

# Independent Kingdoms that formed during the Mughal rule

28 November 2023 20:00

## MYSORE

↳ Haider Ali

↳ Kodeyare dynasty (1565).

## Haider Ali

↳ 1721.

↳ Mysore Army.

↳ Dindigul (1755) with the help of French experts.

↳ wars with Marathas, Nizam, and the British.

↳ 1769 Haider defeated Britishers in Madras.

↳ 1782 Second Anglo - Mysore War. (died).

## Tipu Sultan

( Ruled from  
1792 to 1799 AD ).

1799 ↓

1799 ↓

complex character.

- ↳ new calendar
- ↳ new system of coinage
- ↳ new scales of weights and measures.

religion, history, military science, medicine, mathematics

Interest in French Revolution.

- ↳ Tree of Liberty [Srirangapatam]
- ↳ Jacobins Club.

### Economic Changes under Tipu Sultan.

- ↳ increase state income.
- ↳ Eliminate the intermediaries between the state and cultivators.
- ↳  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the gross produce had to be paid as tax.

... .. Tipu Sultan.

## Military under Tipu Sultan.

muskets . }  
bayonets . } — European fashion } manufactured in Mysore

1796 - modern navy.

two dockyards.

models of the ships were supplied by Sultan himself.

## Modern Industrialisation.

↳ foreign workmen as experts.

↳ state support.

Traded with —

France, Turkey, Iran, Pegu, Myanmar and China.

→ traded with.  
→ Russia and Arabia also.

## Religious Policies.

- orthodox
- tolerant.

Contributed to build the idol of Goddess Sarda in the Sringeri Temple.

1791. looted by Maratha horsemen.

## Sri Ranganath Temple.

- defected Brigadier Mathews. (1783 AD).

The war continued till 1784 AD.

Treaty of Mangalore stopped the war.

## The Treaty of Mangalore -

Tipu Sultan

Lord McCartney.  
(Governor of Madras).

## The Third Anglo-Mysore War.

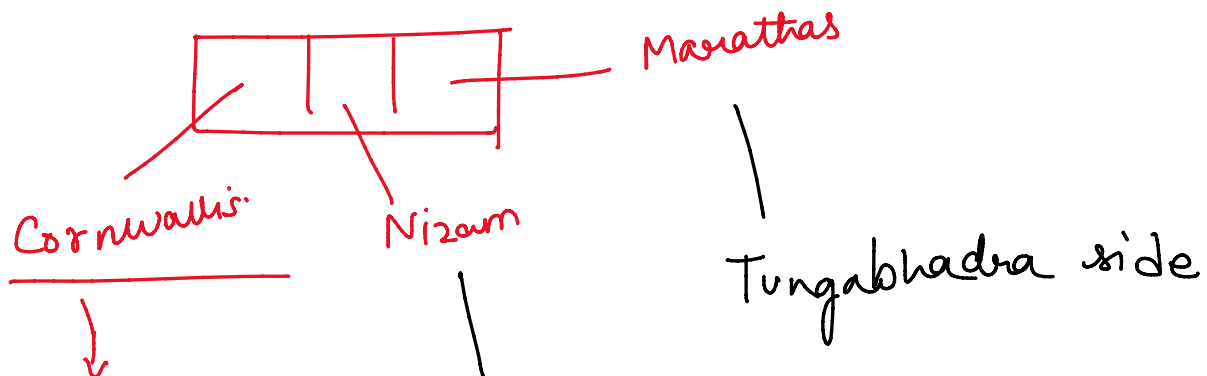
Tipu defeated Major General Meadows (1790).

Cornwallis was leading the Britishers after that.

## Treaty of Srirangapatam.

↳ Half of Mysore's territory was surrendered.

three allies



Barcamahal, Krishna  
Dindigul, river  
Malabar part  
to  
beyond the  
Pennar.

Raja of Travancore.

immediate payment.  
⇒ 1.6 crore out of [3.6 crore]

Rest of the sum to be paid in 3 installments.

### The Fourth Anglo Mysore War.

Tipu Sultan was defeated first by Stuart at Sedaseer.

Secondly, he was defeated by General Harris  
(Malvalley)

1799.

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## The Rajputs:

Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah,

Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber.

- ↳ statesman.
- ↳ law maker
- ↳ social reformer.
- ↳ man of science.
- ↳ founder of the city of Jaipur -  
↓  
seat of science & art.
- ↳ observatories erected at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi, Mathura.
- ↳ set of tables.
  - ↳ named - Zij Muhammad Sahi

↳ named - zij Muhammad Jahi

Euclids - 'Elements of Geometry'

Napier - Work on Construction and logarithms  
↳ Sanskrit.

evil practice of female infanticide.

49 years [ 1699 to 1743 ]

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The Sikhs.

