



UPSC – IAS

Civil Services Examinations

Union Public Service Commission

General Studies

Paper I – Volume 3

Modern History & Post Independence



UPSC CSE – IAS

PAPER - 1 VOLUME – 3

MORDEN HISTORY & POST INDEPENDENCE

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	Arrival of European Powers in India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Factors led to the Advent of European• Discovery of a Sea Route to India• Foreign Powers<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Portuguese○ Dutch○ English○ French○ The Danes (Denmark)• Carnatic Wars• Reasons for English Success against Other European Power	1
2.	Decline of the Mughal Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign iinvasions<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nadir Shah’s Invasion (1739)○ Ahmad Shah Abdali (or Ahmad Shah Durrani)• Later Mughal<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire	9
3.	Emergence of New States <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successor States• Warrior States• Independent States	12
4.	Consolidation and Expansion of British Power in India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mercantilism• Orientalism• Characteristics of British Expansion in India• Bengal<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nawabs of Bengal and the British○ Battle of Plassey(1757)○ Mir Kasim• Battle of Buxar<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)• Mysore<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Wodeyar Dynasty○ Emergence of Haidar Ali○ Anglo-Mysore Wars• Marathas<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Anglo-Maratha Wars○ Causes of Marathas Loss• Punjab<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Maharaja Ranjit Singh○ Treaty of Amritsar	15

- Anglo-Sikh Wars
- Sindh
 - Talpuras Amir
 - Treaty of 'Eternal Friendship'
 - Treaty of 1832
 - Tripartite Treaty of 1838
 - Acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance (1839)
 - Awadh
- British Expansion in Neighbouring countries
 - Anglo-Afghan relations
 - The First Afghan War (1839-42)
 - Policy of Non-Interference
 - Second Afghan War
 - Third Anglo-Afghan War
 - Anglo-Nepal Relations
 - Anglo-Bhutanese relations
 - Anglo-Burmese relations
 - Anglo-Tibetian relations
 - British and North West Frontier (NWF)
 - British Policies of Expansion
 - Policy of Relative Isolationism
 - Policy of Ring Fence
 - Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857)
 - Policy of Subordinate Union (1857-1935)
 - Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
 - Doctrine of Lapse
 - Policy of Masterly Inactivity
 - Policy of Proud Reserve
 - Policy of patronage and 'intrusive surveillance'

5. Administrative Organization till 1857

31

- British Presidencies
 - Bengal Presidency
 - Madras Presidency
 - Bombay Presidency
- Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments till 1857
 - The Regulating Act of 1773
 - Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - The Act of 1786
 - The Charter Act of 1793
 - The Charter Act of 1813
 - The Charter Act of 1833
 - The Charter Act of 1853

6. Revolt of 1857

35

- Significance of revolt of 1857
- Background
- Causes of Revolt of 1857
 - Political Causes
 - Economic Causes
 - Administrative Causes
 - Socio-Religious Causes
 - Military Causes

- Influence of Outside Events
- The Immediate Cause
- The episode of greased cartridges was a big enough issue to start the rebellion on its own.
- The Course of Revolt
 - Sepoy Mutiny
 - Civil Uprising
 - Main Centres of the Revolt
 - Regional Leaders During 1857 Revolt
 - The Unknown Martyrs
- Suppression of the Revolt
 - British Army Officials Associated with Revolt
- Causes of failure of Revolt
- Impact of the Revolt
- Nature of the Revolt

7. Administrative Changes after 1858

41

- The Government of India Act, 1858
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation
- Indian Councils Act, 1861
- Central Administration
- Three Delhi Durbars
- Changes in Civil Services
- Changes in Army
- Relations with Princely States
- Labour Laws
 - Indian Factory Act, 1881
 - Indian Factory Act, 1891
- At Foreign Front

8. Socio-Religious Reform Movements

45

- Socio-religious Reformers in India
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Henry Vivian Derozio
 - Debendranath Tagore
 - Keshab Chandra Sen
 - Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - Jyotibha Phule
 - Savitribai Phule
 - Pandita Ramabai
 - Dadabhai Naroji
 - Lokhitwadi Gopal Hari Deshmukh
 - Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - Swami Vivekananda
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - Sri Narayana Guru
 - Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
 - Balshastri Jambhekar
 - M G Ranade
 - Kandukuri Veerasalingam
 - Behramji Malabari
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- Hindu Reform Movements

- Brahmo Samaj
- Prarthana Samaj
- Dharma Sabha
- Arya Samaj
- Paramhansa Mandali
- Young Bengal Movement
- Satyasodhak Samaj
- Servants of India Society
- Ramakrishna Movement
- Self-Respect Movement
- Temple Entry Movement (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Indian Social Conference
- Seva Samiti (1914)
- Nair Movement
- Muslim Reform Movements
 - Deoband School
 - Ahmadiyya Movement
 - Aligarh Movement
 - Wahabi/Waliullah Movement
 - Titu Mir's Movement
 - Faraizi Movement
- Parsi Reform Movement
 - Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (1851)
- Sikh Reform Movements
 - Nirankari Movement
 - Singh Sabha (1873)
 - Akali Movement (1921)
- Theosophical Movement
- Effects of Socio-Religious Reform Movements
 - Positive Effects
 - Negative Aspects

9. Economy Under British Rule

59

- Textile Industry and Trade
 - Disruption of traditional economy
- Land Revenue Systems in British India
 - Permanent Settlement (1793)
 - Ryotwari Settlement (1820)
 - Mahalwari Settlement (1833)
- Impact of Revenue Systems on Indian Agriculture
- Trade and Commerce
 - Drain of Wealth theory
- Economic Developments during British Rule
 - Industry
- Transport
 - Road Transport
 - Railways
 - Water Transport
 - Air Transport
- Communication

10. Development of Education and Press**70**

- Development of Education in India
 - Education before 1857
 - Education after 1857
 - Development of Vernacular Education
 - Development of Technical Education
 - Contributions of Europeans towards education
 - Indigenous Efforts in Education
 - Evaluation of British Policy on Education
- Development of Press
 - Censorship of Press Act, 1799
 - Licensing Regulations of 1823
 - Licensing Act of 1857
 - Vernacular Press Act of 1878
 - Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931
 - The Nationalist and Literary Developments
- Contribution of Indian Press

