

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars,
Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse

≡ (1767 – 1856 CE) ≡



Anglo-Mysore Wars



Anglo-Maratha Wars



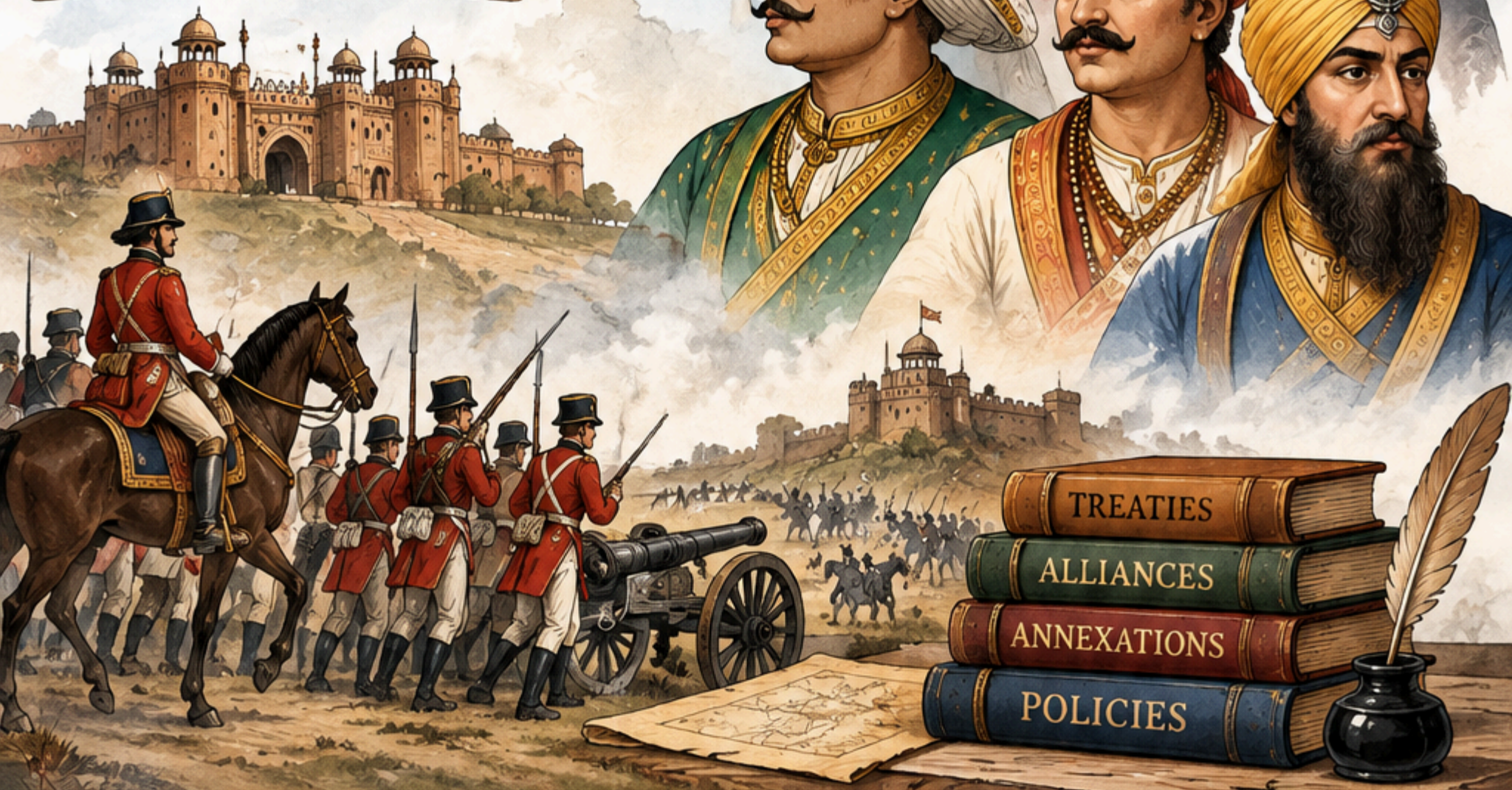
Anglo-Sikh Wars



Subsidiary Alliance



Doctrine of Lapse



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Background

- After 1765 (Diwani of Bengal), the British shifted from a trading company to a territorial power.
- **Aim:** to expand and consolidate their control over Indian territories.
- Indian subcontinent was politically fragmented with regional powers.



Major Indian Powers

- **Mysore** (under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan)
- **Marathas** (confederacy of powerful chiefs)
- **Sikhs** (rising power in Punjab)
- Various regional states (Hyderabad, Awadh, etc.)

Introduction

British Objectives

- Expand territorial control
- Eliminate powerful Indian states
- Secure revenue sources
- Ensure political supremacy
- Establish a strong administrative and military base

Methods Used

- Military wars
- Subsidiary Alliance
- Diplomatic manipulations
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Divide and rule policy

Period of Study

1767 - 1856 CE

A crucial phase when the British expanded their power across India through war, alliances and annexations.

Why Important?

- Marked the transformation of British from a regional power to the paramount power in India.
- Set the stage for the annexation of the entire subcontinent by the mid-19th century.
- Shaped the political, economic and administrative future of India.

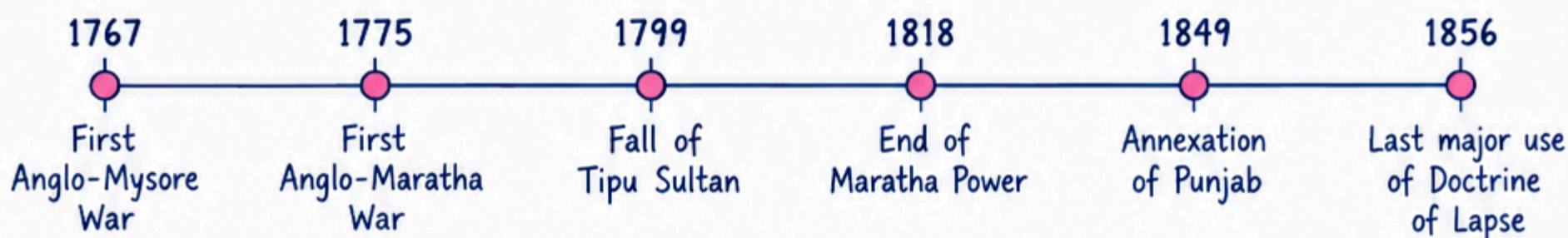


A fragmented India ...
A rising British power ...
A changing future ...