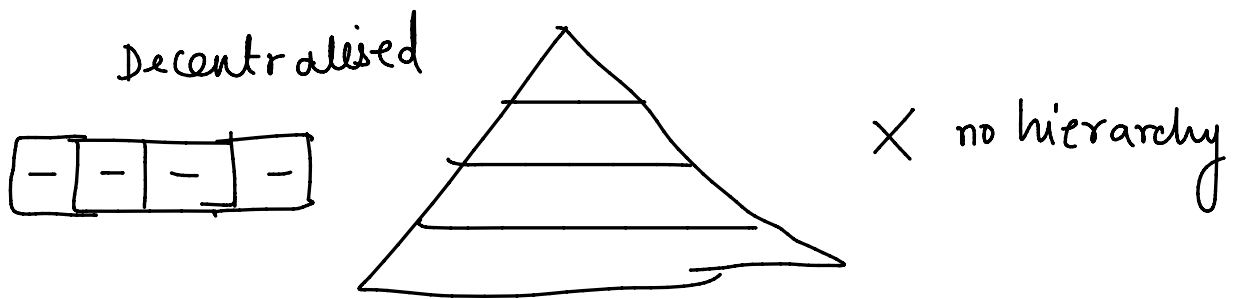
15th century by Guru Nanak.

sikhs became powerful under -  
→ Guru Hare Govind

→ Banda Bahadur

Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali





Centralised. protest.

↳ Ranjit Singh.  
↳ 18th century.

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### Independent Kingdoms

They came into existence primarily due to the destabilisation of the Mughal control over the Provinces, e.g., 'Mysore and Rajputs Kingdoms'.

### Mysore

Next to Hyderabad, the most important power that emerged in South India was Mysore under Haider Ali. The kingdom of Mysore had preserved its independence ever since, the end of the Vijayanagara Empire. It had been only nominally a part of the Mughal Empire. It became independent under Hindu Wodeyar dynasty in 1565 after the fall of Vijayanagar Empire.

Some of the important rulers of Mysore were as follows:

### Haider Ali (1761-1782 AD)

He was born in 1721 and started his career as a petty officer in the Mysore army. Though uneducated, he possessed a keen intellect and was a man of great energy, daring and determination. He was also a brilliant commander and a diplomat.

Haider Ali soon found his opportunity in the wars which involved Mysore for more than 20 years. Cleverly, using the opportunities that came his way, he gradually rose in the Mysore army.

He soon recognised the advantages of Western military training and applied it to the troops under his own command.

He established a modern arsenal in Dindigul in 1755 with the help of French experts.

He was responsible for introducing the Mughal administrative and revenue system in his dominions.

Haider Ali took over Mysore when it was a weak and divided state. Soon, made it one of the leading Indian powers.

He practiced religious tolerance and his first Diwan and many other officials were Hindus.

Almost from the beginning of the establishment of his power, Haider Ali was engaged in wars with the Maratha sardars, the Nizam and the British. In 1769, he repeatedly defeated the British forces and reached the walls of Madras.

Haider Ali died in 1782 in the course of the Second Anglo-Mysore War and was succeeded by his son Tipu.

### Tipu Sultan (1792-1799 AD)

Tipu Sultan, who ruled Mysore till his death at the hands of the British in 1799, was a man of complex character.

His desire to change with the times was symbolised in the introduction of a new calendar, a new system of coinage and new scales of weights and measures. His personal library contained books on such diverse subjects as religion, history, military science, medicine and mathematics.

[12:00, 30/11/2023] ∴ He showed a keen interest in the French Revolution. He planted a Tree of Liberty at Srirangapatam and he became a member of a Jacobin Club.

### Economic Changes Under Tipu Sultan

- Tipu Sultan tried to do away with the custom of giving jagirs and thus increase state income.

He also made an attempt to reduce the hereditary possessions of the poligars and to eliminate the intermediaries between the state and the cultivator.

However, his land revenue was as high as that of other contemporary rulers-it ranged up to one-third of the gross produce.

But he checked the collection of illegal cesses and he was liberal in granting remissions.

### Military Under Tipu Sultan

- Tipu's troops remained disciplined and loyal to him till his reign.
- His infantry was armed with muskets and bayonets in the European fashion which were manufactured in Mysore.

Tipu Sultan also made an effort to build a modern navy after 1796. For this purpose, he established two dockyards, the models of the ships being supplied by the Sultan himself.

### Modern Industrialisation Under Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan made some attempts to introduce modern industries in India by importing foreign workmen as experts and by extending state support to many industries.

He sent emissaries to France, Turkey, Iran and Pegu, Myanmar to develop foreign trade. He also traded with China.

He even tried to set up a trading company on the pattern of European companies and thus sought to imitate their commercial practices.

He tried to promote trade with Russia and Arabia by setting up state trading institutions in the port towns.

### Religious Policies of Tipu Sultan

Tipu was orthodox in his religious views. He was tolerant and enlightened in his approach towards other religions.

Tipu gave money for the construction of the image of Goddess Sarda in the Sringeri Temple after, it was looted by Maratha horsemen in 1791.

Tipu regularly gave gifts to this temple as well as several other temples. The famous temple of Sri Ranganath was situated barely a hundred yards from his palace. But while he treated the vast majority of his Hindu and Christian subjects with consideration and tolerance, he was harsh on those Hindus and Christians who might directly or indirectly aid the British against Mysore.

