

The Battle Of Plassey

In the fifty years between 1757 and 1815, Britain lost an empire, won another and emerged from the epic Napoleonic wars as the greatest power the world had ever seen. The spread of British power was fuelled by the ambition and zeal of a host of personalities. At the centre of these machinations lay one secret institution: the Decipherers.

Power, ambition, corruption – the British East India Company risesAn old empire at war with itself 1744, Scotland. Young Nicholas Ballantyne’s life is turned upside down when his uncle, caught up in events far beyond his control, announces that, for his own safety, Nicholas is to set sail for India immediately to join the East India Company. A new power rising After decades of struggle, the Company is ready to expand. Nicholas and his new friend and colleague, the mercurial Robert Clive, rise quickly within the Company’s ranks, masterminding plans to counter French designs in India. A battle for survival But the fight for India will only be resolved in battle. On the fields of Plassey, the two armies draw up for the climactic encounter. For Robert and Nicholas, commanding the Company’s forces, this will be their making, or their end... Brilliantly crafted, and bringing to life the momentous events that shook India in the mid-eighteenth century, Fortune’s Soldier is an epic tale of a fascinating era by a master storyteller.

From Plassey to Pakistan, Revised Edition is an extraordinary study of 300 years of Indian and Pakistani history from the perspective of the Nawab Nazims, the powerful rulers of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The 2002 Revised Edition includes a new chapter on the dramatic change in Pakistan’s foreign policy after September 11, 2001, when its military government joined the US- led coalition to topple the radical Taliban regime it had spawned in Afghanistan. Author Humayun Mirza also discusses a possible confrontation between two nuclear nations, India and Pakistan, over the Kashmir dispute in the continuing war against terrorism.

The Retreat to Victory

The Black Hole of Calcutta and the Battle of Plassey. [Abridged from “A History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the Year 1745”.].

The Longest Day

The Black Hole

PLASSEY

From Plassey to Pakistan

THE TOP 5 SUNDAY TIMES BESTSELLER ONE OF BARACK OBAMA'S BEST BOOKS OF 2019 THE TIMES HISTORY BOOK OF THE YEAR FINALIST FOR THE CUNDILL HISTORY PRIZE 2020 LONGLISTED FOR THE BAILLIE GIFFORD PRIZE FOR NON-FICTION 2019 A FINANCIAL TIMES, OBSERVER, DAILY TELEGRAPH, WALL STREET JOURNAL AND TIMES BOOK OF THE YEAR 'Dalrymple is a superb historian with a visceral understanding of India ... A book of beauty' – Gerard DeGroot, The Times In August 1765 the East India Company defeated the young Mughal emperor and forced him to establish a new administration in his richest provinces. Run by English merchants who collected taxes using a ruthless private army, this new regime saw the East India Company transform itself from an international trading corporation into something much more unusual: an aggressive colonial power in the guise of a multinational business. William Dalrymple tells the remarkable story of the East India Company as it has never been told before, unfolding a timely cautionary tale of the first global corporate power.

Most histories of European appropriation of indigenous territories have, until recently, focused on conquest and occupation, while relatively little attention has been paid to the history of treaty-making. Yet treaties were also a means of extending empire. To grasp the extent of European legal engagement with indigenous peoples, Empire by Treaty: Negotiating European Expansion, 1600-1900 looks at the history of treaty-making in European empires (Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, French and British) from the early 17th to the late 19th century, that is, during both stages of European imperialism. While scholars have often dismissed treaties assuming that they would have been fraudulent or unequal, this book argues that there was more to the practice of treaty-making than mere commercial and political opportunism. Indeed, treaty-making was also promoted by Europeans as a more legitimate means of appropriating indigenous sovereignties and acquiring land than were conquest or occupation, and therefore as a way to reconcile expansion with moral and juridical legitimacy. As for indigenous peoples, they engaged in treaty-making as a way to further their interests even if, on the whole, they gained far less than the Europeans from those agreements and often less than they bargained for. The vexed history of treaty-making presents particular challenges for the great expectations placed in treaties for the resolution of conflicts over indigenous rights in post-colonial societies. These hopes are held by both indigenous peoples and representatives of the post-colonial state and yet, both must come to terms with the complex and troubled history of treaty-making over 300 years of empire. Empire by Treaty looks at treaty-making in Dutch colonial expansion, the Spanish-Portuguese border in the Americas, aboriginal land in Canada, French colonial West Africa, and British India.

