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1. Treaties of Allahabad

Battle of Plassey

- Mir Jafar had made a secret deal with the British
- Under the deal, Mir Jafar was to be made the nawab who in turn would reward the Company for its services.
- So the English victory in the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757) was decided before the battle was even fought.
- 50,000-strong force of Siraj was defeated by a handful of Clive's forces
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- He gave large sums of money plus the zamindari of 24 parganas to the English

Mir Jafar

- Mir Jafar was increasingly irritated by the interference of Clive. He entered into a conspiracy with the Dutch at Chinsura.
- But the Dutch were defeated and humbled by the English forces at Bedara in November 1759.
- The treachery of Mir Jafar and his failure to make the payments due to the Company, annoyed the English.
- Mir Qasim, son-in-law of Mir Jafar laid claim to the throne of Bengal. The new Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Qasim's claim if he supported the British.
- Mir Qasim agreed to all the demands made by the British.
- Under pressure of the Company, Mir Jafar decided to resign in favour of Mir Qasim.

Mir Qasim

- After assuming power, Mir Qasim shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar. The move was taken to allow a safe distance from the Company at Calcutta
- The Company had thought that Mir Qasim would prove to be an ideal puppet for them. However, Mir Qasim belied the expectations of the Company.
- The misuse of the Company's dastak or trade permit (a permit which exempted the goods specified from payment of duties) by Company officials also resulted in tensions between the nawab and the English.
- The misuse of the dastak meant the loss of tax revenue to the nawab. It also made the local merchants face unequal competition with the Company merchants
- Mir Qasim decided to abolish the duties altogether, but the British protested against this and insisted upon having preferential treatment as against other traders.
- The Nawab-Company tussle over transit duty led to the outbreak of wars between the English and Mir Qasim in 1763.

- The English gained successive victories

Battle of Buxar

- Mir Qasim fled to Awadh and formed a confederacy with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-uddaulah, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II, with a view to recover Bengal from the English.
- The combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764 in a closely contested battle. The English campaign against Mir Qasim was short but decisive.

Treaties of Allahabad

- The Treaty of Allahabad Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765 –one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.
- Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:
 - ✓ surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
 - ✓ pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; and
 - ✓ give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.
- Shah Alam II agreed to:
 - ✓ reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
 - ✓ issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
 - ✓ a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for nizam functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.

2. Gurudwara Janam Asthan, Nankana Sahib

- Nankana Sahib is a city of 80,000 in Pakistan's Punjab province, where **Gurudwara Janam Asthan** (also called **Nankana Sahib Gurudwara**) is located.
- The shrine is built over the site where Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, was believed to be born in 1469.
- It is 75 kms to the west of Lahore and is the capital of **Nankana Sahib District**.
- The city was previously known as **Talwandi**, and was founded by Rai Bhoi, a wealthy landlord. Rai Bhoi's grandson, Rai Bular Bhatti, renamed the town 'Nankana Sahib' in honour of the Guru. 'Sahib' is an Arabic-origin epithet of respect.
- Besides Gurudwara Janam Asthan, Nankana Sahib has several important shrines, including **Gurudwara Patti Sahib**, **Gurudwara Bal Leela**, **Gurudwara Mal Ji Sahib**, **Gurudwara Kiara Sahib**, **Gurudwara Tambu Sahib** – all dedicated to stages in the life of the first Guru.
- There is also a Gurudwara in memory of **Guru Arjan** (5th Guru) and **Guru Hargobind** (6th Guru). Guru Hargobind is believed to have paid homage to the town in 1621-22.

- The Janam Asthan shrine was constructed by **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, after he visited Nankana Sahib in 1818-19 while returning from the Battle of Multan.
- During British rule, the Gurdwara Janam Asthan was the site of a **violent episode** when in **1921**, over **130 Akali Sikhs were killed** after they were attacked by the **Mahant of the shrine**. The incident is regarded as one of the key milestones in the Gurdwara Reform Movement, which led to the passing of the **Sikh Gurdwara Act in 1925** that ended the Mahant control of Gurdwaras. In 2014, Pakistan had a memorial for the massacre built.
- Until Independence, Nankana Sahib's population had an almost equal number of Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus, which since Partition has been predominantly Muslim.