Outcome

- Decline of major Indian powers
- Gradual establishment of British paramountcy
- Laying the foundation for complete political control over India

Key Timeline



British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

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Who was Tipu Sultan?

- Ruler of Mysore (1782 - 1799)
- Succeeded his father **Haider Ali**
- Known as the "Tiger of Mysore"
- A capable military leader who modernised the army, introduced new technologies and tried to resist British expansion.



Tipu Sultan

"A symbol of resistance against British expansion"

Why Mysore was Important?

- Strategic location in **South India**.
- Rich resources (agriculture, trade, forests).
- Access to important trade routes (Arabian Sea).
- A strong and well-organised military state under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Main Opponents

- **Mysore Kingdom** (under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan)
- vs
- **British East India Company**

1. The Anglo-Mysore Wars (1767 - 1799 CE)

Causes

- British desire to expand their influence in South India.
- Rivalry over control of trade and territory.
- Conflicting interests with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas.
- Mysore's attempts to strengthen its position and resist British dominance.

Four Anglo-Mysore Wars

- 1 First Anglo-Mysore War (1767 - 1769)
- 2 Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 - 1784)
- 3 Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790 - 1792)
- 4 Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

Gradual British victory and decline of Mysore



Srirangapatna (Last stronghold of Tipu Sultan)

Results

- Mysore's power gradually declined.
- In **1799**, Tipu Sultan was killed in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.
- Large parts of Mysore were annexed or brought under British control.
- Paved the way for further British expansion in India.

Significance

- Removed a major obstacle to British expansion in southern India.
- Established British supremacy in South India.
- Weakened the power of indigenous states.
- Marked an important step towards the consolidation of British rule in India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

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Background

- Rivalry between the British and Mysore began due to conflicting interests in South India.
- The British wanted to expand their influence in the region.
- Hyderabad (Nizam) and the Marathas were also important players in South Indian politics.



Tipu Sultan

"A determined ruler who resisted British expansion"

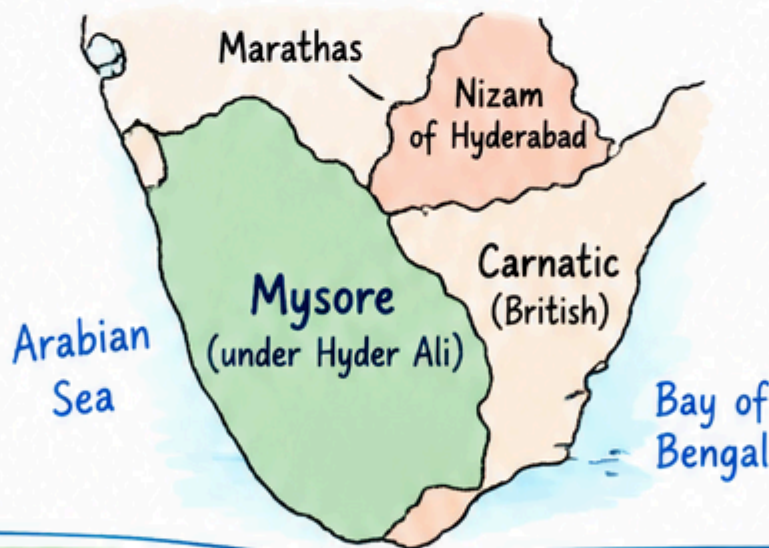
Opposing Forces

- **Mysore:** Under the rule of Hyder Ali
- **Allies of Mysore:** Marathas
- **Against Mysore:** British East India Company + Nizam of Hyderabad (Hyderabad joined the British due to fear of Mysore's growing power)

Major Causes

- British attempt to expand their territorial and political influence in South India.
- Mysore's growing power under Hyder Ali.
- Rivalry for control over the Carnatic region.
- Fear of Mysore's alliance with the Marathas and French.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767 - 1769 CE)



Key Events

- British, Nizam and Marathas formed an alliance against Mysore.
- Hyder Ali successfully defeated the combined forces in several battles.
- He even advanced towards Madras, forcing the British to sue for peace.

Treaty of Madras (1769)

- Signed between the British and Hyder Ali.
- Restored the territories conquered during the war.
- Both agreed to help each other in case of a future attack.
- Marked a temporary truce, but mutual distrust continued.

Significance

- Hyder Ali emerged as a powerful ruler in South India.
- British expansion in the region was checked.
- Showed the military strength and diplomatic skills of Hyder Ali.
- Set the stage for future conflicts between Mysore and the British.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- After the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767 - 1769), relations between the British and Hyder Ali became strained again.
- The British failed to honour the spirit of the **Treaty of Madras (1769)**.
- British followed a hostile policy and supported Mysore's enemies.



Hyder Ali

"A determined ruler who challenged the British again"

Allies and Opponents

Hyder Ali's Allies

- Marathas (initially)
- Nizam of Hyderabad
- French

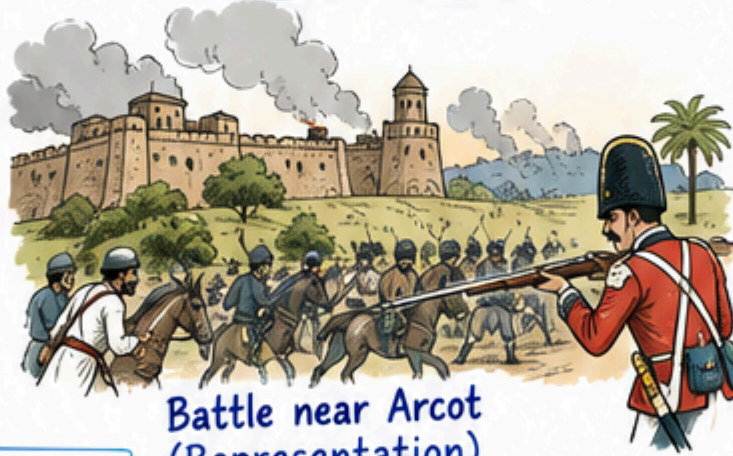
British Allies

- Initially alone
- Later, supported by the Nizam (who turned against Hyder Ali)

Causes

- British failure to implement the Treaty of Madras (1769).
- British support to Mysore's rivals.
- Hyder Ali's desire to reverse the losses of the first war.
- Growing British influence in South India.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 - 1784 CE)



Battle near Arcot (Representation)

Major Events

- Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic in **1780**.
- He achieved significant successes and captured **Arcot**.
- The British faced serious setbacks.
- Hyder Ali died in **1782**, and Tipu Sultan continued the war.

