

# Anglo-Mysore War

Presented by:

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# Background

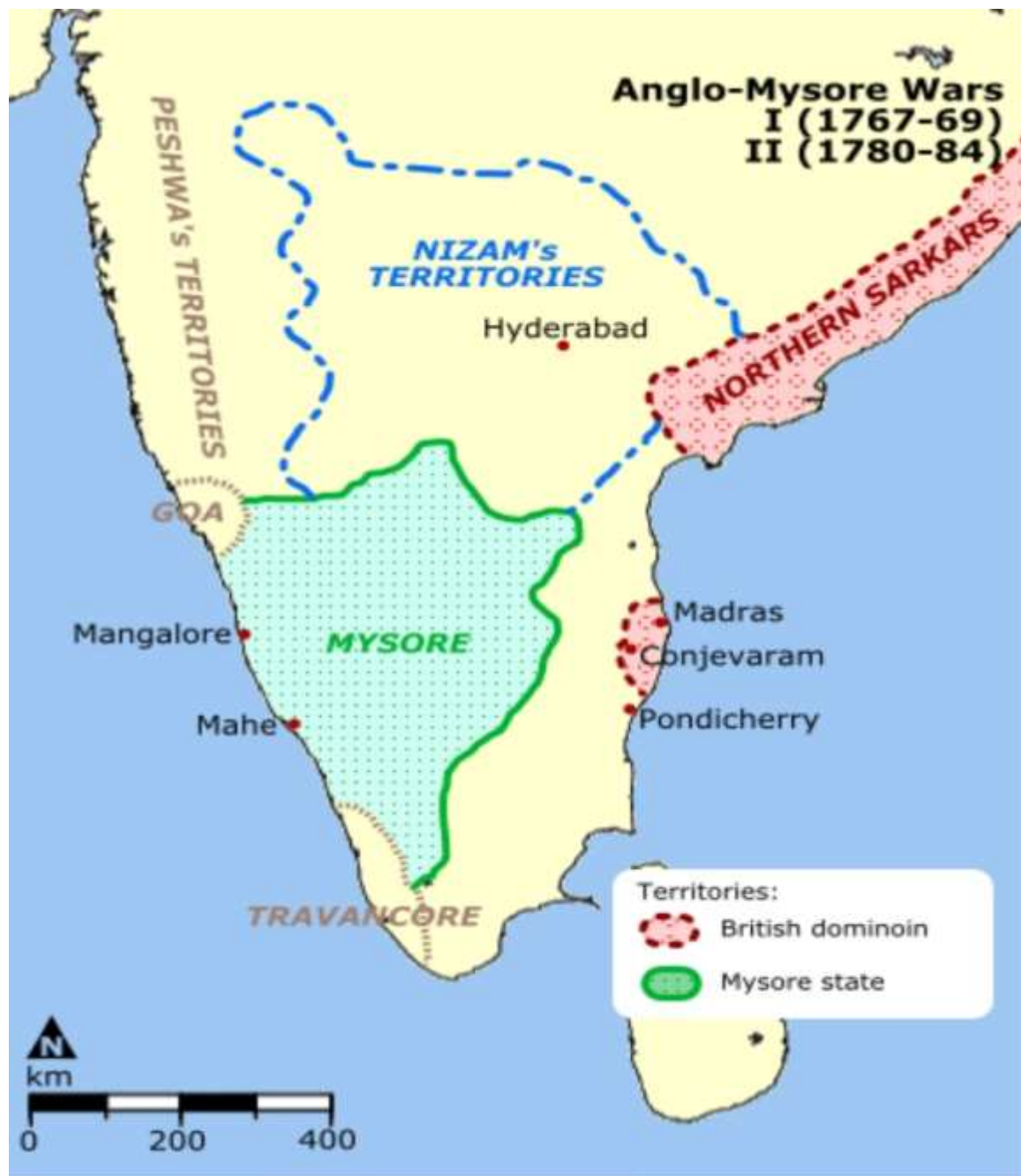
- Eighteenth century India provided very favourable circumstances for the rise of military adventurers both in the north and the south.
- One such soldier of fortune was Haider Ali born in 1721
- Haider Ali started his career as a horseman and rose to the position of the ruler of Mysore
- Mysore was under the Wodeyar rulers
- Feudatories under the Vijayanagar kingdom during the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- The process of usurpation of royal authority of the Wodeyar ruler Chikka Krishnaraj started during 1731-34 when the two brothers, Devraj (Commander-in-Chief) and Nanjaraj (the Controller of Revenue and Finance) controlled real power in the state.

