the British, but did not allow British forces to pass through his territory during Afghan war. He died on 27th June 1839 due to paralysis.

First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)

After his death, ambitions and selfish interests of Sardars surfaced. The British Governor General conspired to raise dissatisfaction in the Sikh army and planned to carry out his ambition by a rapid increase in army and canons. Situation was further worsened by struggle between the Dogra leader Gulab Singh and Sikh army. Rani Jindan and Lal Singh slowly lost control over the Khalsa army.

They diverted the army's energy against the British. In 1843, the British captured Sindh. On 13th December 1845, Hardinge declared war. The war was fought at five places. The battle of Sabrao was decisive in which the Sikhs were defeated. Lahore came under British control. The war ended with Treaty of Lahore.

Treaty of Lahore (1st March 1846)

1. The ruler and his successors forfeited all claims over territories across Sutlej.
2. Dilip Singh remained as ruler with Queen Jidan as his regent.
3. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs and the Province of Hajara were given to the British as reparations.
4. Sikh army became limited.
5. The Sikhs agreed deployment a British army in Lahore.

The Sikhs were greatly weakened. In December 1846, by another treaty of Bhaironwal which was concluded with Lahore According to which Henry Lawrence (British Agent) presided over a Regency council consisting of eight pro British Sikh Sardars. Lahore bore an expense of 22 lakhs to maintain the British army. Rani Jindan was sent to Benaras with an annual pension of Rs. 1.5 lakh. This treaty made the British as masters of a part of Punjab.

Second Anglo Sikh War (1848-49)

There was unrest among the Sikhs for treachery by their own leaders. Disbanded soldiers were also angry. Reforms of 1847-48 were against Sikh leader's interests. British officers and Resident continuously interfered in the internal matters of the Durbar. Rani Jandan, on charges of conspiracy, was arrested and sent to Chunar. Other matters like interference in marital matters of Dilip Singh, armed revolt by Mulraj, governor of Multan and demand of more revenue, forced the Sikhs to revolt. The Battle of Ramnagar on 22 November 1848 remained indecisive. So was the Battle of Chillianwala on 13th January 1849. Battle of Gujrat in February 1849 (near banks of Chenab) was lost by the Sikhs and the war came to an end on 13th March 1849. Through a declaration on 29th March 1849, Lord Dalhousie announced the annexation of Punjab into British

empire. The declaration said, "Punjab state has come to an end. All the areas of Dilip Singh are a part of British Empire in India." Dilip Singh and his regency council gave away the Kohinoor diamond and Punjab State to the British.

Results of the War

Sikh rule came to an end in Punjab. Maharaja Dilip Singh was given pension. For new administrative arrangements, a three member board was constituted under Henry Lawrence. Boundaries of British India touched Afghanistan.

Dalhousie and his Doctrine of Lapse or Annexation

The policy of annexing the Indian states into British empire on pretext of war, mal administration, corruption and adoption is known as Doctrine of Lapse.

Doctrine of Lapse

According to Hindu scriptures, if any ruler was issueless, he could adopt his successor. His adopted son had all the powers after his death. Dalhousie prohibited this practice of adoption as he believed that it would enable merger of these issueless states into British empire. He instead established the principle of Doctrine of Lapse.

Satara (1848):- Satara was the first state to be annexed according to Doctrine of Lapse. Raja Appa Sahab did not have son and he adopted his successor without Company's permission. Dalhousie declared it as illegal and declared Satara a subordinate state and annexed it.

Sambhalpur (1849):- King Narayan did not have a son nor he could adopt a successor. After his death the State was annexed in 1849.

Jhansi (1853)- Lord Hastings gave away this state to king Ramchandra and his successors on condition of subordinate alliance, after the defeat of Peshwa. After his death, the Company recognized Gangadhar Rao as successor. After Gangadhar's death, Rani Laxmi Bai adopted Damodar Rao which Dalhousie refused to recognize and annexed Jhansi in February 1854.

Nagpur (1854)- After the death of Raghuji III, the queen adopted Yashwant Rao in accordance with the wishes of the deceased ruler. But Dalhousie refused to recognize and annexed the big and major cotton growing state in 1854. Jaitpur (1854), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Tanjore (1855) etc. were also annexed under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. This policy was opposed by the rulers.

