

STMHS035L

IAS RED NOTES

**BRITISH
CONQUEST
OF SINDH
(Background)**

**BRITISH CONQUEST
OF SINDH (1843)**

Background

From 1780 –
Sindh was ruled
by the Talpuras

A Baluch tribe led by
Mir Fatah Ali Khan

Char Yar

Empire was
shared by his
four brothers

known as

Amir or lords
of Sindh

An invasion of
French threat
was shifted to
North-West
Frontier

After the
defeat of Tipu
Sultan

**Context of
Anglo-French
Rivalry**

TREATIES

1832

William Bentick
sent Colonel
Pottinger to
Sindh

and

signed the
treaty with the
Amirs

which
allowed

English a free
passage to
English
Travellers

use of Indus for
commercial purpose

&

merchants
through Sindh

Napoleon
was planning to
invade India via
land route

Therefore

Lord Minto
immediately sent
four diplomatic
missions

&

signed the friendly
treaties with their
respective
Governments

1809

Treaty of Eternal
Friendship was
signed

B/W

Amirs of Sindh
and the British

As per treaty

Amirs promised not
to allow the French
to settle in Sindh

1820

Renewal of
Eternal
Friendship
Treaty

Americans
were expelled
from the
Sindh

Treaties were



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BRITISH CONQUEST OF SINDH
(The Context)

Lord Auckland wanted

to conquer

Sindh for two reasons

To counter Russian threat

Commercial benefits
from Sindh River

Ranjit Singh

captured

Rojhan (Frontier town of Sindh)

Subsidiary Alliance Treaty
(1839)

Because of Ranjit Singh
action on Sindh

British forced the
Amirs of Sindh

to sign

Subsidiary Alliance for
the protection of Sindh

CONTEXT OF
ANGLO-RUSSIAN
RIVALRY & AFGHAN
WAR

During the Afghan war
(1839-42)