- The quadrangular conflict for supremacy in the Deccan dragged Mysore in the game of adventurous politics
  - The Marathas
  - The Nizam
  - The English
  - The French East India Company
- Repeated incursion (raid) and financial demands by the Marathas and Nizam resulted to rendered the Mysore state:
  - Financial bankruptcy
  - Ground for military exploits
- Devraj and Nanjaraj (Prime Minister) unable to rise to the occasion had to give place to a man of superior military talent, sound diplomatic skill and unquestioned qualities of leadership

- By 1761 Haider Ali became the defacto ruler of Mysore
- Haider Ali prepared to meet the challenges of the time.
- A well-disciplined army
- with a strong and swift cavalry was necessary to meet the challenges of the Marathas
- An effective artillery
- With French help Haider Ali set up an arsenal (a collection of weapons) at Dindigul and also profited from the Western methods of training an army
- During 1761-63 conquered and subjugated many places in the southern part of India
- The Marathas after the Third Battle of Panipat 1761 under Peshwa Madhav Rao frequently raided Mysore territory and defeated Haider Ali...compelled to surrendered many territories.
- After the death of Madhav Rao , Haider Ali recovered all the lost territories again

# Four Anglo-Mysore Wars

- First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) Lord Verelst
- Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84) Warren Hastings
- Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) Lord Cornwallis
- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) Lord Wellesley



# First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

- English signed treaty with Nizam Ali of Hyderabad (1766)
  - In return for the surrender of Northern Circars
  - Committed the Company to help the Nizam against Haider Ali
- Haider had territorial disputes with the ruler of Arcot (capital of Carnatic)
- And differences with the Marathas
- Haider found a common front against him
  - Nizam
  - Marathas
  - Nawab of Carnatic
- Therefore, through diplomatic alliance with
  - Nizam and Marathas
  - Lured the Nizam with territorial gains
- All together they attack Arcot
- After a see-saw struggle for a year and a half





- Haider suddenly turned the tables on the English
  - Appeared at the gate of Madras
- The panic-stricken Madras Government concluded the humiliating treaty on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1769 (**Treaty of Madras**)
  - On the basis of mutual restitution of each other's territories
  - A defensive alliance between the two parties
  - English to help Haider from any third power

# Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

- Mistrust between English and Haider Ali
  - Not observing the defensive treaty
- When the Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771
- Haider Ali found French more helpful than the English
- French helpful in meeting his military demands such as
  - Guns
  - Salpetre
  - Lead
- The outbreak of the American War of Independence (British and United States) and French alliance with American colonists
- Warren Hastings became suspicious of Haider Ali's relation with French
- English attempt to capture Mahe (district of U T of puducherry)
  - Haider Ali considered Mahe to be under his protection
  - Direct challenge to Haider Ali

- Haider Ali formed an alliance against the English
  - Nizam
  - Marathas
  - Attacked Carnatic and captured Arcot
  - Defeated the English under Colonel Baillie
- English detached Marathas and Nizam from the side of Haider
  - Defeated Haider Ali at Porto Novo (1781)
- The next year Haider Ali defeated the English army under Col. Braithwaite
  - Col. Braithwaite was imprisoned
- Haider died on 7<sup>th</sup> Dec 1782 leaving the task unfinished to his son Tipu
- Tipu continued the war for another year
- **Peace treaty of Mangalore** was signed on mutual restitution on March 1784
- Inconclusive

# Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

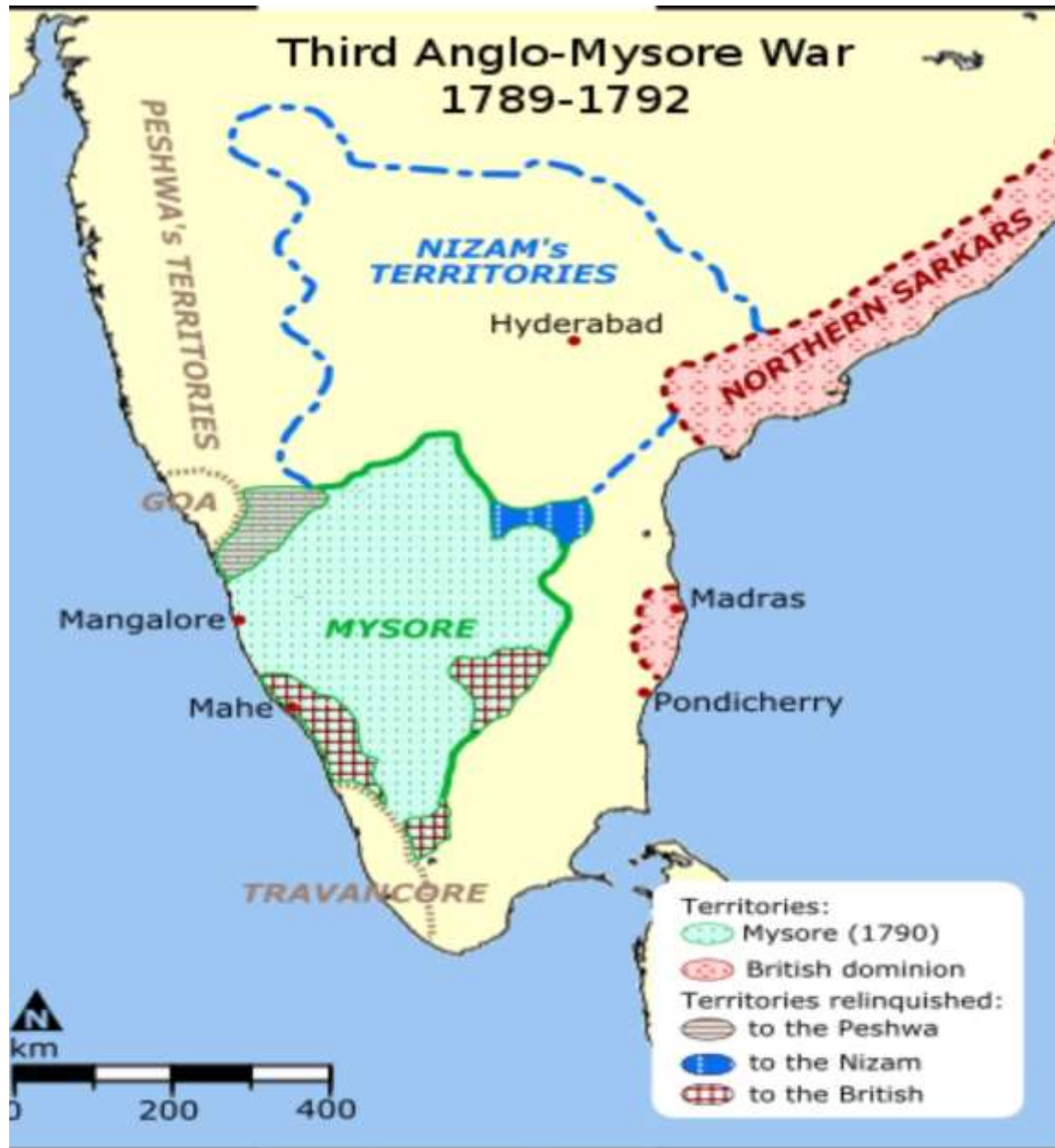
- British imperialism considered every peace treaty as a breathing time for another offensive against Tipu
- Lord Cornwallis arranged a **Triple alliance** against Tipu
  - Nizam
  - The Marathas
- Tipu sought the help of the Turks and the French king
- Tipu had differences with the Raja of Travancore over Cochin state
- Raja of Travancore purchased Jaikottai and Crannanore from the Dutch in Cochin state
- Tipu regarded Cochin as his tributary state
- The Raja had taken this act as a violation of his sovereign rights

- English sided with Travancore and attacked Tipu
- Lord Cornwallis marched through Vellore and Ambur to Bangalore (captured in March 1791) and approached Seringapatam
- English captured Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) only to lose it later
- English supported by the Marathas and Nizam's troop made second advance towards Seringapatam
- Treaty of Seringapatam was signed on March 1792

# Treaty of Seringapatam

- Resulted in the surrender of nearly half of Mysorean territory to the victorious allies
- British acquired Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar
- Marathas got the territory on the Tungabhadra side
- Nizam acquired territories from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar
- Tipu also had to pay war indemnity of over three crores of rupees

# Third Anglo-Mysore War 1789-1792



# Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Lord Wellesley was determined to either tame Tipu to submission or wipe out his independence altogether
- In 1799, Seringapatam was taken and Tipu died fighting
- Wellesley restored the Mysore kingdom to the old Wodeyar dynasty
- An indirect control of the old capital Tipu Sultan's Seringapatam and Mysore came under the hands of the British.
- Fateh Ali, Tipu's young successor was sent into exile
- Kingdom of Mysore became a princely state of British India



- First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) : Lord Verelst
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