
UNIT 3 COLONIAL EXPANSION AND INDIAN RESISTANCE - I

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3.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this Unit, you will learn the following points:

- the two major forcing trading companies that existed in South India in the 18th century i.e. the English and the French; their relative strengths, and weaknesses,
- the extent to which Indian powers were able to withstand foreign interference in their affairs as well aggression against them,
- the nature of the conflict between the English and French companies as it unfolded from 1740 onward, and

- the economic, political and military factors which were to determine the outcome of this conflict.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This unit focuses on the process of British consolidation, through conquests and elimination of rivals in various parts of the sub-continent. In this Unit you would be reading about South India. The expansion of the British in South India was basically the outcome of the hostilities between the English and the French East India Companies. South India was the main arena for French activities. Not only was Pondicherry their capital, but in the neighboring princely states like Hyderabad and Mysore, they wielded great influence. In order to make maximum profits it was necessary for a trading company to eliminate all competition and establish its monopoly. Hence it had become very essential for the British to eliminate the hold of the French from this region. By 1761 this task had been achieved and the following narrative will outline the stages of this process.

3.2 THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH IN INDIA: THEIR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Both the French and the English East India Companies were the products of the rise of mercantile capitalism in Europe. This phase of capitalism is regarded as a preparatory phase when trade with Asiatic and Latin American countries was carried on to help in the process of capital accumulation. Trade was carried on in goods which were manufactured in India and for which there was a heavy demand in Europe.

However, the way in which the two Companies took advantage of trade with the East differed greatly. While the English Company had a vastly superior infrastructure with much large fleets, the French were deficient even in their knowledge to commerce. The English Company was the wealthier body and conducted more frequent voyages. In comparison with the French Company it had a more continuous history of trading with the East. To appreciate the qualitative difference in the two Companies we must take into account the nature of their origins. While the French Company was the offspring of state patronage whose revenues were largely drawn from monopoly of the tobacco trade, the English EIC was a great private corporation, founded and maintained by individual enterprise not dependent in any way on the state. In fact the state was in its debt. The impact of these differences was very great, as will be seen later in the course of events.

The French EIC was formed in 1664 whereas the English Company had been formed in 1600 and had begun trade in cloth and calicoes with India in 1613 by an Imperial *firman* received from Emperor Jahangir. However, they had obtained the right to trade only on the Western coast-at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay and Goa. The French Company also established their first factory at Surat in 1668. But this did not pose a serious threat to the English Company, since they failed to

“buy cheap & sell dear” and all they succeeded in doing was to reduce the price of European goods and increase that of Indian goods.

The factory at Surat was succeeded by one at Masulipatam in 1669. Then in 1674 Francois Martin founded Pondicherry, which was to become future capital of the French in India. It was a rival to Madras. It grew in size and strength and became as impressive as the English settlement at Madras-but it could not match the latter in the extent and variety of its commerce. Between 1690 and 1962 a factory was set up at Chandernagore in the East. It proved no challenge to the English settlement in Calcutta.

Fortunes of the French East India Company declined in the beginning of the 18th century and the factories at Surat, Bantam and Masulipatam had to be abandoned. However, that was only a temporary setback and by the 1720s, the French Company had staged a comeback with the revival of interest on the part of the French mercantile bourgeoisie in the Company. The Company was reconstituted; it adopted a new name and was now known as ‘Perpetual Company of the Indies’. French naval power was greatly improved-a base being established at Mauritius. It was also reported that 10 to 12 ships were being built in English for the French Company. In 1725 the French established themselves at Mahe on the Malabar Coast and in 1739 at Karaikal on the East Coast.

3.3 THE FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1740-48)

The scene was thus set for a confrontation between the two forces. The opportunity was provided by the outbreak of the war of Austrian Succession in Europe in which the English and the French were in opposite camps. There was the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities between the British and the French in India but it was the French who hesitated. Perhaps conscious of their relatively weaker position in India, they tried hard to prevent an extension of hostilities to India. The English did not share this sentiment. However, and in a deliberately provocative manner, seized some French ships off the south-eastern coast of India. The French, having no fleet in India, had to wait until the arrival of the fleet from Mauritius. Immediately on its arrival, the French launched an attack on the English by both land and sea, within a week Madras had surrendered to the French and the first Carnatic war had begun.