Allegations of Maladministration and Corruption in Awadh

Lord Dalhousie also wanted to annex Awadh. He once remarked that this cherry will one day fall into our mouth. He asked the Resident to tour the state and prepare a report, which reported exaggeratedly against its Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. On 13th February 1856, the company announced annexation of Awadh.

Thus from 1757 to 1856, through war treachery and diplomacy, the Company's boundaries extended to Bay of Bengal in South-east, and Passes in North-West. Mutual conflict of Indian rulers and lack of political consciousness among people helped the British to succeed.

Nature, Causes and Results of Revolution of 1857

The Company adopted the policy of economic expansion and political interference ever since it arrived in India. Their every policy aimed at accumulation of money and expansion of empire. This resulted to fear and discontentment among the Indians. This discontentment was evident in revolts in various parts. Among them were revolts in Vellore (1806), Barackpur (1824), Ferozpur (1842) (revolt of 34 regiment), Seventh Bengal Cavalry Revolt (1849), Santhals (1855-56) Bareilly (1816), Cole uprising (1831-33) Kangra (1855-56). They were an outcome of political, economic and social reasons. All these disturbances finally resulted in Revolt of 1857 and shook the foundations of British Empire.

Causes of Revolution of 1857

Some historians stated the use of greased cartridges as the main cause of the revolt. But it was only a spark which blasted the accumulated explosive situation.

Political and Administrative Causes

Policy of expansion by the British laid a powerful control over Indian rulers and the intention to annex them took a definite shape under policy of Doctrine of Lapse. Most of the political causes emerged due to Dalhousie's policy of Doctrine of Lapse. Jhansi, Nagpur, Udaipur, Satara, Baghar, Nizam, Marath, Mysore etc. were annexed under the pretext of absence of successor while Awadh was annexed on grounds of mal administration. Awadh had been a faithful ally of the British and it led to discontentment among its soldiers.

- The British had insulted many zamindars and annexed their land.
- Indian Muslims were agitated because the British misbehaved with the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. Lord Canning announced demolition of post of Mughal emperor, declined Nazrana to the emperor and removal of his name from coins and Dalhousie announced evacuation of Red fort.
- Indians were unhappy with administrative system of the British. The judicial system which was corrupt further enhanced Indian discontent.
- The Charter Act of 1833 announced that recruitment to military and non-military posts will be done without any discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, color and family. But the British did not follow it. High posts were reserved for the British.

Economic Causes:

The main aim of British administration in India was economic exploitation of India. The self-sufficient village economy was devastated due to British exploitation. Their land revenue system also became a cause of their exploitation. Army was used to extract revenue.

- The Indian goods which were exported were levied high export tax while the raw material paid very low export tax. Muslin, cotton and silk clothes from India had to pay 71% of excise tax in England. The British stopped import of Indian clothes. The cloth industry of India suffered a setback.

- Indian industries which had already suffered a setback due to the Industrial Revolution in England, further received a blow when faced with machine made clothes from England. As a result, handicraft industry was destroyed and towns/settlements were ruined.
- There was a regular drain of wealth to England which made the British richer and Indians poorer.

Social Causes:

The British were influenced by the policy of caste discrimination and treated Indians with hatred. Their attitude towards Indians was insulting. Indians could not travel in First Class on Railways and they could not mix with the British socially. Their entry was restricted in hotels and clubs run by the Europeans. The British psychology can be understood by a decision of a magistrate of Agra who ordered that all the Indians must salute every British even while walking on the road. If an Indian is boarded on a car or vehicle or mounted on a horse, he should get down and stand till the English man passed from that road.

Western education disturbed the Indian education system. The aim of their education policy was to produce clerks and black Englishmen, to spread the psychology of slavery. They rewrote the history according to their convenience. Aryan invasion, Arya-Dravid differences were created.

Religious Causes

According to Hindu Law of Succession, a convert Hindu was deprived of his ancestral property. But the British passed a new law whereby he could not be deprived of his property even after the conversion. The British thus encouraged the Hindus for conversion. A planned campaign was started by financial incentives and other means to encourage conversion. A converted Hindu was given the benefit of government aid and a government job. Both Hindus and Muslims sensed danger.

By the Act of 1813, the Christian Missionaries got permission to spread Christianity in India. Not only schools were established for this

purpose, they were also given appointments in military. Christian literature was distributed. The property of temples and mosques, which was hitherto tax free, was now taxed. The president of Board of Directors stated in British Parliament, "God has given the large Indian empire to Britain so that flag of Christianity unfurls itself from one corner of Bharat to the other successfully." The Bharatiya became apprehensive that the British were bent upon destroying their religion and culture.