11. Popular Movements against the British Rule**78**

- Civil Rebellions
- Political- Religious Movements
 - Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-1820s)
 - Fakir Uprising (Bengal, 1776-77)
 - Pagal Panthis (1813-1833)
 - Narkelberia Uprising (1831)
 - Wahabi Movement (1830s- 1850s)
 - Moplah or Malabari Rebellion (1835-1921)
 - Kuka Movement (1854-72)
 - Faraizi Revolt (1838-57)
- Feudal Revolts
 - Poligar Rebellion (1795-1805)
 - Vellore Mutiny (1806)
 - Velu Thampi (Travancore, 1808-09)
 - Paika Rebellion (1817)
 - Ramosi uprising (1822-26)
 - Kittur Rebellion (1824-32)
 - Sawantwadi Revolt (1844)
 - Gadkari Revolt (1844)
- Other civil uprisings include
- Tribal uprisings
 - Major factors
 - Characteristics of Tribal Revolts
 - Major Tribal uprisings
- Peasant Movements
 - Indigo Revolt (1859-60)
 - Pabna Unrest (1870s-1880s)
 - Deccan Riots (1874-75)
 - Kisan Sabha Movement (1920s)
 - Eka Movement or the Unity Movement (1921)
 - Mappila Revolt (1921)
 - Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)
 - All India Kisan Sabha Congress

- Bakasht Movement (1938-47)
- Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)
- Telangana Movement (1946-48)
- Peasant activity in the Provinces
 - Kerala (Malabar)
 - Andhra
 - Bihar
 - Punjab

- Role of peasants in the 1857 Revolt

12. Birth of Nationalism (Moderate Phase: 1885-1905)

88

- Unification of the country
- Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress
 - The aims and objectives of Pre-Congress organizations
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress
 - Theories behind creation of INC
 - Aims and Objectives of the Congress
 - The Moderate Phase (1885-1905)
 - Achievements of Moderate Nationalists
 - Weaknesses of the Moderates
 - An Evaluation of the Moderates

13. The Era of Militant Nationalism/ The Extremist Phase (1905-1909)

93

- Reasons for the rise of extremists
- The Partition of Bengal
 - Anti-Partition Movement
- The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
- Differences b/w the Moderates and the Extremists
- All India Muslim league
- Surat Split of the INC (1907)
 - Effects of the Split
- Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 /The Indian Councils Act of 1909
- Growth of Militant Nationalism
- Revolutionary activities
 - Bengal
 - Maharashtra
 - Punjab
 - Revolutionary activities abroad
- First World War and the National Movement
- Home Rule League Movement
 - The Home Rule League under Tilak
 - Home Rule League under Besant
 - Objectives of HRM
 - Evaluation of the Home Rule Leagues

14. The Mass Movement: Gandhian Era (1917-1925)

104

- Gandhi's Early Life
- Moderate Phase of Struggle (1894-1906)
- The phase of Passive Resistance or Satyagraha (1906-1914)
- Mahatma Gandhi's Arrival in India
 - Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
 - Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)
 - Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and Government of India Act, 1919

- The Rowlatt Act (1919)
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)
- The Khilafat Movement
 - Khilafat Issue
- The Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement
 - Chauri Chaura Incident
- Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement

15. The Struggle for Swaraj (1925-1939)

112

- Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or the Swaraj Party
 - Gandhi's Attitude
 - Achievements of the Swaraj Party
 - Drawbacks of the Party
 - Evaluation of the Swarajists
- Constructive Work by No-Changers
- The resurgence of Revolutionary activity during the 1920s
 - Revolutionary Activities
- Simon Commission/ Indian Statutory Commission (1927)
 - Indian Response to the Commission
 - Congress Response
 - Public Response
 - Police Repression
 - Recommendations of the Simon Commission
- Delhi Proposals of Muslim League (1927)
- Nehru Report (1928)
 - Amendments Proposed by Jinnah
 - Jinnah's Fourteen Points
- Calcutta Session of Congress (1928)
- Political Activity during 1929
- Irwin's Declaration (October 31, 1929)
- Delhi Manifesto (November 1929)
- Lahore Session of the Congress (1929)
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
 - Gandhi's Eleven Demands
 - Dandi March (March 12-April 6, 1930)
 - Spread of Salt Law Disobedience
 - Satyagraha at Different Places
 - Forms of Mobilisation
 - Impact of Agitation
 - The extent of Mass Participation
 - Government Response—Efforts for Truce
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)
- Evaluation of Civil Disobedience Movement
- Differences b/w the Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movement
- The Karachi Session of Congress (1931)
- The Round Table Conferences
 - First Round Table Conference
 - Second Round Table Conference
 - Third Round Table Conference
- Resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement
- Communal Award and Poona Pact
 - Gandhi's Response

- Poona Pact
- Gandhi's campaign for the Harijans and against Untouchability
- Gandhiji and Ambedkar- Ideological similarities and differences
- The Government of India Act, 1935
- Provincial Elections of 1937
- Work under Congress Ministries
- Haripura and Tripuri Sessions of the Congress
- Second World War (1939)
- CWC Meeting at Wardha (September 10-14, 1939)
- Resignation of Congress Ministries
- The Ramgarh session of the Congress (March 1940)
- Subhash Chandra Bose
- Gandhi and Bose: Ideological Differences

16. Towards Independence (1940-1947)

127

- Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (1940)
- August Offer (1940)
 - Response to the August Offer
 - Evaluation of August offer
- Individual Satyagraha (1941)
- Gandhiji designates Nehru as his Successor
- The Cripps Mission (1942)
- Quit India Movement (1942)
 - The 'Quit India' Resolution
 - Phases
 - Gandhi's General Instructions to Different Sections
 - Spread of the Movement
 - Underground Activity
 - The extent of Mass Participation
 - Government Repression
 - Successes of the Movement
 - Drawbacks of the Movement
- Gandhi's Fasts
- Bengal Famine of 1943
- Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)
- Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945)
- Wavell Plan (1945)
- Subhash Chandra Bose and The Indian National Army (INA)
 - Origin of the Indian National Army
- INA Trials at the Red Fort (November 1945)
- General Elections (1945-46)
- Three Upsurges—Winter of 1945-46
- Rebellion by Naval Ratings
- The Cabinet Mission (1946)
- Direct Action Day and Communal Holocaust
- Election to Constituent Assembly (1946)
- Interim Government
- Obstructionist Approach of the League
- Communalism in India
 - Reasons for growth of communalism in India
- Formation of Constituent Assembly (1946)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clement Attlee's Statement • Mountbatten Plan (3rd June 1947) • Why did Congress accept the Dominion Status? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indian Independence Act 	
17.	India on the eve of Independence	139
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary Commission • Division of Resources • Integration of Princely States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Instrument of Accession • Hyderabad • Ruler: Nizam Mir Usman Ali. • Kashmir • Why Congress Accepted Partition? 	
18.	Important Individuals and Events	142
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Generals • Viceroys • Some important congress sessions • Revolutionary Organizations/parties • Revolutionary Events/Cases 	
19.	Reorganisation of states	150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements for Linguistic states • Before Independence • After Independence • New States and Union Territories Created After 1956 	
20.	Nehru's foreign policy	155
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre Independence stand of Indian foreign policy: • Basic Principles Governing India's Foreign Policy • Panchsheel • Non-Alignment Movement: • NAM- Basics and Backgrounds • Principles • Objective • NAM in Cold War Era • How has NAM benefitted India? • Emerging Global Order • Relevance of NAM • Policy of Anti – Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism • Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes • Foreign Economic Aid – Support to UN, International Law and a Just and Equal World Order 	
21.	Land Reforms in Post Independent India	159
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reform Measures • Abolishment of Intermediaries • Tenancy rights: • Land ceiling 	