3.3.1 Role of the Nawab of Carnatic

The English appealed to Anwar-ud-din the Nawab of Carnatic, for protection and assistance and the later requested Dupleix, the French Governor to raise the siege of Madras. But the French were in no mood to accede to his request, just as the English had ignored him in the past. Since the Nawab had no naval fleet, he was not in a position to intervene effectively. Yet he felt that he could teach the French a lesson on land and therefore sent an army against the French troops besieging Madras. Despite its impressive size his troops suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of the French. This was an eye-opener for the Europeans in India; it revealed that even a small disciplined European force could easily defeat

a much larger Indian army. This knowledge was invaluable to them in future dealings with Indian princes.

3.3.2 Defiance of Dupleix by the French Admiral

The initial seizure of Madras had been possible because of the arrival of Admiral La Bourdaunairs' fleet from Mauritius. But the latter refused to co-operate with Dupleix since he felt that he held independent charge and took orders only from the French Government. Much to the chagrin of Dupleix, the French Governor-General, he struck a deal with the English. Madras would be returned to them on the payment of a ransom amount of 400,000. The French Governor-General was not even consulted on the matter. If he had way, Madras would not have been returned to the English at any price. Dupleix was now free to assume the initiative vis-à-vis the English. He made a fresh attack on Madras in September 1746, which surrendered as easily as in the first instance. The English prisoners were marched to Pondicherry and quartered there.

The French followed up this military success with an attack on Fort St. David, a minor English possession to the south of Pondicherry. But this time the English were better prepared to defend their settlement. They had stationed their fleet off the coast of Pondicherry and were able to withstand the French attack effectively. The siege of Fort St. David lasted for 18 months. The French did not withdraw the siege either and it was only after the conclusion of hostilities in Europe with the signing of the treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle in 1748 that the English possessions were restored to them. The French possessions in North America were also returned to them.

3.3.3 Superiority of French in First Carnatic War

Despite their naval weakness, it was obvious that the French had performed better in the first Carnatic War. Had it not been for the quarrel between Dupleix and La Bourdaunairs, the English would have faced total ruin in India. P.E. Roberts, the British official historian for India feels that this is an exaggeration. He argues that the war on the Coromandel Coast affected only a single English Presidency and that too the Weakest.

French military superiority was obvious not only to the English but also to the Indian powers. Since the latter did not possess navies, they could not have a say at all in European conflicts in India. Even their land armies, though impressive numbers, were no match for European armies. In the heyday of the Mughal Empire, Indian princes could expect assistance from the centre but with the disintegration of the Mughal Empire that source of help was no longer available.

Dupleix had learnt his lessons well from the first Carnatic War: he was convinced that, in any quarrel between the Indian princes, his disciplined army would be very useful. And in those days of political unrest, there was no dearth of Indian princes who would invite Dupleix's assistance to turn the scales in their favour.

Check Your Progress 1

1) What were the advantages that the British EIC had over their French counter parts? Write in ten lines.

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2) Read the following statement and mark right or wrong.

- i) The English EIC was founded in 1664.
- ii) The first French factory was established at Surat.
- iii) Fortunes of the French Company declined in the first decade of the 18th century.
- iv) The English East India Company had a monopoly over the tobacco trade.
- v) The French were more successful than the British in buying cheap and selling dear.
- vi) The British launched the first offensive in the first Carnatic War.
- vii) Fort St. David was a minor French possession in the south of Pondicherry.

3) Describe in five lines the significance of the Nawab of Carnatic's participation in the first Carnatic War.

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3.4 THE SECOND CARNATIC WAR

Unlike the first Carnatic war, there was no European war to provide a pretext for the outbreak of hostilities between the English and the French in the second instance. Rivalry in India provided the context, but it became a life and death struggle for the survival of the English and French EIC in India.

3.4.1 Succession Rivalry in Carnatic and Hyderabad

Carnatic was a province under the *subedar* of Deccan, i.e., the Nizam of Hyderabad and was ruled by a governor-the Nawab, with his headquarters at Arcot. Since the subadar of the Deccan was usually busy with his own affairs-at this time tackling the Marathas and other forces in Northern India, the Nawab practically enjoyed independent power.

