



**WELCOME**  
**HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA**

**MODULE-1**  
**TOPIC: BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA**  
**2016-17(V-SEM B.A. HISTORY)**

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# British Empire in India

- Robert Clive was the architect
- He left India in 1767
- By that time , the English East India Company had been transformed from a company of merchants to a territorial power
- Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772 ( later first Governor General in 1773).
- He abolished Dual govt & took direct control of Bengal.

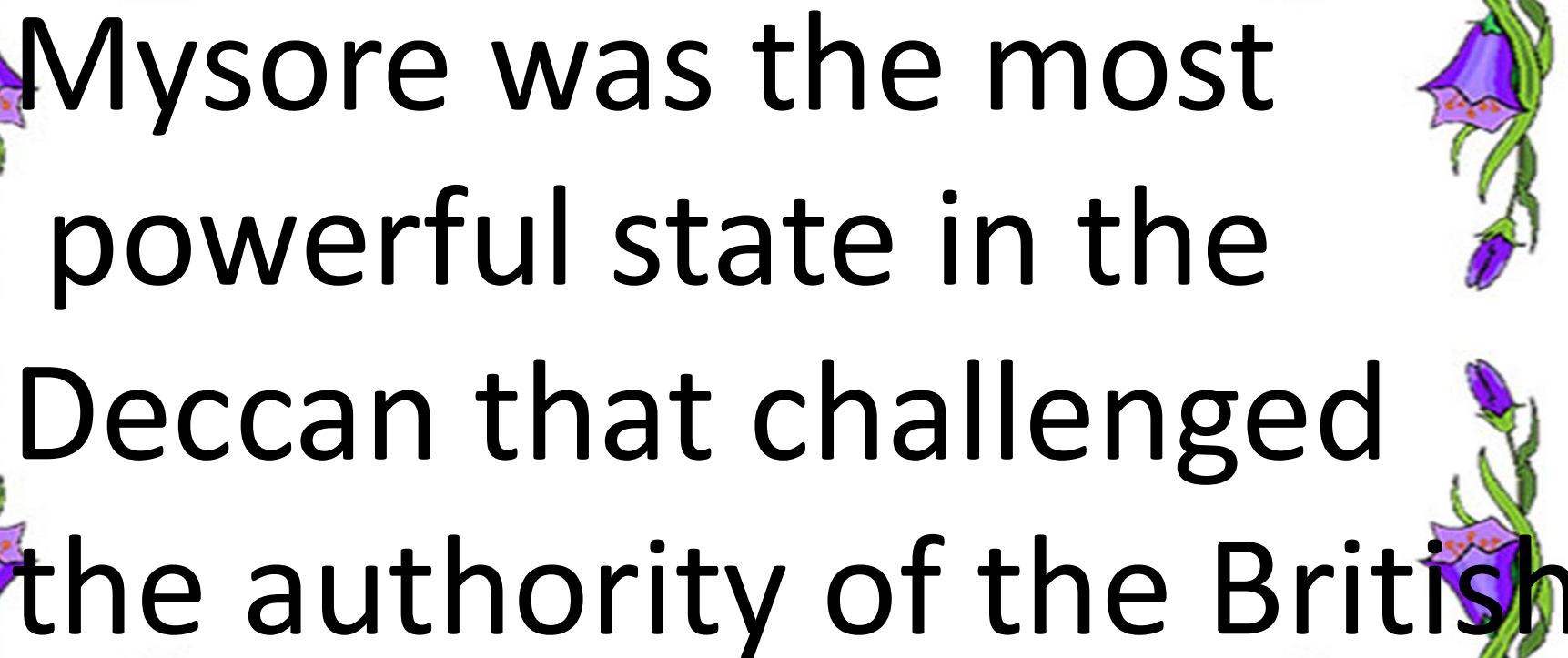
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- Warren Hastings showed greater skill in diplomacy and succeeded in creating divisions among Indian powers-Marathas, Mysore & Hyderabad.
- Warren Hastings also tried to expand British power in India.
- Large scale expansion took place during the times of Lord Wellesly, Lord Hastings and Lord Dalhousie.