Military Causes

Bharatiya soldiers had also revolted before 1857, the major examples being Sepoy Revolt of Bengal (1764), Vellore (1806), Barrackpur (1824) where the soldiers refused to cross waters to reach Burma and in 1844 when they refused to go to Sindh without extra allowance. In 1849, 22nd Native infantry, in 1850, 66th N.I, and in 1852, 38th N.I. revolted.

The British faced defeat in Afghan war (1839) and suffered badly in Punjab wars. Indian soldiers were an increase in British army. In 1856, there were 2,33,000 Bharatiya soldiers and 45322 European soldiers in Indian army. Defeat of the British in Crimea war demolished the myth that England was invincible. Annexation of Awadh caused a great resentment in the sepoys of Bengal as they were in majority in Bengal army.

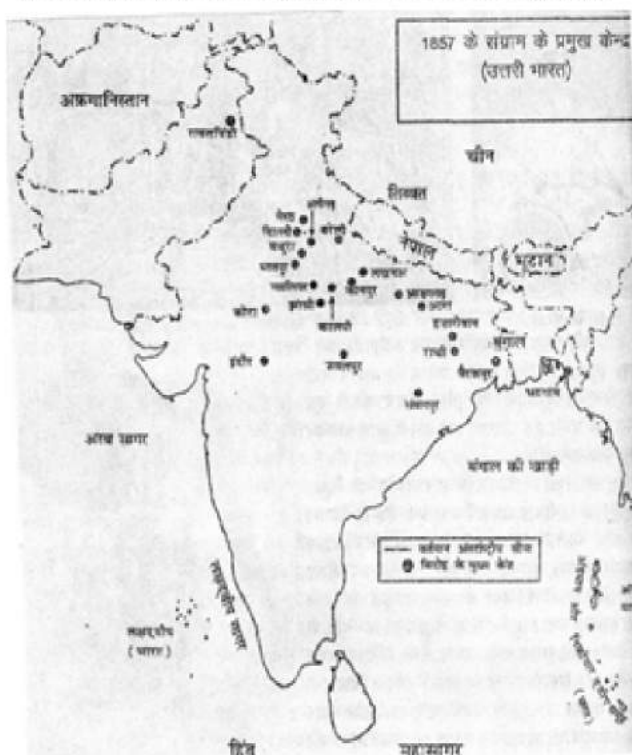
The Bharatiya soldiers were discriminated on the issues of salary, allowances, posts and promotion. An Indian soldier received a monthly salary of Rs. 9 where as a European soldier's salary was between Rs 60 to 70.

In 1856, Lord Canning passed General Army Recruitment Act which forced the Indian soldier to proceed for duty even overseas. Similarly, the Postal Act of 1854 which provided free postal services of the soldiers was waived off. All these factors had made the soldiers rebellious. Only a spark was needed which was provided by greased cartridges.

Immediate Cause

In 1856, the government decided to replace its 'Brown Base' rifles with the new 'Enfield rifle'. The cartridge of the new rifle had to be removed by mouth. In January 1857, news spread in Bengal

army that in the cartridges of new rifles cow and pig fats. While cow was revered by Hindus, Muslims regarded pig as unholy. The matter was enquired into. John Kaye and Lord Roberts confirmed to this fact. Unrest spread among the soldiers and Hindu-Muslims were instigated. They firmly believed that the British were bent upon defiling their religions.



Expansion of the Revolution and its Main Heroes

Most of the European historians have tried to prove the Revolution of 1857 as a sudden outburst. But many others believed that it was pre planned and well thought of, event, which was led by various leaders in different parts of the country. The main architect of the plan was Nana Sahib (adopted son of Baji Rao), his brother Bala Sahab and Vakil Ajimullah. The modus operandi of the spread of revolt was distribution of chapattis and red lotus. According to the plan, the revolt was scheduled Across Bharat on 31st may 1857 but the incident of greased cartridges preponed it. On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pande, a soldier in Barrackpur cantonment refused to use the rifles. He was arrested and later on hanged. It was the first sacrifice of this struggle. In Meerut, 85 sepoys refused to use it.