- Land Consolidation
- Reasons for land reform Failure
- The relationship b/w land reforms, agriculture productivity and elimination of poverty

22. India's Wars Since Independence

163

- First India-Pakistan War: 1947-48
- Second India-Pakistan War: 1965
- Background
- Turn of events
- How did the war end ?
- Tashkent agreement

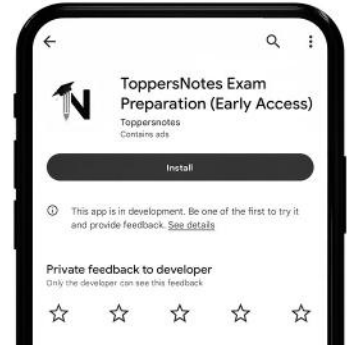
Dear Aspirant,
Thank you for making the right decision by choosing ToppersNotes.
To use the QR codes in the book, Please follow the below steps :-



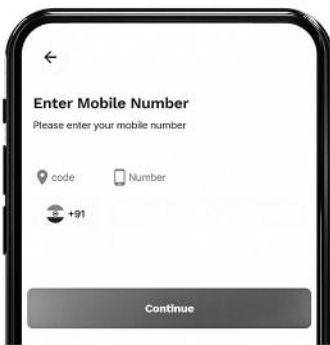
To install the app, scan the QR code with your mobile phone camera or Google Lens



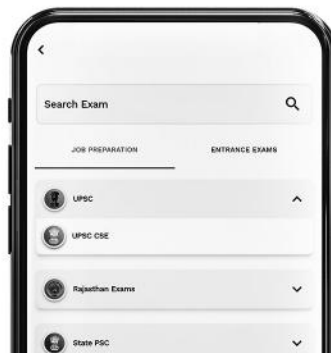
**ToppersNotes Exam
Preparation app**



Download the app from Google play store



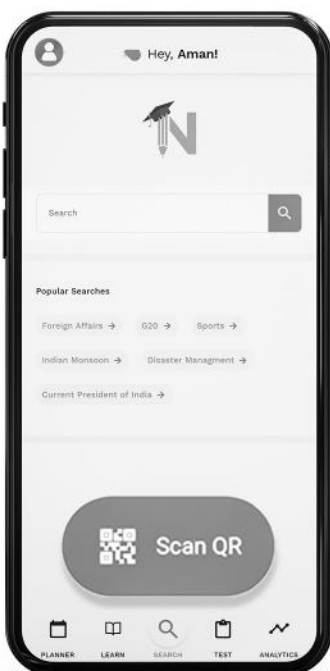
To Login enter your phone number



Choose your exam



Click on search Button



Click on Scan QR



Choose the QR from book



- Solution Videos
- Concept Videos
- Doubt Videos



- Additional Learning Material



- Topic wise practice
- Weakness analysis

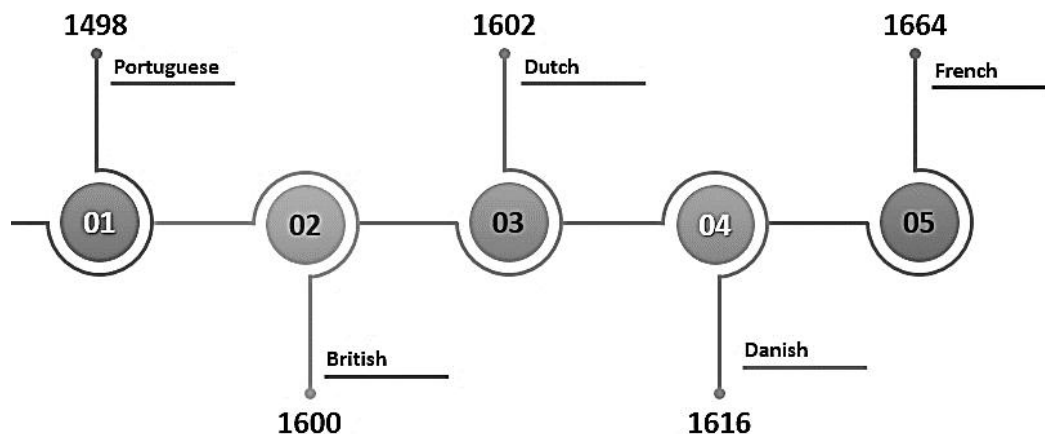


- Rank Predictor
- Test Practice

For any help,
 write us at hello@toppersnotes.com or
 whatsapp on 7665641122.

1 CHAPTER

Arrival of European Powers in India



Factors led to the Advent of European

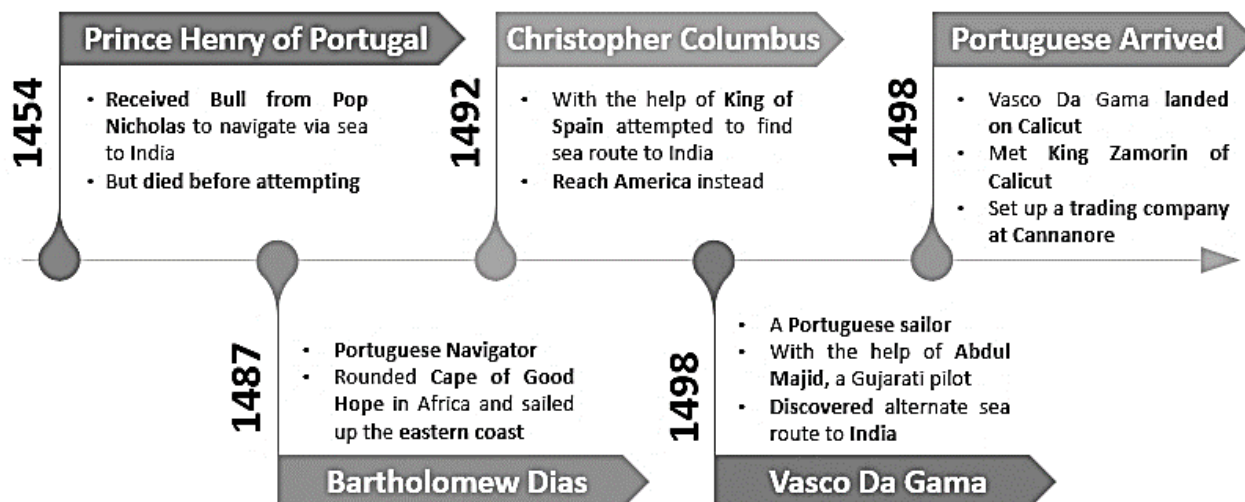
- **Weak rulers and fragmented regional powers:**
 - **Weak Mughal Powers** after Aurabgzeb in 1707
 - **Rise of regional powers**
- **Vast wealth of India:**
 - Europeans came to know about the **immense wealth of India** from the accounts of **Marco Polo** and some other sources.
- **Heavy demand for Indian commodities:** Heavy demand for Indian commodities like **spices, calicoes, silk, precious stones, porcelain, etc.**
- **Control of Arabs and Technological Advancement:**
 - Major land routes to India were under **Arab control**.
 - So no direct route to trade

