

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

1. In 1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, who were on the ascendant. Merchandise from India went to the European markets through Arab Muslim intermediaries. The Red Sea trade route was a state monopoly from which Islamic rulers earned tremendous revenues. The land routes to India were also controlled by the Arabs. In the circumstances, the Europeans were keen to find a direct sea route to India.
2. Fifteenth-century Europe was gripped by the spirit of the Renaissance with its call for exploration. At the same time, Europe made great advances in the art of shipbuilding and navigation. Hence, there was an eagerness all over Europe for adventurous sea voyages to reach the unknown corners of the East. ---- spirit of renaissance

POTUGUESE

1. In 1487, Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa.
2. Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, arrived at Calicut in 1498.
3. In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed Francisco De Almedia as the Governor with the mission of consolidating the position of the Portuguese and destroying the Muslim trade in the Arabian sea.
4. Alfonso de Albuquerque was the next governor. He was the real founder of Portuguese power. He acquired Goa from Sultan of Bijapur in 1510. His rule witnessed the abolition of Sati.
5. Nina da Cunha assumed office in 1529. He shifted headquarters from Cochin to Goa.
6. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to India and were also the last to leave the land. They left only in 1961 when the GoI recaptured Goa, Daman and Diu from them.

DUTCH

1. Dutch interest in India was not empire - building. They were primarily interested in trade.
2. They founded their factory in Masulipatnam (Andhra) in 1605.
3. Their conflict with the English finally resulted in a compromise in 1667. The British agreed to withdraw their forces from Indonesia and the Dutch retired from India.

ENGLISH

1. 1600: Queen Elizabeth granted royal charter to 'The Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies' - later known as EIC.
2. 1609 - Captain William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir, but mission was a failure.
3. 1617 - Sir Thomas Roe got permission from Jahangir to build a British factory in Surat.
4. 1632: EIC got Golden Farman from Sultan of Golconda for safe trade.
5. Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess in 1662.
6. 1667: Aurangzeb gave the English a Farman to trade in Bengal.
7. 1717: Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a Farman - Magna Carta of the Company - which gave many privileges to EIC in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.

FRENCH

1. Arrived in India around the 1660s.
2. 1667 - Francois Caron led an expedition to India and set up a factory at Surat.

ANGLO-FRENCH STRUGGLE / CARNATIC WARS

1. European rivalry continued in India.
2. Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel coast and its hinterland.
3. **FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1745-48):**
 - Battle of St. Thome (between French forces and Nawab of Carnatic) proved that a small disciplined ARMY can easily defeat a much larger Indian army.
 - War ended when Austrian War of Succession concluded.
 - Madras handed back to English.
 - French got their territories in North America.
4. **SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-54):**
 - French aggression under Dupleix.
 - Capture of Arcot by the English under Clive
5. **THIRD CARNATIC WAR (1758-63):**
 - 1760 - Battle of Wandiwash - General Eyre Coote of the English defeated the French army under Count de Lally.
 - French political influence disappeared after the war.

- Significance - Battle of Wandiwash left the EIC with no European rival in India.

Bengal Battles

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- Misinterpretation of the Mughal farman by the British, and their misuse of the 'dastaks' or free passes
- Personality of Siraj-ud-daula - young and energetic, though inexperienced, and hasty
- The fortification of Calcutta by the British against the Nawab's orders.
- The battle paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal.
- Boosted the prestige of the British and made them a major contender for the Indian empire.
- Enabled the Company and its servants to amass untold wealth.
- Marked the beginning of the Drain of Wealth from India to Britain.
- Mir Jafar became the new Nawab. He gave zamindari of 24 parganas to the English.
- English posted a resident at the Nawab's court.

Battle of Buxar (1764):

- Conflict for sovereign power between English and Mir Qasim.
- Combined armies of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah (Nawab of Awadh), and the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II were defeated by the English.
- Misuse of the dastaks by the British, and the abolition of all duties on internal trade by the Nawab.
- Made the British the de facto rulers of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (dual government)
- Made the Nawab of Awadh a dependent of the Company and the Mughal emperor its pensioner.
- Treaty of Allahabad (1765) was signed under which the Mughal emperor had to reside at Allahabad under EIC's protection. Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was given to EIC. Awadh was not annexed but made into a buffer state.

