KASHISH VERMA 18th Batch

I Carnatic War in Brief :-

Austrian war of succession

I^st Carnatic War (1740-1748) :- One of the three Carnatic War that was a part of fight in Europe between English & French. Dupleix, a French Governor in India, who predicted the war would come to India and wanted to avoid it in the initial stage

Dupleix requested Nawab of Carnatic (Anwaruddin) to avoid any war on grounds of Carnatic. He also requested Morse (English Governor in India) to avoid war. They both agreed.

But in meantime, Barnet (An English official), attacked some french ships and captured them. Dupleix in retaliation to this breach of trust, contacted La Bourdannaise (French governor in Mauritius), and asked for his help. Bourdannaise came along with his fleet to India and defeated Barnet, and also seized Madras (Fort St. George) and captured it.

La Bourdannaise, being a state sponsored officer, suggested Dupleix to ask for ransom from the captured Britishers. Dupleix did not agree to this policy, they bribed him in exchange for him leaving India.

But, in the meantime, some Britisher heard him and as their bribing

After this Britishers took control of Madras again, but only for a short period of time and french again won it back.

Anwaruddin, enforseeing all the wars on Indian soil, refused both the parties and asked them to stop the wars. But, Dupleix here promised Madras to Anwarudddin, if he wins the war. He agreed. Dupleix captured Madras, but did not follow his commitment.

As a result, Anwaruddin felt betrayed and he commenced another war. Known as Battle of St Thome / Battle of Adiyar (1746, Oct)

Although, Nawab had army of 4000 and french had 230 (French soldiers) & 700 (Indian soldiers).

French defeated the Carnatic Army

Adyar

Result :-
1- French defeated Carnatic Army
2- Austrian War of Succession (1748) came to an end.
3- Incompetency of Indian Ruler was exposed on their face.
4- Dupleix, he had his confidence upgraded and felt very powerful, which plays important role in beginning of IInd Carnatic War.

Reason of Carnatic Army's defeat :- Lack of Disciplined Army
French Army had Muskets.

→ Cont. of Result:....
5. Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle was signed in 1748.
The treaty signing gave Madras back to the English and the french got their territories in North America Back.

