

## UPSC Civil Services Examination

### UPSC Notes [GS-I]

#### Topic: Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore Wars [Modern Indian History for UPSC]

NCERT notes on important topics for the [IAS](#) aspirants. These notes will also be useful for other competitive exams like Bank PO, SSC, state civil services exams and so on. This article talks about the Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore Wars.

The Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of four wars between the British and the Kingdom of Mysore in the latter half of the 18th century in Southern India.

#### Third Anglo-Mysore War (1786 – 1792)

##### Causes of the war:

- The British started improving their relationship with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas.
- Tipu Sultan, who assumed control of Mysore after Hyder Ali's death, had French help in bettering his military resources.
- He also refused to free the English prisoners taken during the second Anglo-Mysore war as per the Treaty of Mangalore.

##### Course of the war:

- Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
- In 1790, the Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Cornwallis declared war on Tipu.
- Tipu was defeated in the first phase of the war and his forces had to retreat.
- Later the English advanced towards Tipu's capital of Seringapatam and Tipu had to bargain for peace.

##### Result of the war:

- The war ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.
- As per the treaty, Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.
- He also had to pay Rs.3 Crore as war indemnity to the British.
- Tipu also had to surrender two of his sons as surety to the British till he paid his due.

## Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

### Causes of the war:

- The Treaty of Seringapatam failed to bring peace between Tipu and the English.
- Tipu also refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley.
- Tipu aligned with the French which the British saw as a threat.

### Course of the war:

- Mysore was attacked from all four sides.
- The Marathas and the Nizam invaded from the North.
- Tipu's troops were outnumbered 4:1.
- The British secured a decisive victory at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799.
- Tipu died while defending the city.

### Result of the war:

- Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The core area around Seringapatam and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty who had been ruling Mysore before Hyder Ali became the de-facto ruler.
- Mysore entered into a Subsidiary Alliance with the British and a British resident was placed at the Mysore Court.
- The Kingdom of Mysore remained a princely state not directly under the British until 1947 when it chose to join the Indian Union.