Amirs of
Sindh found

themselves

saddled with the
responsibility of
helping the company

Suffered the losses
economically and
politically

1842

Lord Ellenborough

became

New
Governor-General of
India

and

Major Outram was
replaced

by

Sir Charles Napier
as British Resident
in Sindh

and

Merged it
under the
British Empire

They were
eager to annex
the Sindh



Causes for annexation
of SindhTo counter the French and
Russian threat

The Company saw Sindh

as

Necessary prelude to
the annexation of
Afghanistan

To gain commercial benefits

from

the Indus river

To rebuild the English prestige

which had suffered during
the first Afghan war

COURSE OF WAR

Governor-General Lord
Ellenborough

charged

Amirs for hostility and
disaffection towards
the English

and

launched an
attack on the
Sindh

English army was led by

Sir Charles
NapierBattles of Miani and Dabo
(1843)British defeated
the Amirs

&

Annexed the
Sindh

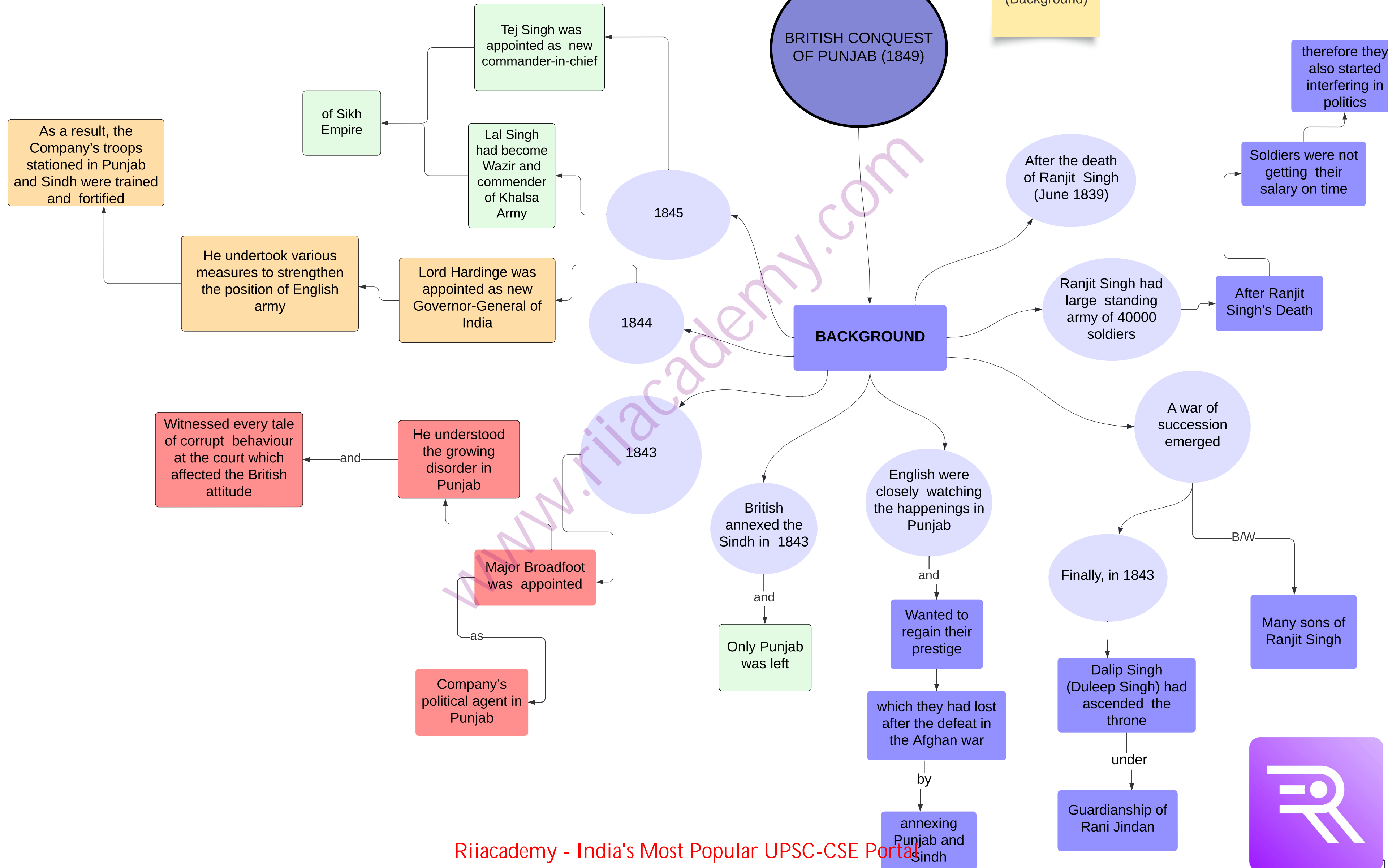
Napier called the Sindh war

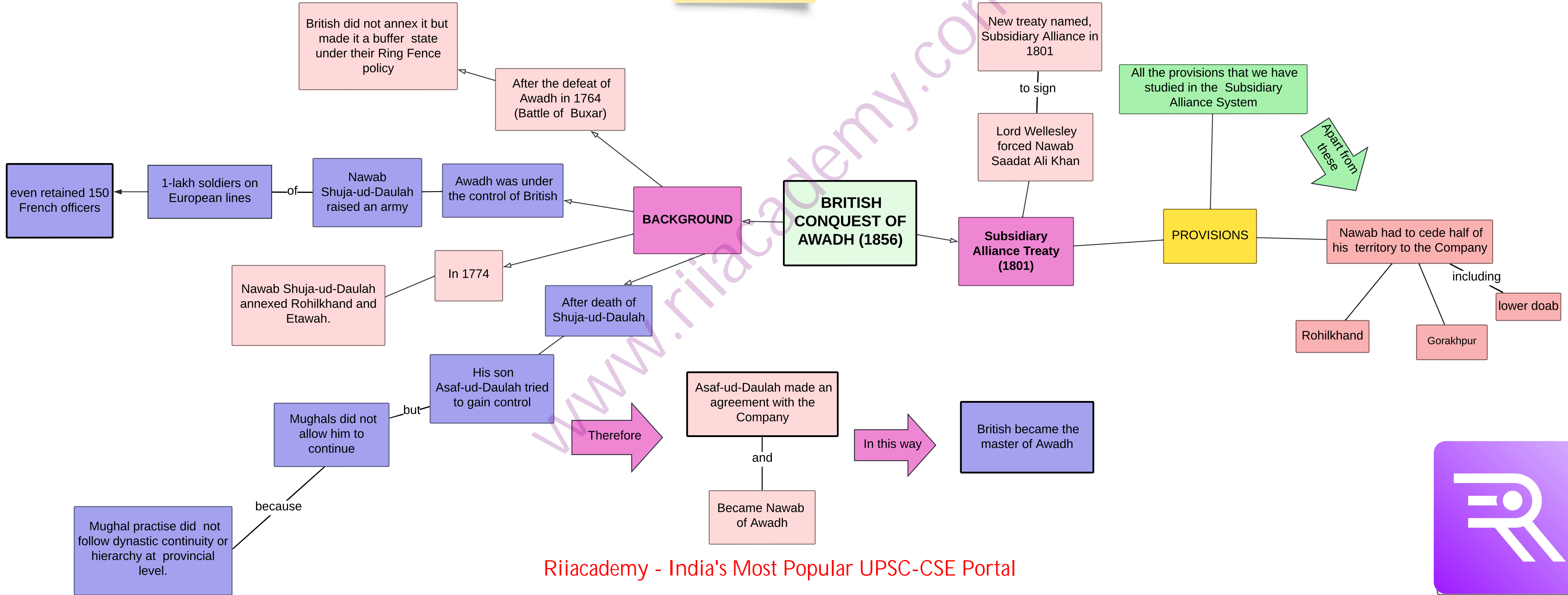
as

A tail of the
Afghan storm

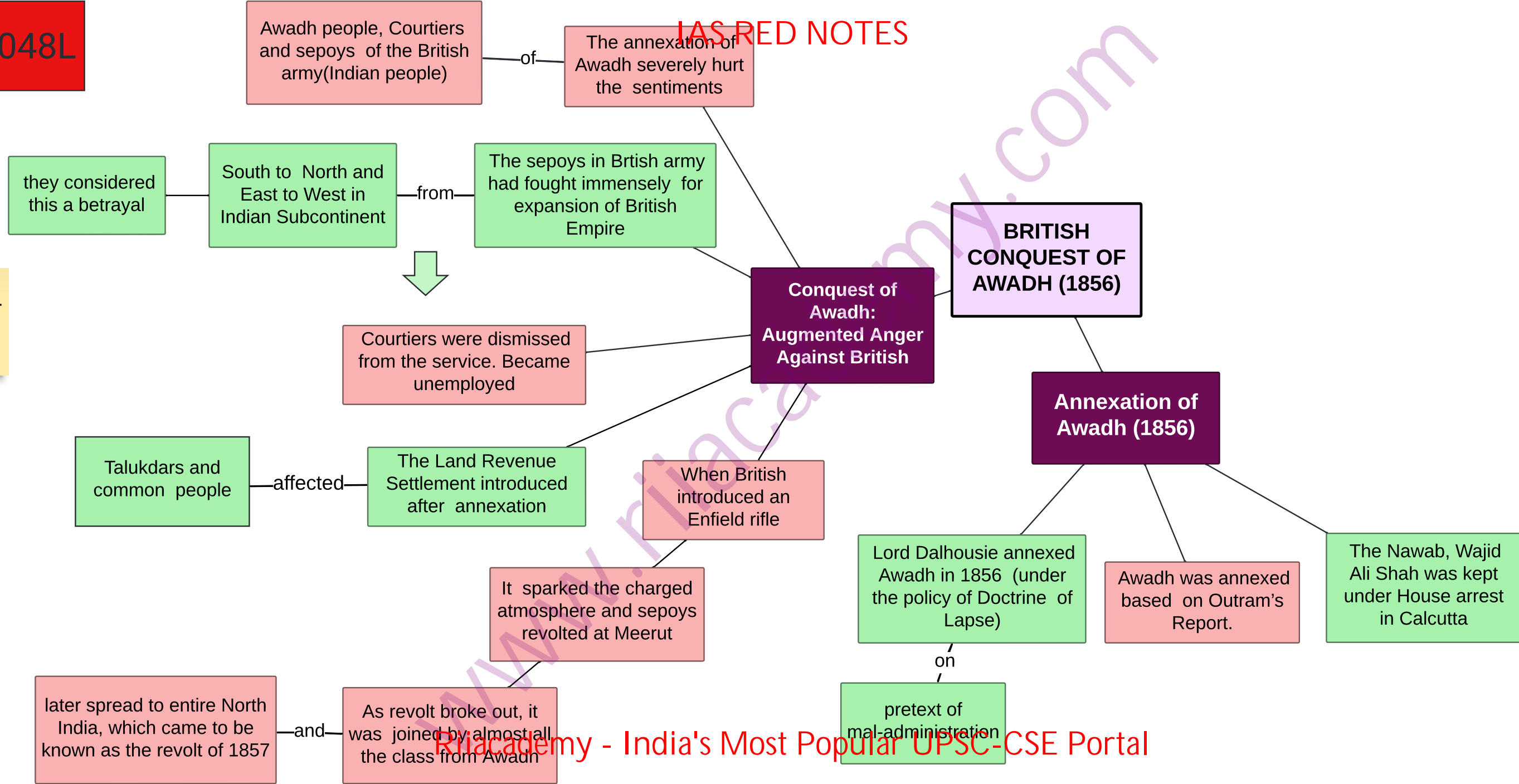
1847

Sindh was made a part
of Bombay Presidency

British-Sikh
Rivalry
(Background)BRITISH CONQUEST
OF PUNJAB (1849)

**BRITISH
CONQUEST OF
AWADH
(Background)**

BRITISH
CONQUEST
OF AWADH
(1856)



BRITISH CONQUEST OF NEIGHBOURING STATES

Nepal
(1816)Bhutan
(1865)Aghanistan
(1880)Tibet
(1904)Burma
(1885)

British Conquest of Neighbouring States

