First Anglo Mysore War & Second Anglo Mysore War

Anglo-Mysore War – Who was Hyder Ali?

The introduction to Hyder Ali is given in points below:

- Started his career as a soldier in the Mysore Army.
- Soon rose to prominence in the army owing to his military skills.
- He was made the Dalavayi (commander-in-chief), and later the Chief Minister of the Mysore state under Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, ruler of Mysore.
- Through his administrative prowess and military skills, he became the de-facto ruler of Mysore with the real king reduced to a titular head only.
- He set up a modern army and trained them along European lines.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

The key-facts about the first Anglo-Mysore war are given in the table below:

First Anglo-Mysore War
Causes of the War:
1. Hyder Ali built a strong army and annexed many regions in the South including Bidnur, Canara, Sera, Malabar and Sunda 2. He also took French support in training his army 3. This alarmed the British
Course of the War:
1. The British, along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore 2. Hyder Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side with skilful diplomacy 3. He paid the Marathas to turn them neutral 4. War continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion 5. Haidar changed his strategy and suddenly appeared before the gates of Madras
Result of the War:
1. Following complete chaos and panic at Madras, English was forced to conclude a very humiliating treaty with Haidar on **April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras** which brought an end to the war

2. The conquered territories were restored to each other
3. It was also agreed that they would help each other in case of a foreign attack

Learn about the Battle of Chengam that was a part of First Anglo-Mysore War and was fought on 3rd September 1767.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

The key-facts about the second Anglo-Mysore war are given in the table below:

Second Anglo-Mysore War
Causes of the War:
1. The Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But the British refused to honour the Treaty of Madras and did not give support to Hyder Ali 2. As a result, Hyder Ali's territories were taken by the Marathas. He had to buy peace with the Marathas for a sum of Rs.36 lakh and another annual tribute 3. This angered Hyder Ali who started hating the British 4. When the English attacked Mahe, a French possession under Hyder Ali's dominion, he declared war on the English in 1780
Course of the War:
1. Hyder Ali forged an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces in Arcot 2. Hyder Ali died in 1782 and the war was continued by his son Tipu Sultan 3. Sir Eyre Coote, who had earlier defeated Hyder Ali many times, ended the war inconclusively with the Treaty of Mangalore
Result of the War:
1. As per the Treaty of Mangalore (11 March 1784), both parties agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other

Also, read about the battles which were a part of the Second Anglo-Mysore War:

- Battle of Pollilur – It was fought on 27th August 1781 as part of second Anglo-Mysore war.
- Battle of Porto Novo – It was fought on 1st July 1781.