

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1707 TO 1857 C.E

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UNIT-I Later Mughals :-

Bahadur Shah I (1707 - 1712)

Aurangzeb died in 1707. A War of Succession started amongst his three surviving sons viz. Muazzam - the governor of Kabul. Azam - the governor of Gujarat and Kam Baksh - The governor of Bijapur. Muazzam defeated Azam and Kam Baksh and ascended the Mughal throne with the title of Bahadur Shah.

Jahandar Shah (1712 - 13) He ascended the throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan abolished Jaziya

Farrukh Siyar (1713 - 19) He lacked the ability and knowledge to rule independently. His reign saw the emergence of the Sayyid Brothers.

Muhammad Shah (1719 - 48) Nadir Shah invaded India and took away peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond.

Ahmed Shah (1748 - 54) Ahmed Shah Abdali (General of Nadir Shah) marched towards Delhi and the Mughals ceded Punjab and Multan.

Alamgir (1754 - 59) Ahmed Shah occupied Delhi.

Later Delhi was plundered by Marathas.

Shah Alam II (1759 - 1806) could not enter Delhi for 12 years.

AKbar II (1806 - 37) Pensioner of East India Company

Bahadur Shah II (1837 - 57) Last Mughal Emperor who was made Premier during the 1857 Revolt.

Decline of Mughals :-

In 1739 during the reign of Mohammed Shah, a Persian King, Nadir Shah invaded India and broke up the Mughal empire. He plundered Delhi and took the Kohinoor diamond with him to Afghanistan.

Peshwas :-

Founded by Balaji Vishwanath, who concluded an agreement with the Sayyid Brothers (the King makers in history) by which Mughal Emperor Farukh Siyyar recognised Shahu as the King of Swarajya.

Baji Rao I (1720 - 40) Baji Rao the eldest son of Balaji Vishwanath succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20 considered as the greatest exponent of guerilla tactics of Shivaji. Maratha power reached its zenith and system of confederacy began. Defeated Siddis of Janjira, conquest of Bassein and Salsette from Portuguese.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740 - 61) Popularly known as Nana Saheb, he succeeded his father at the age of 20. After the death of Shahu (1749) the management of all state affairs was left in his hands. In an agreement with the Mughal Emperor (Ahmad Shah) the Peshwa (1752) was to protect the Mughal Empire from internal and external Ahmad Shah Abdali enemies in return for the chauth.

Third Battle of Panipat (1761) between Marathas and Ahmed Shah Abdali gave a big jolt to the Maratha empire.

Invasion of Nadir Shah :-

In 1739 during the reign of Muhammad Shah a Persian King Nadir Shah invaded India, Muhammad Shah at the Battle of Karnal and later mercilessly massacred the people of Delhi. Nadir Shah however reinstated Muhammad Shah and went back to Persia. Nadir Shah's invasion broke the back of Mughal Empire. As a result the Marathas became very powerful in the Deccan. Sadat Ali Khan, Governor of Awadh and Alivardi Khan, Governor of Bengal and the Rohillas in the Ganges valley also became independent.

The empire of Muhammad Shah's successor Ahmad (Shah 1748-1754) only consisted of the lands adjoining Delhi and some districts in Uttar Pradesh. Ahmad Shah's wazir after terrorising him and ultimately placed his son Muhammad - Azim Uddaulah on the throne as Alamgir II. He was later on murdered and another Mughal Prince was installed on the throne.

The heir apparent prince Shah Alam sought refuge with Nawab wazir of Awadh. Shah Alam was recognised as the emperor by Abdali the successor of Nadir Shah. He lived under the protection of the English after his defeat at their hands at the Battle of Buxar in 1764. In 1771 he returned to Delhi at the invitation of the Marathas who placed him on the throne. Shah Alam-II was succeeded by Akbar Shah II (1806 - 1837). The last Mughal ruler famous as Bahadur - Shah Zafar. ruled between 1837 and 1858 as a titular king under the British. The Mughal emperors ruled only in name until 1857 as the real political power in the eighteenth century had shifted to new Kingdoms.

THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT: -

In June 1747 Ahmad Shah Durrani or Ahmad Shah Abdali rose to power and established the Durrani Empire in Afghanistan. He crossed Indus river in 1748 and annexed Lahore. In 1749 the Mughal Empire lost Sindh and Punjab. In 1757 there was another attack and he sacked Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Vrindavan etc. The Mughals accepted this formidable Afghan's suzerainty. He installed Alamgir II on the throne of Delhi. The East India Company also accepted his suzerainty.

But the Marathas did not accept them. Balaji Bajirao sent Raghunath Rao to counter the Afghans. Raghunath Rao was able to throw out Timur Shah (son of Ahmad Shah Abdali and Governor of Lahore Multan and Kashmir) and brought the Lahore Multan and Kashmir under the Marathas.

The rise of this new Hindu Kingdom was not acceptable to the Mughals and Afghans. The Afghan hero raised a Holy war against the Infidels and warriors from Pashtun & other tribes answered his call. This culminated in the Third Battle of Panipat which paved the way for British Rule in India.

Third Battle of Panipat 1761

Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. This was the largest war of the 18th century. The Marathas were led by Sadashivrao Bhau. The battle followed a two months

Leige and skirmishes. The Marathas were badly defeated in the war suffering a loss of around 60-70 thousand warriors. They lost their ablest commanders. Balaji Baji Rao unable to bear the shock of the disaster, died in June 1761 A.D.

UNIT-II Advent of Europeans in India :- x

Portuguese :- Vasco-da-Gama reached the Port of Calicut in 1498 during the reign of King Zomorin. (Hindu ruler of Calicut)

Settlements Daman, Salsette, Chaul and Bombay (West Coast) San Thome (near Madras) and at Hooghly.

Alfonso de Albuquerque, the second Governor of India (first being Francisco de Almeida) arrived in 1509 and captured Goa in AD 1510.

Dutch :- Dutch East India Company was formed in AD 1602.

Dutch were defeated by English at the Battle of Bedara in AD 1759 and as per agreement, the Dutch gained the control over Indonesia and the British over India, Sri Lanka and Malaya.

Settlements :- They set-up their first factory at Masulipattanam in 1605. Their other factories were at Pulicat, Chinsura, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattanam, Cochin, Surat, Karikal and Kasimbazar.

English :- The English East India Company was formed in 1599 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. Jahangir granted a farman to Captain William Hawkins permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat (1613).

In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe succeeded in getting an imperial farman to trade and establish factory in all parts of the Mughal Empire by ruler Jahangir.

In 1690 a factory was established at Suttanati by Job Charnock in 1698 following the acquisition of zamindari of three village of Suttanati Kalikata and Govindpur the city of Calcutta was founded. Fort William was set up in 1700.

In 1717 Surman obtained a farman from Farrukhsiyar which gave large concessions to the company. This farman has been called the Magna Carta of the Company.

Battle of Plassey (1757) English defeated Sirajuddaula the Nawab of Bengal.

Battle of Buxar (1764) Captain Munro defeated joint forces of Mir Qasim (Bengal) Shujauddaula (Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal).

Danes! - The Danes East India Company was formed in 1616. The Danish colony Tranquebar was established on southern Coromandel coast of India. Settlements Serampur (Bengal) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) sold their settlements to the English in 1845.

French! - The French East India Company was formed by Colbert under state patronage in 1664. The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668. A factory at Masulipatanam was set up in 1669.

French were defeated by English in Battle of Wandiwash (1760).

The Carnatic Wars and its results -

- An instance of Anglo French Rivalry
First (1746 - 48) The French besieged Madras. At St. Thome battle the Nawab of Carnatic's army was defeated by French under Dupliex.

The First Carnatic War came to an end by the Treaty of Aix-la Chappelle in 1748. A settlement was reached between English and French in the Carnatic coast.

The French left and the English got back Madras

- Second War (1749 - 54) Dupleix allied with Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) and Chanda Sahib. After initial victories Robert Clive emerged victorious. In 1755 the Second Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry.