- In the **15th century** Europe saw great advancement in **ship building and navigation**.
- **Quest of the expansion of the market:**
 - **Rapid Industrialization**
 - **Market expansion** to fulfill their capitalist desire.

Discovery of a Sea Route to India

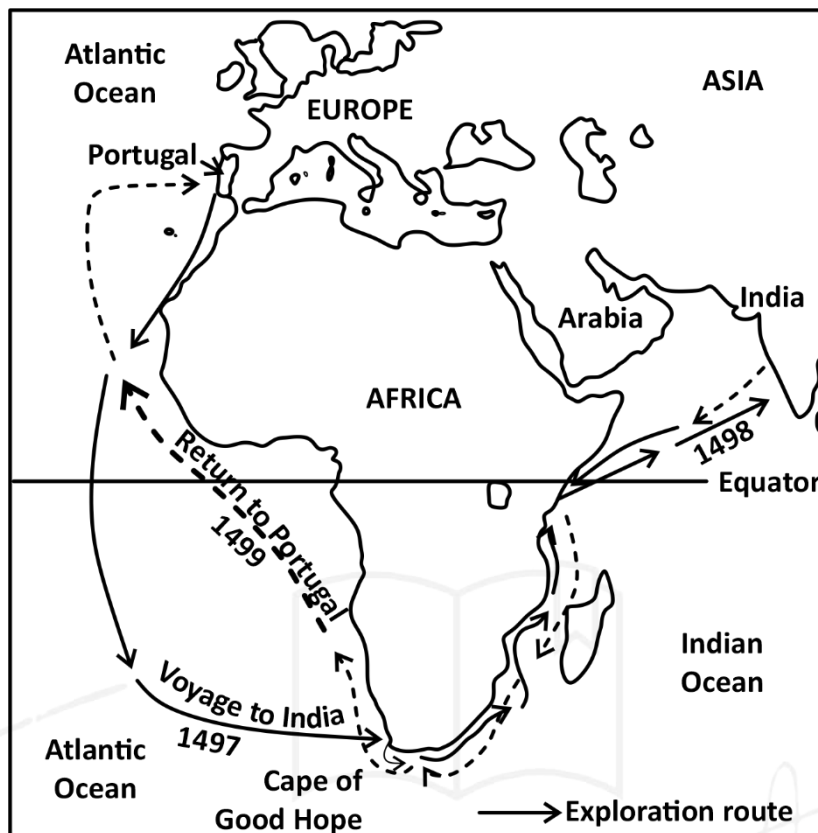
- **Need:**
 - **Decline of Roman Empire**
 - **domination of Arab** in Egypt and Persia
 - **High demand of Indian commodities** and reduced contacts
 - **Arab control over sea route** (Suez Canal route)
 - **Renaissance in Europe** and advancement in the art of ship-building and navigation.

Attempts:



Foreign Powers

Portuguese



Important Personalities

Vasco Da Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrived at Calicut in May 1498 Received permission to establish business by King Zamorin of Calicut At Cannanore, he set up a trading factory.
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established first European factory in India in 1500 at Calicut Successfully retaliated Arab attack on Portuguese Bombarded Calicut and made advantageous treaties with rulers of Cochin and Cannanore
Francisco De Almeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1505, Francisco De Almeida tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India. He built fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa. Vision: to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was k/a the Blue Water Policy and cartaze system. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Blue water policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortification of the Indian Ocean, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian ocean <p>Cartaz system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> naval trade license issued by Portuguese in the Indian ocean in 16th century. Similar British System = navicert system in the 20th century. </div>
Alfonso de Albuquerque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real founder of the Portuguese power in India. Introduced a permit system for other ships. Acquired Goa in 1510 and Goa became “the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”. Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the abolition of sati

Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu and then to Gujarat**, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages. .
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra)**.
- **Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for trading activities.

Portuguese Administration in India

- **Important Posts:**
 - **Viceroy:** head of the administration, serving for three years.
 - **Vedor da Fazenda:** revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.
 - **Captain:** incharge of **fortresses**, assisted by 'factors'.
- **Policies:**
 - **Monopolised the manufacture of salt,**
 - Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco.**
 - Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.

Religious Policy of the Portuguese

- Zeal to **promote Christianity.**
- **Intolerant toward muslim and hindu religion.**
- Attempted to **convert Akbar to Christianity:**
 - Jesuits **made a good impression at the court of Akbar**, due to his interest in theology.
 - In **September 1579**, Jesuit fathers, **Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** were sent to Akbar's court
 - Again in 1590 and 1595 missions were sent
 - **Jahangir**, on ascending throne, **assuaged the Muslims** and neglected Jesuit fathers.
 - 1606 he again renewed his favours to them.
- **Church and collegium at Lahore** was allowed to be retained by them

Decline of the Portuguese

- **Local advantages** gained in India were **reduced** with immediate neighbours.
- **Religious policies made Hindus resentful.**
- **Dishonest trade practices** met a strong reaction and gained notoriety as sea pirates.
- **Arrogance and violence** brought them the animosity of the rulers of India.
- **Discovery of Brazil** diverted colonising activities of Portugal to the West.
- **Dutch and the English** also learnt the **skills of ocean navigation.**

- **Different trading communities from Europe** began a fierce rivalry among them.
 - **Dutch and the English** had greater resources to expand overseas, and they overcame the Portuguese resistance.
- **Spice trade** came **under** the control of the **Dutch**, and Goa was superseded by Brazil as the economic centre of the overseas empire of Portugal.