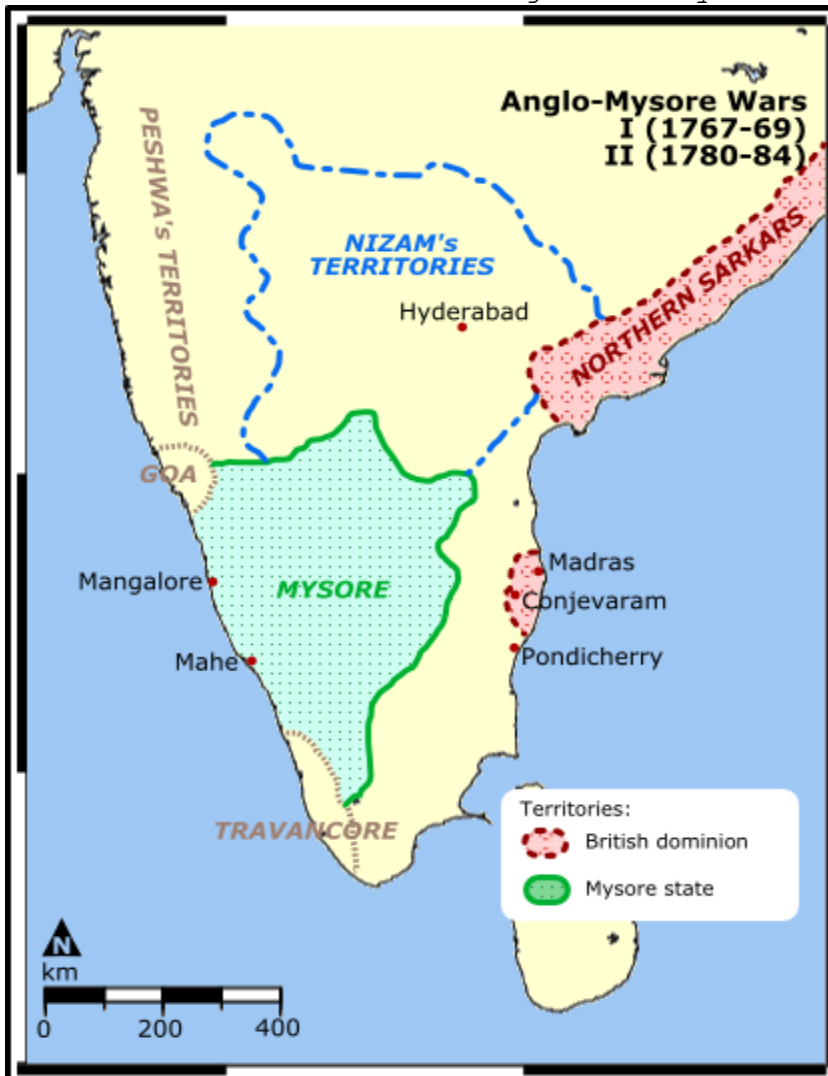
Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72):

- Robert Clive introduced the system of dual government.
- Both Diwani (collecting revenues) and Nizamat (police and judicial functions) were controlled by the Company.
- EIC exercised its Diwani rights directly as the Diwan.

- EIC exercised its Nizamat rights indirectly through its right to nominate the deputy subahdar.
- Warren Hastings did away with this system of dual government in 1772.

ANGLO-MYSORE WARS -

1. After the fall of Vijayanagara empire, many small kingdoms emerged.
2. In the Mysore region, a Hindu kingdom emerged under the Wodeyars in 1612.
3. Repeated incursions from Marathas and Nizam.
4. Haider Ali usurped power in 1761. He took help from the French to set up an arms factory in Dindigal and introduced western methods for training his army.



- 5.
6. First War (1766-69)

- Haider's ambition to drive the British away from India.
- British realization of the threat posed to them by Haider.
- Formation of Tripartite Alliance against Haider by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas.
- End of the Wars as draw and conclusion of a Defensive Treaty (April. 1769).

7. Second War (1780-84)

- Mutual distrust and refusal of the English to fulfil the terms of the defensive treaty with Haider.
- Formation of an alliance by Haider with Nizam and Marathas against the English in 1779.
- Death of Haider. Succession of Tipu Sultan.
- End of war as a draw and conclusion of the Treaty of Mangalore by which both sides agreed to restore the conquered territories.