In 1740, i.e. before the first Carnatic War, the Marathas had invaded the Carnatic and killed the Nawab-Dost Ali. They also took his son-in-law Chanda sahib as prisoner to Satara. The prevailing conditions of stability prompted the Nizam to come to the Carnatic in 1743 and to appoint Anwar-ud-din Khan as the Nawab of Carnatic. But this appointment only worsened the situation especially after 1748

when Chanda sahib was set free by Maratha after seven years of captivity. In the same year i.e. in 1748 Asaf-Jan-Nizam ul Mulk, the Hyderabad Nawab, passed away. He was succeeded by his son, Nasir Jang but his grandson, Muzaffar Jang laid claim to the throne on the ground that the Mughal Emperor had appointed him as the Governor of the Carnatic. Muzaffar Jang found an ally in Chanda Sahib to fight together to gain their respective seats in Hyderabad and the Carnatic.

3.4.2 Dupleix's Intervention

This was a wonderful opportunity for the foreign merchant companies to pursue their own ends. The French took the initiative and Dupleix concluded secret treaties with Chandra Sahib and Muzaffar Jang with a view to placing them on the thrones of the Carnatic and the Deccan.

In August 1749 the three allies ambushed and killed Anwar-ud-din at the battle of Ambur, located south-east of Vellore. His son, Muhammad Ali, fled to Trichinopoly and Chandra Sahib became Nawab of Carnatic.

3.4.3 Entry of British

The English felt that the initiative was slipping out of their hands. Hence they now established friendship with Nasir Jang, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and persuaded him to come and crush his enemies in the Carnatic and send some help to Muhammad Ali in Trichinopoly. But Nasir Jang's attempts to crush his enemies only resulted in his own death in 1750. Muzaffar Jang was released from prison and proclaimed *Subedar* of the Deccan.

As a token of his gratitude the new *subedar* amply rewarded the French. Dupleix was appointed Governor of all the Mughal Dominions south of the river Krishna. Territories near Pondichery were ceded to the French as also some areas on the Orissa coast, including the famous market-town of Masulipatam. In return at Muzaffar Jang's request, Dupleix placed at his disposal the services of his best officer-Bussy, with a French army. He knew that this was the best way of ensuring French interests in the Hyderabad court and thereby its influence in the whole of the Deccan.

It seemed as if the British position in Madras would be lost irrevocably. However, the appointment of Saunders, a more dynamic Madras Governor in September 1750, changed the situation. He decided to go to the assistance of Muhammad Ali in 1751. In the meantime the French, having realised that their siege of Trichy was not proving successful, changed their tactics and were trying to woo Muhammad Ali. The latter wavered, was even willing to give up his claims to the Nawabship of the Carnatic, provided the French persuaded the Nizam of Hyderabad to obtain a new appointment for him in any other part of the Deccan. But the British proved to be better masters in the art of the diplomacy and persuaded Muhammad Ali not to give up his claim, but instead to bide his time. But he was further advised that the pretence of negotiations with the French persuaded the Nizam of Hyderabad to obtain a new appointment for him in any other part of the Deccan. But the British proved to be better masters in the art of

the diplomacy and persuaded Muhammad Ali not to give up his claim, but instead to bide his time. But he was further advised that the pretence of negotiations with the French be kept up, so that the latter may be fooled effectively. When the English had prepared a full-scale offensive, they sent a detachment to Trichy in May 1751. The idea was to help Muhammad Ali against the French. Later in the same year, the rulers of Mysore, Tanjore and the Maratha chief, Morari Rao, also gave help to Muhammad Ali and the English. In the meantime Clive proposed an expedition against Arcot as the best means of preventing the fall of Trichinopoly. Chanda Sahib would have to divert an effective part of his army for the protection of the capital. Arcot was successfully occupied by Clive with the help of a small British force-consisting of 200 European and 300 Indian soldiers. The Nawab had to send relieving forces from Trichy and it was only after battling for 53 days that he managed to win back Arcot. The seizure of Arcot demoralised the French so greatly that the French general Jacques-François Law, in charge of the siege of Trichy, abandoned his post and fled to Srirangam. The British pursued him and Law finally surrendered on 9 June 1752. Shortly thereafter a dispirited Chanda Sahib also surrendered to the English. He was beheaded on the orders of the Tanjore generals.

