



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch

Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास) Awadh & Sindh (अवध और सिंध)

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Shubham Gupta Sir



Anglo-Mysore Wars

War	Time Per	Mysore Side	British Side	Results	Causes	Important Points
First	1767 - 69	Hyder Ali	General Smith	Hyder victorious - Treaty of Madras - 4 April 1769	1. Hyder's French inclination 2. Hyder's attack on British navy on Kanara coast - 1767	
Second	1780 - 84	Hyder + Tipu + French Commander Lally	Warren Hastings	Treaty of Mangalore - 11 March 1784 - Madras Governor Macartney and Tipu	1. Violation of Treaty of Madras 2. American Revolution 3. British attacked Mahe port, Mahe was in Hyder's territory	1. Hyder Ali defeated Munro and Baillie and captured Arcot (Carnatic) 2. Battle of Porto Novo (1 July 1781) - Hyder Ali and Eyre Coote
Third	1790 - 92	Tipu	Cornwallis + Marathas + Nizam	Tipu's defeat - Treaty of Srirangapatnam 1792 (humiliating)	1. Tipu's French relations 2. Tipu's attack on Travancore 3. Violation of Mangalore Treaty	Cornwallis - "We have crippled our enemy without making our friends powerful"
Fourth	1799	Tipu	Lord Wellesley	Tipu's defeat and death, British dominance in South	- Refusal of Subsidiary Alliance - Battle of Seedaseer - Battle of Malavelly - Battle of Srirangapatnam	1. Wellesley was given the title of "Marquess" 2. Wellesley - "Now the empire of the East lies at our feet"

Punjab

- ❖ Kharak Singh
- ❖ Nau Nihal Singh
- ❖ Sher Singh
- ❖ Dalip Singh



Maharaja Duleep Singh (1843-1849)

1. Minor ruler (5 years old) - Regent (Maharani Jind Kaur) - Qila Mubarak
2. First and Second Wars: Battle of Chillianwala (1849) - Lord Dalhousie
3. 1849: Lord Dalhousie formed a council of three people to govern Punjab

- President → Sir Henry Lawrence
- 4. Dilip Singh → Annual pension of 50,000 pounds
- Converted to Christianity
- Koh-i-Noor diamond to the British
- Death in France and burial in England

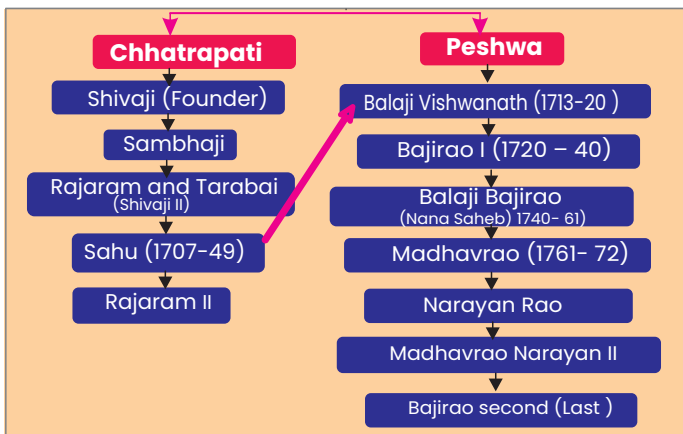
Maharani Jind Kaur

1. Regent of Sikh Empire from 1843 to 1846
2. Wife of Maharaja Ranjit
3. The British used to call her the Messalina of Punjab

Year	Event	Details
1845-46 : Lord Hardinge I	First Anglo-Sikh War: Khalsa army adopted "Panchayat". In 1845, army crossed Sutlej	▶ Battle of Mudki (Dec 18, 1845) + Battle of Ferozeshah (Dec 21-22, 1845) + Battle of Sohraon (Feb 10, 1846) ▶ Defeat of Sikhs - Treaty of Lahore (March 9, 1846) ▶ Treaty of Amritsar (March 16, 1846): Territory from Beas to Indus (Kashmir) sold to Gulab Singh for one crore rupees ▶ Treaty of Bhairawal (December 22, 1846)
1848-49 : Lord Dalhousie	Second Anglo-Sikh War	▶ April 1848: Multan's Diwan Mulraj murdered British officers ▶ January 13, 1849: Battle of Chillianwala: Hugh Gough + Sher Singh Attariwala ▶ Battle of Gujarat/Cannons (Charles Napier's : Feb 21, 1849): Gujarat
March 29, 1849	Annexation of the state	▶ Lord Dalhousie, under Charles Napier's leadership, annexed Punjab into British Empire ▶ 3 members : Chairman Henry Lawrence + John Lawrence + Charles Mansel