Outcome

- War ended with the **Treaty of Mangalore (1784)**.
- Both sides restored the territories captured during the war.
- Status quo ante (return to the pre-war position).
- Considered a diplomatic success for Tipu Sultan, as the British had to treat Mysore as an equal power.

Significance

- Showed the military strength and capability of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan.
- **Checked British expansion in South India temporarily.**
- Strengthened the Anglo-French rivalry in India.
- Demonstrated the importance of strong alliances against the British.

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Background

- After the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 - 1784), both sides signed the **Treaty of Mangalore (1784)**.
- Tensions resumed due to Mysore's growing strength under Tipu Sultan.
- The British feared French influence in Mysore.



Tipu Sultan

"A brave ruler who continued to resist British expansion"

Allies and Opponents

Against Mysore

- British East India Company
- Marathas
- Nizam of Hyderabad

Mysore's Support

- Received limited support from the French.

Causes

- Tipu Sultan's attempts to expand his territories.
- British concern over French influence in Mysore.
- Formation of a triple alliance (British, Marathas and Nizam) against Tipu.
- Desire of the British to permanently weaken Mysore.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790 - 1792 CE)



Siege of Srirangapatna (Representation)

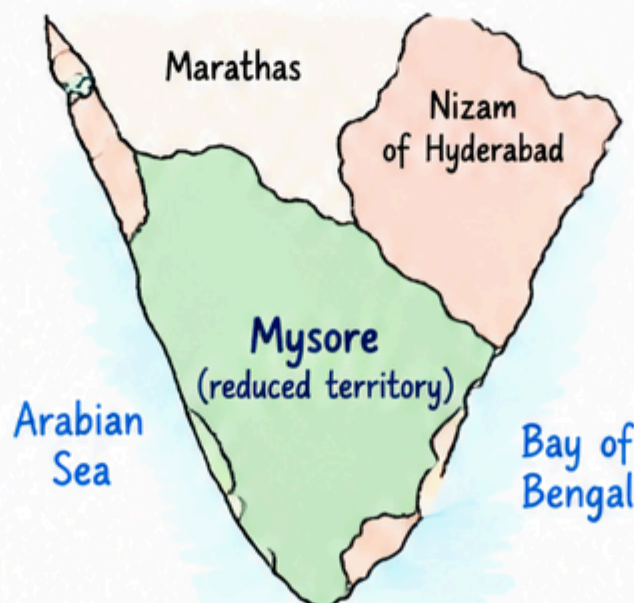
Major Events

- The allies advanced into Mysore in **1790**.
- Several battles were fought between 1790 and 1792.
- Tipu Sultan put up a strong resistance, but was eventually forced to sue for peace.

Outcome

- **Treaty of Srirangapatna (1792)** was signed.
- Tipu Sultan lost about half of his territories.
- He had to pay a war indemnity of 3 crore rupees.
- He was forced to give his two sons as hostages to the British (as a guarantee of payment).

Territories lost by Tipu Sultan (after 1792)



Significance

- Marked a major setback for Tipu Sultan.
- **Strengthened British position in South India.**
- Reduced Mysore to a regional power.
- Paved the way for the final conquest of Mysore in 1799.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- After the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1792), Tipu Sultan continued to resist British expansion.
- He tried to rebuild his power and sought support from foreign powers, especially the French.
- The British decided to eliminate Mysore as a threat once and for all.



Tipu Sultan

"Fought till the end for the independence of Mysore"

Allies and Opponents

Against Mysore

- British East India Company
- Marathas
- Nizam of Hyderabad

In Support of Mysore

- French (limited support)

Causes

- Tipu Sultan's growing contacts with the French after the French Revolution.
- British suspicion of a possible Franco-Mysore alliance.
- Tipu's efforts to strengthen his military and fortify Srirangapatna.
- British aim to completely destroy Mysore's power.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 CE)



Fall of Srirangapatna (4 May 1799)

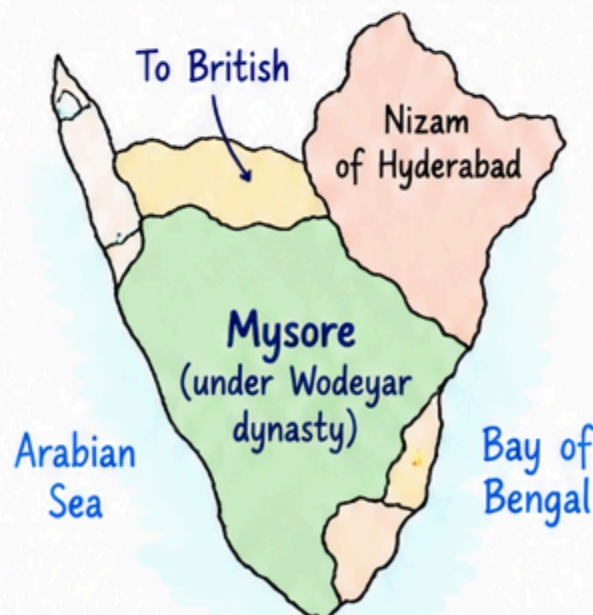
Major Events

- British forces, led by General Harris, advanced towards Srirangapatna in 1799.
- The fort of Srirangapatna was besieged.
- Tipu Sultan fought valiantly but was killed on 4 May 1799.
- With Tipu's death, the war came to an end.

Outcome

- Death of Tipu Sultan marked the end of independent Mysore.
- Mysore was divided:
 - A part given to the British
 - A part to the Nizam of Hyderabad
 - A part restored to the Wodeyar dynasty (as a British ally)
- British gained complete control over the region's foreign policy.

Division of Mysore (After 1799)



Significance

- End of Tipu Sultan and rise of British supremacy in South India.
- Removed a strong opponent to British expansion.
- Mysore became a princely state under British influence.
- Paved the way for further British expansion in India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

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Who were the Marathas?

- Rose as a powerful force in the 18th century under the leadership of **Shivaji**.
- After Shivaji, the Maratha confederacy emerged.
- By the mid-18th century, they became the most powerful Indian power.
- Controlled large parts of central and western India.



The Marathas
- a formidable power
in 18th century India

Why did the British and Marathas Conflict?

- Marathas were the **main obstacle to British expansion** in India.
- Rivalry for control over territories and revenue.
- Differences in political interests and alliances.
- The British wanted to weaken the Marathas and establish their supremacy in India.

Nature of the Wars

- A series of three wars between the British and the Marathas.
- Fought between **1775 and 1818**.
- Resulted in the gradual decline of Maratha power and the rise of British paramountcy in India.

