

INDIAN MYTHOLOGY & HISTORY

**ARRIVAL OF
BRITISH & OTHER
EUROPEANS**

TIMELINE

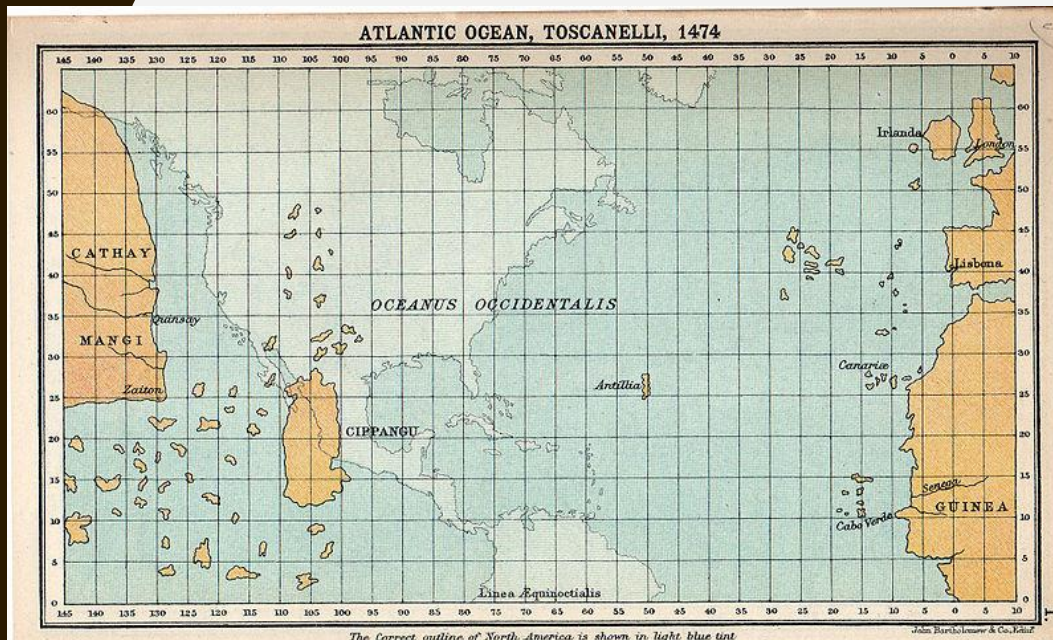
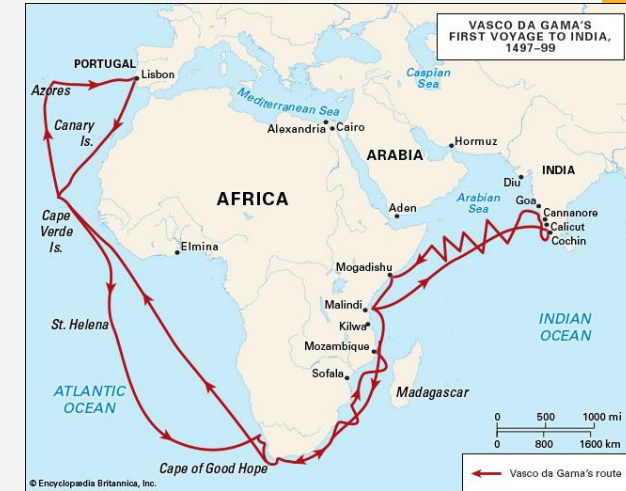
	-3000 BCE	-2500 BCE	-2000 BCE	-1500 BCE	-1000 BCE	-500 BCE	0 CE	500 CE	1000 CE	1500 CE	2000 CE
	5000 ya	4500 ya	4000 ya	3500 ya	3000 ya	2500 ya	2000 ya	1500 ya	1000 ya	500 ya	now
India	Indus Valley Civilization			Gangetic Valley Vedic Civilization			Jainism/ Buddhism / Mouryas	Satavahans/ Sakas/ Hunas	Guptas/ Adi Sankara	Muslim Invasion	Mughals/ Marathas/ British/ Independent India
Mesopotamia	Mesopotamian						Parthian	Romans	Islamic		
Egypt	Egyptian					Greek	Byzantine		Islamic		
Europe		Greek					Greeks / Romans	Romans	Byzantine / Romans / Dark Ages		Renaissance / Colonization / Industrial Revolution / World Wars
Persia		Ancient Persian				Persian			Islamic		
China			Ancient China			Imperial China					Ming, Qing, Communists
Americas		Mayan				Aztecs & Incas					Europeans

