

IMPORTANT TREATIES (1748-1846)

By- Addya Rai

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- ❖ **Treaty of Bassein (1802)**
- ❖ **Treaty of Amritsar(1809)**
- ❖ **Treaty of Poona (1817)**
- ❖ **Treaty of Lahore (1846)**

TREATY OF BENARAS 1773-75

- Two regulating statements between BEIC(Cornwallis) and the ruler of the Muslim state of Oudh (Ayodhya) Shuja Ud Daula.
- The First Treaty of Banaras (1773) was the result of the Mughal emperor Shah 'Ālam's cession of Allahabad and Kora to the warlike Marathas as the price of their support. Warren Hastings, the British governor, ceded Allahabad and Kora to Shujā' and promised to support him against the menacing Afghan Rohillas in return for cash payments.
- The Second Treaty of Banaras (1775) is otherwise known as the Treaty of Faizabad. It was forced on the new wazir of Oudh by the company's governing council after the death of Shujā'. The wazir had to pay a larger subsidy for the use of British troops and cede Banaras (now Varanasi) to the East India Company. This treaty led to a revolt by the raja Chaith Singh of Banaras in 1781.

TREATY OF PURANDAR (1776)

- signed on 1 March 1776 by the peshwa of the Maratha people and the BEIC
- Governor General Warren Hasting & Nana Phadnavis
- British were able capture Salsette(an island in Maharashtra)
- Provision- British accepted Sawai Madhav Rao as a new Peshwa and Maratha accepted not to recognise existence of French in India.

TREATY OF SALBAI 1782

- signed on 17 May 1782, between Maratha Empire(Sawai Madhav Rao) and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
- As a result Company retained control of Salsette and Broach and acquired guarantees that the Marathas would defeat Hyder Ali of Mysore and retake territories in the Carnatic.
- Marathas also guaranteed that the French would be prohibited from establishing settlements on their territories
- It also resulted in a period of relative peace between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company until outbreak of the 2nd Anglo-Maratha War in 1802

TREATY OF MANGALORE 1784

- Signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March 1784.
- brought an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore War
- Provisions of treaty of Mangalore – 1. The two parties were not to assist each other's enemies directly or indirectly nor make war on each others allies.
- 2. The trade privileges granted to the company by Haider Ali in 1770 were to be restored although no additional benefits were accrued.

CARNATIC TREATIES

- signed on 26 July 1801
- Between British and Nawab of Arcot
- Provision- Nawab ceded all his lands to British rule, including the territory of the polygars.

TREATY OF BASSEIN (1802)

- signed on 31 December 1802
- Between BEIC and Baji Rao 2, peshwa of Poona
- The terms of the treaty entailed the following:

A British force of around 6,000 troops be permanently stationed with the Peshwa.

Any territorial districts yielding 2.6 million rupees were to be paid to the East India Company.

The Peshwa could not enter into any other treaty without first consulting the Company.

The Peshwa could not declare war without first consulting the Company.

Any territorial claims made by the Peshwa would be subject to the arbitration of the Company (i.e. Nizam and Gaekwar).

The Peshwa must renounce his claim over Surat and Vadodara

The Peshwa must exclude all Europeans from his service.

To conduct his foreign relations in consultation with the British

TREATY OF AMRITSAR (1809)

- Signed between BEIC and Sikh leader Ranjit Singh
- Also known as treaty of Perpetual Friendship
- The treaty prevented Singh from any further territorial expansion south of the Sutlej
- But permitted him complete freedom of action to the north of it.
- This enabled him to extract tribute from less powerful chieftains, including Jats and other Sikhs, and ultimately to gain control of areas such as Peshawar and Kashmir. The unification of these territories, which was aided by his Westernising his armies, formed the Sikh empire that lasted until British subjugation in 1849

TREATY OF POONA 1817

- signed on 1 June 1817 between the BEIC and the Peshwa (ruler) of Pune, Baji Rao II.
- Resulted in the British gaining control of the territory north of the Narmada River and south of the Tungabhadra River.
- Baji Rao also had to give up any claim to Gaikwad

TREATY OF LAHORE 1846

- Signed between Governor-General Sir Henry Hardinge and two officers of the East India Company and, for the Sikhs, by the seven-year-old Maharaja Duleep Singh Bahadur and seven members of the Lahore Durbar acting on his behalf.
- It was a peace treaty marking the end of the First Anglo-Sikh War.
- Resultant – Sikh territory was reduced to a fraction of its former size, losing Jammu, Kashmir, Hazara, the territory to the south of the river Sutlej and the forts and territory in the Jalandhar Doab between the rivers Sutlej and Beas