The English prestige was greatly enhanced by this incident and the French were in a sorry plight. But they were not willing to give up that easily and Dupleix was devising a fresh strategy. He won over Morari Rao, the Maratha chief and the ruler of Mysore and secured the neutrality of the Raja of Tanjore, the siege of Trichinopoly was renewed in December 1752 and continued for more than one year, and both sides were successful alternatively.

3.4.4 Recall of Dupleix

Dupleix's valiant efforts to relieve the French position were not much appreciated by the French authorities. They were greatly annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved and decided to recall him. On 1 August 1754 Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as Governor-General in India. In a complete reversal of Dupleix's policy, he reopened negotiations with the British and concluded a treaty. The English and the French both agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes and each party was left in possession of the territories that it actually occupied at the time of the treaty.

How did the tide turn against Dupleix? Displeasure with his policies in India was only a part of the reason. It must be recalled that the French East India Company was directly controlled by the French Government which had to consider the larger political issues confronting the state. It was the fear of serious repercussions in America that prompted the French to suspend hostilities in India.

When the English realised that Dupleix was to be withdrawn and that they had scored a point, they decided to press their advantage further. While the negotiations were proceeding, they fanned the growing sentiments in France against Dupleix and maintained that Dupleix's "ambition and artifice" were sure

to sabotage any negotiations. They insisted that he be replaced by a more pliable negotiator. Thus the British too had a hand in the downfall of Dupleix and this was of decisive importance to them in their engagements with the French.

3.4.5 French Influence Restricted to Hyderabad

The work of Dupleix was practically undone. The only place where his policy continued to have some impact was at Hyderabad, where Bussy still maintained his influence, despite the opposition of the nobility, which was more favourably disposed towards the English. Bussy even induced the Nizam to grant him the Northern Sarkars consisting of the districts of his Mustafanagar, Ellore, Rajahmundry and Chicacole. These districts with annual revenue of more than 30 lakhs of rupees were to help meet the expenses of maintaining the French army in Hyderabad. For the time being, at least, Bussy's position in Hyderabad was secure. He had succeeded in maintaining French military presence in Hyderabad in spite of the best efforts of the nobility to expel the French troops from the Nizam's territory. (They had even succeeded in doing so, briefly in 1756).

There is no denying the fact that the prestige of the French in India had been greatly enhanced by the dangerous exploits of Dupleix in the second Carnatic War. It is indeed ironic that the French Government, in the interests of securing "the gains of commerce" which could only accrue in peacetime, chose to reverse all Dupleix's positions and recall him in disgrace. Dupleix had to reckon with the hopeless incompetence of the French generals. The indecision, lack of energy and cowardice of Law and his colleagues was in sharp contrast to the brilliant genius and bold dash of Clive.

Check Your Progress 2

1) Match the following

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|------|---|---------------|----|--------------|
| i) | A | Chanda Sahib | a) | Hyderabad |
| ii) | B | Muzaffar Jang | b) | Madras |
| iii) | C | Mohammad Ali | c) | Carnatic |
| iv) | D | Saunders | d) | Trichinopoly |

2) How did the British gain an upper hand over the French in the second Carnatic War? Answer in 100 words.

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3.5 THIRD CARNATIC WAR

Clive's masterly abilities in building the English fortunes in India had begun revealing themselves. The heyday was the 1750s and the arena Bengal. It was not a mere coincidence then that at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War between the English and the French in Europe in 1756 the English captured Chandernagore in India. Siraj-ud-daula the Nawab of Bengal was enraged at this

behavior of the Company especially since he had warned the English that he would not tolerate such behavior on the part of either of the European powers. When Chandernagore was besieged, the Nawab, gallantly enough, gave shelter to the French captives in his court and refused to drive them away even when the English offered military help in exchange against an impending attack on Bengal by the Mughal heir-apparent, This refusal of the Nawab to hand over the French became one of the reasons for war between him and the British.

In south India, however, neither the French nor the British were in a position to indulge in war immediately. Both were handicapped by lack of resources. The major part of the Madras military and naval forces of the British had been sent to recover Calcutta, which had been seized by the Nawab of Bengal. The French Government had plans to strike a severe blow against the English this time and had made preparations. An impressive French army under Count de Lally had set sail for India but it encountered several difficulties on the way. Hence the reinforcements for the French did not reach India until the second quarter of 1758, just in time to protect the French interests in south India as the English fleet had returned from Bengal, victorious and ready to take on the French. They brought enough reinforcement of men and money.

3.5.1 French Offensives in the Carnatic

The stage was thus set for the third Carnatic War. This time the French were on the offensive. They were successful in taking fort St. David in a swift operation. Meanwhile Bussy from Hyderabad had been attacking the English possessions in the Northern areas. He managed to take over all of them including the fort at Vizianagaram on 24 June 1758.

The English were quite justifiably alarmed at their reverses. They even feared a possible expulsion from India. According to James Mill, “had Dupleix been still the guide and conductor of the enemy’s affairs, it is more than probable that their most gloomy apprehensions would have been realised.”

3.5.2 Problems of the French Army

But the French were unable to sustain their valiant military effort. Problems of varying nature began to surface on the horizon. First, there were the financial difficulties of the Company which would henceforth come in the way of preparations for every fresh military offensive. There were no funds to pay the troops. Already handicapped thus, the French general added to his troops’ woes by indulging in rude and haughty behavior towards them. He refused to listen to their advice and thus alienated them. Lally’s supposedly wise decision to “strike at the root of British power in the Carnatic by reducing Madras” backfired when he failed to get naval co-operation. The French naval forces were commanded by Admiral and Ache had already suffered defeat at the hands of the English in April 1758. He refused to set sail for Madras. Consequently Lally had to postpone his plans for a seizure of Madras. He thus lost a valuable opportunity-the like of which would never offer itself in the future.

Lally thought he would solve the financial problems of the French company by forcing the Raja of Tanjore to pay an outstanding amount of 70 lakhs of rupees owing to the Company since the time of Dupleix. Tanjore was besieged on 18 July 1758 and though the Raja was hardly in a position to offer any resistance, the French could not press their advantage. Problems within the French army once again surfaced—there were a shortage of ammunition; both Lally and his soldiers distrusted each other; the French troops were badly demoralised.

3.5.3 The Naval Debacle

Meanwhile the English fleet had inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet in August 1758. A dispirited d'Ache resolved to abandon the French naval effort and left the Indian seas in the same month. This compelled Lally to withdraw from Tanjore, thereby inflicting a heavy blow to his reputation as well as that of the French.

However, Lally continued to challenge the British by conquering minor English Settlements on the Coromandel Coast, so that, at one stage, the English were left only with Madras, Trichy and Chingleput in the Carnatic. By December 1758 with the onset of the monsoon English fleet had to leave the harbourless Madras coast, and this gave Lally an opportunity to embark on a fresh siege of Madras. But the problems of the French army had not been effectively tackled and the siege of Madras continued for three months. It had to be finally withdrawn when the English fleet returned in February 1759.

From this point onwards the fortunes of the French in India went into a decline that could not be reversed. In the next twelve months the debacle was completed. Miscalculations and wrong decisions in the Deccan cost them dearly. Lally unwisely prevailed upon Bussy to leave Hyderabad, leaving the French forces there under incompetent commanders. His repeated requests to be allowed to return to Hyderabad fell on deaf ears. Having assessed the situation, the English sent an army from Bengal to the Northern Sarkars. They occupied Rajamundry and Musulipatam and in 1759 concluded a favourable treaty with Nizam Salabat Jang. French influence in the Deccan had thus been irretrievably lost. What was worse from the French point of view was that, they were replaced by the English at the court of Hyderabad.

3.5.4 Battle of Wandiwash

The decisive battle of the third Carnatic War was fought at Wandiwash on 22 January 1760. General Eyre Coote's army totally routed the French army under Lally. In the next three months all the minor French possessions in the Carnatic had been effectively reduced by Coote's efforts. The French were left with not possessions in the Carnatic except Jinje and Pondicherry. Finally, in May 1760, the English laid siege to Pondicherry.

At this juncture Lally tried to retrieve the situation with a last-ditch attempt at alliance with Nawab Haidar Ali of Mysore. The latter even sent a contingent to the aid of the French. But the French and Haidar Ali's contingent were unable to

decide on a concerted plan of action and Haidar's contingent ultimately returned to Mysore without fighting a single battle.