Significance of the Portuguese

- **Military:**
 - **Military innovation** in the use of body armour, matchlock men, and guns
 - Contributed to the Mughal use of field guns, and the 'artillery of the stirrup'.
 - System of **drilling groups of infantry, on the Spanish model.**
- **Naval Techniques:**
 - **Multi-decked ships** were heavily constructed, designed to ride out **Atlantic gales** rather than run before the regular monsoons
 - This permitted them to **carry heavier armament.**
 - use of **castled prow and stern**
 - **creation of royal arsenals and dockyards** and the maintenance of a **regular system of pilots and mapping** and pitting state forces against private merchant shipping
- **Cultural Work:**
 - Art of **silversmith and goldsmith** flourished at **Goa**, and the place became a centre of **elaborate filigree work, fretted foliage work and metal work embedding jewels.**
 - **Interior of churches** built by Portuguese have **woodwork, sculpture and painted ceilings; they** are generally simple in their **architectural plan.**

Dutch

- In **1596**, **Cornelis de Houtman** → **first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.**
- In **1602**, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands.**
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses.**

Dutch Settlements in India

- **First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- In **1609** opened a **factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.
- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616)**, **Bimlipatam (1641)**, **Karaikal (1645)**, **Chinsurah (1653)**, **Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658), Cochin (1663).**

Trade under Dutch in India

- **Manufactured:**
 - **Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,

- **textiles and silk:** Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
- **Saltpeter:** Bihar
- **Opium and rice:** the Ganga valley.
- **Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices.**

Decline of the Dutch

- Got drawn into the **trade of the Malay Archipelago.**
- In the **third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch, in **battle of Hooghly (1759).**

- **Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in Malabar region.
- **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814):**
 - signed Dutch and English
 - facilitated **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
- **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)** returned these places to **British**
 - ✓ Made it **binding on the Dutch** to ensure all **transfers of property** and establishments till/on March 1, 1825 AD.



English

- **Factors contributed:**
 - **Charter of Queen Elizabeth I** → Francis Drake's voyage the world in 1580
 - **English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588**
- In 1599, a group of English merchants a.k.a. '**Merchant Adventurers**' formed a company.



- On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'.
- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely in May 1609
- Shifting **Dutch focus to the East Indies**, the English turned to India for trade.

Expansion of the English Company

Expansion in West and South

1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court to establish a factory at Surat but, didn't succeed ● Faced opposition from the Portuguese ● Left Agra in November 1611.
1611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Started trading at Masulipatnam and later established a factory in 1616.
1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; ● Received permission from Jahangir to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sir Thomas Roe, an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Received 'Golden Farman' issued by the Sultan of Golconda
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seat of the Western Presidency shifted from Surat to Bombay

Expansion in Bengal

- **Shah Shuja**, the **subahdar of Bengal** in **1651**, allowed the **English** to **trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of **Rs 3,000**, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal**: **Hooghly (1651)**, **Kasimbazar**, **Patna** and **Rajmahal**.
- **William Hedges**, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the **Mughal governor of Bengal** in **August 1682**, for **redressal of the grievance**.
 - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals**.
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern **Garden Reach**), **raided Hijli** in east **Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore**.
- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of **Rs 1,200**.
- Established **Fort William** in **1700**,
 - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (**Calcutta**)
 - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In **1715**, **John Surman** secured **farmans** from **Farrukhsiyar** giving the Company **privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad**.

- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its important terms are:

○ In Bengal:

- **Imports and exports** were **exempted** from additional customs duties in **Bengal** accepting the annual payment of **3,000 rupees** as settled earlier.
- **Permitted to issue dastaks** for the transportation of such goods.
- **Permitted to rent more lands** around **Calcutta**.

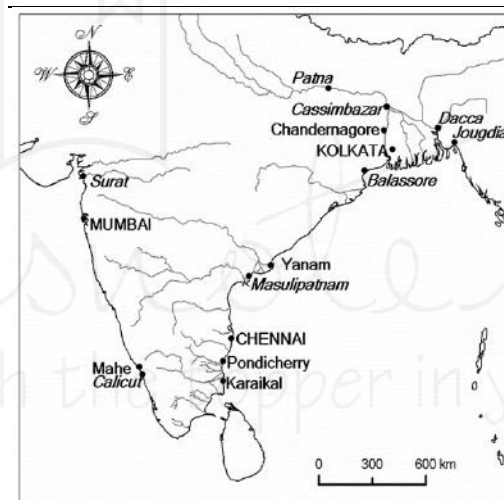
○ In Hyderabad, privilege of freedom from duties in trade

- Had to **pay** the prevailing **rent only for Madras**.

○ In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, exempted from levy of all duties.

○ Coins of **Company** minted at **Bombay** to have currency throughout the **Mughal Empire**.

French



Foundation of French Centers in India

- **Last Europeans** to come to **India** with the purpose of **trade**.
- **Louis XIV**, the king's famous minister **Colbert** laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC)** in **1664**.
- Granted a **50-year monopoly** on **French** trade in the **Indian and Pacific Oceans**.
- In **1667**, **Francois Caron** headed an expedition to **India**, setting up a **factory in Surat**.
- **Mercara**, a **Persian** who accompanied **Caron**, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam** in **1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda**.
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan**, **Mughal Subahdar of Bengal**, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta**.

Pondicherry- Center of French Power in India

- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- In 1674, **Pondicherry was founded** and **Francois Martin** became **French governor**.
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**

French EIC

- Badly affected with the outbreak of **war b/w the Dutch and the French**.
- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693**.
- the **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** restored **Pondicherry** to the French
- In 1720, the French company was reorganized as the '**Perpetual Company of the Indies**' which revived its strength.

British French Rivalry

- **Anglo-French rivalry** in India reflected the **traditional rivalry of England and France** beginning with the outbreak of the **Austrian War of Succession** and ending with the conclusion of the **Seven Years War**.
- In 1740, the **political situation in south India was uncertain** and confused. **Nizam Asaf Jah of Hyderabad** was old and fully engaged in battling the **Marathas** in the western.
- **Decline of Hyderabad** was the signal for the **end of Muslim expansionism** and the English adventurers got their plans ready.

The Danes (Denmark)

- In 1616 the **Danish EIC** was founded.
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** near Tanjore was established.
- Their principal settlement was at **Serampore near Calcutta**.
- **Danish factories were sold to British government** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known** for their **missionary activities** than for commerce.