2. The Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775 - 1818 CE)

Key Opponents

- Maratha Confederacy (consisting of several chiefs):
 - Peshwa (Poona)
 - Scindia (Gwalior)
 - Holkar (Indore)
 - Bhonsle (Nagpur)
 - Gaikwad (Baroda)
- British East India Company

Three Anglo-Maratha Wars

- 1 First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782) { Ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782)
- 2 Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 - 1805) { Major British victories
- 3 Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818) { Ended with the defeat of the Marathas



Outcome

- End of Maratha power as a dominant force.
- British established their supremacy in most parts of India.
- Paved the way for complete British control over India.

Significance

- **Removed the last major Indian power resisting British expansion.**
- Led to the establishment of British paramountcy in India.
- Marked a decisive step towards the consolidation of British rule.
- After 1818, no major power could challenge the British in India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- After the death of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao (1772), there was a dispute over the succession.
- Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) claimed the Peshwa's position with British support.
- The Maratha chiefs opposed him and supported the minor Madhav Rao II.
- This led to conflict between the British and the Marathas.



Madhav Rao II

"The First Anglo-Maratha War began as a struggle for the Peshwa's throne"

Main Contenders

- British East India Company (supported Raghunath Rao)
- Maratha Confederacy (supported Madhav Rao II)
- Key Maratha leaders: Nana Phadnavis, Sakharam Bapu, Haripant Phadke

Immediate Cause

- Raghunath Rao sought British help to regain the Peshwa's position.
- He signed the Treaty of Surat (1775) with the British.

Key Treaties

- Treaty of Surat (1775) – between Raghunath Rao and the British.
- Convention of Wadgaon (1779) – British forced to withdraw.
- Treaty of Salbai (1782) – ended the war.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782 CE)

Maratha Confederacy (at the time of the war)



Major Events

- 1775: Treaty of Surat between Raghunath Rao and the British.
- Marathas defeated the British at Wadgaon (1779).
- British signed the Convention of Wadgaon (1779) (had to withdraw).
- Later, the British regained their position through diplomacy and the Treaty of Salbai (1782).

Outcome

- Treaty of Salbai (1782) brought the war to an end.
- Raghunath Rao was given a pension and lived in exile.
- Madhav Rao II was recognised as the Peshwa.
- Both sides restored the territories captured during the war.
- Established a temporary peace, but rivalry continued.

Significance

- Checked further British expansion in western India (temporarily).
- Showed the strength and unity of the Marathas.
- British realised the need for a more cautious policy in dealing with the Marathas.
- Laid the foundation for future conflicts (Second Anglo-Maratha War).

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

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Background

- After the First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782), the Marathas once again became involved in internal struggles.
- Peshwa Madhav Rao II died in 1795, leading to a power struggle among Maratha chiefs.
- Daulat Rao Scindia and Raghuji II (Bhonsle) emerged as powerful leaders.
- The British used these differences to expand their influence.

Main Maratha Leaders



Daulat Rao Scindia
(Gwalior)

Raghuji II
(Nagpur)

United against the British,
but were ultimately
defeated.

British Leadership



Lord Wellesley
(Governor-General, 1798 - 1805)

- Pursued an aggressive policy of expansion.
- Wanted to eliminate French influence and establish British supremacy in India.
- Used the divisions among Maratha chiefs effectively.

Causes

- Power struggle within the Maratha Confederacy.
- Rivalry between Scindia and the Peshwa.
- British desire to expand territories in North and Central India.
- Fear of French influence in Maratha courts.
- Refusal of Marathas to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 - 1805 CE)



Battle of Assaye
(23 September 1803)

Major Events

- War began in 1803.
- British forces defeated Scindia at the Battle of Assaye (23 September 1803).
- Scindia was again defeated at Argaon (29 November 1803) and Laswari (1 November 1803).
- Raghuji II (Bhonsle) was defeated at the Battle of Deogarh (1803).
- The war continued till 1805, with further British successes.

Treaties and Results

- Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803) - Raghuji II (Bhonsle) accepted British terms.
- Treaty of Laswari (1803) - Scindia was forced to make peace.
- Marathas ceded large territories including Delhi, Agra, parts of Doab, Bundelkhand, and territories in central India.
- Accepted the British Resident and effectively came under British influence.

Territories Gained by the British (after 1803)



Significance

- A major blow to Maratha power.
- British gained control over North India (Delhi and Agra).
- Ended French influence in India.
- Marked a decisive step towards the establishment of British supremacy.
- Weakened the Maratha Confederacy, paving the way for the final war (1817 - 1818).

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

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Background

- After the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 - 1805), the Maratha power was weakened but still existed.
- British interference in Maratha affairs increased.
- Rise of Peshwa Baji Rao II, who was hostile to the British and sought to regain lost power.
- Tensions between the Peshwa and the British eventually led to the war.



Peshwa Baji Rao II
(Peshwa of the Marathas)

Major Opponents

- Peshwa Baji Rao II (Poona)
- Appa Saheb (Nagpur)
- Malhar Rao Holkar (Indore)
- Scindia (Gwalior)
(initially neutral, later defeated and resigned)
- Bhonsle (Nagpur)

Immediate Cause

- Peshwa Baji Rao II violated the Treaty of Bassein (1802) and sought to expel the British.
- He allied with other Maratha chiefs to revive Maratha power.
- The British viewed this as a threat and prepared for war.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818 CE)



Major Events

- War began in 1817 with the Battle of Kirkee (near Poona).
- British defeated the Peshwa at Kirkee (1817) and captured Poona.
- Defeat of Appa Saheb at Sitabuldi (1817) (Nagpur).
- Defeat of Malhar Rao Holkar at Mahidpur (1817).
- Scindia surrendered in 1818.
- Peshwa Baji Rao II fled and was captured in 1818.

Outcome

- Complete end of Maratha power as a dominant force.
- Peshwa Baji Rao II was pensioned off and sent to Bithoor.
- British gained control over most of India.
- Maratha territories were either annexed or brought under British subsidiary system.
- No major Indian power was left to challenge British supremacy.

Significance

- Marked the end of Maratha Confederacy.
- Paved the way for complete British control over India.
- Established the British as the paramount power in India.
- Ended the long resistance of Indian powers against British expansion (until 1857).

"The Third Anglo-Maratha War ended the last major barrier to British supremacy in India."



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Who was Lord Wellesley?

- Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley.
- Governor-General of India (1798 - 1805 CE).
- Followed an aggressive and expansionist policy.
- Aimed to establish British paramountcy in India.