BRONZE AGE

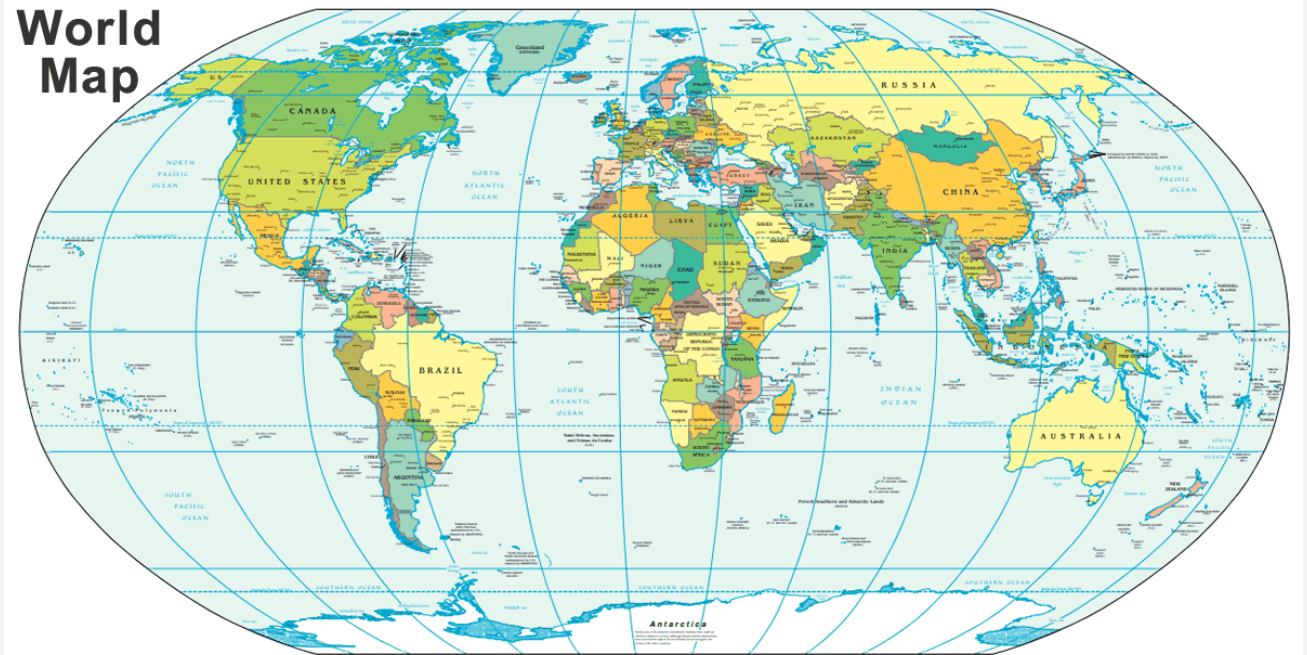
IRON AGE

COLUMBUS & VASCO DA GAMA

- Columbus reached America while looking for India.
- In the estimation of Columbus, following Toscanelli (whose map is pictured), Japan was about 3700 kilometers from the Canary Islands (off the northwest coast of Africa), when in fact the correct figure is about 19600 km.



World Map



ARRIVAL OF BRITISH IN INDIA

- British decided to copy the success of Portuguese and started India operations in 1600. Initially, they were traders (East India Co.) and worked peacefully with Indian powers.
- An overriding factor was the British command of the sea.
- British firearms were substantially better.
- British soldiers owed their loyalty to the King, but, Indian soldiers were mostly mercenary.
- While Marathas & Sikhs had captured western part of the country, the Eastern part of the country was occupied by weaker generals of Mughal government.
- Battle of Plassey – 1757 – loss of Siraj-Ud-Daula and betrayal by Mir Jafar, who was eased out after a few years and replaced by Mir Qasim.
- They also acquired small areas in west, south & east of the countries and developed them into cities i.e. Bombay, Madras & Kolkata.
- Usually, the Indian kings managed the state, but, British got a cut in the revenue.

INDIAN SITUATION IN 1800



BRITISH-MARATHA WARS

- Marathas were split into multiple kingdoms and they were disunited. Peshwa Baji Rao II actually went to British to get help.
- That allowed British to start attacking Marathas.
- By 1818, they defeated all Marathas and became undisputed owners of India.
- Even the Sikhs and Rajput kings of Rajasthan accepted British suzerainty.
- Most of these kings remained administrators, but, were subject to British rules.

FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857 - CAUSES

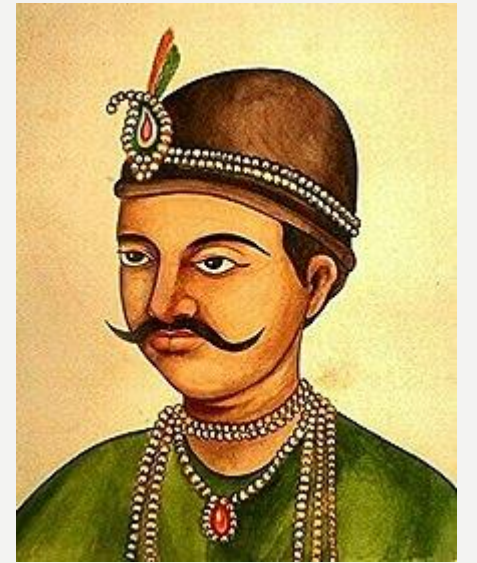
- Political Causes
 - Expansion – Doctrine of Lapse (queen of Jhansi) – Annexation of Awadh – Removal of pension to Nana Saheb Peshwa – Absentee sovereignty
- Socio-Religious Causes
 - Interference with customs – Racial discrimination – Missionaries – Taxing religious places
- Economic Causes
 - Drain of wealth from India – Taxes on Indian production in cottage industries – Unemployment – Poverty & famine
- Military Causes
 - Ill treatment of Indian soldiers – Large proportion of Indians – Less salaries to Indians

Immediate Cause

Cartridge were greased with fat of cows and pigs.

FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857 – THE WAR

- Mangal Pandey started the war in Meerut a little before the scheduled revolt as fixed by Tatya Tope, a general working for Nana Saheb Peshwa.
- Queen of Jhansi fought in Jhansi and Gwalior but lost.
- Tatya Tope lost in Kanpur
- There were other centers too, such as Lucknow, Bareilly, Jagdishpur etc.



FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1957 – EFFECTS

- End of Company's rule
- Queen Victoria's proclamation
- End of Maratha powers & Mughal Emperor
- End of Doctrine of Lapse

FURTHER STUDIES