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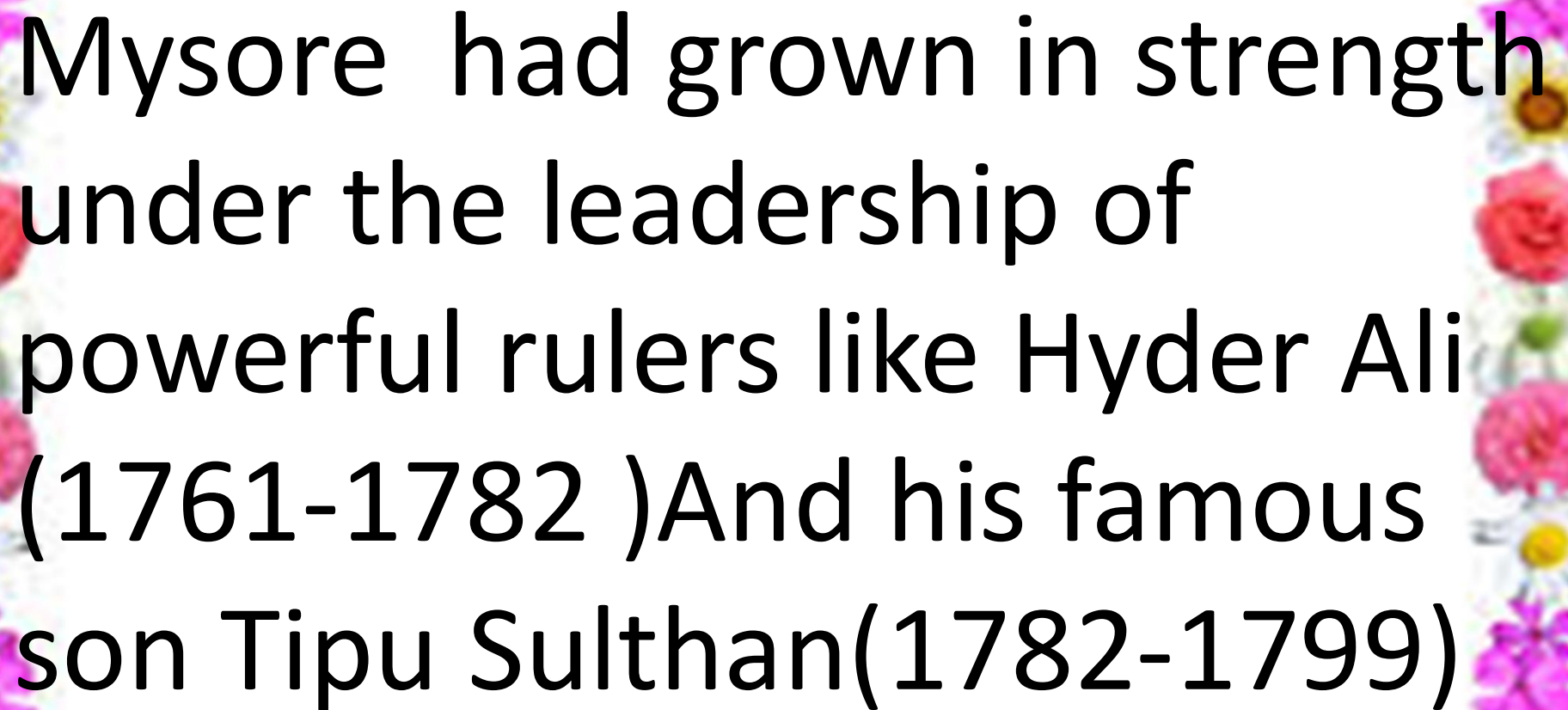
- To expand power , in Deccan. The British had to confront the Marathas , the Nizam of Hyderabad and the rulers of the Mysore.
- In south India, the Sikhs raised the dominant challenge
- The British were able to subjugate them one by one through wars, diplomatic methods and alliances , intrigues and annexations.

