




QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIA HISTORY

RISE OF
EAST INDIA COMPANY
AND ITS **CONSOLIDATION**
(ANGLO FRENCH, MARATHA AND MYSORE WARS)

Anglo-French struggle for supremacy



	FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1740-48)	SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-54)	THIRD CARNATIC WAR(1758-63)
 Main reason for the conflict	Anglo-French hostility back home.	War of succession in Hyderabad after death of Nizam ul Mulk Asif Jah in 1748	In 1756 the seven years' war had started in Europe and the two sides started fighting in India as well.
 Course of the war	French Governor Dupleix captured the British possessions in Fort St George, Madras and other nearby areas.	Nizam's son in law was helped by the French (Dupleix) and the son by the British. After Robert Clive's arrival on the scene the British recaptured Arcot and established control over whole of Carnatic.	Count Lally the French Commander-in-Chief in India captured Fort St. David . Lally also recalled Bussy the French General. The British General Eyre Coote defeated Count Lally recapturing the lost British possessions.
 Outcomes	Treaty of Aix La Chappelle in 1748 restored peace. The British got back Madras and the French got Louisburg in North America.	Dupleix was recalled in 1754 and his successor Godeheu signed a treaty with the British undoing all that Dupleix had achieved.	Normalcy returned with the signing of the Peace of Paris (1763) signed by representatives of Great Britain on one side and the United States, France, and Spain on the other.

Reasons for defeat of the French against the British

REASONS

- French East India Company was a state department and wasn't run as professionally as the British East India Company, whose shareholders always focussed on finances of the company.
- French government was despotic, dependent on the monarch and inferior to the English system of government.
- At the same time, the French were focussed on Continental expansion in Europe which divided their resources.
- Count de Lally, who was sent at a critical time, was high-headed and of a violent temper due to which he greatly alienated his compatriots.
- The British navy was far superior.
- British recognised the importance of Bengal, the resources of which were liberally used in the third Carnatic War.



Anglo-Maratha Wars

The Anglo-Maratha Wars were **three wars** fought in the Indian sub-continent between Maratha Kingdom and the British East India Company.

FIRST ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1775-82)

Main cause for this war: Struggle for power between **Sawai Madhav Rao and Raghunath Rao**. Madhav Rao was supported by Nana Fadnavis. Raghunath Rao approached the British.



The British wanted to take advantage of the struggle and thus entered into a pact with Raghunath Rao at Surat in 1775.



Nana Fadnavis entered into a treaty with British in 1776 called **Purandhar treaty**. As per this treaty Salsette and Bessien were given to British.



But this treaty was ineffective due to the shelter given by the Bombay Government to Raghunath Rao. The British troops marched to Poona. But they were defeated at Talegaon and compelled to sign **Wadgaon treaty** in January 1779.



However, **Warren Hastings rejected the treaty and sent an army**. The Maratha chiefs now expressed their willingness to enter into treaty with the British.



Mahadaji Scindia started negotiations and Treaty of Salbai was concluded on May 17, 1782 between British and Marathas.



Significance of Treaty of Salbai: As per the treaty of Salbai, **status quo** was maintained. This treaty gave the British **20 years of peace with the Marathas**. This treaty also helped the British to exert **pressure on Mysore** with the help of Marathas to recover their territories from Haider Ali.

SECOND ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1803-05)

Main cause for this war: Wellesley's desire to impose **subsidiary Alliance** on Marathas and his aggressive policy of interfering into the internal affairs of the Marathas was the main cause for the war.



The second Anglo-Maratha war broke out in 1803. **Wellesley defeated the armies of Sindia and Bhonsle**.



The East India Company realised that the **policy of expansion through war was costly** and reduced profits. The company's debt was increased. Therefore **Wellesley was recalled from India**.



The company entered into peace treaty with Holkar on 24 December, 1805. This treaty is called **Rajpurghat Treaty**. It marked the end of the second Anglo-Maratha war.

THE THIRD ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1817-18)

Main cause for this war: It was the result of an invasion of Maratha territory in the course of operations against **Pindari** robber bands by the British governor-general, **Lord Hastings**.



The peshwa's forces, followed by those of the Bhonsle and Holkar, rose against the British but the Scindia remained neutral.



Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817. But the Maratha chiefs were defeated.



Malhar Rao Holkar concluded the **Treaty of Mandasor** with British on January 6, 1818. Peshwa was dethroned. The Maratha chiefs existed at the mercy of British after this war.



Anglo-Mysore Wars

The Anglo–Mysore Wars were a series of wars fought in India over the last three decades of the 18th century between the **Kingdom of Mysore** and the **British East India Company**, represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency.

Reasons for the outbreak of the Anglo-Mysore Wars:

- ❑ **Rapid territorial expansion of Mysore** - Within a short span of time under Haider Ali and later under Tipu Sultan, Mysore's boundary stretched from Krishna river in the north to Malabar coast in the west.
- ❑ It brought **Mysore in confrontation with Marathas, Haiderabad, and British**. Moreover, their expansion to Travancore was also resented.
- ❑ The **Francophile policy of Mysore** was not liked by the British who thought that French are not respecting Treaty of Paris and also started to doubt the intention of Haider Ali .
- ❑ Mysore's control of the Malabar coast was seen as a **threat to English trade in black pepper and cardamon**.
- ❑ In 1785, Tipu Sultan imposed a ban on the export of Black pepper and cardamon.
- ❑ In 1788, he explicitly prohibited trade with Britishers.
- ❑ Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali aimed to establish a **centralized military state** with a desire to **control entire South India along with Maratha area**. This intention was seen as a threat to Marathas, Nizams and British.