3. Jameh Mosque of Isfahan

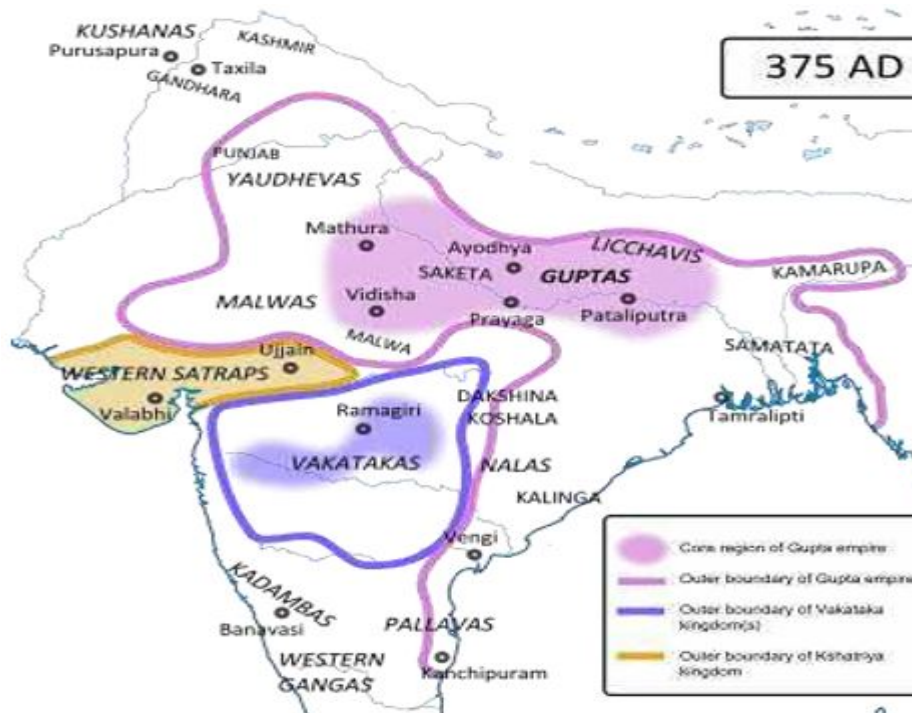
- Following the unparalleled destruction of cultural heritage in World War II, the nations of the world adopted at **The Hague in 1954, The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**, the first international treaty focussed exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage during war and armed conflict.
- The Convention defined cultural property as “**movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites.**”, etc. The signatories, referred to in the Convention as “the High Contracting Parties”, committed themselves to protecting, safeguarding, and having respect for cultural property.
- There are **currently 133 signatories** to Convention, including countries that have acceded to and ratified the treaty. Both the **United States and Iran (as well as India) signed the Convention on May 14, 1954, and it entered into force on August 7, 1956.**
- **The Rome Statute of 1998**, the founding treaty of the **International Criminal Court**, describes as a “**war crime**” any **intentional attack against a historical monument, or a building dedicated to religion, education, art, or science.** The International Criminal Court started functioning in 2002 with jurisdiction over four main crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, **war crimes**, and the crime of aggression.
- Article 8 of the Rome Statute deals with war crimes. Article 8(2)(b)(ii) says **war crimes include “intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives”**, and 8(2)(b)(ix) mentions “intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives”.
- 122 countries are States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The United States is a signatory that has not ratified the Statute. (India has neither signed nor ratified the Statute)



There Are Several Examples

- During the **Siege of Dubrovnik** in 1991-92 by the Yugoslav People's Army, the old town of Dubrovnik in Croatia was targeted in an attempt to wipe out Croatian history and cultural heritage. Subsequently, during the Croat-Bosniak war, Croat paramilitary forces destroyed the **16th century Stari Most bridge** in Mostar in today's **BosniaHerzegovina**, in 1993.
- In 2001, the Taliban destroyed **statues of the Buddha** that had been carved into sandstone cliffs in **Bamiyan, Afghanistan**, between the **3rd and 6th centuries CE**.
- In 2006, the UN and the Cambodian government established the **Khmer Rouge Tribunal** to prosecute the destruction of **Cambodia's cultural assets that included mosques, churches and temples** along with other sites of cultural significance.
- Between 2014 and 2017, the Islamic State destroyed several places of religious and cultural significance. In 2015, the IS captured and destroyed the ancient **Syrian city of Palmyra**, a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