# SUBJUGATION OF MYSORE



Mysore was the most powerful state in the Deccan that challenged the authority of the British





Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of powerful rulers like Hyder Ali (1761-1782) And his famous son Tipu Sulthan(1782-1799)

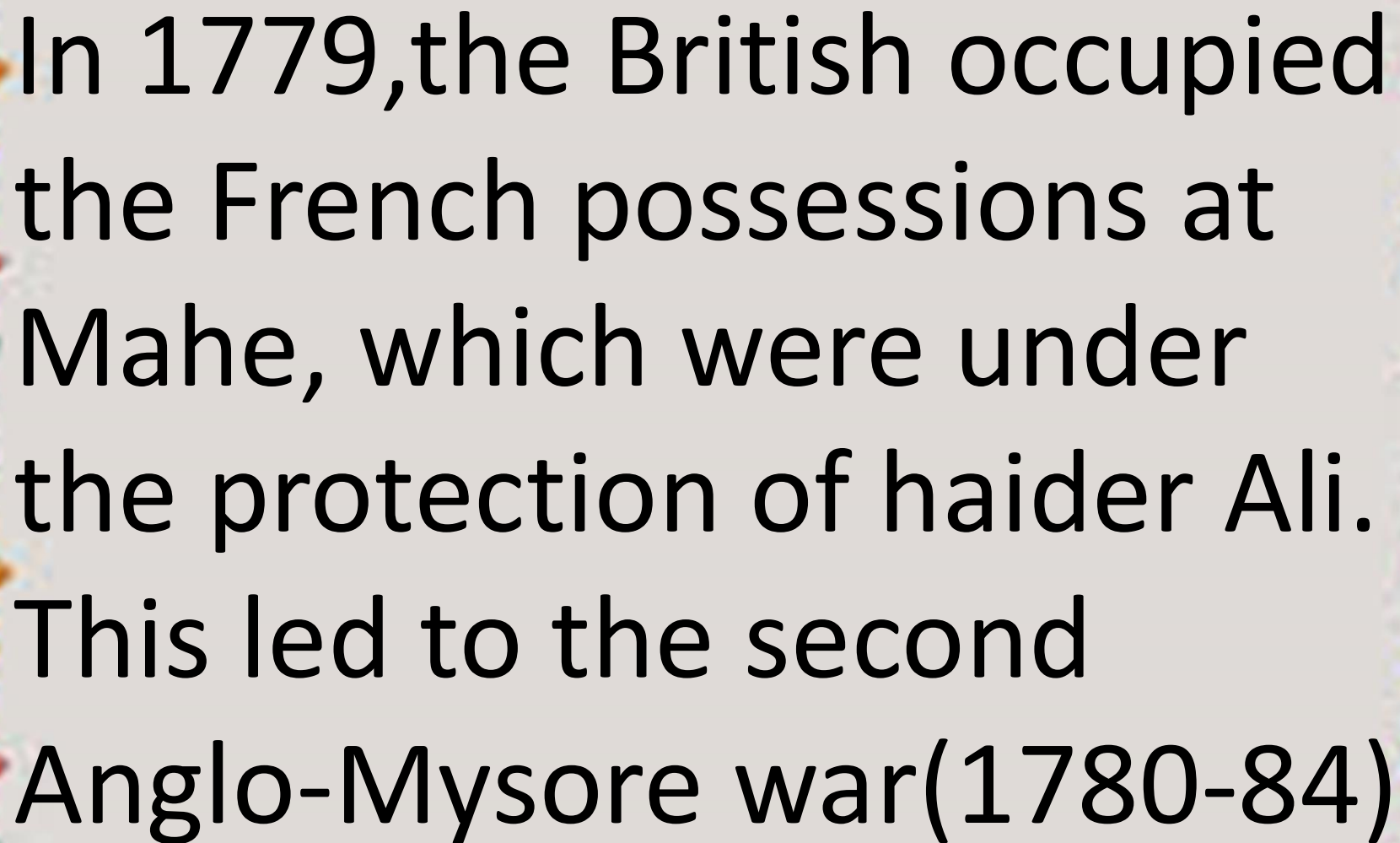
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Mysore controlled the profitable trade of Malabar where the company purchased pepper and cardamom. It was a serious challenge to the British trade in Malabar. The Mysore also established a close relation with the French.

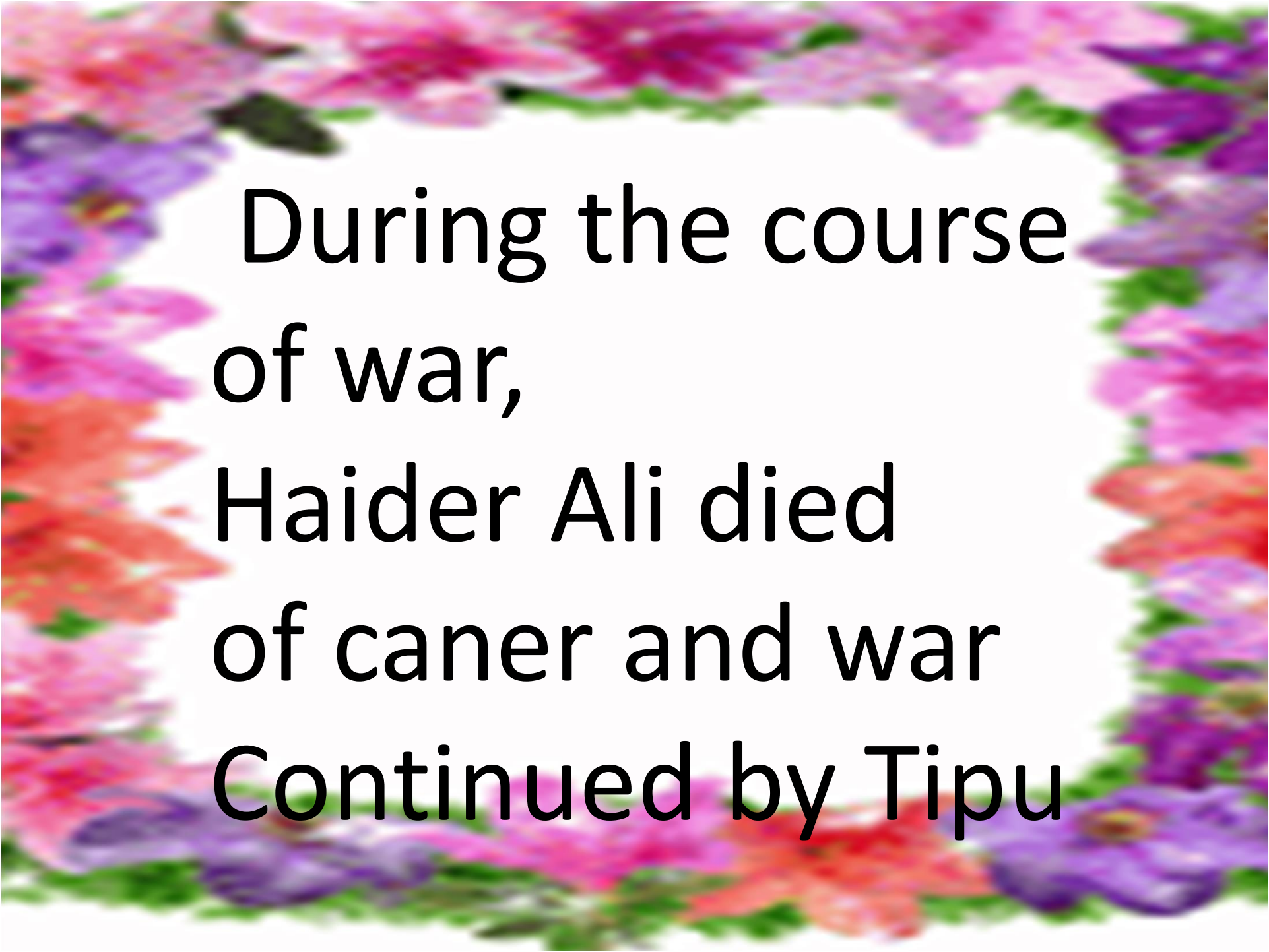
# ANGLO-MYSORE WARS

The British fought 4 wars in Mysore  
First Anglo-Mysore war(1767-69)  
Haider Ali gave a crushing defeat  
to the British and they forced to  
appeal for peace & sign a treaty  
dictated by Hyder Ali.