Haider's son and successor Tipu, carried on the unfinished task of his father and defeated Brigadier Mathews (1783 AD). The war continued till 1784 AD, when both sides got tired and concluded peace by the Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784 AD).

### The Treaty of Mangalore

The treaty was concluded between Tipu and Lord McCartney (Governor of Madras) and provided that the two parties were not to assist each other's enemies directly or indirectly, nor make war on each other's allies.

- The trade privileges granted to the company by Haider Ali in 1770 were to be restored, although no additional benefits would accrue. Both sides agreed to a mutual restoration of each other's territories (barring the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur). Tipu undertook not to make any claims on the Carnatic in future and he agreed to release all the prisoners of the war (numbering 1680).

Tipu was to restore the factory and privileges possessed by the Company at Calicut until 1779 AD.

### The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92 AD)

The growing power of Mysore and the success of Tipu in strengthening his position by undertaking various internal reforms made the British, the Marathas and the Nizam apprehensive.

Tipu defeated Major General Medows in 1790, after which Cornwallis himself assumed the command of the English Army. Cornwallis approached Srirangapatnam with the help of the Marathas and Nizam's troops. Tipu offered a tough fight, but finding it impossible to prolong the struggle, signed the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (March, 1792).

[12:00, 30/11/2023] ∴ The Treaty of Srirangapatnam

- The treaty resulted in the surrender of nearly half of Mysorean territory to the victorious allies (The British, The Marathas and The Nizam). Tipu was to cede half of his territories, which were to be shared amongst the three allies.

The British acquired Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar, while the Marathas got the territories on the Tungabhadra side and the Nizam acquired the territories from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar.

Ironically, the Raja of Travancore, on whose behalf the war has been fought, got virtually nothing. In addition, Tipu was to make an immediate payment of 21.6 crore out of the total indemnity agreed upon (3.6 crore) while the remainder ( 2 crore) was to be given in three instalments. Tipu was also to order the release of all the prisoners of war. Pending fulfilment of these terms, two of his sons were to be detained as (British) hostages.

### The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-1799 AD)

One of the reasons of the war was the desire of Tipu to avenge his humiliating defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore War. Humiliated by the Treaty of Srirangapatnam, Tipu began to add to the fortifications of his capital, remount his cavalry, recruit and discipline his infantry, punish his refractory tributaries and encourage cultivation in his empire.

The war against Tipu began in 1799 and he was defeated, first by Stuart at Sedaseer (5th March) and then by General Harris at Malvelley (27th March). Then, the English captured Srirangapatnam (4th May, 1799) and Tipu died defending his capital. Arthur Wellesley, who was the brother of the Governor-General and who was to defeat Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo, also participated in this war.

### The Rajputs

The principal Rajput states took advantage of the growing weakness of Mughal power to virtually free themselves from central control while at the same time increasing their influence in the rest of the empire. In the reign of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah, the rulers of Amber and Marwar were appointed governors of important Mughal provinces such as Agra, Gujarat, and Malwa.

### Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber (1681-1743 AD)

- Jai Singh was a distinguished statesman, law-maker, and reformer. He was a man of science in an age when Indians were oblivious of scientific progress.
- He founded the city of Jaipur and made it a great seat of science and art. Jaipur was built upon strictly scientific principles and according to a regular plan. Its broad streets are intersected at right angles. Jai Singh was above everything a great astronomer. He erected observatories with accurate and advanced instruments, some of them of his own invention, at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura. He drew up a set of tables, entitled Zij Muhammad Shahi, to enable people to make astronomical observations. He had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit as also several works on trigonometry and Napier's work on the construction and use of logarithms. Jai Singh was also a social reformer. He tried to enforce a law to reduce the lavish expenditure which the Rajputs had to incur on their daughters' weddings. This had given rise to the evil practice of female infanticide. This remarkable prince ruled Jaipur for nearly 44 years from 1699 to 1743.

### The Sikhs

The Sikhism religion was founded at the end of the 15th century by Guru Nanak, this religion spread among the Jat peasantry and other lower castes of the Punjab. The transformation of the Sikhs into a militant, fighting community was begun by Guru Har Gobind. It was, however, under the leadership of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last Guru of Sikhs, that they became a political and military force. After Guru Gobind Singh's death, Banda Bahadur rallied together the peasants and the lower. Castes of the Punjab and carried on a vigorous though unequal struggle against the Mughal army. However, he failed because Mughal centre was still strong and the upper classes and castes of Punjab joined forces against Banda Bahadur for his championship of the lower castes and rural poor. The invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali and the consequent dislocation of Punjab administration gave the Sikhs an opportunity to rise once again. With the withdrawal of Abdali from the Punjab, they began to fill the political vacuum. Between 1765 and 1800 they brought the Punjab and Jammu under their control. But at this stage, power in the Sikh polity became more horizontally structured, as misls or combinations based on kinship ties, now held territories as units. The political authority in Punjab remained decentralised and more horizontally dispersed during this whole period until Ranjit Singh, the chief of the Sukerchakia misl, tried to raise a more centralised Sikh state at the end of the 18th century.