By this treaty Mohammed Ali was declared the Nawab of Arcot.

- Third War (1758 - 63) French Count de Lally captured Fort St. David.

French were defeated at Wandiwash. Third Carnatic War in 1763 the Seven Years War ended with the Treaty of Paris. Pondicherry and Karaikal were given to the French on a condition that they should not fortify them.

Thus Anglo French struggle came to an end in 1763.

Battles of Plassey and Buxar:-

Battle of Plassey (1757) Robert Clive led the company's forces against Siraj-ud-Daula's army on June 23, 1757 and defeated them with the help of his conspiracy with Mir Jafar. This proved to be the first step towards territorial supremacy and paved the way for the British conquest of Bengal and eventually the whole country.

The Nawab was captured and executed and Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab of Bengal. He ceded zamindari rights to twenty-four parganas and got Rs 16,700,000 as compensation. This was the first British acquisition of Indian territory.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

At the instigation of Mir Qasim, successor of Mir Jafar, this battle was fought by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II (Mughal) on one side and the English forces led by Clive on the other side. Clive's forces were victorious, resulting in the capture of Bihar and Bengal.

Administrative Reforms by Robert Clive:-

Clive introduced certain reforms with a view to improving the administration of the company regarding civil services.

1. He asked all servants of the company to take an oath not to take bribe and presents.

2. Transferred junior servants in Bengal to Madras and called in senior servants from there.

3. Gave monopoly of trade in salt, tobacco and betel nut to a Board of trade. The profit of this trade was to be distributed among the servants of the company. The scheme however, was dropped in 1768.

The extra allowance of the military officers had become a heavy financial burden on the company. Clive reduced it. It was decided that -

1. officers who remained in cantonments were to be given only $\frac{1}{2}$ allowances

2. officers who went out of cantonments but within the boundary of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were to be paid full allowance

3. officers who went beyond the boundary of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for service were given double allowance.

The officers who were drawing double allowance so far refused to accept these reforms. But finally they yielded.

Clive also started a 'Clive's Fund' of rupees five lakhs, the money which was donated to him by Mir Jafar at his death-bed. It was put in trade and the profit was to be distributed among the retiring servants of the company.

Warren Hastings (1772-1785)

- Became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor-General in 1773 through the Regulating Act.
 - Abolished Dual system of Administration
 - Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the Gita by Charles Wilkins.
 - Founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784
- Revenue reforms.

- Auctioned the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidder.
 - Divided Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.
- Judicial reforms.

- Started Diwani and faujdari adalats at the district level and Sadar Diwani and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta.

- Redefined Hindu and Muslim laws. A translation of the Code in Sanskrit appeared in 1776 under the title of "Code of Gentoo Laws".

Wars :

- Rohilla War (1774)
- 1st Anglo Maratha War (1776-82)
- 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was passed by the British Parliament to put the Company's affairs in permanent centralized control of the British Parliament.

Lord Cornwallis :-

Lord Cornwallis twice held the high post of Governor General. His first tenure lasted from 1786 to 1793. For second time he came to India in 1805, but died before he could do any wonders again.

Lord Cornwallis was the first English Nobleman to come to India to undertake the office of the Governor General and also the first of Parliamentary Governor Generals of India introduced a new system

- permanent settlement of the land revenue of Bengal: Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Banaras, Bihar, Carnatic and Orissa. So the system was as follows:-

- Zamindar was the real owner of the land and "representative" of the Government

- peasants were now "tenants" of the Zamindar

- The Zamindar was like a servant to the Government. He used to keep 11% of the revenue with him for "serving as agent of the Government" and 89% he had to pay to the Government.

- Thus the revenue started coming to the British on 10/11 ratio

- The permanent settlement fixed the revenue of the land on a 10 year basis.

Reforms in the East India Company :-

- Only qualified people would enter into the service of the company

- NO recommendation from England

Would be given weightage for appointments in the Company's service.