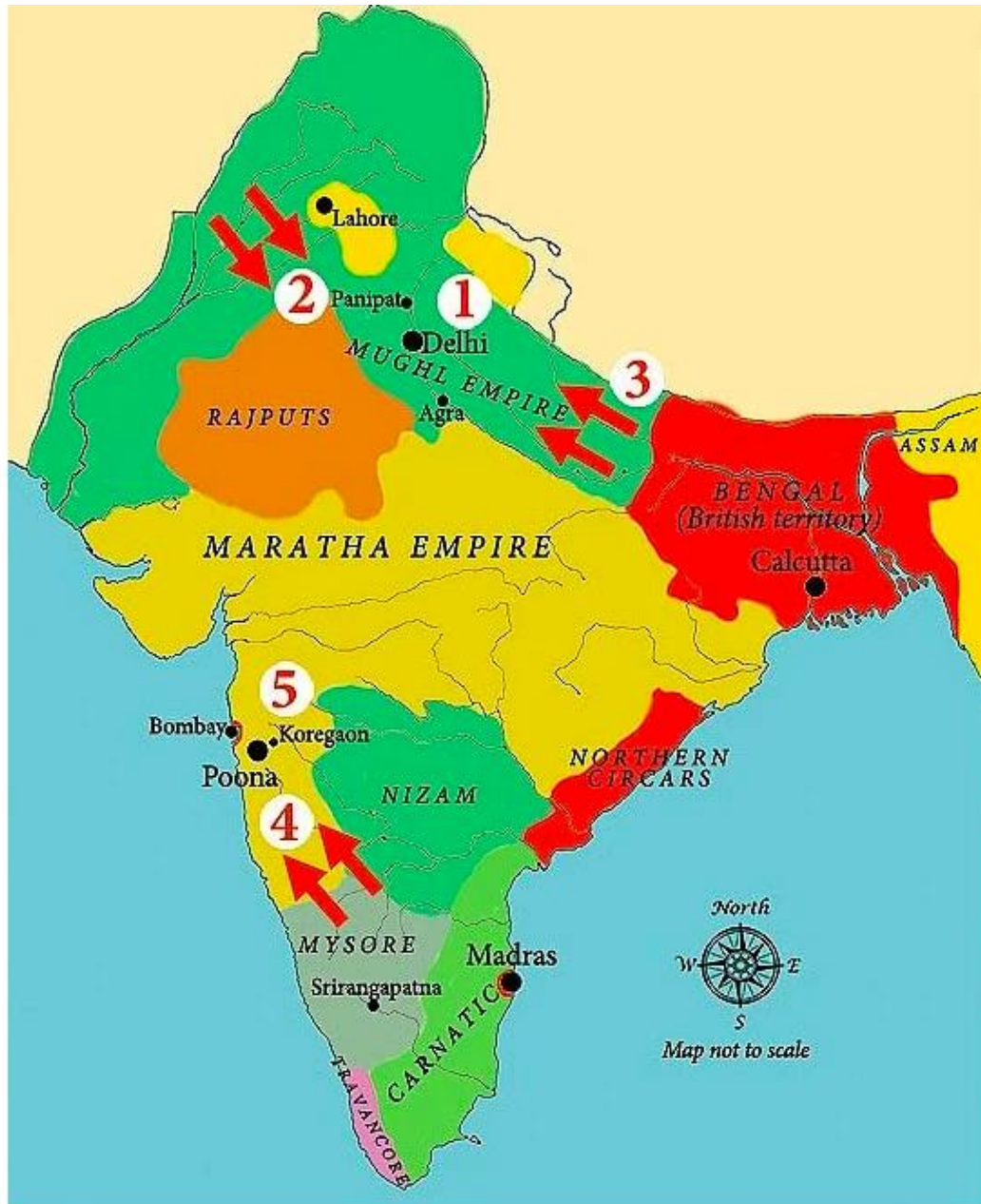
8. Third War (1790-92)

- Conclusion of an alliance by the British with the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu.
- Assumption of command by Cornwallis himself. Success of Cornwallis in surrounding Seringapatnam.
- Treaty of Seringapatnam (1792) - Surrender of half of Tipu's territory; payment of war indemnity; two sons as hostages.