Resultantly, they were arrested and imprisoned. On 10th May 1857, the soldiers freed all the prisoners and marched for Delhi.



Bahadurshah Zafar Kunwar Singh



Tantya Tope Rani Laxmi Bai

Delhi (Bahadur Shah Zafar II)

Revolutionaries occupied Delhi on 12th May. Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar agreed to lead the revolutionaries. He was declared emperor of Bharat. Lt. Willoby tried to reseat the rebels but he was defeated and he fled away. Control over Delhi as Symbol of authority, was considered as beginning of the revolt. It soon spread to other parts of India. Letters were despatched to various rulers of India inviting them to join this struggle. Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Banaras, some areas of Bihar, Jhansi and other parts rose in revolt. Lord Canning made a quick attempt to suppress it. The English took advantage of lack of coordination between the rulers and the rebel leaders. The British took over Delhi in just five days and took revenge on people of Delhi. Revolt in Delhi was actually led by

Bakht Khan, commander of Zafar. The emperor was made a prisoner and exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

Awadh (Begum Hazrat Mahal)

Revolution in Lucknow broke on 4 June when Begum Hazrat Mahal Lucknow declared her minor son as Nawab. Zamindars, farmers and soldiers stood beside her and burnt the British Residency. The resident Henry Lawrence was killed. General Havelock and Outram also could not gain any success. In such circumstances, Sir Collin Campbell with the help of Gorkha Regiment recaptured Lucknow.

Kanpur (Nana Sahib and Tantya Tope)

Nana Sahib freed Kanpur on 5th June 1857 with the help of his wise commander Tantya Tope and Ajimullah. The British reoccupied under the leadership of Sir Collin Campbell. Tantya Tope escaped and joined the Queen of Jhansi.

Jhansi (Rani Laxmi Bai)

In the beginning of June 1857, the soldiers revolted in Jhansi. Hugh Rose recaptured it. After her defeat, Laxmi Bai reached Kalpi and occupied Gwalior with the help of Tantya Tope which the British reoccupied in June 1858. Rani Laxmi Bai sacrificed her life fighting bravely. Tantya Tope managed to escape.

Bihar-

(Kunwar Singh) An 80 year old zamindar of Jagdishpur in Bihar revolted. He freed areas near Ara from British control and defeated commanders Milman, Col. Dakes and Major Duglous. On 26th April 1858, he fought a battle with the British but could not succeed.

Rajasthan and Freedom Struggle of 1857

The rulers of Bikaner, Udaipur, Jaipur, Alwar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota, Bundi, Dholpur, Jaisalmer and Sirohi were sympathetic to the British. But the land of Rajasthan was not devoid of freedom lovers. The thakur of Auwa, Khushal Singh along with military cantonments of Nasirabad, Nimach and Erinpura led the revolt. In Mewar, common people supported the

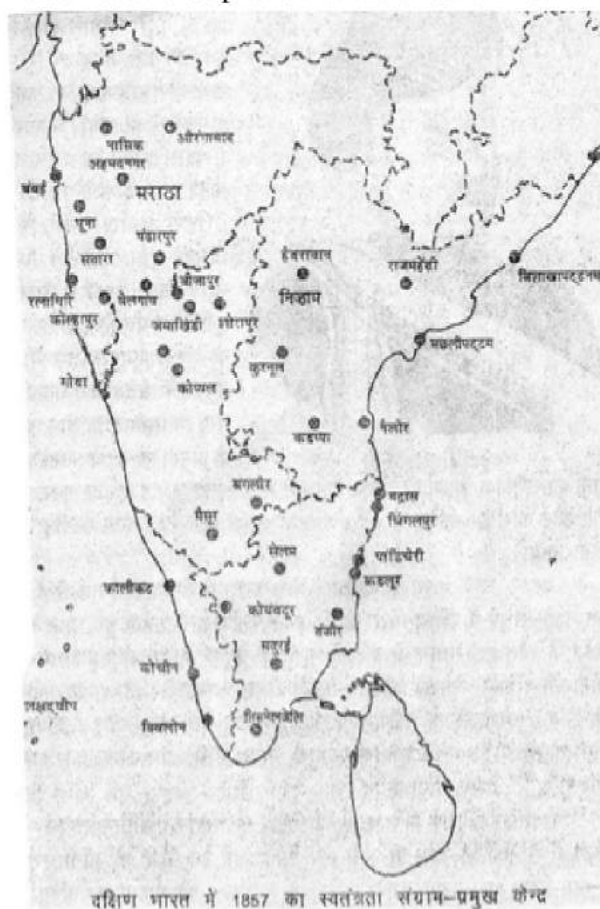
revolutionaries. In Kota, the revolt took a violent turn and Major Burton along with his two sons were put to death. Thakur Khushal Singh beheaded the British resident Moc Mason and exhibited his head on fort of Auwa. But soon the British army recaptured the fort. Common people exhibited exemplary courage in this struggle but due to lack of proper leadership and non cooperation of rulers, the revolt could not succeed.

