Class: 10th
Board: Karnataka
Subject: Social

The Extension of the British Rule

Anglo-Maratha Wars

- British wanted to expand their control in India.
- Marathas were a major obstacle in western and central India.
- Three wars were fought between British and Marathas.
- Result: Maratha power was completely destroyed and British supremacy was established.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782)

- Marathas reinstated Shah Alam II in Delhi.
- Rivalry among Marathas (Raghoba vs Madhav Rao II) led to internal conflict.
- Raghoba sought British help.
- War between Marathas and British lasted from 1775–1782.
- Initially Marathas were strong but later weakened.
- Ended with Treaty of Salbai (1782).
- Madhav Rao II was recognized as Peshwa.
- Temporary peace established.

Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley)

- Introduced by Richard Wellesley in 1798.
- Policy to bring Indian states under British control.

Conditions:

- Indian rulers had to accept British troops in their state.
- They had to pay for maintenance of British army.
- A British Resident was placed in the court.
- No European could be employed without British permission.
- No treaty could be made without British approval.
- British provided protection.

Results:

- Indian states lost independence.
- Economic burden increased on Indian rulers.
- First state to accept: Hyderabad.
- Later: Mysore, Awadh, Tanjore, Berar, Arcot, Pune, Gwalior, etc.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805)

- Internal rivalry among Maratha chiefs (Holkar vs Scindia).
- Peshwa Baji Rao II sought British help.
- Treaty of Bassein signed with British.
- Other Maratha chiefs opposed it.
- British defeated Marathas (1803–1805).
- Lord Wellesley's aggressive policy increased company expenses.
- Wellesley resigned after criticism.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)

- Marathas tried to regain independence.
- Peshwa attacked British Residency in Poona.
- Appa Saheb (Nagpur) and Holkar rebelled.
- British suppressed all resistance.
- Peshwa Baji Rao II defeated and surrendered.
- Peshwa position abolished.
- British installed Pratapa Simha at Satara as symbolic ruler.
- Maratha power ended completely.

Consolidation of British Power (1818–1857)

- British became supreme power in India.
- Major annexations: Punjab, Sindh, Awadh, and many smaller states.
- Expansion was rapid and systematic.
- British rule spread across entire India.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

Background

- After death of Ranjit Singh (1839), Punjab became weak.
- Internal conflicts and political instability began.

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846)

- British invaded Punjab violating earlier friendship treaty.
- Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims united against British.
- Betrayal by some leaders led to Sikh defeat.
- Treaty of Lahore (1846) signed.
- British Resident gained control over Punjab administration.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849)

- Revolt led by Chattar Singh Attariwala and Moolraj.
- Sikhs again defeated.
- Punjab annexed by British in 1849.

Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie)

- Introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- Policy: If a ruler died without a natural heir, adopted son had no right to throne.
- States annexed under this policy:
    - Satara
    - Nagpur
    - Sambalpur
    - Udaipur
    - Jhansi
    - Jaipur

Impact:

- Many Indian states lost independence.
- Strong resentment among rulers and people.
- Became a major cause of the Revolt of 1857



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