Carnatic Wars

First Carnatic War (1740-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ English navy under Barnet seized French ships to provoke France. ◦ Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius. • ended in 1748 with Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Madras handed back to English, & French got territories in North America. • Remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help.
Second Carnatic War (1749-54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupleix, the French governor → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India • Hyderabad → After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk → civil war b/w Nasir Jang, (son) and Muzaffar Jang (grandson) <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Nasir Jung Musafar Jung</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Claimed the Throne of Hyderabad</div> </div> • Carnatic → Anwar-ud-din Khan vs Chanda Sahib. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Anwaruddin Khan Chandha Sahib</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Claimed the Throne of Carnatic</div> </div> • French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib while English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Dupleix + Chandha Sahib + Musafar Jung</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Battle of Ambur 1749</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">Defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din khan and made the Chandha Sahib the Nawab of Carnatic.</div> </div>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failed to provide effective assistance to Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly, Robert Clive put forward the proposal for a diversionary attack on the governor of Madras, Saunders. Robert Clive attacked and captured Arcot. Mysore, Tanjore and the Maratha Chief, Morari Rao, came to aid of Trichinopoly, & of Clive & Stringer Lawrence. French faced heavy financial losses due to Dupleix's policy; recalled him in 1754. Godeheu succeeded Dupleix adopted a policy of negotiations with English and concluded a treaty with them. War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754
Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in India in 1758. Battle of Wandiwash- decisive battle of Third Carnatic War → English (victorious) in 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">General Eyer Coote headed British forces</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Battle of Wandiwash</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Count de Lally headed French forces which lost the Battle</div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763): french allowed to use their settlements for commercial purposes only and banned fortification English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.

Causes of English Success against French

- English company** was a **private enterprise** and had **less governmental control** which created a sense of enthusiasm and **self-confidence** among the people.
- Whereas the **French company** was a **State concern** and was controlled and regulated by the **French government** and was hemmed in by government policies.
- The English navy was **superior** to the French navy.
- English held Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** whereas **French** had only **Pondicherry**.
- French** company was **short of funds** whereas the British had sound financial conditions which helped them significantly in the wars against their rivals.

Reasons for English Success against Other European Power

Structure and Nature of the Trading Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English EIC controlled by a board of directors elected annually. France and Portuguese companies: State owned and feudalistic. Monarch had >60% share in the French company and its directors were nominated by the monarch from the shareholders. Shareholders took very little interest in promoting prosperity of the company.
---	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b/w 1725 & 1765 company was managed as a department of State.
Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Navy of Britain: largest and most advanced Victory against Spanish Armada and against French at Trafalgar had put Royal Navy at peak of European naval forces. In India too, the British defeated the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships.
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In England resulted with the innovation of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, and the power loom → greatly improved production in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture.
Military Skill and Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British had a disciplined & well trained army. Technological developments equipped the military well.
Stable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain had a stable government with efficient monarchs. France witnessed violent revolution in 1789 and Napoleon's defeat in 1815 weakened France's government position.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dutch EIC, affected by bankruptcy in 1800 coupled with revolution in 1830.	Use of Debt Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">World's first central bank, Bank of England was established to sell government debt to the money markets.
Lesser Zeal for Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Britain was enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals.





- **Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707)** marked the beginning of the end of Mughal rule in India.
- **Reason:**
 - **Aurangzeb's misguided policies**
 - **Weak successors** and reduced stability of the state.
 - Neglect of **northwestern borders**
 - **Nadir Shah**, the Persian emperor, **attacked India in 1738-39, conquered Lahore** and **defeated the Mughal army** at Karnal on February 13, 1739.

Foreign invasions

Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739)

- Emperor of Iran/Persia

Causes behind the invasion

- 1736, **Muhammad Shah Rangeela** broke all diplomatic ties with Persian court.
- **Nadir envoy** was detained by Rangeela, which probably infuriated him.
- **Rangeela** gave shelter to some **Afghan nobles** who had escaped from Nadir Shah when he had invaded Afghanistan.
- **Nizam-ul-Mulk** and **Saadat Khan** sent special messages to Nadir Shah inviting him to invade India.

Course of Nadir Shah's Invasion

- He **captured Jalalabad, Peshawar**, and proceeded towards Lahore.
- **Zakariya Khan**, the governor of Lahore, surrendered without much of a fight.
- Nadir **struck a gold coin** and **read khutba in his name**.
- **Nadir and Muhammad Shah** fought at **Karnal** on c.1739 CE.

Outcome of the Invasion

- **Muhammad Shah was defeated** and agreed to pay an indemnity of Rs. 25 crore
- **Trans-Indus provinces** including Sindh, western Punjab, and Kabul were ceded to Nadir.
- Nadir Shah's took away the **famous Kohinoor Diamond**.

Ahmad Shah Abdali (or Ahmad Shah Durrani)

- **Successor of Nadir Shah** and invaded India several times b/w 1748 and 1767.

- In 1757, **captured Delhi** and placed an Afghan caretaker to watch over Mughal emperor.
- **Abdali** had recognised **Alamgir II** as the **Mughal emperor** and the Rohilla chief, **Najib-ud-Daula**, as **Mir Bakhshi** of the empire, '**supreme agent**' of Abdali.
- In 1758, **Najib-ud-Daula** was expelled from Delhi by the Maratha chief, **Raghunath Rao**, who also captured Punjab.
- In 1759, Ahmad Shah **Abdali** returned to India to take revenge on the Marathas.
- In 1761, **Abdali** defeated the **Marathas** in the **Third Battle of Panipat**.
- The last of Abdali's invasions came in 1767.

Third Battle of Panipat, 1761

- **Fought b/w: Marathas** under **Sadashiv Rao Bhau** vs Afghan forces under **Ahmed Shah Abdali** + two **Indian Muslim allies (Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh)**
- **Military: French cavalry** support **Maratha** against heavy cavalry and mounted artillery (**zamburak and jezail**) of **Afghans**
- **Financial Support to Afghans** provided by **Shuja-ud-Daula**
- **Afghans** cut off the supplies of **Marathas** and weakened them
- **Result:** Marathas lost