Lord Wellesley
(1798 - 1805 CE)

Background

- French Revolution (1789) led to growing British fear of French influence in India.
- The French, under Napoleon, tried to expand their influence in Asia.
- Indian rulers were forming alliances with the French.
- Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System to counter French influence and strengthen British control.

Key Features

- Indian ruler had to accept a British force (subsidiary force) within his territory.
- Ruler had to pay for the maintenance of this force (either in cash or by ceding territory).
- Ruler could not maintain his own military force without British permission.
- Ruler could not enter into any alliance with another ruler (especially the French) without British approval.
- A British Resident would be stationed at the court of the ruler.

3. Subsidiary Alliance System (1798 - 1805 CE)

A political system devised by Lord Wellesley to bring Indian states under British control through treaties.

Objectives

- To counter French influence in India.
- To isolate Indian states and prevent their unity.
- To bring Indian states under British control without direct annexation.
- To establish British paramountcy in India.

Results

- Indian states lost their independence in military and foreign affairs.
- British influence expanded rapidly.
- It paved the way for further expansion (e.g., Anglo-Maratha Wars).
- Indian states became dependent on the British.

Examples

- Hyderabad (1798) - first and most important example.
- Mysore (after 1799) - imposed on the defeated state.
- Tanjore (1799).
- Awadh (1801) - had to cede large territories.
- Later, extended to several other Indian states.



A treaty today,
control tomorrow.

Significance

- A major step towards the establishment of British supremacy in India.
- Weakened the political and military strength of Indian states.
- Laid the foundation for the British Empire in India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- Sikh Empire was founded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1799 - 1839).
- After his death, the empire weakened due to internal struggles.
- British wanted to expand their power to the north-west and secure their frontiers.
- Conflicts arose due to mutual suspicion and border issues along the Sutlej.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(1799 - 1839)

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 - 1846 CE)

- Immediate cause: Sikh forces crossed the Sutlej, leading to war.
- Major battles: Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon.
- Sikhs were defeated.
- Treaty of Lahore (1846): Sikhs had to cede Territory between the Sutlej and Beas rivers and pay a heavy indemnity.
- British Resident was appointed in Lahore.

Causes

- British desire to expand their empire towards North-West India.
- Weakening of the Sikh Empire after Ranjit Singh's death.
- Internal instability and rivalry among Sikh leaders.
- Differences over the control of the Sutlej region.
- British suspicion of the Sikh military strength.

4. The Anglo-Sikh Wars and Annexation of Punjab (1845 - 1849 CE)



Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 - 1849 CE)

- Immediate cause: Revolt of Sardar Multan and growing discontent among Sikh chiefs.
- Major battles: Chillianwala (1849) and Gujarat (1849).
- Sikhs were again defeated.
- Annexation of Punjab (1849): The entire Sikh Empire was annexed to British India.
- Last Sikh ruler Duleep Singh was deposed and sent to England.

Results

- End of the independent Sikh Empire.
- Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849.
- North-West frontier became secure for the British.
- Large and well-trained Sikh army came under British control.
- Strengthened British position in India and in Central Asia.

Significance

- Completed British expansion in northern India.
- Provided a strong military base against external threats (e.g., from Afghanistan).
- Added a prosperous and strategically important region to the British Empire.
- Sikh soldiers were later recruited in large numbers into the British Indian Army.
- Marked the end of major resistance to British expansion in India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1839), the Sikh Empire weakened due to internal disputes.
- Frequent change of rulers and factionalism among Sikh nobles.
- The British were wary of the growing influence and military strength of the Sikhs.
- Tensions increased over the control of the Sutlej region.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(1799 - 1839)

Immediate Cause

- Sikh army crossed the Sutlej in December 1845, which the British considered an act of aggression.
- Both sides were suspicious and prepared for war.

Opposing Sides

- British East India Company
 - Governor-General: Lord Hardinge
 - Commanders: Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Henry Smith
- Sikh Empire
 - Nominal ruler: Maharaja Duleep Singh (minor)
 - Real control: Sikh nobles and army (Khalsa)

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 - 1846 CE)



Major Battles

- Battle of Mudki (18 December 1845)
- Battle of Ferozeshah (21 - 22 December 1845)
- Battle of Aliwal (28 January 1846)
- Battle of Sobraon (10 February 1846) (decisive battle - Sikh defeat)

Outcome

- Sikhs were defeated.
- Treaty of Lahore (9 March 1846) was signed.
- Sikhs had to cede the Jalandhar Doab (between Beas and Sutlej) to the British.
- A heavy war indemnity was imposed.
- British Resident was appointed in Lahore.
- Sikh army was reduced in size.



Battle of Sobraon
(10 February 1846)

Significance

- Weakened the Sikh Empire politically and militarily.
- Increased British influence in Punjab.
- Laid the foundation for the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848) and the eventual annexation of Punjab in 1849.
- Removed a major power that could challenge British expansion in north India.

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Background

- After the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 - 1846), the Treaty of Lahore (1846) was signed.
- Punjab was reduced and placed under the control of a British Resident.
- Maharaja Duleep Singh was a minor and real power lay with the British.
- Growing discontent among Sikhs due to British interference.



Maharaja Duleep Singh
(1838 - 1893)

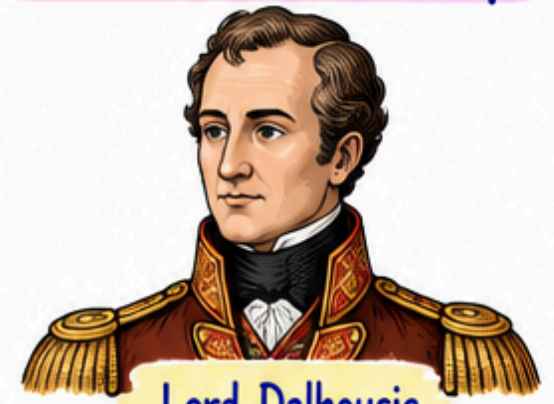
Immediate Cause

- Revolt of Sardar Multan in April 1848.
- Multan governor Diwan Moolraj refused to surrender to the British.
- The revolt spread to other parts of Punjab.
- The British saw this as a threat and decided to annex Punjab completely.

Major Events

- Revolt of Multan (April 1848) - starting point of the war.
- Battle of Chillianwala (13 January 1849) - fierce battle, heavy casualties on both sides.
- Battle of Gujrat (21 February 1849) - decisive British victory.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 - 1849 CE)



Lord Dalhousie
(Governor-General, 1848 - 1856)

- Oversaw the war and the annexation of Punjab.
- Believed in an expansionist policy.