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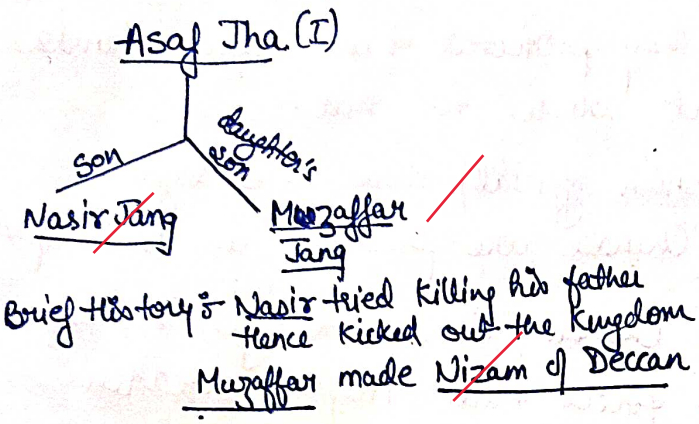
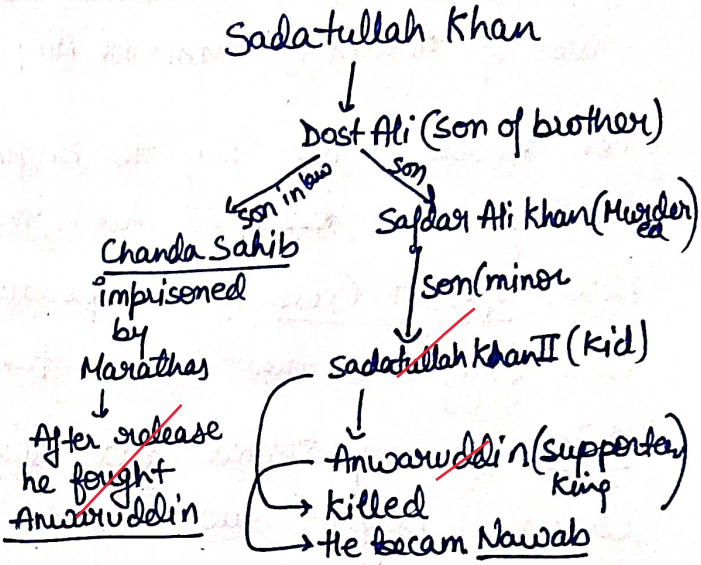
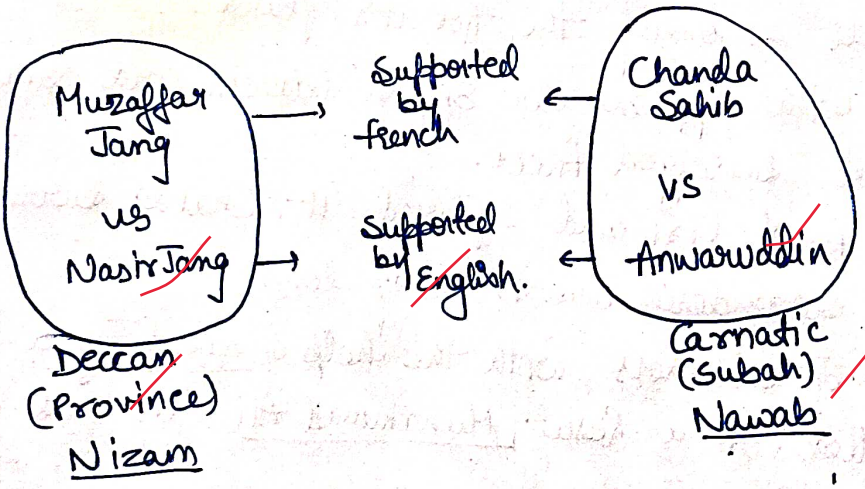
II Carnatic War (1749-54)

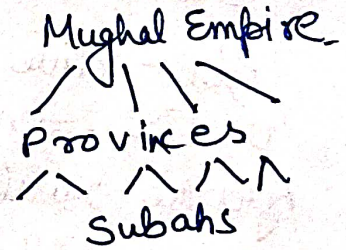
Family Flow Chart :-



Brief History :- Nasir tried killing his father hence kicked out the kingdom
Muzaffar made Nizam of Deccan







Muzaffar + French + Chanda Sahib became allies and marched towards Arcot (Capital of Carnatic). Anwaruddin on knowing this, thought of capturing them at Ambur

∴ Battle of Ambur ⇒ Result :- Anwaruddin killed, and Chanda Sahib became Nawab of Carnatic with the help of French

3 Aug (1749) Near Vellore

French as a result, received huge gifts from Chanda Sahib.

On, the other hand, Muzaffar jang also became Nizam as Nasir was killed French in late 1750's. Duplein was made Subedar (Governor) by Muzaffar. of Norther Sarkars. Acc. to Britishers, coastal Areas were important for trade & Ports.

Now, Previously in Battle of Ambur, son of Anwar had fled away. Son of Anwar (Muhammad Ali) was alive, and hiding in Trichinopally

Ali became the key to English. They protected him when Chanda and French besieged him the fort where he hid.

Now, Robert Clive (An important English official) made a Strategy and suggested that since French & Chanda are presently in Trichinopally Arcot is unprotected and capital of Chanda, if we besiege it, then Chanda might rush back and forces here might weaken and then things fell according the Robert's plans.

Robert clive leaded with appox 200 English soldiers and some Indian soldiers., and besieged Arcot.

Robert clive attacked Arcot 1751 and captured it. Chanda Surrendered in 1752. French also surrendered due to heavy loses.

After the moral victory of Britishers, with the help of Raja of Tanjore and Chanda Sahib was killed. As a Result, Muhammad Ali was made Nawab

There are two views acc. to historians :-

1- English bribed french officials to call Duplein back
2- French were asked not to fight any more for native and asked to come back.