Ruhelkhand

Ahamadullah led the revolt in Ruhelkhand and Sadruddin led the revolt in Mewat, Jalandhar, Ambala, Rohtak, Panipat were other centers of Revolution.

Freedom Movement in South Bharat

Latest researches prove that the effect of the



revolt extended upto Goa, Pondicherry along with far South Bharat, Rangoji Bapu in Maharashtra

formed peoples' army and led in Belgaon, Satara, Kolhapur etc. The revolt started in Satara and Pandharpur and extended upto Nasik, Ratnagiri and Bijapur. Posters in Telgu language against the British were pasted in Vishakhapatnam. In Golkonda, Chintabhapati revolted. In Bangalore, the 8th Cavalry and 20th infantry of Madras army revolted. There were revolutionary incidents in North Arcot and Tanjore. The zamindars struggled against the British in Vellore. Many revolutionaries were arrested in Madurai, Malabar, Calicut, Cochin etc. were major centres of revolt. Depuji Raga initiated the revolt in Goa. Daman and Diu did not remain aloof.

In the Fight for Freedom of 1857, although the number of revolutionaries of north Bharat far exceeded than those in South Bharat, many revolutionaries were arrested and killed in South Bharat. Major leaders in South Bharat were Rangaji Bapu Gupte (Satara), Sona ji Pandit, Rangarao Pange and Maulvi Sayyaid Aluaddin (Hyderabad), Bhimrao and Mundargi, Chhota Sinh (Karnataka) Annaji Phadnavis (Kolhapur), Gulam Gaus and Sultan Baksha (Madras), Arnagiri, Krishna (Chingalfut), Mulbagal Swami (Coimbatore), Mulla Sali, Kanji Sarkar and Vijay Kuderat KaKudarath Kunji Mama (Kerala).

The account makes it clear that the revolution had spread in entire Bharat.

Civil and Military Revolts Between (1857-58)

2nd February, 1857- Revolution of 19th Native Army in Bahrampur

10th May, 1857- Revolution of Soldiers in Meerut.

11th-30th May, 1857- Revolution in Delhi, Ferozpur, Bombay, Muradabad, Shahjahanpur and other cities of Uttar Pradesh.

June 1857- Revolution in Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow etc. Civil Revolt in plains of Ganges and Sindhu, Rajputana, middle Bharat and some parts of Bengal.

July 1857:- Revolution in Indore, Mhow, Sagar, Jhelum and Sialkot.

August 1857:- Civil Revolt in all areas of Sagar and Narnada Valley.

September 1857:- British reoccupied Delhi, revolt in middle part of Bharat.

November 1857:- Rebels defeated General

Windham near Kanpur.

December 1857- Sir Collin Campbell won the Battle of Kanpur. Tanya Tope escaped.

March 1857- British reoccupied Lucknow.

April 1858- British occupied Jhansi. Kunwar Singh revolted in Bihar Jagdishpur)

May 1858- English reoccupied Bareilly, Jagdishpur and Kalpi, rebels waged guerilla war in Ruhelkhand.

Causes of Failure of Revolution

The revolt of 1857 was an armed effort to drive out the British from Bharat. The Bharatiya army was seven times more than the British army and it had peoples' support as well. In spite of all, the British were successful in suppressing the revolt and the Bharatiya faced defeat.

Absence of able and Efficient Leadership

There was an absence of an able and efficient leadership to conduct this movement. Bahadur Shah was old and weak ruler. Reins of the movement were in the hands of Nana Sahib, Rani Laxmi Bai, Wajid Ali Shah, Hajrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Bakht Khan Ajimullah etc. They were firm in their aim, but lacked mutual coordination and leadership capacity.