9. Fourth War (1799)

- Tipu's efforts to seek help from Revolutionary France and Arabia.
- Determination of Lord Wellesley to remove Tipu's threat once and for all.
- Death of Tipu while defending Seringapatnam.
- Restoration of a small part of Mysore to former Hindu Raja of Wodeyar Dynasty (a boy of 5 years)
- Subsidiary Treaty
- In 1831, William Bentinck took over the administration of Mysore because of misgovernment by its ruler, but in 1880 Lord Ripon restored it to its ruler.

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS



1. FIRST ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1775-82) :

- Struggle for power among the Marathas
- Attempts of British to intervene and take advantage of the situation
- Treaty of Salbai (1782) - status quo maintained; gave British 20 years of peace with the Marathas

2. SECOND ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1803-05) :

- Wellesley's aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Marathas and desire to impose Subsidiary Alliance on the Marathas.
- Fratricidal strife among the Maratha chiefs, leading to the signing of the Subsidiary Treaty at Bassein by the Peshwa (Baji Rao II) with the British.
- Defeat of the combined forces of Sindia and Bhonsle by the British and the conclusion of Subsidiary Treaties with them.
- Thus, the war resulted in the company becoming the paramount power in India.

3. THIRD ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1817-18) :

- Resentment of the Marathas against the loss of their freedom to the British
- Dethronement of the Peshwa and the annexation of all his territories by the British (the creation of the Bombay Presidency).
- Creation of the kingdom of Satara out of the Peshwa's lands to satisfy the Maratha pride.

Annexation of Sindh (1843)

1. Causes :

- Commercial possibilities of the Indus.
- British fear of the expansion of the Russian empire. British desire to increase its influence in Persia and Afghanistan.

2. War and Annexation

- Lord Elenborough unnecessarily provoked the Amirs of Sindh into a war.
- Appointment of Sir Charles Napier as the British Resident in Sind.
- Formal annexation of Sindh by the British; appointment of Sir Napier as the first Governor of Sind.

ANGLO-SIKH WARS

1. First War (1845-46)

- Anarchy in Punjab after the death of Ranjit; Murder of three rulers within 6 years (1839-45).
- British policy of encirclement of Punjab and their military preparations.
- Confirmation of the suspicions of the Sikh army by the annexation of Sind by the British in 1843.
- Defeat of the Sikh army at Mudki, Ferozpur, Aliwal and Sobroan; Crossing of the Sutlej and occupation of Lahore by the British.
- Treaty of Lahore (March 1846) - a) ceding of Jullandar doab to the British; b) appointment of a British Resident at Lahore (Sir Henry Lawrence) and recognition of Dalip Singh as the ruler of Punjab and Rani Jindan as its Regent.
- Treaty of Bhairawal (December 1846) - Removal of Rani Jindan as Regent and setting up a Council of Regency for Punjab; Stationing of a British force at Lahore.

2. Second War (1848-49)

- Desire of the Sikh army to avenge their humiliation of the first war
- Annexation of Punjab by Lord Dalhousie and disposal of Dalip Singh.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES TO EXTEND THE EMPIRE

1. Policy of Ring Fence:

- Started by Governor General Warren Hastings
- Create buffer states to defend the Company's frontiers
- E.g. Awadh used as a buffer against Marathas and Afghans in order to protect territory in Bengal.
- The states under the policy of ring fence (buffer state) were required to maintain a subsidiary force at their own expense which would be organized, commanded and quipped by the Company.