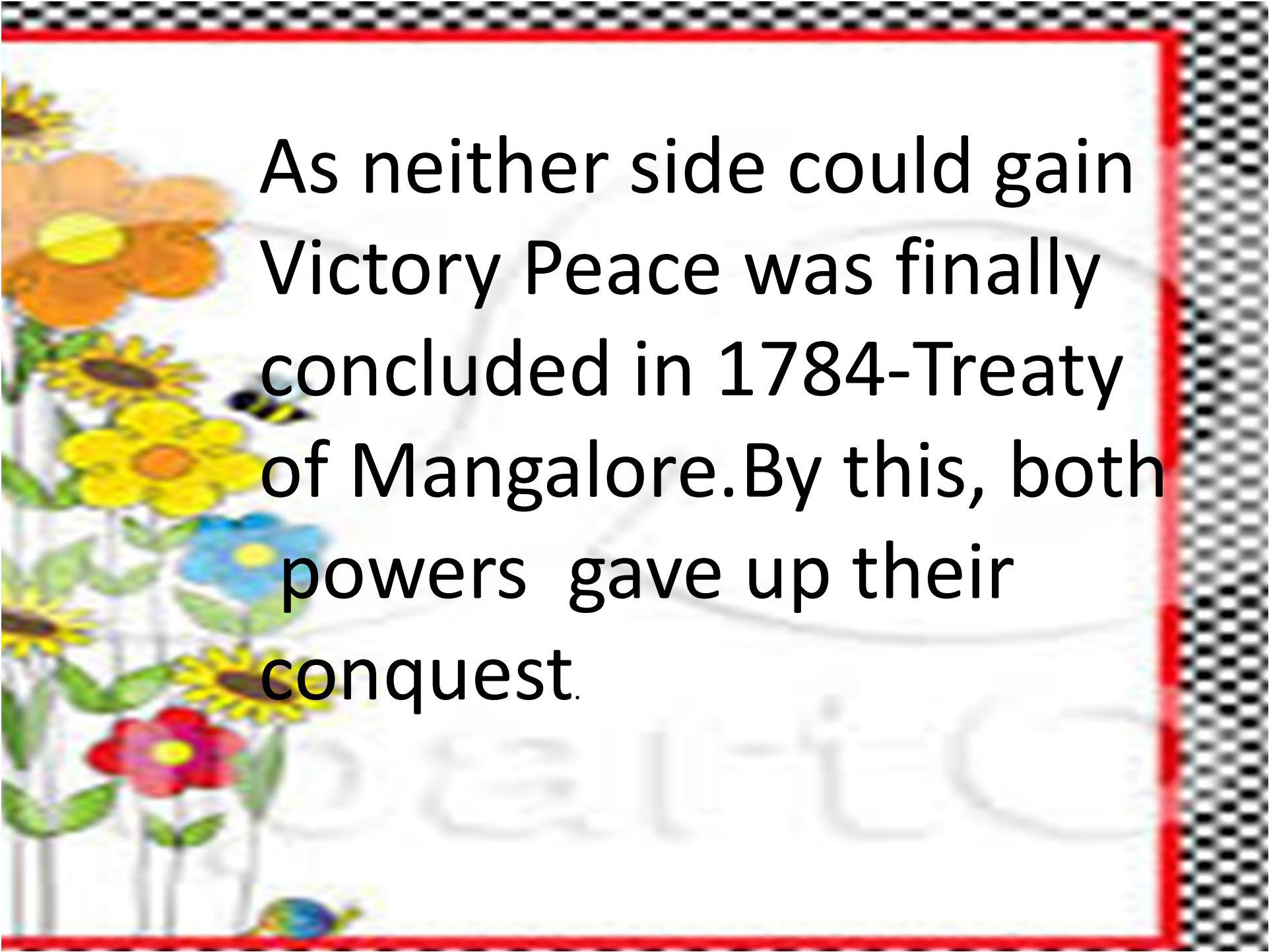




In 1779, the British occupied the French possessions at Mahe, which were under the protection of Haider Ali. This led to the second Anglo-Mysore war (1780-84)



During the course  
of war,  
Haider Ali died  
of cancer and war  
Continued by Tipu



As neither side could gain  
Victory Peace was finally  
concluded in 1784-Treaty  
of Mangalore. By this, both  
powers gave up their  
conquest.