Preparation of the Revolution

According to the plan, the revolt was planned on 31st May 1857 but it broke out early on 10th May 1857 in Meerut. The British were successful in suppressing the revolt which broke out at different places at different periods. Malletson, has written, 'If the revolt had broken out as it was preplanned on 31st May 1857 at all the places, British would not have been able to reconquer Bharat.'

Non Cooperation of Princely Rulers

Most of the rulers cooperated with the British in suppressing the revolt for their own interests. Lord Canning described them as dams which resisted storms.

Famous for their chivalry, the rulers of Rajputana, Marathas, Mysore, Punjab, East Bengal etc remained inactive. W.H. Russell has written, 'If Bharatiya had opposed with enthusiasm and courage,

British would have perished. If the rulers of Patiala or Jind had not been our friends no peace in Punjab had been possible and we would not have been able to control Delhi”

Apathy of Zamindars Educated Class

The zamindars, Traders and educated class cooperated with the British. Rebels could not gain support of educated Class.

Limited Means

British had the advantage of the trained and well equipped disciplined army and control over the navy. There was lack of discipline, military organization and able leadership in Indian sepoys and they faced scarcity of money, ration and arms.

Lack of a definite Aim and Ideal

Although the struggle to drive out the British was wide, but the rebels had no future plan about the administrative structure to be implemented in future. V.D. Savarkar has written, "If a clear idea had been placed before people who **would** have involved them emotionally, the outcome of the revolt would have been as fruitful as the beginning."

Favourable conditions for the British

The year 1857 was favourable for the British. Its soldiers reached India after victory of Crimea and China. The British had reconstituted an additional army of 310000 soldiers. Railways, Post and telegraph were favourable for them.

Diplomacy of Canning and the Britishers.

Through their diplomacy, British were successful in gaining support of the Punjab Pathans of North-West Frontier, Afghans, Sindhis and Nizam. Liberal policy of Canning also helped in passifying the rebels. R.C. Majumdar said the British diplomacy proved as key of their success.

In brief, lack of nationalist sentiments, mutual coordination and all pervading leadership were the main causes of failure of Revolution of 1857.

Results of the Revolution of 1857

Although revolt was unsuccessful, its

results were wide, permanent and unparalleled. It opened the eyes of the British and forced them to amend their administrative, military policies along with their attitude towards the Bharatiya rulers.

End of the Company Rule

On November 1st, 1858, the queen Victoria through a declaration, the British government took over the administration of Bharat from the hands of East India Company through Government of India Act 1858 and placed it in the hands of British crown. Board of control and Board of Directors were dissolved and an Indian council was constituted consisting of 15 members. Its president was called Indian states secretary. The post of Governor General was renamed as Viceroy also secretary of states for India.

Reorganisation of Army

The revolt had started as a military revolt and therefore, reorganisation of army became necessary. According to Army Amalgamation scheme of 1861, the European army of company was transferred to the government, According to report of Peel Commission of 1861, number of British soldiers, increased in the army. Higher posts in army and armoury were reserved only for the Europeans. It was also taken care of that Bharatiya soldiers of a particular community or area were not grouped together.

Change in the Policy towards Bharatiya Rulers

According to the Declaration of the Queen, the policy of expansion was given up and the rulers were guaranteed rights, dignity and honor, Bharatiya rulers were granted the right to adopt successors.

Expansion of Policy of "Divide and Rule":

The British promoted the narrow policy of communalism, casteism and regionalism as they were scared of communal harmony prevalent during the revolt of 1857. Policy of Divide and Rule became the basis of their administration

Beginning of Economic Exploitation:-After the revolution of 1857, the British diverted their

attention from the policy of expansion to gaining wealth. All the war expenses were levied on the Bhartiya. Bharatiya capital was drained out of Bharat in form of interest of public loans. No profits from capital were invested.

Encouragement to National Movements

Collective attempts of revolt of 1857, gave momentum to National Movement of India. Heroes of the revolt, Kunwar Singh, Laxmi Bai, Tanya Tope, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Sahib and Rangaji Bapu Gupte became the frontrunners of National Movement.

Nature of the Revolution

Historians differ about the nature of the Revolt. European scholars have termed it as a Sepoy Mutiny, conspiracy of the Muslims and revolt of the aristocracy. Some regard it as a religious war against Christianity or a war between black and white for supremacy. Others regarded it a conflict between the barbarians and the civilized. Started as a military unrest, it acquired the nature of freedom movement through popular support. Vir Savarkar supported and national struggle this view in his book. It was the first collective blow against the British. It can be termed as the First war of Independence.

