

SOCIAL STUDIES

HISTORY : Chapter - 4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

17) Write about Third Anglo Mysore War

Ans:- The political situation of Travancore was the main reason for this war. The king of Travancore built a fort in Kochi with the help of the British and captured Ayacotta and Kanganoor forts from the Dutch. All these were the clear breach of Mangalore Treaty. The British captured Karwar, Coimbtore, Dindigul and other regions under the leadership of General Meadows. Tippu Sultan entered the region of Baramahal and captured Sathyamangalam. He later attempted to capture Thiruchanapalli but failed in his attempt. Meanwhile, Lord Cornwallis took over the leadership of the British Army and this changed the course of the war. The British Army captured Kolar and Hosakote and rushed towards Bangalore under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis. The army captured Bangalore and destroyed the fort. After capturing Bangalore, Lord Cornwallis sought the help of Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad to defeat Tippu Sultan. The war took another conclusive turn with the joining of the Marathas and Hyderabad forces with the British. The Marathas captured Savanoor, Gajendraghad, Lakshmeshwara, Hubballi and other places. The combined army marched towards Srirangapattana by capturing fort after fort in 1792. The fort was destroyed during night. Disturbed by these developments, Tippu Sultan tried to enter into an agreement with the British. It was inevitable for him. He signed the 'Treaty of Srirangapatna' in 1792 which had unfavourable conditions. With this Third Anglo-Mysore War came to an end. The British were successful in inserting unfavourable conditions in order to weaken Tippu Sultan. Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom, was forced to pay three crore rupees as war damage fee and had to pledge two of his sons as a guarantee against the payment. He was also forced to release the prisoners of war. The British withdrew the combined army from Srirangapatnam

18) Write about Fourth Anglo-Mysore War.

Ans:- Tippu Sultan took the defeat in the Third Anglo-Mysore war personally. He paid off all the dues and got his children released. He also gave away the territory to the British and its allies as agreed. He claimed his right over the Malabar regions under the British occupation. But, the British refused this argument. Lord Wellesley became the Governor General of India in 1798. The political activities against Tippu Sultan became intensified during this period. Tippu's attempt to form an alliance of local rulers and his closeness with the French angered Lord Wellesley further. Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek the alliance of the French. This enraged the British. They thought that an alliance between France and Tippu Sultan would threaten the existence of British in India. Another

treaty, Subsidiary Alliances containing inhuman and impractical conditions was forced upon Tippu Sultan. Tippu rejected this. His refusal started the Fourth Anglo Mysore War. The war started in 1799. The British were able to destroy the strong fort. Tippu died while fighting the British in 1799. With the death of Tippu Sultan, the British were happy as if the whole India came under their rule. Most of the territories under Tippu's rule was shared among the British, the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad. A small territory was handed over to the royal representative of Mysore Wodiyars. This region came to be known as Mysore Princely State.

(19) Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between and

Ans:- Hyder Ali, the British

2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended withtreaty.

Ans:- Mangalore

3. Raja wodiyar made as his capital

Ans:- Srirangapattana

4) Yaduraya with his brother Krishnaraya from Dwaraka of Gujarath came to

Ans:- Mysore.

5) Mysore was ruled byWodiyars starting from Yaduraya to Jayachamaraja Wodiyar.

Ans:- 25

6) started the Navaratri festival in Mysore

Ans:- Raja Wodiyar.

7) Raja Wodiyar checked the invasion ofat Madurai, Ikkeri and Bijapur. He captured Magadi, Madhugiri, Koratagere and other places.

Ans:- Shivaji

8) A dam was constructed across river cauvery and Chikka Devaraja and Dodda Devaraja Canal were also constructed for irrigation by

Ans:- Raja Wodiyar.

9) The death of Chikkadevaraj Wodiyar increated various political challenges in Mysuru state.

Ans:- 1704

10) Hyder Ali, who imprisonedand kept him under house arrest and took over the power

Ans:- Krishna Raja Wodiyar II

11) First Anglo-Mysore War started inand ended in

Ans:- 1767, 1769

12) In 1767, Hyder Ali and the Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Arcot. But the King of Arcot had an alliance with the

Ans:- British.

13) The first Anglo-Mysore War ended with the signing of the 'Madras Treaty in

Ans:- 1769'

14) The Second Anglo-Mysore war was started in 1780. In the beginning,gained upper hand.

Ans:- Hyder Ali