Outcome

- Sikhs were defeated.
- Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849.
- Maharaja Duleep Singh was deposed and sent to England.
- End of the independent Sikh Empire.
- Punjab was administered directly by the British.



Significance

- Completed the British expansion in northern India.
- Provided a strategic frontier against Afghanistan.
- Added a resource-rich and militarily important region to the British Empire.
- Marked the end of major resistance to British expansion in India (until 1857).

British Expansion and Consolidation in India:

Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh Wars, Subsidiary Alliance, and Doctrine of Lapse (1767 - 1856 CE)



Who was Lord Dalhousie?

- James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie.
- Governor-General of India (1848 - 1856 CE).
- Believed in an aggressive expansionist policy.
- Wanted to consolidate British power in India.
- Known for the Doctrine of Lapse, annexations and administrative reforms.



Lord Dalhousie
(1848 - 1856 CE)

Background

- East India Company aimed to expand its territories and eliminate independent Indian states.
- Dalhousie was influenced by utilitarianism and believed in centralised administration.
- He saw the policy of non-intervention as a weakness.
- Used various means such as Doctrine of Lapse, misgovernment and treaties to annex Indian states.

What is the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A policy under which an Indian state would "lapse" to the British if the ruler died without a natural male heir.
- The East India Company did not recognize the right to adopt an heir for succession (though adoption was accepted in traditional Hindu law).
- Used as a tool to annex several Indian states.

5. Doctrine of Lapse (1848 - 1856 CE)



Major States Annexed under Doctrine of Lapse

- Satara (1848)
- Jaitpur (1849)
- Sambalpur (1849)
- Baghat (1850)
- Udaipur (1852)
- Jhansi (1853)
- Nagpur (1854)

Annexed due to absence of a natural male heir.

Other Means of Annexation under Dalhousie

- Annexation of Punjab (1849) (after the Second Anglo-Sikh War).
- Annexation of Awadh (1856) (on the ground of misgovernment).
- Use of subsidiary alliances and pressure tactics.
- Strategic and administrative reforms to consolidate control.



Major states annexed under Doctrine of Lapse

Significance

- Greatly expanded British territories in India.
- Weakened many independent Indian states.
- Created resentment among Indian rulers and people.
- Was one of the major causes of the Revolt of 1857.
- Established the British Empire as the paramount power in India by 1856.

QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



Remember

- Small facts
- Quick revision
- High scoring
- Useful for Prelims & Mains

● Anglo-Mysore Wars - 4 (1767 - 1799)



● Main opponent - Tipu Sultan



● Last Anglo-Mysore War - 1799



● Tipu Sultan died at Seringapatam (1799)

● Anglo-Maratha Wars - 3 (1775 - 1818)



● Main opponents - Peshwas, Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles



● Last Anglo-Maratha War - 1817 - 1818

● Result - End of Maratha power; British paramountcy in India



● Subsidiary Alliance System - introduced by Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805)



● Aim - To bring Indian states under British control without direct annexation



● Key feature - Stationing of British troops in Indian states



● Important states - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh, etc.



● Anglo-Sikh Wars - 2 (1845 - 1849)



● Main opponent - Sikh Empire



● First Anglo-Sikh War - 1845 - 1846



● Treaty of Lahore - 1846



● Second Anglo-Sikh War - 1848 - 1849



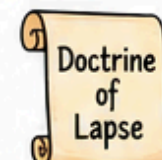
● Result - Annexation of Punjab (1849)



● Lord Dalhousie - Governor-General (1848 - 1856)



● Doctrine of Lapse - introduced by Lord Dalhousie



● Applied when a ruler died without a natural male heir



● Major states annexed - Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur



● Other means of expansion - Misgovernment, Treaties, Wars



● Annexation of Awadh - 1856 (on the ground of misgovernment)



● British paramountcy established after 1818



● Key British Governors - Wellesley, Hastings, Ellenborough, Dalhousie



● End of independent Indian states - 1856 (Awadh)



● These policies led to growing discontent among Indian rulers and people



● Laid the foundation for the Revolt of 1857



MCQs

1 Which of the following wars marked the beginning of direct British intervention in the affairs of the Marathas?

- (a) First Anglo-Maratha War
- (b) Second Anglo-Maratha War
- (c) Third Anglo-Maratha War
- (d) Anglo-Mysore War



Answer: (a) First Anglo-Maratha War

Explanation: The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782) began due to the dispute over the Peshwa's succession and marked the beginning of direct British intervention in Maratha affairs.

2 The Subsidiary Alliance System was introduced in India by:

- (a) Lord Clive
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord Hastings
- (d) Lord Dalhousie



Answer: (b) Lord Wellesley

Explanation: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798 to expand British influence in India. Under this system, Indian states had to accept a British subsidiary force and give up their independent foreign policy.

3 Which treaty ended the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 - 1846)?

- (a) Treaty of Amritsar
- (b) Treaty of Lahore
- (c) Treaty of Multan
- (d) Treaty of Seringapatam



Answer: (b) Treaty of Lahore

Explanation: The First Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Treaty of Lahore (March 1846), under which the Sikhs had to cede territories and accept a British Resident at their court.

4 Which of the following states was annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) Awadh



Answer: (c) Jhansi

Explanation: Jhansi was annexed by the British in 1853 under the Doctrine of Lapse as the ruler Ganga Dhar Rao died without a natural male heir.

5 Who among the following was the last and most powerful ruler of Mysore who fought against the British?

- (a) Hyder Ali
- (b) Tipu Sultan
- (c) Krishnaraja Wodeyar III
- (d) Nizam Ali



Answer: (b) Tipu Sultan

Explanation: Tipu Sultan, the son of Hyder Ali, was the last and most powerful ruler of Mysore. He fought four wars against the British and was killed in 1799 in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

6 Who was the Governor-General of India during the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 - 1784)?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Dalhousie



Answer: (b) Lord Cornwallis

Explanation: The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 - 1784) took place during the governorship of Lord Cornwallis, who later introduced important administrative and military reforms.

7 Which of the following was NOT one of the main opponents of the British in the Anglo-Maratha Wars?

- (a) Peshwas
- (b) Scindias
- (c) Holkars
- (d) Sikhs



Answer: (d) Sikhs

Explanation: The Anglo-Maratha Wars were fought against the Maratha chiefs - Peshwas, Scindias, Holkars and Bhonsles. The Sikhs were not involved in these wars.