4. The Vakatakas c. 250 CE – c. 500 CE



- The Vakataka Empire was a dynasty from the Indian subcontinent that originated from the Deccan in the mid-3rd century CE.
- Their state is believed to have extended from the southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south as well as from the Arabian Sea in the west to the edges of Chhattisgarh in the east.
- They were the most important successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan and contemporaneous with the Guptas in northern India.
- The Vakataka dynasty was a Brahmin dynasty.

- They were followed by Chalukyas of Badami
- Chandragupta II (375 – 414 C.E.) gave his daughter Prabhavati in marriage to the Vakataka prince Rudrasena II.
- After the death of her husband, Prabhavati ruled the territory as regent to her minor son with the help of her father. The control of Vakataka territory proved very beneficial to Chandragupta II
- The political importance of this marriage lies in the fact that the Vakatakas occupied a geographically strategic position in the Deccan.
- This served a useful purpose when Chandragupta-II undertook his campaign in western India against the Sakas
- The Vakatakas are noted for having been patrons of the arts, architecture and literature. They led public works and their monuments are a visible legacy.
- The rock-cut Buddhist viharas and chaityas of Ajanta Caves (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) were built under the patronage of Vakataka emperor, Harishena.
- Recent archaeological excavations at Nagardhan in Ramtek taluka, near Nagpur, have provided concrete evidence on the life, religious affiliations and trade practices of the Vakataka dynasty that ruled parts of Central and South India between the third and fifth centuries.



5. Indigo Revolt 1859-60

- Indigo planting in Bengal dates back to 1777 when Louis Bonnard, a Frenchman introduced it to the Indians. He was probably the first indigo planter of Bengal.
- With the Nawabs of Bengal under British power, indigo planting became more and more commercially profitable because of the demand for blue dye in Europe. It was introduced in large parts of Bengal.
- The indigo planters persuaded the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, called dadon, at a **very high interest**.
- Once a farmer took such loans he remained in debt for his whole life before passing it to his successors.
- The price paid by the planters was meagre, only 2.5% of the market price. The farmers could make no profit growing indigo.
- The farmers were totally unprotected from the indigo planters, who resorted to **mortgages or destruction of their property** if they were unwilling to obey them.
- Government rules favoured the planters. By an act in 1833, the planters were granted a free hand in oppression.
- Even the zamindars sided with the planters.

- Under this severe oppression, the farmers resorted to revolt.
- The revolt started from the villages of - Gobindapur and Chaugacha in Krishnanagar, **Nadia district**, where **Bishnucharan Biswas** and **Digambar Biswas** first led the rebellion against the planters. It spread rapidly in Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Pabna, Khulna, and Narail.
- They decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.
- Some indigo planters were given a public trial and executed.
- The indigo depots were burned down.
- Many planters fled to avoid being caught.
- The zamindars were also targets of the rebellious peasants
- They also organised a counter force against the planters' attacks.
- The planters also tried methods like evictions and enhanced rents.
- The ryots replied by going on a rent strike by refusing to pay the enhanced rents and by physically resisting the attempts to evict them.
- Gradually, they learned to use the legal machinery and initiated legal action supported by fund collection.
- The revolt was ruthlessly suppressed. Large forces of police and military, backed by the British Government and the zamindars, mercilessly slaughtered a number of peasants.
- British police mercilessly hanged great leader of Indigo rebels Biswanath Sardar alias Bishe Dakat in Assannagar, Nadia after a show trial.
- In spite of this, the revolt was fairly popular, involving almost the whole of Bengal.
- The Biswas brothers of Nadia, Kader Molla of Pabna, and Rafique Mondal of Malda were popular leaders.
- Even some of the zamindars supported the revolt, the most important of whom was Ramratan Mullick of Narail.
- The Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role by supporting the peasants' cause through **newspaper campaigns, organisation of mass meetings, preparing memoranda on peasants' grievances** and supporting them in legal battles.
- The Government appointed an Indigo Commission to inquire into the problem of indigo cultivation.
- Based on its recommendations, the Government issued a notification in November 1860 that the ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means.
- But, the planters were already closing down factories and indigo cultivation was virtually wiped out from Bengal by the end of 1860.