# Tipu Suthan



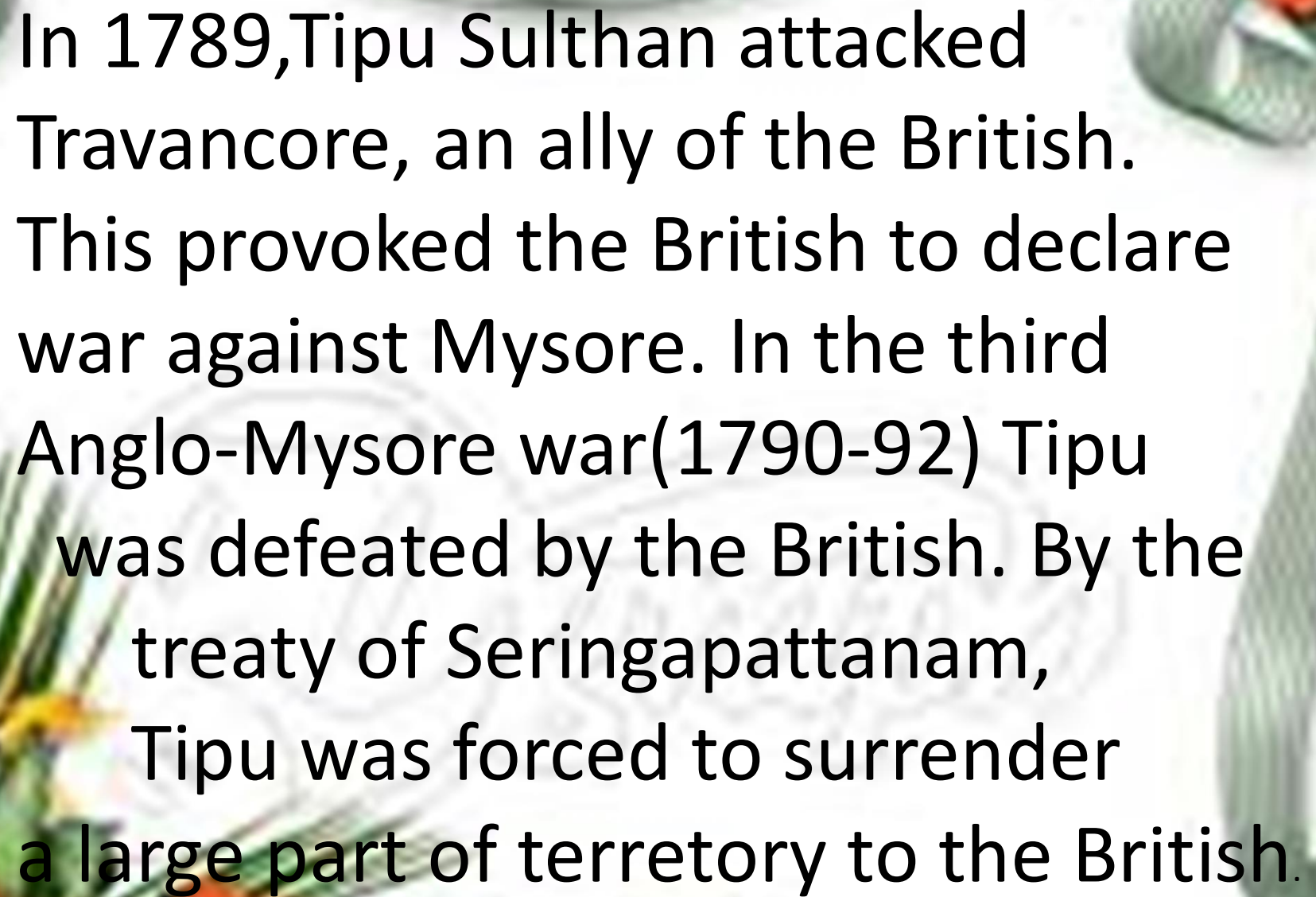


# Tipu Sultan's sword



# Anglo-Mysore war





In 1789, Tipu Sulthan attacked Travancore, an ally of the British. This provoked the British to declare war against Mysore. In the third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92) Tipu was defeated by the British. By the treaty of Seringapattanam, Tipu was forced to surrender a large part of territory to the British.

# FOURTH ANGLO-MYSORE WARS

- Lord Wellesly
- 1799
- Defeated Tipu Sulthan
- Captured Seringapatnam
- Tipu died while defending his capital
- Tipu's son surrendered himself to English
- Mysore partly annexed by British
- Partly converted into subordinate state under Vodeyars



# Anglo-Maratha war