Although IInd view, has high probability of being true.

Duplein was succeeded by Godeiu.

Conclusion → The English & French agreed not to interfere in politics of native rulers.

* Role & decision of Robert Clive played importance in forming a British colony in India.

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Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

This War again has its root in Europe. This war was a part of 7yrs war (1756) in Europe. During the 7yrs, third carnatic war also happened.

As seen earlier in Second Carnatic War, Duplein was succeeded by Godhe Godehew. Role of Godehew, in second carnatic was just the signing of treaty to stop the war. Godehew was in administration for only 4-5 months. Then came Leyrit and then Count de Lally

Lally reached India in 1758. first thing, he did was to capture Fort St David nearby Fort St George.

This capture was a result of when in 1757, Brishers had attacked a factory of french at Chandanagar. Lally also wanted revenge from Raja of Tanjore, but was unsuccessful.

Lally also tried besieging Madras, and contacted french officials from Hyderabad (Deccan).

By this time, in Battle of Plassey (1757), Britishers had already won and Mir Jafar was Nawab of Carnatic.

Britishers were Politically and Economically very strong

As a respond to Lally, the official did came with a fleet, but left Deccan, without any french Army.

Then the decisive battle of Wandiwash took Place which was (1760)

Eyrecoot (EIC official) vs Lally.

Conclusion :- Lally defeated and taken as a Prisoner.

- Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahé was captured.
- The 7yrs war ended with treaty of Paris (1763), which said follows :-

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Title [Title Chin Quan]

Treaty of Paris (1763)

- ↳ Restoration of Properties, french factories in India, but political influence of french ended after this.
- ↳ Pondicherry Returned to france.
- ↳ french allowed to trade, but not administer them
- ↳ Not allowed to fortify
- ↳ EIC Becomes

Trading Monopoly

Results → F EIC, left only a trading co.
EIC, Became supreme power, gained political rights in India.

Reasons for success of English

- ↳ Naval superiority
- ↳ I.R., improved Production
- ↳ Disciplined & well trained army.
- ↳ Religious policy ~~of not s~~, not interest in spreading christianity.
- ↳ Use of Debt market.

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Mains

Q For the conquest of India, the decline of Mughals, proved to be a major help to britishers. Discuss (150).

Ans Although the death of Awranzeb (1707) was one of causes of their decline. But it had already started with his reign and later Mughal played a major role in it.

- Awranzeb had strict religious policy, as he banned Hindu temple constructions and he desecrated important temples like Vishwanath & Keshav Rai.
- Imposing of Jeziyah (1679) on non-muslims, execution of Guru Teg Bahadur, demolition of Rajput Temples, brought revolts from Rajput, Sikh, Marathas, Jats.
- Failure of Deccan Policy as (1682 to 1707), he lost his power in North.
- Incapable, weak and Promiscuous monarchs after Awranzeb played a major role in Decline.
- Bahadur Shah, the first sucessor, emptied the Royal Treasure by his conciliation Policy and brought Jagirdari Crisis
- Farrukhsiyar became the first Person to be killed by Nobles called Sayyid Brothers anel Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
- Then there were rulers, who were opium addict and womanisers by Nature.

Nadir Shah, Persian emperor, attacked India and plundered Peocock throne and Kohinoor Diamond also took 70 crore Rupees
During the reign of Alamgir II, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded Delhi and Battle of Plassey was fought (1757). By the end of Battle of Panipat (1761) and Battle of Buxar (1764) in reign of Shah Alam II Mughal were more pensioners of the English.

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Conclusion :- After the Revolt of 1857, the Mughal Empire ended. Main causes for their failure could be the lack of proper laws in the kingdom, financial crises which started with reign of Aurangzeb. Lack of Discipline in the Army. Weak rulers all added to sum up the failure of the Great Started kingdom of Mughals

- I can see the calibre - not only to clear the exam but to top it.
- Keep it up for Mrs - discuss