

HIS5B09 HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

MODULE-1

TOPIC- ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

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*Sultwagie gewezen
Maratise Vorste.*



Anglo-Maratha wars

- From the late eighteenth century the Company also sought to curb and eventually destroy Maratha power.
- With their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761, they were divided into many states under different chiefs (sardars) belonging to dynasties such as Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle.

INDIA

In the time of Clive
1760

English Miles
50 100 200 300





- These chiefs were held together in a confederacy under a **Peshwa** (Principal Minister) who became its effective military and administrative head based in **Pune**.
- But, gradually the Marathas were weakened by internal rivalries, and the other four leaders were hostile to one another.
- But the Marathas were still a formidable power.

- **The first Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82):** In the first war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.
- **The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05):** The Second Anglo-Maratha War was fought on different fronts, resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna River including Agra and Delhi.
- **The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19):** Finally, the Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power by the British.

- **Peshwa** was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension.
- The territories of Peshwas and other Maratha chiefs were annexed by the British.
- The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhyas.
- The Maratha chiefs were accepted British supremacy and they signed **subsidiary alliance** treaty with the Company.