This is an attempt to trace the event locations leading the Battle of Plassey which took place on 23rd June 1757 between British East India Company under the leadership of Commander-In-Chief Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clive and Nawab of Bengal and his French allies under the leadership of Commander-In-Chief Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah. Plassey was a British name of a locally known village Palashi. The battle was a turning point in world history. Within the next 100 years, British seized control of the entire Indian subcontinent and Burma, establishing an empire where the sun never sets.

The Cobras of Calcutta

The Marwaris

The Battle that Changed the Course of Indian History

The Battle of Plassey, 1757

From the Battle of Plassey (1757) to the Revolt of 1857

Negotiating European Expansion, 1600-1900

Britain was rapidly emerging as the most powerful European nation, a position France long believed to be her own. Yet with France still commanding the largest continental army, Britain saw its best opportunities for expansion lay in the East. Yet, as Britains influence increased through its official trading arm, the East India Company, the ruler of Bengal, Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah, sought to drive the British out of the subcontinent and turned to France for help.The ensuing conflict saw intimate campaigns fought by captains and occasionally colonels and by small companies rather than big battalions. They were campaigns fought by individuals rather than anonymous masses; some were heroes, some were cowards and most of them were rogues on the make. The story is not only about Robert Clive, a clerk from Shropshire who became to all intents and purposes an emperor, but also about Eyre Coote an Irishman who fought with everyone he met, about Alexander Grant a Jacobite who first escaped from Culloden and then, Flashman-like was literally the last man into the last boat to escape Calcutta and the infamous Black Hole. The fighting culminated in Robert Clives astonishing victory at Plassey where just 3,000 British and sepoy troops defeated Siraj-ud-Daulahs Franco-Bengali army of 18,000 in the space of only forty minutes. The victory at Plassey in 1757 established Britain as the dominant force in India, the whole of which gradually come under British control and became the most prized possession in its empire. Few battles in history have ever had such profound consequences.

This Is A Perceptive And Comprehensive Study Of The Plassey Revolution Of 1757. The Author Looks At The Event In All Its Aspect Such As Bengal Under The Nawab, The Activities Of European Companies And The Asian Traders, Nawab Sirajuddaula, Causes Of Conflict Between Him And The East India Company, The Imperatives Of The Revolution, Genesis Of The Conspiracy, The Main Conspirators, The Revolution And Its Aftermath.

The story of the Black Hole of Calcutta was once drilled into every British schoolchild: how in 1756 the Nawab of Bengal attacked Fort William and locked the survivors in a tiny cell, where over a hundred souls died in insufferable heat. British retribution was swift and merciless, and led to much of India falling completely under colonial dominion. The Black Holeis the story of the propagation of a myth that arose as the British Empire came into being: a myth about the barbarism of a people the colonials sought to rule, and how that myth - based on improbable exaggeration and half-truth - helped justify the march of empire for two hundred years.

The Prelude to Empire

The Family History of Iskander Mirza, the First President of Pakistan

Clive of India’s Finest Hour

The Company-State

Battle of Plassey

The Decisive Battles of India

Robert Clive (1725–1774), later Baron Clive of Plassey, is widely considered the founder of British India. He arrived in Madras as a clerk for the East India Company in 1744. Through timely promotion and a clear affinity for military leadership, he proceeded to consolidate the company's commercial and territorial position in South India before doing the same in the northeast in Bengal. In 1757 company troops under his command defeated the Nawab of Bengal at the Battle of Plassey. This victory set in motion the East India Company's ascendancy over much of India and eventual development into the world's largest transnational trading company at the time. This paved the way for the 1857 creation of the British Raj, which would last for another ninety years. Clive is a fascinating and important historical figure: a lowly company employee who rose to great heights; an informally trained military commander who led company and local Indian troops to a series of stirring victories over local rivals who were supported by the French; a grasping politician who used his great wealth to secure a prominent social position; and, finally, a hounded society notable who, plagued by illness, allegedly took his own life. No one in the early days of the British ventures in India was as well known or as controversial as Clive. Today, when empire and globalism are witnessed and talked about with ease, Clive's position as both a servant of the East India Company and an agent of imperialism makes him a surprisingly resonant figure.