6. Pabna Revolt 1873-76

- Pabna was a relatively prosperous district with a lot of **double-cropping** and a **flourishing trade in jute**, where more than **50% of the cultivators had managed to win occupancy rights** (giving immunity from eviction and some restraints on rent-enhancement) under Act X of 1859.
- Yet **zamindari rents had increased seven-fold** since 1793 by 1872, and the landlords had launched a concerted drive in the 1860s and early 70s to enhance rent through a **variety of cesses**, the use of **arbitrarily short standards of measurement** which automatically multiplied the cultivated area, and **sheer physical coercion** – moves which amounted to an attack on the new security won by the occupancy raiyats.
- Some lords **forcefully collected rents** and land taxes, often enhanced for the poor peasants and also prevented the tenants from acquiring **Occupancy Right under Act X of 1859**.
- The peasants were often evicted from the land due to non-payment.
- Due to the decline in the production of Jute in the 1870s, the peasants were struggling with famine.
- Some of the lords declared an enhancement of land taxes and that triggered the rebellion.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to **forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts** where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.
- Having had enough of the oppressive regime, the peasants of **Yusufshahi Pargana in Pabna district** formed an **agrarian league** or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars.
- The league organised a **rent strike**—the ryots refused to pay the enhanced rents, challenging the zamindars in the courts. Funds were raised by ryots to **fight the court cases**.
- The struggles spread throughout Pabna and to other districts of East Bengal.
- The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; there was very little violence.
- Though the peasant discontent continued to linger on till 1885, most of the cases had been solved, partially through official persuasion and partially because of zamindars' fears.
- Many peasants were able to acquire occupancy rights and resist enhanced rents.
- The government also promised to undertake legislation to protect the tenants from the worst aspects of zamindari oppression.
- In 1885, the **Bengal Tenancy Act** was passed.
- Again, a number of young Indian intellectuals supported the peasants' cause. These included **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutt** and the **Indian Association under Surendranath Banerjee**

7. Deccan Riots 1875

- In the **Bombay Deccan region**, the British had introduced the **Ryotwari settlement** as the system of land revenue.
- Under this system, the revenue of land was fixed on a yearly basis. In the Ryotwari system, the agreement was between the government and the ryot (cultivator) directly.

- The **revenue was fixed according to the soil-type and the paying capacity of the farmer**. However, the revenues were so high that farmers found it extremely difficult to pay their dues.
- Any failure in the rains would deteriorate the situation. The ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.
- To pay their revenues farmers generally took **loans from moneylenders**. Once the loans were taken, the farmers found it impossible to repay them since the interest rates were steep.
- The peasants found themselves trapped in a **vicious network** with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary.
- These **moneylenders were mostly outsiders**—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- Peasant indebtedness became a serious problem in the rural areas.
- The conditions worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, and the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.
- In 1861, civil war broke out in the USA. USA was the largest supplier of cotton to Britain. Once the civil war broke out, the demand for cotton from India became high and this led to a surge in cotton cultivation in India and there was a period of 'boom' then
- However, once the war in America ended, cotton demand sunk and this affected the farmers adversely.
- The moneylenders, who during the time of the civil war were generous with their loans, once again refused the farmers loans.
- In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement **organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders**.
- The uprising began at Supa village in the district of Poona.
- The ryots refused to buy from their shops.
- No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, shoemakers would not serve them.
- This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of **Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara**.
- Soon the **social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots with systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops**.
- In 1875, farmers attacked a market-place where many moneylenders lived. They burnt account books and looted grain shops. They also torched the houses of sahkars (people who were both traders and moneylenders).
- The farmers' main motive was to **destroy the account books of the moneylenders** and they resorted to violence only when these books were not handed over to them.
- The debt bonds and deeds were seized and publicly burnt.
- The movement continued for 2 months and spread to over 30 villages.
- The movement also got support from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha co-founded by M G Ranade.