2. Subsidiary Alliance:

- Used by Lord Wellesley
- Subsidiary State forced to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within its territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
- Posting of a British Resident in the Subsidiary State
- Foreign relations largely controlled by the Company
- Eg. Nizam of Hyderabad, Marathas, Tanjore

3. Doctrine of Lapse:

- Adopted son could only be heir to private property of father but not to the state
- The English would decide if the adopted son was to be given the State or whether the state should be annexed.
- Eg. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur
- Lord Dalhousie

THE REVOLT OF 1857

Major Causes:

- Colonial Policies - High land tax, handicrafts discouraged and British machine goods encouraged
- Political causes - Subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of Lapse
- Rampant corruption of Company officials
- Socio - religious causes - Christian missionaries, reform efforts such as abolition of Sati, support to widow-remarriage
- Outside events - The revolt of 1857 coincided with certain outside events in which the British suffered serious losses-the First Afghan War (1838-42), Punjab Wars (1845-49), and the Crimean Wars (1854-56). These had obvious psychological repercussions. The British were seen to be not so strong, and it was felt that they could be defeated.
- Discontent among Sepoys -
 - Restrictions on wearing religious symbols (strict dress code);
 - rumors of proselytizing activities by chaplains; General Service Enlistment Act (1856) decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might

be required by the government. This caused resentment because crossing the seas meant loss of caste.

- o No foreign service allowance when serving in Sindh or Punjab.
- o Annexation of Awadh
- o "Peasant in uniform"

Immediate cause:

Introduction of the new Enfield Rifle with greased (supposedly with the fat of cows and pigs) cartridges whose end had to be bitten off before loading it into rifle.

Important Centers and their Leaders:

- Delhi - Bahadur Shah II (nominal leader), General Bakht Khan
- Kanpur - Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope and Azimullah Khan (advisors of Nana Saheb)
- Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal, Ahmadullah (advisor)
- Jhansi - Rani Laxmibai
- Bareilly - Khan Bahadur Khan (grandson of the last king of Rohilkhand)
- Arrah - Kunwar Singh (the dispossessed zamindar of Jagdishpur in Bihar)

Suppression:

- Delhi - General John Nicholson. Lt. Hudson
- Kanpur - defense by Sir Hugh Wheeler against Nana's forces and surrender of British on the promise of safe passage to Allahabad (murder of all Englishmen while they were leaving the place in boats and murder of all English women and children after a short period of confinement). Recapture by Major General Havelock; final recovery by Sir Colin Campbell
- Lucknow - Havelock, Outram, Neill, Campbell
- Jhansi and Gwalior - Sir Hugh Rose
- Central India - The whole of central India and Bundelkhand was brought under control by Sir Hugh Rose. But Tantia Tope, after losing Gwalior, escaped to Central India, and

carried on guerrilla warfare for 10 months. Finally, he was betrayed by Man Singh and executed by the British in 1859.

- Nana Saheb, Begum of Awadh, and Khan Bahadur escaped to Nepal in December 1858.
- General Bakht Khan died fighting the British in 1859.

Causes for failure of Revolt:

1. Unsympathetic attitude of many native rulers
2. Non-participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab and Rajputana
3. Non-participation on modern educated Indians
4. Hostility of money lenders, absentee landlords, etc.
5. Weaknesses of rebels -
 - Lack of organization, discipline, common plan of action, centralized leadership, modern weapons
6. Strong points of British -
 - Immense resources
 - Superior weapons and techniques
 - Able leadership
 - End of Crimean war enabled them to get large reinforcements

Nature of Revolt

1. Divergent opinions have been expressed.
2. One section believes that it was primarily a mutiny of sepoys.
3. Second section believes it was the first war of independence.
4. British historians argue that the Sikhs remained loyal and the native states that were not annexed remained neutral. But these historians ignore the civil uprising that accompanied the mutiny.
5. VD Savarkar called it the First War of Independence. But this would have required a definite plan and organization. This was lacking in 1857.
6. Thus, it was something more than a Sepoy Mutiny but something less than a national revolt.

Significance

1. Glorious landmark in Indian history in which Hindu and Muslim fought shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy
2. British rule underwent a major transformation in its policy. It started protecting and fostering princes as its puppets.
3. Direct result of the revolt was the end of Company's rule and passing of the responsibility of the Indian administration into the hands of the British Queen.

MCQs

1. Who among the following granted the Diwani Rights of Bengal to the East India Company in 1765? **(U.P.)**
 - a. Nawab of Bengal, Mir Kasim
 - b. Nawab of Bengal, Nazmuddaulah
 - c. Nawab of Awadh, Shujauddaulah
 - d. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
2. Who is the writer of *The Indian War Of Independence, 1857?* **(Bihar)**
 - a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. B. D. Savarkar
 - c. Sarojini Naidu
 - d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak