



# MODERN HISTORY SIMPLIFIED - BRITISH EXTENSION

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- British extension: Anglo-Mysore Wars.

## First Anglo-Mysore War (1767 - 69)

the Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad and British

Haidar Ali



British sided with the Nizam (Asaf Jah) as per terms of the 1766 treaty signed between them whereby Nizam surrendered Northern Circars for British support.

Haider Ali won the war against the British and at the end of the War, a defensive treaty was concluded in April 1769, which is known as Treaty of Madras.

## Treaty of Madras

1. According to it both the Parties returned the areas won by each other.
2. British & Hyder Ali made an agreement that they would support each other if there is any foreign invasion.
3. The District of Arcot was given to Nawab of Arcot.

In 1766, the Marathas under Madhav Rao declared war against the Hyder. The Peshwa got the possession of Sira which was then held by Mir Ali Raza Khan, the brother-in-law of Hyder, who treacherously gave it up in return for Gurramkonda.

Hyder made peace with Madhav Rao by paying 35 lac of rupees. Half of this amount was paid immediately and for the rest, the Kolar region was given as security. Shortly afterwards the amount was paid, Madhav Rao returned to Pune in Mar 1767.

General Calliaud concluded a treaty with Nizam Ali on 12 Nov 1766 with the object of plundering Mysore. The Nizam invaded Mysore accompanied by the British troops under Colonel Joseph Smith and advanced upto Bangalore. But Hyder secretly negotiated with the Nizam and bought him off. Nizam Ali joined Hyder and together they attacked the Carnatic in August 1767.

The British took possession of Tiruppattur, Kaveripatnam and Vaniambadi, which belonged to Hyder. In September, Colonel Smith defeated the confederates at Changama and then at Tiruvannamalai. In the same month, Hyder and the Nizam attacked Colonel Smith at Trichinopoly and recaptured Tiruppattur and Vaniambadi.

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1. Hyder laid siege to Ambur (10 Nov-7 Dec 1767) but the garrison was gallantly defended by Captain Calvert. At Singarapettai, Hyder attacked the British, in which he lost several of his officers.
2. When the British under Colonel Peach attacked Hyderabad, Nizam Ali deserted Hyder and a new treaty was concluded on 23 Feb, 1768, between the British and Nizam Ali, proclaiming Hyder Ali a rebel and usurper.

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Colonel Smith at Trichinopoly and recaptured Tiruppattur and Vaniambadi.

- Hyder reached Bangalore and moved towards Gurrankonda.
- He succeeded in inducing his brother-in-law Mir Ali Raza Khan to return to his allegiance.
- Thus reinforced, he entered Baramahal and passed onto Coimbatore, while he sent his general Fazl Ulla Khan towards Srirangapatna with a large force to reduce the smaller posts held by the British.



- Hyder seized Karur, marched towards Erode and took Kaveripuram.
- He thus re-conquered all the districts of the ghats which had been wrested from him by the British and marched towards Madras, which was the Company's headquarters.
- He suddenly appeared at the gates of Madras and dictated his terms to the British.
- The Madras government dispatched Captain Brooke to offer terms of peace.

**The Treaty of Madras was signed on Apr 2nd, 1769. As per the treaty, both sides agreed to return the prisoners and places. Both sides also agreed to help each other if there is any foreign invasion.**

# The Second Mysore War

- The treaty of 1769, served more as a truce and Haider Ali accused the British of not observing the terms of this treaty.
- By this time, the British apprehended deepening alliance between Mysore and France and therefore made an attempt to capture the port of Mahe (French port on Malabar coast).

**(Haider Ali had set up an arsenal in Dindigul with French help).**

1. The Marathas, Nizam together with Haider Ali fought against the British.
2. Colonel Baillie was defeated by Haider Ali, and Haider captured Arcot in 1780.
3. British now managed to secure Marathas support.
4. Haider Ali died in 1782 during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and his son Tipu succeeded him.
5. 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo- Mysore War ended by signing a treaty of Mangalore in 1784 by Tipu Sultan.

## Treaty of Mangalore

The prisoners on both sides were liberated and all the conquests were mutually restored.

### About Tipu

Tipu ruled Mysore till his death in the 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore War.

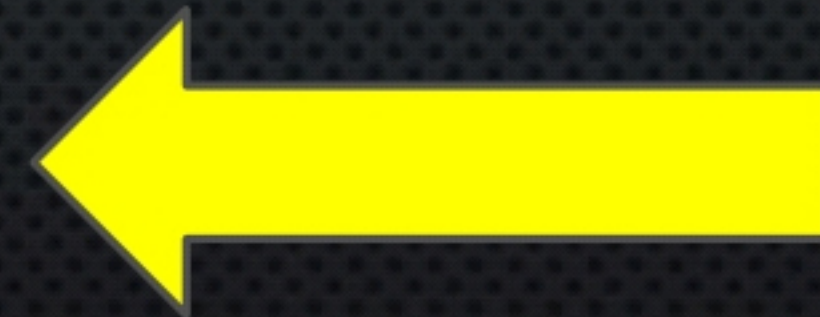


Tipu introduced a new calendar, new scales of weights and measures & a new system of coinage.



He was interested in the French Revolution, in order to show his support for the revolution he planted a 'Tree of Liberty' at Srirangapatam and he also became a member of a Jacobin Club.

Mysore flourished economically under Tipu.



## Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

**The Treaty of Mangalore carried the seeds of strife with the Marathas, because they were disappointed in their expectation of acting as the mediators and of recovering their losses in the North of Mysore.**

- Tipu had emerged with enhanced prestige, and even the mighty English could not humble him.
- This excited the jealousy of both the Marathas and the Nizam who fought a war with him for two years between 1785 to 1787.

- The Nizam was also not friendly towards Mysore ever since he had come to power in 1761. He regarded himself as the overlord of the entire south, and expected Haidar and Tipu to be his tributaries.
- As he was military imbecile, he allied either with the Marathas or the English to distress the Mysore rulers.
- There was always a pro-British party at Hyderabad which dissuaded the Nizam from being cordial with Tipu.

In the war that followed, Tipu had the upper hand despite the alliance of his two neighbors. It came to an end by the Treaty of Gajendragadh, by which he ceded Badami to the Marathas hoping to win their support against the English.

## Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

- Tipu was disappointed in his expectations. Far from joining him to remove the English from India, both the Marathas and the Nizam joined the English in a powerful confederacy against Tipu in the Third Mysore war.
- The allies struggled hard for nearly two years from 1790 to 1792.
- Lord Cornwallis who had surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga in the new world assumed the command, and with great difficulty he was successful in a surprise night attack to enter into the island of Srirangapatna on 6th February, 1792.



Tipu was made to make peace by surrendering half of his kingdom and paying three crores as indemnity, apart from sending two of his sons as hostages to Madras. This was a serious blow to him.

## **Fourth Anglo Mysore War**

- Imperialist Lord Wellesley's appointment as governor general in 1798 and the threat of Napoleon's advance to India directed the British designs on Mysore.
- Charging Tipu Sultan with planning intrigues in its neighbouring states with French assistance, British now attacked Mysore.
  - 1. The war was short and decisive.**
  - 2. In 1799, Tipu died defending Srirangapatnam, the capital of Mysore.**
  - 3. With the end of Fourth Anglo-Mysore War French threat to the British supremacy was completely eliminated in India.**

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- Later Mysore was brought under the 'Subsidiary Alliance' system of Lord Wellesley and once again placed under the former Wodeyar dynasty. Therefore, Mysore lost its independence. Part of Mysore territory was given to the nizam who had already accepted a **'Subsidiary Alliance'**; and parts of it, such as Wynad, Coimbatore, Canara and Sunda, were directly annexed by the Company.
- After the defeat of Tipu, there were also no more naval challenges from the indigenous Powers to the Britishers.

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