

PUNJAB GK 2020

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SUCCESSORS OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

- Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son **Kharak Singh**(1801 - 1840). Dhian Singh continued to hold the post of Wazir. Kharak Singh was not an able ruler.
- Kharak Singh's son **Noanihal Singh** (1821 – 1840) was proclaimed the king of the Punjab and Dhian Singh as a Wazir.
- **Sher Singh (1807- 1843)**
- In September 1843, **Dalip Singh**, minor son of Ranjit Singh, became the king and Rani Jind Kaur as regent.

ANGLO SIKH WARS

One weak ruler after another came in succession. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839 . His successors were unable to hold the vast Sikh kingdom for a long time.

The British were able to conquer the empire in 1849 after the two Anglo-Sikh War.

FIRST ANGLO SIKH WAR (1845 – 1846)

The following battles were fought between Sikh and British. :—

(1) Battle of Mudki. (1845)

the Sikh army was led by Lal Singh face large number of British army under Hugh Gough .The battle was fought at Mudki. British were victorious.

(2) Battle of Ferozeshehar. (1845)

The Sikh army was led by Lal Singh and Tej Singh face large number of British army under Hugh Gough .The battle was fought at Ferozeshehar. British were victorious

3) Battle of Baddowal (1846)

Sikh army under Ranjodh Singh Majithia crossed the Sutlej and dashed towards Ludhiana. The English under Henry Smith suffered a setback at Baddowal and Sikh were victorious

(4) Battle of Aliwal. (1846)

English under Sir Henry Smith defeated the Sikh army under Ranjodh Singh in the battle of Aliwal. The Sikhs fled across the Sutlej and many of them were drowned.

(4) Battle of Subraon.(1846)

Another Sikh army crossed the Sutlej under Teja Singh , Lal Singh and Sham Singh Attariwala, The Sikhs were defeated .

TREATY OF LAHORE (1846)

The war came to an end by the Treaty of Lahore which was signed on 9th March, 1846. Its terms were :—

(1) The Maharaja renounced all claims to the Sikh territories on the left bank of the River Sutlej.

(2) The English were given all the territory lying between the Sutlej and the Beas rivers.

(3) They gave the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh for one crore of rupees.

(4) A limit was placed on Khalsa army. It was not to exceed 22,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. The Sikhs had to surrender all the guns used by them against the English.

(6) The British troops were to be given passage through the Punjab whenever required.

(7) A British force was to remain at Lahore till the end of the year. Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore.

TREATY OF BHAIRROWAL (1846)

The treaty of Bhairawal with the British Government in December, 1846. Its clauses were :—

(1) A council consisting of 8 pro-British Sikh chiefs was to administer the affairs of Lahore Kingdom during the minority of Dalip Singh. It was to act under the advice of the British Resident.

(2) A British force was to be kept at Lahore and the Sikh Government was to pay Rs. 22 lakhs a year for its expenses. The arrangement was to continue till 1854 when Maharaja Dalip Singh was to become a major.

SECOND ANGLO-SIKH WAR (1848 – 1849)

- (1) Humiliation of First Sikh War.
- (2). Treatment meted out to Rani Jind Kaur.

Events :—

1) Battle of Ramanagar (1848)

Sir Hugh Gough crossed the River Ravi and the first battle was fought at Ramnagar in November, 1848. Sikh army was lead by Sher Singh Attariwala and won the battle.

(2) Battle of Chillianwala.

It was fought in January, 1849. Both sides claimed victory but the losses of the English under Gough were very heavy. Sikh army was lead by Sher Singh Attariwala

(3) Battle of Multan.

Multan was captured by the English under General Wish in January, 1849, and Mul Raj was the leader of rebels.

(4) Battle of Gujrat. (1849)

The British forces, after capturing Multan, joined Sir Hugh Gough fought with Sikh forces commanded by Chattar Singh and Sher Singh.

This battle is often called as **Battle of Guns**.

The Sikh army was defeated and it surrendered near Rawalpindi. The Afghans were pursued up to Khyber Pass.

ANNEXATION OF PUNJAB

The complete defeat of the Sikhs sealed the fate of their kingdom. Lord Dalhousie on his own responsibility annexed Punjab on 29th March, 1849.