Later Mughal

Bahadur Shah I (1709–March 1712)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eldest son of Aurangzeb • Adopted a pacifist policy with the Marathas, the Rajputs and the Jats. • Granted sardeshmukhi to Marathas, but failed to grant them chauth. • Followed a policy of compromise towards the nobles, granting them appropriate territories and postings. • Never abolished the jizya
Jahandar Shah (March 1712 to Feb 1713)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jahandar Shah abolished Jaziya. • Zulfikar Khan was appointed prime minister and introduced the izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the help of Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali (k/a 'King Makers'), Farrukhsiyar became the emperor. Followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jizya and pilgrimage tax. Banda Bahadur, the Sikh leader, was executed. Friction b/w Farrukh Siyar and Sayyid brothers → Sayyid brothers + Maratha = killed Farrukh Siyar. 	Alamgir II (1754-1758)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grandson of Jahandar Shah. Battle of Plassey (c.1757 CE) was fought during his tenure. Murdered by his Wazir Imad-ul-Mulk.
Rafi-ud-Darajat (February 28 to June 4 1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placed by Saiyyad brothers in place of Farrukh Siyar. Died of consumption (tuberculosis) within four months. During his reign Nikusiya (grandson of Aurangzeb) revolted and set himself as Emperor at Agra with the help of Mitrasen. He ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals. 	Shahjehan III (1758-1759)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aka Muhi-ul-millat Placed on the throne in December 1759 with the help of Imad-ul-Mulk. He was later deposed by Maratha chiefs.
Rafi-ud-Daula (June to Sept 1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sayyid brothers placed Rafi-ud-Daula (Shah Jahan II) on the throne. He was an opium addict. Shortest reign; died very quickly suffered from tuberculosis. 	Ali Gauhar / Shah Alam II (1759-1806)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Persian his kingdom was called "Sultanat-e-Shah Alam, Az Dilli ta Palam", meaning, "The kingdom of Shah Alam is from Delhi to Palam". His reign saw two decisive battles—the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and the Battle of Buxar (1764). He fought the Battle of Buxar (1764) along with the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, and Shuja-ud- Daula, the Nawab of Awadh, against the British EIC. Forced to sign the Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765 CE). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was taken under the EIC's protection & resided at Allahabad.
Muhammad Shah (1719-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the title of 'Rangeela' due to his luxurious life-style. He + Nizam-ul-Mulk Chin Qilich Khan, killed the Sayyid Brothers. In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk became wazir and founded Hyderabad. In 1739, Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah. Autonomous states emerged under his reign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nizam-ul-Mulk – Deccan Saadat Khan – Awadh Murshid Quli Khan – Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. 	Akbar II (1806-37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the Hindu-Muslim unity festival Phool Walon Ki Sair. Gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Rai. In 1835, coins bearing the names of Mughal emperors were stopped
Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incompetent ruler left state affairs to Udham Bai ('Queen Mother') Invaded Delhi and Punjab along with Multan was ceded to him. His Wazir, Imad-ul-Mulk, imprisoned him at Salimgarh. 	Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last Mughal Emperor and nominal head of India. Urdu poet pen name 'Zafar' Participated in revolt of 1857 & deported to Rangoon & died in 1862. In legal terms, the Mughal Empire came to an end on November 1, 1858 with the declaration of Queen Victoria.

Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire

Intolerant policies of Aurangzeb

- The **religious and Deccan policies of Aurangzeb** contributed to the empire's decline.

- His **hard-headed attitude towards the Marathas, Rajputs, and the Jats** turned away the loyal warriors, and he went on making more enemies without having strong alliances.
- His **religious policy alienated the Hindus**

Weak Successors

- None of Aurangzeb's successors could give any stability to the empire.
- Absolutely inefficient and **puppets in the hands of powerful nobles**.
- **Wars of succession** plagued Delhi from 1707 to 1719 CE too weakened the empire.

Nobility Crises

- **Mutual rivalry, jealousy and contest for power** among the various groups reduced prestige of emperor, but also contributed to the decline of the empire.
- Nobels weakened the military by amassing income from the jagirs for themselves and cutting down the number of troops.

Ineffective Mughal Army, Neglect of Naval Power, and invasions

- Mughal army **became inefficient** and demotivated after losing many important battles.
- **Neglect of naval power** by the Mughals also cost them dearly.
- **External invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali** took a heavy toll on imperial treasury and laid open inefficiencies of the military and political administration.

Depleting Economic Resources

- **Increased number of amirs** and their ranks or mansabs left little land to be distributed
- **Aurangzeb tried to solve the problem of** acute shortage of jagirs or **bejagiri** by showing **enhanced income from the jagirs on record**. But amirs tried to recover the recorded income from their jagirs by pressurising the peasantry.

- So both the amirs and the **peasantry were antagonised** which resulted into wars, the **reduction in khalisa land**, all of which burdened the state.
- **Expenditure of the state exceeded its income**.
- The once flourishing trade did not enrich the empire's coffers even as the inroads by European traders grew along coastal India.
- These **economic and administrative problems** only multiplied following the death of Aurangzeb.

Weak Administration Machinery

- Government of the Mughals was a **personal despotism** and so its success depended on the character of the reigning ruler.
- The later Mughals were **worthless and neglected** the administration.
- The **degeneration of the rulers led** to the degeneration of the nobility, with factious quarrels and intrigues costing the empire heavily.
- The empire had **become too vast** and unwieldy to be efficiently governed under weak rulers, especially under the existing conditions of transport and communication.

Shifting Allegiance of Zamindars

- Two classes shared the power during the medieval period, **the zamindars and the nobles**.
- **Zamindars**, hereditary owners of land, k/a **rais, rajas, thakurs, khuts or deshmukhs**.
 - **helped in collection of revenue and in local administration**
- **Mughals had tried to curb the power of zamindars** and maintain direct contact with peasants, **but could not succeed**.
 - **zamindars helped the nobility to** carve out **independent kingdoms** for themselves.

Rise of Regional Aspirations

- Aurangzeb's reign it witnessed powerful regional groups like the Jats, Sikhs and Marathas defying the authority in their bid to create kingdoms of their own.
- **Continuous struggle** against the empire for political ascendancy weakened the empire considerably.

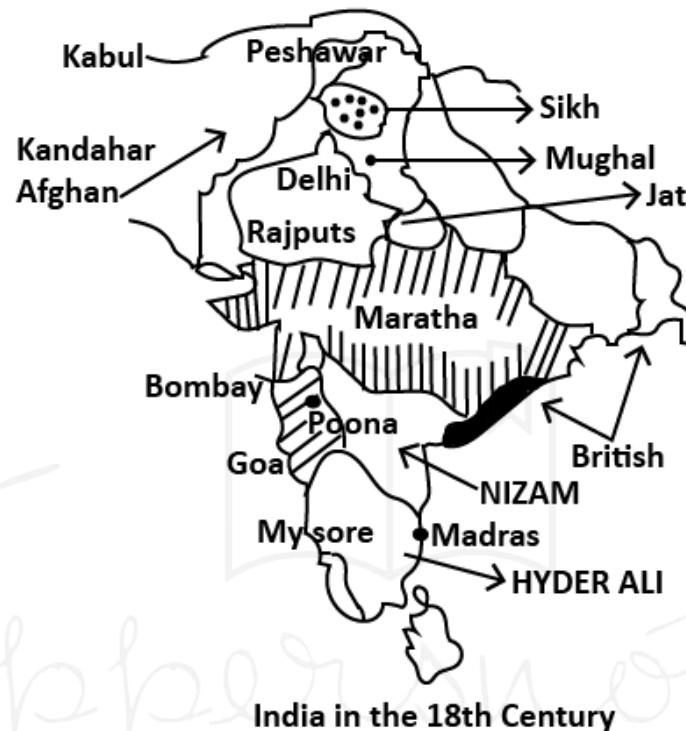
3 CHAPTER

Emergence of New States



- States that arose in India **during the phase of Mughal decline** and the following century (b/w c.1700 and

1850 CE) varied greatly in terms of their essential character, state resources, and their life span.



MAP : India in the 18th Century

- Each of the contenders in the regions, in proportion to their strength, looked for and seized opportunities to establish their dominance over the others in the neighbourhood.
- Thus the regional states of this period can be divided into three categories

