



<https://www.facebook.com/aspirewithrramias/> <https://www.instagram.com/aspirewithrramias> <https://rpmias.com/registration>

Anglo-Mysore Wars (1767–1799)

Struggle between the **Kingdom of Mysore** and the **British East India Company** for control over South India.

Mysore Before the British

- After the **Battle of Talikota (1565)**, the **Vijayanagara Empire collapsed**.
- **The Wodeyar dynasty** ruled Mysore as nominal rulers.
- **Haidar Ali** became the **de facto ruler in 1761** by sidelining the Wodeyars.

Haidar Ali – Foundation of Mysore’s Power

- Strengthened the army on **European lines** with **French help**.
- Set up an **arms factory at Dindigul** (Tamil Nadu).
- Introduced **Western military training**.
- Expanded Mysore by capturing **Dod Ballapur, Sera, Bednur, and Hoskote (1761–63)**.
- Subdued **Poligars of South India**.
- Fought **Marathas repeatedly (1774–76)**.

Haidar Ali transformed Mysore into a strong military state capable of challenging the British.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769)

Cause

- British expansion in South India threatened Mysore.

Strategy of Haidar Ali

- Used **diplomacy**:
 - Made **Marathas neutral**
 - Allied with the **Nizam of Hyderabad**

Outcome

- Haidar Ali advanced up to **Madras**.
- The British forced the Indians to sign the **Treaty of Madras (1769)**.

Treaty of Madras

- Restored territories to both sides.
- The British agreed to help Mysore if attacked.

Seen as a diplomatic success for Haidar Ali.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784)

Causes

- Haidar Ali's **alliance with the French**
- British attack on **Mahe**, a French settlement under Mysore protection.

Major Events

- Alliance of **Mysore + Marathas + Nizam** against the British.
- Haidar Ali:
 - Captured **Arcot**
 - Defeated the British at the **Battle of Pollilur (1781)** (Colonel Baillie).
- British commander **Sir Eyre Coote** later defeated Haidar at **Porto Novo (1781)**.
- Haidar Ali still managed to defeat the British commander **Braithwaite** later.

Treaty of Mangalore (1784)

- Signed after the **death of Haidar Ali (1782)**.
- **Tipu Sultan** continued the war.
- Result:
 - Status quo restored.
 - Territories returned to both sides.

Last treaty where Indians dictated terms to the British.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792)

Cause

- Tipu Sultan attacked **Travancore**, a British ally.

British Strategy

- Alliance with:
 - **Marathas**
 - **Nizam of Hyderabad**

Outcome

- The British captured **Seringapatam**.

Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)

- Tipu lost **half of Mysore's territory**:
 - British: **Malabar, Dindigul, Baramahal**
 - Marathas: areas near **Tungabhadra**

- Nizam: areas between **Krishna and Pennar**
- **War indemnity: ₹3 crore**
- **Two sons of Tipu were taken as hostages**

Major blow to Mysore's sovereignty.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

Causes

- Tipu's desire to **avenge humiliation**
- Fear of **Tipu–French alliance**
- Aggressive policy of **Lord Wellesley (Subsidiary Alliance)**

Events

- War: **17 April – 4 May 1799**
- British generals: **Harris, Stuart**
- **Arthur Wellesley** also participated.
- The British were supported by **Marathas and the Nizam.**

Outcome

- **Fall of Seringapatam**
- **Death of Tipu Sultan (1799)**

End of Mysore as an independent power.

Mysore After Tipu

- **The Wodeyar dynasty was restored** under minor **Krishnaraja III.**
- Mysore accepted **Subsidiary Alliance** → British control.
- **1831:** The British took direct control, citing misgovernance.
- **1881:** Kingdom restored by **Lord Ripon.**

Tipu Sultan

- Known as "**Tiger of Mysore**"
- Army trained on the **European model**
- **Pioneer of rocket technology** (used iron-cased rockets).
- Introduced **sericulture** in Mysore.
- Established **Board of Admiralty (1796).**
- Planned Navy:
 - **22 battleships**
 - **20 large frigates**

- Dockyards at:
 - **Mangalore**
 - **Wajedabad**
 - **Molidabad**
- Allowed **Jacobin Club**; called himself “**Citizen Tipu**”.

Why Anglo-Mysore Wars Matter

- Show **Indian resistance to colonial expansion**
- Highlight the **early use of modern warfare**
- Explain the **British strategy of alliances**
- Marks rise of the **Subsidiary Alliance system**
- Turning point in **British dominance in South India**

Aspire with Ram IAS