Major Theories

Sepoy Mutiny

According to Robert John Lowrence and seeley it was only a sepoy revolt. Charles Raikes also consider it as a mutiny agitation, though it acquired the form of popular movement at some places. Durgadas Bandhopadhyaya and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are also of the same view. No doubt, it started as a sepoy revolt, every section of the society participated in it.

Muslim Reaction

According to Sir James Outram and W.Taylor it was Muslim conspiracy in form of Hindu grievances. It was an attempt to reestablish Muslim rule. Malleon and Coupland also supported this view. But since the most of the participants were Hindus, this view also stands false.

Peoples' movement

Some historians believe that farmers, zamindars, soldiers and people of different occupations participated in it. Sir J. Keyee calls it a struggle of the black and white. But there were many Bhartiya in British army so this fact also does not gain support. The speed with which the revolt spread in far flung areas, support the view that it was a Peoples' Movement. W.H. Russel records that no body in Bharat looked in a friendly manner at the view of an English men. Canning writes that the revolt in Oudh against our authority was very expansive. John Bruce Norton calls it a Peoples' Movement. Malleon has termed it a collective effort of the Indians to drive out the British from Bharat.

Peasants' Revolution

Some scholars have termed it as peasant's revolt due to their participation in it. The peasants also revolted against the zamindars and big talakadars along with the Company government.

National Revolt:- Benjamin Disraeli, a Prominent leader of England has called it a National Revolt. Ashok Mehta in his book 'The Great Rebellion' has tried to prove that the nature of this revolt was national. Veer Sarvkar has called it a 'planned national struggle'. But western historians do not call it as national struggle as they borrow the definition and meaning of nationalism as it prevailed in 20th century Europe. Dr. Satya Rai in his work "Nationalism in Bharat" has agreed that European definition should not be applied to Indian conditions. All the categories of people made a collective effort to drive out the British despite mutual differences. Such an effort falls under the category of National Movement.

First Struggle of Independence of Bharat

Many scholars have termed it as the first Struggle of Independence Bharat. It was the first collective and all India struggle to free India from the British. Dr. S.N. Sen writes, war which started with an aim save religion, soon acquired the nature of freedom struggle and there is no doubt that the Indians wanted to put an end of British Government. V.D. Savarkar in his book 'War of

Indian Independence' calls it the First war of Bharatiya independence. Dr. R.C. Majumdar points out to the fact that the movement had a national importance, even though indirectly, whatever its actual nature was, but soon this revolt became a challenge for English authority. Pt. J.L. Nehru in his book 'Discovery of Bharat' writes, "The revolt which started as a sepoy revolt was not limited to military. Soon it acquired the character of a peoples movement and got converted to national movement" Dr. Tarachand, Dr. Visheshwar. Prasad, S.B. Chaudhary have also termed it as national movement.

Anti-British feelings prevailed in entire Bharat during 1857. People and rebels nursed only one aim, to drive the British out of Bharat. This aim became an inspiration of a collective struggle. Therefore, it would be judicious to call it as the First war of Independence. which incorporated all national elements.

Points to remember

- Prosperity of Bharat attracted Europeans.
- Vasco de Gama was the first European to arrive in Bharat via sea and who was welcomed by king Zamorin of Calicut. (1498 A.D.)
- To establish trade relations, the British East India Company (1600), Dutch East India Company (1602) and French East India Company (1664) were established.
- In 1717, many commercial concessions Dastak and others were granted to the British through Farman by Mughal emperor.
- The British defeated the French in Carnatic wars to establish their supremacy in India.
- In 18th century, major provincial powers of Bharat were Mysore, Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh, Maratha and Jat.
- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, Third battle of Panipat in 1761 and Battle of Buxar in 1764.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh founded Sikh empire in Punjab. The British annexed it by following expansionist policy in 1849.
- The Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley

and Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie expanded the British empire.