- It took several months for the police to restore order in the countryside.
- The Government succeeded in repressing the movement.
- Accordingly, the **Deccan Riots Commission** was set up which presented a report to the British Parliament in 1878.
- In 1879, the **Agriculturists Relief Act** was passed which ensured that the farmers could not be arrested and **imprisoned if they were unable to pay their debts.**
- This time also, the **modern nationalist intelligentsia of Maharashtra supported the peasants' cause.**

8. Kisan Sabha Movement 1919 -21

First half of 19th Century

- Exploitation of the colonial rule that started through land revenue collection created discontent among the peasant communities in India.
- Initially, these movements were spontaneous responses by the peasants which were not very organized, not based on any ideology and violent in nature, that is why the movements in the are called a pre-political peasant movement.

2nd half of 19th Century

- The peasants were better organised, they used the colonial system/administrative system, such as the court, to show their discontent
- The peasants got support from the middle-class intelligentsia through newspapers and other writing.

2nd decade of 20th Century

- A drastic change was noticed in the peasant movements. Now, these movements could be called political movements.
- Such peasant organisations were **first noticed in UP** which was initiated by the active members of home rule league.
- After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars (big landlords) had got back their lands.
- This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars over the agrarian society of the province.
- The majority of the cultivators were subjected to **high rents, summary evictions** (bedakhali), **illegal levies, renewal fees** or nazrana.
- The First World War had hiked the prices of food and other necessities. This worsened the conditions of the UP peasants.
- Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, **kisan sabhas were organised in UP.**
- The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.
- **Madan Mohan Malaviya** supported their efforts.

- The UP Kisan Sabha (1918) came into being and started establishing branches in various tehsils (by June 1919, the UP Kisan Sabha had 450 branches) apart from other methods of mobilization (social boycott).
- The nayi-dhobi band was a very popular method to bring those people into the movement who were not actively participating.
- The sabha was better organised by Baba Ramachandra in a later stage. Baba Ramachandra brought the movement to the national platform by coordinating with national leaders like Nehru.
- This movement got good support from the District Commissioner as he got ready to inquire into the peasant complaints regarding Bedakhil and Nazrana.
- Sabha got involved in many strikes and finally, with the declaration of NCM, they decided to club their movement with NCM.
- But all the leaders of Kisansabha were not willing to participate in the movement and stuck to agitation which resulted in a **new organisation called Awadh Kisan Sabha, more radical** compared to the previous one.
- It included people from both high caste and low caste.
- The Awadh Kisan Sabha asked the kisans to refuse to till bedakhali land, not to offer hari and begar (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.
- From the earlier forms of mass meetings and mobilisation, the patterns of activity changed rapidly in January 1921 to the looting of bazaars, houses, granaries and clashes with the police.
- The centres of the activity of the movement were **Raibareilly and Faizabad**.
- Some new trends could also be noticed in the new organisation such as looting of bazaars, granaries, and houses, and clashes with police.
- Some non-political people and local figures such as sadhu holy men and disinherited expropriators were leading such activities.
- Under the pressure of the movement, the Govt. had to pass Seditious Meeting Act and Awadh Rent Amendment Act.

9. Eka Movement 1921-22

- Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a **peasant movement** which **surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur** during the end of 1921 by Madari Pasi, an **offshoot of Non-Cooperation Movement**.
- The initial thrust was given by the leaders of Congress and Khilafat movement.
- The main **reason for the movement was high rent**, which was **generally higher than 50% of recorded rent** in some areas.
- Oppression by thikadhars who were entrusted to collect rent and practice of share rent also contributed to this movement.

