

Modern History



Sample topic · Anglo-Mysore Wars

Anglo-Mysore Wars

1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

- Causes-
 - i. Haider Ali wanted to expel British from South India
 - ii. EIC wanted to expand its territory from Carnatic to Mysore.
- Events-
 - i. EIC made triple alliance- EIC + Nizam + Marathas and attacked Mysore.
 - ii. The war went on for 18 months.
 - iii. One night, suddenly, Haider Ali marched up on Madras and forced the English in a humiliating treaty.
- Result-
 - i. Mysore won.
 - ii. Treaty of Madras - Defensive alliance.
 - Between Mysore & English. Each one had to come to defend others in time of war.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

- Causes-

- i. 1771: Marathas attacked Mysore, but EIC didn't come to help according to Treaty of Madras
- ii. 1780: EIC captured Mahe, a French port vital to Haider Ali
- iii. American war of Independence (Patriots + French vs. Britishers)

- Events-

- i. Haider Ali formed an alliance with Marathas and Nizam, but they left him soon (British diplomacy)
- ii. Then, Haider Ali captured Arcot, but was later defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.
- iii. 1782: Haider Ali died due to Cancer
- iv. Then, Tipu Sultan carried on struggle with French assistance

- Result-

- i. Treaty of Mangalore, 1784, which brought an end to second Anglo-Mysore war.
- ii. Stalemate (psychological defeat for English as Tipu dictated terms of Treaty)

Anglo-Mysore Wars

3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

- Causes-
 - i. Tipu strengthened his army, brought reforms
 - ii. Sought help from France against English
 - iii. He pre-emptively attacked Travancore, an English ally, sparking the war
- Events-
 - i. Cornwallis, then Governor General, attacked and defeated Tipu in Travancore
 - ii. Triple alliance - English + Maratha + Nizam, attacked Tipu at his capital, Srirangapatnam.
- Treaty of Srirangapatnam-
 - i. Half of the territories of Tipu were snatched away and divided among Marathas, Nizam and English.
 - ii. The Raja of Coorg got independence from Tipu
 - iii. War indemnity of 3 crore rupees
 - iv. 2 sons of Tipu were taken as hostages by
 - Cornwallis to ensure 3 crores were paid in regular instalments.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Causes-

- i. Tipu tried to set alliance with Arab, Turks, and Afghanistan to defeat the British but failed.
- ii. He started a **Jacobin club** with planting a tree of liberty - this made Britishers cautious if French revolution spreads to India.
- iii. Tipu got a letter of friendship from **Napoleon Bonaparte** (he was in Egypt that time - planning to come to India). Napoleon was most famous army general at that time, never lost any battle.
- iv. Richard Wellesley, then General Governor (1798- 1805), asked Tipu to join Subsidiary alliance, but he declined. Because, he knew it was nothing but slavery.

- Events-

- i. Wellesley allied with Nizam to attack Mysore
- ii. Tipu died fighting at Srirangapatnam

Anglo-Mysore Wars

4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Result-
 - i. British and Nizam divided parts of his empire
 - ii. Tipu's family was sent to Vellore
 - Later, Tipu's son instigated the **Vellore Mutiny** in 1806, the first ever large-scale Sepoy mutiny under company rule
 - iii. 5-year-old boy, **Krishanraja III** from Wodeyar kingdom, was made king
 - iv. Mysore accepted subsidiary alliance.

Some Facts about Tipu Sultan

- Wrote a military manual - **Fathul Mujhahidin**
- Manufactured rockets, artillery and firearms
- Used Frenchmen to train his army according to European standard
- Introduced new weights and measures
- Set up a '**Jacobin club**' and planted '**Tree of Liberty**' at his capital
- Capital- Srirangapatnam, on the Kaveri river