8 Under the Treaty of Seringapatam (1799), Tipu Sultan was forced to:

- (a) Cede the whole of Mysore to the British
- (b) Pay a large war indemnity
- (c) Surrender his weapons
- (d) Accept a British Resident at his court



Answer: (b) Pay a large war indemnity

Explanation: Under the Treaty of Seringapatam (1799), Tipu Sultan had to pay a war indemnity of 3.3 crore rupees, ceded nearly half of his territory, and had to give his two sons as hostages to the British.

9 The Subsidiary Alliance System aimed at:

- (a) Annexing Indian states directly
- (b) Bringing Indian states under British control without direct annexation
- (c) Promoting trade with Indian rulers
- (d) Ending all wars in India



Answer: (b) Bringing Indian states under British control without direct annexation

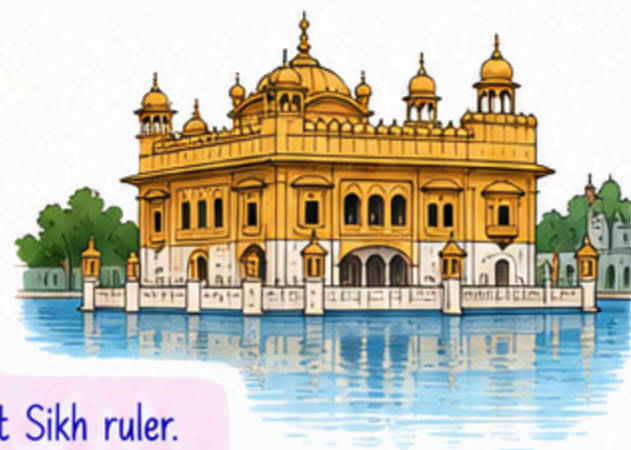
Explanation: The Subsidiary Alliance System, introduced by Lord Wellesley, aimed to make Indian states dependent on the British by stationing British troops and controlling their external affairs, without directly annexing them.

10 Which was the last independent Sikh ruler, after whose death Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849?

- (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (b) Kharak Singh
- (c) Sher Singh
- (d) Duleep Singh

Answer: (d) Duleep Singh

Explanation: Duleep Singh, the minor son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was the last Sikh ruler. After the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 - 1849), Punjab was annexed by the British and Duleep Singh was deposed.



11 The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) ended with the death of Tipu Sultan at which place?

- (a) Srirangapatna
- (b) Seringapatam
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Bangalore



Correct Answer: (b) Seringapatam

Explanation: Tipu Sultan was killed in 1799 during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War at Seringapatam, bringing an end to Mysore's independent power.

12 The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 - 1782) ended with the signing of which treaty?

- (a) Treaty of Bassein
- (b) Treaty of Salbai
- (c) Treaty of Poona
- (d) Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon



Correct Answer: (b) Treaty of Salbai

Explanation: The First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782, which restored the status quo and brought a temporary peace between the British and the Marathas.

13 The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 - 1805) began after the signing of which treaty?

- (a) Treaty of Purandar
- (b) Treaty of Bassein
- (c) Treaty of Nagpur
- (d) Treaty of Salbai



Correct Answer: (b) Treaty of Bassein

Explanation: The Treaty of Bassein (1802), signed by Peshwa Baji Rao II with the British, led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803 - 1805) as other Maratha chiefs opposed the treaty.

14 The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845 - 1846) ended with which treaty?

- (a) Treaty of Amritsar
- (b) Treaty of Lahore
- (c) Treaty of Multan
- (d) Treaty of Bassein



Correct Answer: (b) Treaty of Lahore

Explanation: The First Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Treaty of Lahore in 1846, under which the Sikhs had to cede the Jullundur Doab and accept a British Resident in Lahore.

15 In which year was Punjab annexed by the British after the Second Anglo-Sikh War?

- (a) 1846
- (b) 1848
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1849



Correct Answer: (d) 1849

Explanation: Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849 after the Second Anglo-Sikh War, ending the Sikh Empire and bringing the entire region under British control.

16 Which of the following was a direct result of the Treaty of Seringapatam (1799)?

- (a) End of Maratha power
- (b) Annexation of Mysore
- (c) Death of Tipu Sultan
- (d) Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance

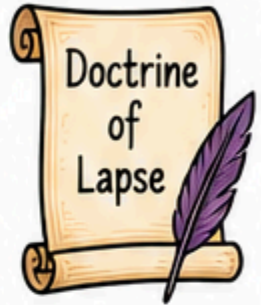


Correct Answer: (c) Death of Tipu Sultan

Explanation: Tipu Sultan was killed in 1799 during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, and the Treaty of Seringapatam marked the end of Mysore's independent power.

17 The Doctrine of Lapse was based on which principle?

- (a) Paramountcy of the British Crown
- (b) Non-recognition of adopted heirs
- (c) Subsidiary Alliance
- (d) Right of conquest



Correct Answer: (b) Non-recognition of adopted heirs

Explanation: Under the Doctrine of Lapse, the British did not recognise the adopted heir of a ruler and annexed the state if the ruler died without a natural male heir.

18 Which Maratha chief was defeated by the British in the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818)?

- (a) Mahadji Scindia
- (b) Baji Rao II
- (c) Holkar
- (d) Balaji Vishwanath



Correct Answer: (b) Baji Rao II

Explanation: Baji Rao II, the Peshwa, was defeated in the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818), which ended the Maratha power and established British paramountcy in India.

19 Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 - 1849) and led to the annexation of Punjab?

- (a) Treaty of Amritsar
- (b) Treaty of Lahore
- (c) Treaty of Multan
- (d) Treaty of Gujrat



Correct Answer: (d) Treaty of Gujrat

Explanation: The Second Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Treaty of Gujrat (March 1849), after which Punjab was annexed by the British.

20 Which of the following states was NOT annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Awadh

Correct Answer: (d) Awadh

Explanation: Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the grounds of misgovernment, not under the Doctrine of Lapse. Satara (1848), Jhansi (1854) and Nagpur (1854) were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.



21 Who succeeded Lord Wellesley as the Governor-General of India?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Hastings
- (d) Lord Dalhousie



Correct Answer: (c) Lord Hastings

Explanation: Lord Hastings (1813 - 1823) succeeded Lord Wellesley. He continued the policy of expansion and fought the Pindaris and the Marathas.