From Plassey to Partition is an eminently readable account of the emergence of India as a nation. It covers about two hundred years of political and socio-economic turbulence. Of particular interest to the contemporary reader will be sections such as Early Nationalism: Discontent and Dissension , Many Voices of a Nation and Freedom with Partition . On the one hand, it converses with students of Indian history and on the other, it engages general and curious readers. Few books on this crucial period of history have captured the rhythms of India s polyphonic nationalism as From Plassey to Partition.

The Company-State offers a political and intellectual history of the English East India Company in the century before its acquisition of territorial power. It argues the Company was no mere merchant, but a form of early modern, colonial state and sovereign that laid the foundations for the British Empire in India.

From Plassey to Partition

Memoirs of the Revolution in Bengal, Anno Dom. 1757

The Victory That Won an Empire

Mons

Money, Myth and Empire

The Story of Lord Clive

The closest thing to total war before the First World War, the Seven Years' War was fought in North America, Europe, the Caribbean and India with major consequences for all parties involved. This fascinating book is the first to truly review the grand strategies of the combatants and examine the differing styles of warfare used in the many campaigns. These methods ranged from the large-scale battles and sieges of the European front to the ambush and skirmish tactics used in the forests of North America. Daniel Marston's engaging narrative is supported by personal diaries, memoirs, and official reports.

After relatively lowly beginnings as a writer in the East India Company, Robert Clive rose to be perhaps the most important single figure in the history of British involvement in India. At Plassey on June 23, 1757 Clive's 3,500 native and East India Company troops faced an army of 50,000 under the French supported nawab Siraj-ud-daula. Having succeeded in keeping his powder dry in a torrential rainstorm, Clive's guns were able to open a murderous fire on the enemy. Siraj-ud-daula's attack was beaten off and the counter-attack which Clive launched swept the field, with only the French gunners fighting to the last.

'This is one of the most important books on race, representation and politics to come along in a decade... Sarita Malik's book is a brilliant contribution to the literature on race, cultural studies and public pedagogy' - Henry Giroux, Penn State University Representing Black Britain offers a critical history of Black and Asian representation on British television from the earliest days of broadcasting to the present day. Working through programmes as wide-ranging as the early documentaries to `ethnic sitcoms' and youth television, this book provides a detailed analysis of shifting institutional contexts, images of `race' and ethnic-minority cultural politics in modern Britain. Representing Black Britain: focuses on issues of representation, ideology, `race' and difference; covers a spectrum of television genres including documentary, news, comedy, light entertainment, youth television, drama, film and sport; examines the sociopolitical context of Black Britain; and looks at questions of policy and the institutional context of British broadcasting.

Representing Black Britain

Plassey Revolution of 1757

Wellington's Highland Warriors

Black and Asian Images on Television

The Battle of Plassey and the Conquest of Bengal

How the English East India Company Conquered India

But are some Indians more Indian than others? To answer this question, one that is central to the identity of every man, woman, and child who belongs to the modern Republic of India, eminent thinker and bestselling writer Shashi Tharoor explores hotly contested ideas of nationalism, patriotism, citizenship, and belonging. In the course of his study, he explains what nationalism is, and can be, reveals who is anti-national, what patriotism actually means, and explores the nature and future of Indian nationhood. He gives us a clear-sighted view of the forces working to undermine the 'idea of India' (a phrase coined by Rabindranath Tagore) that has evolved through history and which, in its modern form, was enshrined in India's Constitution by its founding fathers.