- The Eka meetings were marked by a religious ritual in which a **hole that represented River Ganga was dug** in the ground and filled with water, a **priest was brought** in to preside and assembled peasants vowed that they would
 - ✓ pay only the recorded rent but would pay it on time
 - ✓ not leave when evicted
 - ✓ refuse to do forced labour
 - ✓ give no help to criminals
 - ✓ abide by panchayat decisions
- Small zamindars who were disenchanted with British Government due to heavy land revenue demand were also a part of this movement.
- Soon the leadership of Movement changed from Congress to Madari Pasi, a low caste leader who was not inclined to accept non-violence. This led the movement losing contact with nationalist class.
- By March 1922, due to severe repression of British the Eka Movement came to an end.

10. Moplah Rebellion 1921

- Moplah Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion was an **armed uprising in 1921 against British authority and the feudal system in southern Malabar region**, that culminated in violence against many Indians as well

Moplahs (Mappilas)

- The Moplahs were the **Muslim tenants** inhabiting the region where most of the **landlords were Hindus**.
- The Moplahs had expressed their resentment against the oppression of the landlords during the nineteenth century also.
- Their grievances centred around lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions.

The Movement

- The Mappila tenants were particularly **encouraged by the demand** by the local Congress body for a **government legislation regulating tenant-landlord relations**.
- Soon, the Moplah movement **merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation**.
- The 1921 uprising began as a reaction against a heavy-handed crackdown on the Khilafat Movement.
- The Mappilas attacked and took control of police stations, British government offices, courts and government treasuries.
- The leaders of the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings.
- After the arrest of national leaders, the leadership passed into the hands of **local Moplah leaders**.

- In August 1921, the arrest of one of the principal leaders of Moplah Rebellion, Ali Musaliar, sparked off largescale riots.
- Initially, the symbols of British authority— courts, police stations, treasuries and offices—and unpopular landlords (jenmies who were mostly Hindus) were the targets.
- But once the **British declared martial law** and repression began in earnest, the character of the rebellion underwent a definite change.
- **Many Hindus were seen by the Moplahs to be helping the authorities.**
- What began as an anti-government and anti-landlord affair acquired **communal overtones.**
- The communalisation of the rebellion completed the isolation of the Moplahs from the Khilafat-Non Cooperation Movement.
- By **December 1921**, all resistance had come to a **stop.**

11.Sanyasi and Fakir Rebellion

- Literally, Sanyasi refers to one who has renounced the world for the sake of spiritual life. The Sanyasis of the revolt, however, did not come under this definition as they were very much worldly people.
- These Sanyasis were Sadhus of the Dasanami sect, which originated in 9th century.
- In 16th century, a section of Dasnamis was organized by Madhusudana Saraswati as Naga {the one who go nude in public} tradition sadhus to protect the Hindus from tyranny of Mughal rulers. They were also called Gosain or Goswami in popular parlance.
- The Fakirs connected to this rebellion belonged to Madariya group of the Sufi Silsila. This group finds its origin from Syed Badiuddin Qutb-ul-Madar
- One hundreds of years, the Fakirs and Sanyasis used to travel to North Bengal to visit various shrines and pilgrim sites.
- As a tradition, they used to collect a sizeable amount of alms from local Zamindars.
- Before battle of Plassey, the Zamindars had no problem in making these alms and this collection of this money was an amicable transaction.
- The British control over Bengal after battles of Plassey and Buxar led to increase in land tax and exploitation of the peasants
- Further, the Bengal Famine of 1770 led to drop in production and many Zamindars could not pay the taxes.
- As per permanent settlement terms, lands of many of the old Zamindars were confiscated and given to new purchasers.
- Numerous restrictions were placed on Sanyasis and Fakirs also also because British considered them looters and thugs.
- The peasants, displaced landlords and these Sadhus / Fakirs came together in a rebellion which started in later part of 18th century and continued for around half century.