Maratha Power



Third Battle of Panipat (January 14, 1761)
पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई (14 जनवरी, 1761)

Sides :-

- Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali
अफ़ग़ान आक्रमणकारी अहमद शाह अब्दाली
- Maratha
मराठा सत्ता

There was a huge mango tree in the battle, which became red with the blood of soldiers killed in the war, and for this reason the tree is called 'Kala Amb' (काला आम) (काले नंगी)

Maratha defeat
मराठों की हार

- मुख्य - Vishwas Rao + Sadashivrao + Tukoji Scindia
- विद्यथारव + सदाशिव राव + तुकोजी सिंधिया

Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II (1759-1806)
मुगल सम्राट शाह आलम द्वितीय (1759-1806)

Statements :- कथन :-

- J.N. Sarkar :- There would probably be no family in Maharashtra that had not lost some relative, and some families were completely destroyed
- Kashiraj Pandit (Eyewitness) :- The Third Battle of Panipat proved catastrophic for the Marathas
- A merchant to Balaji Bajirao :- Two pearls have vanished, twenty-seven gold coins have disappeared, and silver and copper cannot even be fully counted
- R.B. Sardesai :- The Third Battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India but decided who would not rule India
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Commander - Peshwa's son Vishwas Rao
कमांडर - पेशवा का पुत्र / विश्वास राव

Actual commander - Cousin Sadashiv Rao Bhanu
वास्तविक कमांडर - चचेरे भाई / सदाशिव राव भानु

Artillery - Ibrahim Gardi
तीक्ष्ण - इब्राहिम गार्दी

C) अवध का विलय (1856)
C) Annexation of Awadh (1856)

1) 1764 → बक्सर के युद्ध में हार

2) 1765 → इलाहाबाद की संधि

3) 1801 → वेलेस्ली से सहायक संधि

4) अवध में कुप्रशासन (कारण : ब्रिटिश हस्तक्षेप)

1837 में लॉर्ड ऑकलेण्ड व नवाब मुहम्मद अली शाह के मध्य संधि - कुप्रशासन की स्थिति में कंपनी का आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप

1848 → कर्नल स्लीमन रिपोर्ट (कुप्रशासन है, परंतु विलय की आवश्यकता नहीं)

Defeat in Battle of Buxar

Treaty of Allahabad

Subsidiary Alliance with Wellesley

Maladministration in Awadh (Reason: British Interference)

* Stern warnings by William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, & Lord Hardinge

* 1837 Treaty between Lord Auckland & Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah - Company's interference in internal affairs if maladministration occurs

CONTEYUEL MAPS
संदर्भ नक्शे

INDIA AT THE CLOSE OF DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION

War	British	Causes	Results
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82) Madhavrao II	Warren Hastings	- Dispute over the Peshwa position (Madhavrao and Raghunath Rao) - Commercial and political gains of the British	1775 - Treaty of Surat (Raghunath and British) - Battle of Wadgaon (1779): Marathas defeated the British East India Company. 1782 - Treaty of Salbai (Hastings + Fadnavis)
Second Anglo-Maratha (1803-05) Peshwa Bajirao II	Lord Wellesley	- Peshwa Bajirao II signing the Treaty of Bassein (Subsidiary Alliance) - Rise of Napoleon + Fear of the French	- November 1803 - Bhonsle - Treaty of Deogaon - December 1803 - Scindia - Surji-Anjangaon 1805 - Holkar - Treaty of Rajpur Ghat
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19) Peshwa Bajirao II	Lord Hastings and Malcolm	- Suppression of Pindaris by Lord Hastings - Battle of Khadki/Kirkee - 1817 - Battle of Koregaon - 1818 - Daulat Rao Scindia: Treaty of Gwalior (1817) - Holkar - Treaty of Mandsaur (1818)	- Bhonsle (Nagpur) - Battle of Sitabardi, 1817 → Nagpur came under British control. - Kirkee (1817): Peshwa Bajirao II defeated → Pune came under British control - Mahidpur (1817): Holkar defeated → Treaty of Mandsaur → Malwa came under British control.

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Colonel Sleeman Report (Maladministration exists, but annexation is not needed)

7. Consequences & Impacts:

- Military discontent and the Revolution of 1857
- Public discontent
- Great disregard for actual trust, great dacoity (Dacoities in excelsis), and reprehensible act.
- John Shepherd - "This merger will be as successful in promoting the freedoms of Indians as in protecting their rights and interests."

ANNEXATION OF SINDH - 1843



6. 1854 → James Outram Report

- Maladministration + Merger
- Approved by Dalhousie (13 February 1856)
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (Sent to Calcutta)
- Capital: Lucknow