22 Which of the following was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848 - 1849)?

- (a) Sikh support to the Marathas
- (b) Dispute over the succession in Lahore
- (c) Violation of the Subsidiary Alliance
- (d) Refusal to accept British Resident

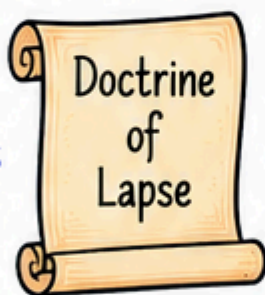


Correct Answer: (b) Dispute over the succession in Lahore

Explanation: The war was triggered by the rebellion of Multan (1848) and the growing resentment against British interference in the succession of the Lahore throne.

23 Which of the following was a key feature of the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Recognition of adopted heirs
- (b) Annexation in case of misrule
- (c) Non-recognition of adopted heirs
- (d) Payment of subsidy



Correct Answer: (c) Non-recognition of adopted heirs

Explanation: Under the Doctrine of Lapse, the British did not recognise the right of an adopted heir to succeed. If a ruler died without a natural male heir, the state was annexed by the British.

24 Which state was annexed by the British on the grounds of misgovernment during the reign of Lord Dalhousie?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Awadh

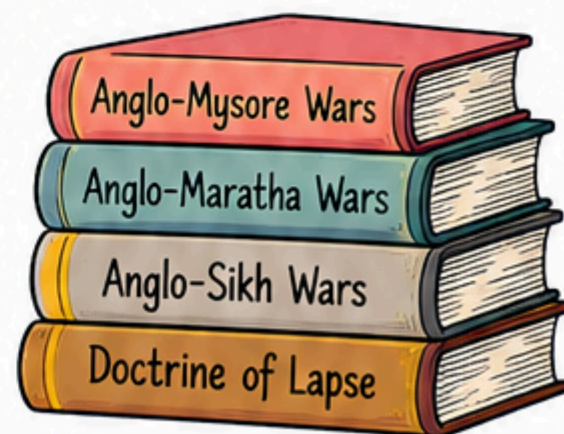


Correct Answer: (d) Awadh

Explanation: Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the grounds of misgovernment, not under the Doctrine of Lapse. Lord Dalhousie accused the Nawab of Awadh of poor administration.

25 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) First Anglo-Mysore War - 1780 - 1784
- (b) Third Anglo-Maratha War - 1817 - 1818
- (c) Second Anglo-Sikh War - 1845 - 1846
- (d) Annexation of Jhansi - 1856



Correct Answer: (b) Third Anglo-Maratha War - 1817 - 1818

Explanation: The Third Anglo-Maratha War was fought from 1817 to 1818, which ended the Maratha power. The other pairs are incorrectly matched.

26 Which of the following was the main reason for the British annexation of Satara in 1848?

- (a) Misgovernment
- (b) Non-payment of subsidy
- (c) Application of the Doctrine of Lapse
- (d) Defeat in a war



Correct Answer: (c) Application of the Doctrine of Lapse

Explanation: Satara was the first state to be annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse in 1848 after the death of Raja Shahaji, who had no natural male heir.

27 Which among the following was NOT annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Jhansi
- (b) Nagpur
- (c) Sambalpur
- (d) Mysore

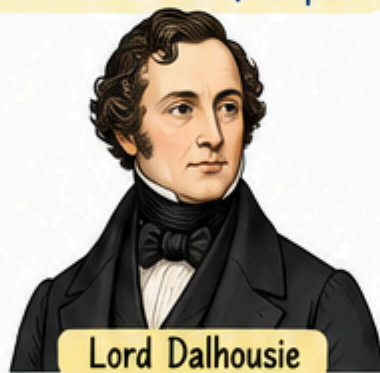


Correct Answer: (d) Mysore

Explanation: Mysore was annexed in 1799 after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, not under the Doctrine of Lapse. Jhansi (1854), Nagpur (1854) and Sambalpur (1849) were annexed under this policy.

28 Which British Governor-General is associated with the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Canning



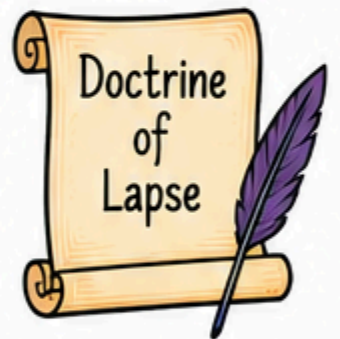
Lord Dalhousie

Correct Answer: (c) Lord Dalhousie

Explanation: The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie (1848 - 1856) as a policy for expanding British territories in India.

29 Which state was annexed in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) All of the above

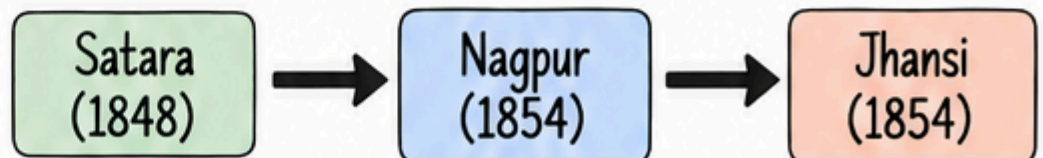


Correct Answer: (c) Nagpur

Explanation: Nagpur was annexed in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse after the death of Raja Raghuji III without a natural male heir.

30 Which of the following correctly arranges the British annexations under the Doctrine of Lapse in chronological order?

- (a) Satara - Jhansi - Nagpur
- (b) Satara - Nagpur - Jhansi
- (c) Jhansi - Satara - Nagpur
- (d) Nagpur - Satara - Jhansi



Correct Answer: (b) Satara - Nagpur - Jhansi

Explanation: Satara was annexed in 1848, followed by Nagpur in 1854 and Jhansi in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse.



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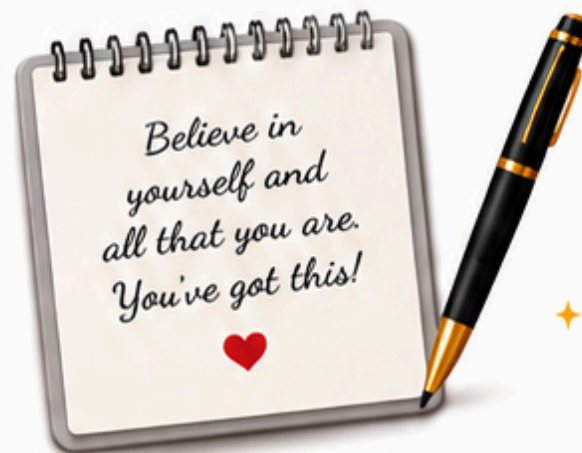
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