- They **raided government treasuries, killed British officers** and caused acute **chaos and misery**.
- The rebellion continued for around half a century and later got weakened.
- In 1771, 150 Fakirs were killed for no good reason.
- This triggered rebellion which reached its climax in late 1770s.
- The Fakirs and Sanyasis came together in number close to fifty thousand to defeat the common enemy British.
- Apart from Sanyasis and Fakirs, the revolt saw active participation of **displaced Zamindars, peasants, artisans** and **disbanded armies of Nawabs**.
- The Ex-army people provided **leadership**, peasants provided **social base** for the rebellion while the Sanyasi and Fakirs provided a **religious fervour** to the struggle.
- They were **able to capture Company's Dhaka centre** and kept it under its control for some time. They also launched **similar attacks in Patna, Hooghly, Cooch Bihar, Saran** etc.
- For Fakirs, **Majanun Shah** was the main leader. He travelled from places to places to inspire to continue struggle.
- He was killed and after his death, his brother Musa Shah took the leadership and continued rebel for some time.
- Later, Chirag Shah led the Fakirs to launch attack on British establishments. However, later internal dissensions became reason for weakening of the revolt.
- **Bhabani Pathak** was a **dacoit and a leader of the Sanyasi Movement in West Bengal**. He had a large following in the downtrodden society and was acceptable much like Robinhood. He was killed by the British.
- Devi Chowdhurani led the Sanyasis after killing of Bhabani Pathak.

12.Civil Rebellions

Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74)

- The English took hold of Midnapore in 1760 and at that time there were about 3,000 zamindars and talukdars having cordial relations with their ryots.
- But this harmonious scenario changed after the introduction of new land revenue system by the English in 1772.
- According to the British governor Vansittart, the **zamindars of Midnapore sided with the ryots** in case of **conflict between the ryots and the English revenue collecting officials**.
- The zamindars of Dhalbhum, Manbhum, Raipur, Panchet, Jhatibuni, Karnagarh, and Bagri, living in the vast tract of Jungle Mahals of west and north-west Midnapore—were ultimately dispossessed of their zamindari by 1800s.
- The important leaders of the uprisings were Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal.

Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich (1781)

- Warren Hastings, in order to meet the war expenses against the Marathas and Mysore, made a plan to earn money by involving English officers as izaradars (revenue farmers) in Awadh.
 - ✓ First Anglo-Mysore War – 1767-69
 - ✓ First Anglo-Maratha War – 1775-82
 - ✓ Second Anglo-Mysore War – 1780-84
- He involved Major Alexander Hannay, who was well acquainted with the region, as an izaradar in 1778.
- Hannay secured the izara of Gorakhpur and Bahraich to the amount of 22 lakh rupees for one year.
- It was a secret experiment by the Company to see for itself just how much surplus money was accessible in practice.
- However, **Hannay's oppression and excessive demand of revenue** made the region, which had been in a flourishing state under the Nawab, panic-stricken.
- The zamindars and cultivators rose against the unbearable exactions in 1781 and, within weeks of the initial uprising, all of Hannay's subordinates were either killed or besieged by zamindari guerilla forces.
- Although the rebellion was suppressed, Hannay was dismissed and his izara forcibly removed.

Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)

- In 1758, a treaty was made between the **English and Ananda Gajapatiraju**, the ruler of Vizianagaram, to jointly **oust the French from the Northern Circars**.
- In this mission they were successful but the **English**, as was usual in their case in India, **went back on their word** to honour the terms of the treaty.
- Anand Raju died before he could seriously tackle the English.
- The East India Company went on to demand a tribute of three lakh rupees from Vizayaramaraju, the Raja of Vizianagaram and asked him to disband his troops.
- This angered the raja as there were no dues to be paid to the Company.
- The raja supported by his subjects rose up in revolt.
- The English captured the raja in 1793 and ordered him to go into exile with a pension. The raja refused.
- The raja died in a **battle at Padmanabham** (in modern Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh) in 1794.
- Vizianagaram came under the Company's rule.
- Later, the Company offered the estate to the deceased raja's son and reduced the demand for presents.