- States of Jhansi, Satara, Baghat, Udiapur (M.P.), Sambhalpur Nagpur were annexed on account of Doctrine of Lapse, while the states of Awadh was annexed on charges of mal-administration.
- The economic, political, Social, religious and military policy of the British became the cause of revolt of 1857.
- Tanya Tope. Bahadur Shah Zafar, Laxmi Bai, Nana Saheb, Kunwar Singh, Mangal Pande, Rangaji Bapu Gupte were the heroes of freedom struggle of 1857.
- Meerut, Jhansi, Kanpur, Jagdishpur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Madras, Delhi were major centres of the revolt.
- Vinayak Damodar Rao Savarkar and Many other scholars have termed this revolution of 1857, as the First war of Independence.
- The Main causes for failure of the revolution were absence of a common leadership and mutual coordination along with non cooperation of Princely states.
- According to the Act of 1858, Company's rule in Bharat came to an end and British crown acquired India..

Questions for Exercise

Multiple choice questions (Choose the correct option)

1. First European who discovered the direct sea route from Europe to India was:-
(a) Jamorin
(b) Columbus
(c) Thomas Roe
(d) Vasco De Gama.
2. Battle of Plassey was fought in
(A) 1764
(b) 1857
(c) 1864
(d) 1757
3. Which Mughal emperor gave special

concessions to East India Company in Bengal in 1717?

- (a) Jahangir
 - (b) Shah Alam
 - (c) Farukh siyyar
 - (d) Bahadur Shah.
4. The Sikh misl Sukerchekia was related to
 - (a) Gulab Singh
 - (b) Ranjit Singh
 - (c) Dilip Singh
 - (d) Ram Jindan
 5. Which date was predicated for revolt of 1857?
 - (a) 31st May 1857
 - (b) 10 May 1857
 - (c) 31st January 1857
 - (d) 10th June 1857
 6. From where did the revolt start on 10th May 1857-
 - (a) Meerut
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Barrackpur
 - (d) Kanpur
 7. Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by-
 - (a) Lord Dalhousie
 - (b) Warren Hastings
 - (c) Lord Wellesely
 - (d) Cornwallis
 8. Hero who provided impetus to 1857 struggle in South India was:
 - (a) Kunwar Singh
 - (b) Ranga Bapuji Gupte
 - (c) Tantya Tope
 - (d) Kushal Singh.

Very Short Answer questions:-
(Answer in two lines)

1. Between whom was the Battle of Buxar fought in 1764?
2. What is meant by Blue water policy?
3. Who is known as Plato of Jats?
4. When and between whom the third battle of Panipat fought?
5. Which treaty ended the First Anglo Maratha war?
6. Who were the parties to the Triple Alliance

formed against Hyder Ali in First Anglo Mysore war?

7. Which Governor General implemented the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?
8. On what grounds was Awadh annexed to the British empire?
9. Name two revolts against the British prior to that of 1857.
10. Under whose leadership was the struggle of 1857 waged?
11. Which historians have termed the revolt of 1857 as 'Muslim Conspiracy'?
12. Name four centres of South Bharat where the incidents of 1857 revolt took place?
13. Mention the immediate cause of revolt of 1857.
14. Name two women who led the revolt of 1857.

Short Question Answer
(Answer in 8 Lines)

1. With what aim did Europeans come to Bharat?
2. What was the 'Black Hole' incident?
3. What is meant by 'Dastak'? How was it misused?
4. Explaining the meaning of Subsidiary Alliance, elaborate its true aim.
5. Comment on 'Doctrine of Lapse' of Dalhousie.
6. Mention causes of defeat of Marathas in third Battle of Panipat.
7. What was the Black Hole incident?
8. Mention social causes for revolt of 1857.
9. Why did the Indian soldiers oppose greased cartridges?
10. Mention the main centres and leaders of revolt in North India?
11. Mention two reasons of the failure of the revolution of 1857.
12. Why is revolution of 1857 known as national revolt?
13. Elaborate military changes after 1857 revolution.

Essay Questions
(Answer in Three Pages)

1. The "Battle of Buxar completed the unfinished task of Battle of Plassey" Interpret.
2. Describe struggle of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan with the British.
3. Describe political condition of India in 18th century.
4. Explain circumstances leading to Anglo-Maratha wars.
5. Write an essay on Anglo-Sikh relations.
6. Explain major causes of revolution of 1857.
7. Describe expansion of revolution of 1857 in north and south India.
8. Explain the causes of failure of revolution of 1857.
9. Interpret the nature of revolt of 1857.

Answers (Multiple Choice questions)

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5.(a) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