Successor States

- Mughal provinces that turned into states after breaking away from the empire.
- Though they did not challenge the sovereignty of the Mughal ruler, the establishment of virtually independent and hereditary authority by their governors.
- Some of the prominent states in this category were **Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad.**
- The founder of the **Awadh state** was Saadat Khan, whereas the founder of **Bengal** was **Murshid Quli Khan** and the founder of **Hyderabad state** was **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah.**

Bengal

- Founder: **Murshid Kuli Khan.**
- In 1727, he was succeeded by his son **Shujaud- din.**
- In 1740, Shujaud-din's successor **Sarfaraz Khan**, killed by **Alivardi Khan**
- Alivardi Khan** assumed power and made himself independent of the Mughal emperor by giving yearly tribute.
- From c.1756 to 1757 CE, the successor of Alivardi Khan, **Siraj-ud-daulah** fought against the English EIC over the trading rights.
- Siraj-ud-daulah's defeat at the **Battle of Plassey** in c.1757 CE paved the way for the subjugation of Bengal as well as India by the British.

Awadh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Saadat Khan (k/a Burhan-ul-Mulk). • Maintained a well-paid, armed and well-trained army. • His successors, Safdar Jung and Asaf ud Daulah gave a long-term administrative stability to the Awadh province. • Faizabad and Lucknow emerged as centres of cultural excellence in the spheres of arts, literature, and crafts. • Regional architecture reflected in Imambargahs and other buildings. • Evolution of dance form Kathak was outcome of the cultural synthesis.
Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Kilich Khan (k/a Nizam-ul-Mulk). • Disgusted with the Mughal emperor who had appointed Mubariz Khan as a full-fledged viceroy of the Deccan, decided to fight Mubariz Khan. • Defeated and killed Mubariz Khan in the Battle of Shakar-Kheda (1724). • In 1725, he became the viceroy and conferred the title of Asaf-Jah and assumed the control of Deccan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quickly recovered from defeat and offered a great challenge to English EIC
The Sikhs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru Gobind Singh transformed the Sikhs into a militant sect • organised into 12 misls or confederacies • Strong kingdom of Punjab established by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. • Culmination of Sikh rebellions against Mughal rule. • Applied principles of statecraft intelligently and used great trading city to his economic advantage. • Brought under control area extending from Sutlej to the Jhelum, conquered Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802. • By Treaty of Amritsar with British, acknowledged British control over cis-Sutlej territories. • English forced him to sign Tripartite Treaty in 1838 with Shah Shuja and agreed to provide passage to the British troops through Punjab. • Ranjit Singh died in 1839, His successors could not keep the state intact and the British took control over it.
The Jats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculturist and pastoral caste inhabiting the Delhi-Mathura region. • Began to revolt against the Mughal state from the time of Jahangir. • Revolted against the oppressive policies of Aurangzeb. • Under Suraj Mal Jat power reached its zenith. • His state included territories from Ganga in the east to Chambal in the south and included the Subahs of Agra, Mathura, Meerut and Aligarh. • Jat state suffered a decline after the death of Suraj Mal in 1763.

Warrior States

- Established by rebels against Mughal Empire, Ex: **Maratha, the Sikh and the Jat states.**

Marathas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maratha Soldiers expert in guerilla tactics. • Held important positions in the administrative and military systems of Deccan Sultanates of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar. • Bhakti movement in Maharashtra under the influence of spiritual leaders like Tukaram, Ramdas, Vaman Pandit, and Eknath fostered social unity. • Political unity was conferred by Shahji Bhonsle and his son Shivaji. • Began their northward expansion and uprooted the Mughal authority from Malwa and Gujarat and established their rule. • Lost the Third Battle of Panipat (1761) against Ahmed Shah Abdali.
----------	--

Independent States

- Enjoyed a lot of independence during the Mughal rule as watan jagirs such as the **Rajput, Mysore and Travancore states**.

The Rajputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great support to the Mughal, in controlling the peripheral areas. • Mughal relations suffered, due to Aurangzeb's interference in the succession dispute of Marwar.
-------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to re-establish their independence in the 18th century. Forced Bahadur Shah I to march against Ajit Singh (1708), who had formed an alliance with Jai Singh II and Durgadas Rathor. • But the alliance was broken and the situation was saved for the Mughals. • Most of the larger Rajput states were constantly involved in conflicts. 		
Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by the Wodeyars. • Various powers, interested in this territory, turned the area into a constant battlefield. • In the end the Mysore state was brought under the rule of Haider Ali 		
		Travancore (Kerala)	<p>and Tipu Sultan who ruled the state but not without trouble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Martanda Varma (Travancore as capital) • He extended the boundaries of his state from Kanyakumari to Cochin. Organised army along the Western model. • Extended patronage to the Syrian Christians, a large trading community within his domains. • He declared many goods as royal monopoly items, requiring a license for trade, such as pepper. • After Martanda Varma, Rama Varma (c.1758–98 CE) succeeded

4 CHAPTER

Consolidation and Expansion of British Power in India



- The British EIC gradually expanded its trading activities in India after getting permission from the Mughals and the local rulers.
- During the course of Mughal rule decline, the British EIC developed a political power by the middle of the 18th century.
- The **British came as traders**, and realized that in order to obtain the profits from Indian trade, they had to secure political power, backed by force.

Mercantilism

- **Economic system of trade** from the 16th to 18th century.
- Based on the idea that a **nation's wealth and power were best served by increasing exports** and so involved increasing trade.
- nations frequently engaged their military might to ensure local markets and supply sources were protected

How Mercantilism Works?



Orientalism

- A **concept that stresses the uniqueness of the culture and civiliza-tion of the Orient.**
- Argued that **peace would promote trade** and it would be to Britain's advantage.
- **Asiatic Society was established in 1784** to undertake research into the past of Indian culture and civilization.
- William Jones, Wilkins, H.T. Colebrooke, W.H. Wilson and Max Muller were well-known orientalists.
- Translations of imp. Sanskrit classics in European languages by orientalists of **Asiatic Society.**
- **Warren Hastings**, the Governor General of Bengal **patronized Asiatic Society.** Halhead prepared the

'Gentoo laws' with a view to ensure stability to the acquisitions of the British in India.

- **Wellesley established Fort William College at Calcutta in 1800** to study the past of India.
- **Focus of Fort William College** was to impart scholarship in Indian languages to the students to enable them to become good administrators.
- The British followed the policy of learning about Indian society to the extent that knowledge enabled the administrators to be conversant with laws and customs of Indians.

"Gentoo" is an archaic term once employed by Europeans to refer to the native inhabitants of India. The Code of Gentoo Laws is a translation into English from the original Sanskrit by way of Persian.