




HEARTY WELCOME

HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA
MODULE-I
WAR WITH MARATHAS

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2016-2017(V-SEM B.A. HISTORY)

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- * British were conscious about Maratha power
 - * Regarded them an obstruction in the building of an empire in India
 - * After the third battle of Panipat, the Marathas were divided into many states under different chiefs- Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle
 - * These chiefs were held together in a confederacy under a Peshwa- administrative head.

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- * Peshwa's government was weakened by internal rivalries and other four leaders were hostile to one another.
 - * Marathas were subdued by the British in a series of wars
 - * In the first Anglo-Mysore war(1775-82) there was no clear victor-little material gain to British
 - * Second Anglo-Maratha war(1803-05) –victory of British

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- * The Maratha power was finally crushed by the British in the third Anglo-Maratha war(1817-1818)
 - * Peshwa was dethroned and pensioned off
 - * His territories were annexed by the British
 - * A larger portion of the territories of all other Maratha chiefs were also annexed
 - * Subsidiary forces were kept within their territories
 - * Their foreign policies were taken over by the British.
 - * Maratha chiefs were readily accepted British supremacy. British got complete control over the territories south of the Vindhya.

BRITISH PARAMOUNTCY

- * The foundation of British paramountcy in India were laid down during the Governor Generalship of Lord Wellesly.
- * He followed 'Subsidiary alliance' and outright war to expand the British power.
- * 'Subsidiary alliance'-any Indian native state whose security was threatened was encouraged to enter into alliance with the British- They would protect him from external wars and internal revolts- Ruler had to maintain English troops within their states-The ruler had to pay for the maintenance. He had to pay for the maintenance
- * He had to keep a British resident at his court
- * He cannot form an alliance.
- * Or declare war with anyone without the permission of British

Lord Hastings and Paramountcy

- * Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme.
- * Its power was greater than that of Indian states.
- * In order to protect British interests, it was justified in annexing any Indian kingdom.
- * By 1818, the entire Indian sub-continent excepting Sindh and Punjab had been brought under British control.
- * Sindh was annexed in 1843 after a brief campaign by Charles Napier.

Anglo-Sikh wars

- * The political anarchy and confusion in Punjab following the death of Maharaja Ranjith Singh was exploited by the British.
- * First Anglo-Sikh war (1845-46)
- * Second Anglo-Sikh war(1848-49)
- * Punjab was annexed in 1849.

Lord Dalhousie and annexations

- * Indirect annexation through Doctrine of Lapse
- * If an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would become part of company territory.
- * Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed through this policy.

Annexation through policy of misrule

- * Kingdom of Oudh was annexed in 1856 on the ground of misrule of Nawab.
- * Causes for the massive rebellion against the British in 1857:-
 - * The annexation of Native states
 - * Harsh revenue measures
 - * Plight of Peasants and Sepoys
 - * Wide variety of factors.



Thank you