After more than six months of encirclement, the French capital of Pondicherry unconditionally surrendered on 16 January, 1761. The city was completely destroyed by the victors and its fortifications reduced to mere rubble. A contemporary account states that "in a few months not a roof was left standing in this once fair and flourishing city". Shortly thereafter Jinje and Mahe, the two French settlements on the Malabar Coast also surrendered to the English leaving the French without even a toehold in India. More distressing was the fates of the French general Count de Lally. After being detained as an English prisoner of war for two years, he was allowed to return to France at the end of the Seven Years War. But far from receiving kindly treatment, he was imprisoned in the Bastille for more than two years and afterwards executed.

The Peace of Paris did restore the French Factories in India to the French company but the French East India Company formally ended its career in 1769. Thereafter the French Crown maintained the French factories in India for the benefit of private traders. It was a feeble effort and the French, like their Portuguese and Dutch counterparts in India, confined themselves to "country trade". Their dependence on the English was revealed by the fact that both in Europe and in India their business transactions were in collaboration either with the English Company directly or with its officials or private English traders residing in India.

3.6 CAUSES OF FRENCH FAILURE

To what do we ascribe the final French failure in India? Was it a mistake on the part of the French Government to recall Dupleix? Indeed, the French reverse began to occur after Duplex's humiliating exit from India. Or was the French inferiority at sea the main reason? The fact that the French had no permanent naval presence in India was a disabling factor vis-à-vis the British, who had a formidable naval presence; what was more problematic was that, on the occasions when the French navy from Mauritius did come to the assistance of their Indian counterparts, it created fresh problems for the French Company in India.

However, these were secondary factors. What really turned the tide in Britain's favour was its recent access to the rich resources of Bengal. From this secure base they could send a constant supply of men and money to Madras and distract the French by launching diversionary attacks against the French as they did in the Northern Sarkars.

3.7 THE AFTERMATH

In the aftermath of the third Carnatic War, the English reigned supreme over India. All their European rivals had been eliminated but the task of subjugating Indian rulers still remained. In south India Mysore was a major force to reckon with and so were the Marathas. Battles with these two states were to become a

major preoccupation with the East India Company in the third and last quarter of the eighteenth century. By the second of the nineteenth century, however, they had secured their position in southern India rather firmly. They were now concerned with fortifying the frontiers of India, especially the land-frontier to the North-West in the face of the Russian threat to British possessions in the East.

Check Your Progress 3

- 1) Read the following statements and mark right or wrong.
 - i) The third Carnatic War began with the English capture of Pondicherry in India.
 - ii) The French naval forces were led by Admiral d'Arche in the third Carnatic War.
 - iii) In this War, the English launched an attack on Tanjore.
 - iv) At the end of the War, the French retained their influence in Hyderabad.

- 2) Trace the reasons for the French failure in the third Carnatic War. Write in five lines.

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3.8 LET US SUM UP

After reading this Unit you must have learned that the Anglo-French rivalry, taking the form of three Carnatic Wars constituted landmarks in the history of British conquest of south India in the 18th century. In order to establish their supremacy, it was necessary for the English EIC to eliminate the French from this region. The outbreak of two successive wars in Europe in which the British and the French were rivals, prepared the background for Anglo-French rivalries. The stage was set by the chaotic conditions in Hyderabad and the Carnatic, making it possible for the two companies to meddle in Indian affairs. The conflict was ultimately resolved in the English EIC's favour because of its strong navy in India, its progressively increasing military strength and good leadership, the support they received from the Government in England, and the larger resources at its command in Bengal. A part of the fallout of the events in the Carnatic cycle of wars was that the weakness of the Indian regional powers (in particular their inability to make naval interventions and the ineffectiveness of large armies of some of their powers against smaller European forces) become manifest and this had grave implications in the political history of the rest of the 18th century.

3.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress 1

- 1) See Sec. 3.2
- 2) See Sub-sec. 3.3.1
- 3) i) × ii) ✓ iii) ✓ iv) × v) × vi) ✓ vii) ✓

Check Your Progress 2

- 1) i) A-c ii) B-a, iii) C-d, iv) D-b
- 2) See Sub-sec 3.4.3

Check Your Progress 3

- 1) i) × ii) ✓ iii) ✓ iv) ×
- 2) You should refer to the absence of a permanent naval base, and more financial resources for the British. See Sec. 3.6.



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