13.Revolt of Dhundia in Bednur (1799-1800)

- After the conquest of Mysore in 1799 (The Fourth-Anglo Mysore War), the English had to confront many native leaders.
- **Dhundia Wagh, a Maratha adventurer**, had incurred the displeasure of Tipu Sultan for his military penetrations into his boundary. The moment he was captured, Tipu converted him to Islam and entrusted him with a military assignment. He failed to impress Tipu and was put in jail in 1799.
- The fall of Seringapatam brought his release.
- For some time Dhundia remained harmless, but all the while he was making his acquaintance with the affected chiefs of the Company's territories he instigated the disappointed princes to fight the English and he himself took the leadership.
- A political and military confederacy was soon established and he made several attacks on the Mysore boundary.
- The English sent their famous Wellesley to meet all eventualities.
- Though Dhundia fought bravely the well-organised army of Wellesley caught him in a trap.
- However he escaped to the territories of the Nizam where he again fell a victim to the trap of the English.
- In September 1800, he was killed while fighting against the British forces under Wellesley.
- Though Dhundia failed, he became a venerated leader of the masses.

Resistance of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja (1797; 1800-05)

- Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, popularly known as **Kerala Simham (Lion of Kerala)** or 'Pyche raja', was the **de facto head of Kottayam (Cotiote)** in Malabar region.
- He bravely resisted Hyder Ali's troops using guerrilla warfare techniques. In later years, he also resisted Tipu Sultan's troops.
- In a 1766 war, Hyder Ali had subjugated most of the kingdoms in Malabar including Kottayam. The Rajas regained their respective kingdoms against payment of regular annual tributes. By 1773, the Rajas stopped paying tributes to the Mysore Sultan. This led Hyder Ali march with a huge army towards Malabar
- His bravery and tactics in fighting Hyder Ali got him noticed by the British as well as Hyder Ali. Both tried to win him to their side.
- Eventually, to drive away Hyder Ali from Malabar territory, he sided with the British.
- Meanwhile Hyder Ali died in 1782 and he was succeeded by Tipu Sultan. Misfortune befell on Kottayam and entire Malabar in 1784 after the British recognized Tipu Sultan's authority of the Malabar. This was as per the Treaty of Mangalore signed in 1784 between Tipu Sultan and the British after the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

- Kottayam thus became a vassal state of Mysore as per the treaty. Tipu Sultan demanded annual tribute of 81,000 rupees from the Kottayam king. This would mean great hardships for the peasant community, as majority of the population were then agriculturists. Pazhassi Raja took up this issue and launched a mass resistance against Tipu Sultan with the help of his people.
- A member of the same Royal clan met Tipu Sultan and ceded Wayanad to Tipu. Soon, Mysorean troops filled up the region of Wayanad.
- He did not let the Mysore troops stay in peace. He started attacking and harassing them following guerrilla warfare techniques.
- What started in 1786 ended in 1793 after seven long years! Pazhassi succeeded in driving out all of the Mysore garrisons from the soil of Wayanad!
- Kerala Varma fought against the British between 1793 and 1805.
- The 3rd Anglo Mysore War resulted in signing of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 between the British and Tipu Sultan. As Tipu lost in this war, he ceded Malabar to the British. Now the British wanted to establish their supremacy in Malabar, which Pazhassi Raja objected.
- They enforced certain terms and conditions on the Rajas of Malabar – that Rajas would continue their kingship but under British control, that British residents would be appointed in Malabar kingdoms, that British would be entrusted with determining land valuation, that tax paid by each citizen to be ascertained, that British would determine price of pepper that would be sold to them, that remaining pepper were to be bought by merchants appointed only by British, payment of annual tribute to British by Rajas, and more.
- The English appointed Vira Varma, the uncle of Pazhassi Raja, as the Raja of Kottayam.
- The new raja, to meet the revenue target fixed by the Company, levied exorbitant rates of tax on the peasants.
- This led to a mass resistance by the peasants under the leadership of Pazhassi Raja in 1793.
- In resistance to British sovereignty over Kottayam, he fought two wars against British, one from 1793–1797 and the other from 1800–1805 until his death. These two wars are termed the Cotiote War.
- Pazhassi Raja organised a large force of Nairs which was supplemented by Mappilas and Pathans, the latter being demobilised soldiers of Tipu who had become unemployed after Tipu's death.
- In November 1805, the Kerala Simham died in a gun-fight at Mavila Todu near present day KeralaKarnataka border.
- The defeat was a result of a Kolkar party of Malabar siding with the British by providing them information. Indian History has a legacy of traitor hood with many natives becoming traitors, helping foreigners establish their supremacy in the Indian soil.