- The private trade of all the company servants was abolished
- Top posts were only for Europeans Indians were given posts which were lowest such as peons

• The revenue collectors were deprived of the Judicial powers. father of civil service in India.

Judiciary Reforms

- Created post of district Judge
- Court fees were abolished by Cornwallis
- Lawyers were to prescribe their fees
- Ordinary people could sue the Government servants (Indians) if they committed mistakes
- Inhuman punishments such as cutting limbs, cutting nose and ears were abolished

Police Reforms of Cornwallis

• So far police was under the Zamindars. It was taken away from Zamindars and handed over to the Superintendent of the police at District level. The police was Europeanized. They were now paid salary and given unlimited powers to arrest the suspected persons.

Mysore Maratha War 1785 - 1787

Third Anglo Mysore war 1790 - 92
defeat of Tipu and the Treaty of Seringsapatnam.

Lord Wellesley :-

During the governor-generalship of Lord Wellesley Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance (1798) system. To expand British territories where by the ruler of an aligning state was compelled to accept permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and pay subsidy for its maintenance. Some times a territory was added in lieu of payment.

First alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad followed by Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, the Peshwa, the Bhorale and the Scindia.

A ruler also had to accept a British resident. They were not allowed to employ any European without British approval nor negotiate with any Indian ruler without consulting the Governor-General. Thus subsidiary allied lost sovereignty in external matters, while the British resident interfered in internal administration thus the rulers lost control over their territories.

The Fourth Mysore War (1799) was fought. This was the last Mysore War. Tipu Sultan, after regaining lost strength, set out again on his plan to oust the British from India with the help of Napoleon and the Persian King. Lord Wellesley visualizing danger, sought an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated Tipu Sultan in 1799 who died valiantly fighting to the British.

2nd Anglo Maratha War (1803-05) defeat of the Sindhia, the Bhorale and the Holkar.

Treaty of Bassein 1802.

Anglo - Mysore Relations. (1799)

The circumstances which led to the Fourth Mysore war can be summarized as follows. Tipu Sultan wanted to avenge his humiliating defeat and the terms imposed on him by the British. He also aimed at making Mysore a strong state. Tipu worked continuously to secure help to fight British imperialism. He took efforts to seek the help of the France, Arabia, Kabul and Turkey. He corresponded with the Revolutionary French Government in July 1798. At Srirangapatnam a Jacobian club was started and the flag of the French Republic was hoisted. The tree of Liberty was also planted later when Napoleon came to power. Tipu received a friendly letter from Napoleon (who was in Egypt at that time).

It was at this juncture that Wellesley reached Calcutta with a mind already filled with fear of Napoleon. Therefore, he prepared for a war against Mysore. As a part of his strategy, Wellesley tried to revive the Triple Alliance of 1790 with the Marathas. Though his proposal was not accepted by the Marathas, they promised to remain neutral. However a subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam was concluded by the British and as a consequence the French force at Hyderabad was disbanded.

Wellesley set out to persuade Tipu to accept a pact of subsidiary alliance and wrote letters requesting the Tipu to dismiss the French, to receive an English envoy, and to make terms with the Company and its allies. Tipu paid scant attention to Wellesley's letters and thus the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war started.

The war was short and decisive. As planned the Bombay army under General Stuart invaded Mysore from the west. The Madras army, which was led by the Governor-General's brother, Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam. Although severely wounded, he fought till his capital Srirangapatnam was captured and he himself was shot dead. Mysore After the War:-

With the fall of Tipu Sultan the Kingdom of Mysore fell at the feet of Wellesley. He restored Hindu rule at the central part of the Kingdom. A five year old boy, Krishnaraja III, a descendant of the dethroned Hindu Raja, was enthroned at Mysore which became the Capital almost after two hundred years. Purnaiya, the previous minister, became Dinkar. The remaining parts of the Kingdom were divided between the British and the Nizam. The whole of Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Srirangapatnam were retained by the British whereas the Nizam was given the areas around Gooty and a part of Chittoor and Chitaldurg districts. A British Resident was stationed at Mysore. Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.