The teenage clerk who led an army and founded British India

Newly illustrated throughout with contemporary maps, paintings and engravings, this is G. B. Malleson's best-selling book about how the British Empire won the jewel in its crown. Each chapter covers a decisive battle from 1746 to 1849, which finally led to the gradual annexation of India to the British Empire. The Battle of St Thome in 1746, between the French and the Nawab of the Carnatic, opened the infinite possibilities of trade and treasure in the Indian sub-continent to the Europeans. It also brought the military genius of Robert Clive of the British East India Company and Joseph-Francois Dupleix face to face, and from there followed over a decade of conflict between the French and the British, until Clive's decisive victory over the French at the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Also included, among others, is the Battle of Assaye in 1803 where Arthur Wellesley learnt his trade, the Battle of Bharatpur in 1805 between the British and the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the Battle of Sobraon in 1846, the final battle of the First Anglo-Sikh War. This excellent Victorian history of these decisive battles describes the causes, the complicated political alliances behind each encounter, the main protagonists, the strategies and tactics, and the final consequences of each conflict."

Muslim Rule in India

The Evolution of the Artillery in India

23rd June 1757

East India Company at Home, 1757-1857

The History of Bengal

'Wellingtons Highland Warriors' covers the early history of the British Armys Highland regiments, from the raising of the Black Watch in 1739 to the battle of Waterloo in 1815. Stuart Reid provides an entertaining and thoroughly original study of the circumstances in which the regiments were authorized and recruited, not just in the Highlands but all across Scotland, so that Highlanders and Scotchmen became synonymous. It also tells the story of how they acquitted themselves in almost every corner of the globe from the bogs of Ireland to the burning plains of India, and in the process earning for themselves a reputation which is literally second to none.Each chapter follows a theme based around the experiences of one particular regiment and employs extensive but careful use of contemporary correspondence and memoirs to let those involved tell the story in their own words. The story is a fascinating one which reveals the very different expectations and experiences of Highland soldiers; filled with engaging rogues such as Simon Fraser and Allan Cameron of Erracht, with stories of bitter feuds as rival chieftains and Highland proprietors battled each other for recruits, and those recruits themselves who were more than capable of giving as good as they got; demanding and receiving legally binding concessions from their landlords turned recruiters and then like George Gordon from the Cabrach, striding forth in high dress with his sword by his side to announce his new profession in a calculated display of swank quite incomprehensible to his English counterparts.

In the nineteenth century, a tiny community from the deserts of Rajasthan spread out to every corner of India. The Marwaris controlled much of the country’s inland trade by the time of the First World War. They then turned their hand to industry and, by the 1970s, owned most of India’s private industrial assets. Today, Marwari businessmen account for a quarter of the Indian names on the Forbes billionaires list.// What makes the Marwaris so successful? Is it their indomitable enterprise, or their incredible appetite for risk? In this new book, Thomas Timberg shows how the Marwaris rely on a centuries-old system for conserving and growing capital which has stood them in good stead, alongside a strong sense of business ethics which has earned them respect.// Family businesses in general and the Marwaris in particular might have a vital role to play in shaping India’s economic future.

Color edition. Illustrated by Stewart Orr. More than anyone else, the English-born Lord Clive of India was responsible for the colonization, ordering, and remaking of the British Empire in India-and for laying the foundation of much of present-day India's internal political organization. Appointed as a lowly writer in service of the English East India Company, his chance involvement in a battle during the 1746 First Carnatic War between France and Britain saw him enlist with the army. His daring exploits and bravery were soon rewarded with promotions and advancement through the ranks at breakneck speed, and his defense at the siege of Arcot-where his small force of just 200 men repelled an attack by thousands of Indians-made him famous and a hero in England. Although elected to the British parliament, Clive could not resist renewed calls back to India, and within a short time he was once again back in that country, suppressing rebellions and witnessing dramatic events such as the Black Hole of Calcutta. Clive's career culminated in the 1757 Battle of Plassey which was a decisive victory for the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. This established British rule in Bengal which expanded over much of India for the next hundred years. This immensely readable book provides a full insight and account of Lord Clive's life, from his earliest childhood to his untimely death.

The Black Hole of Calcutta and the Battle of Plassey

From the Black Watch Mutiny to the Battle of Waterloo

From Jagat Seth to the Birlas

Plassey, 1757

The Seven Years' War

On Nationalism, Patriotism, and what it Means to be Indian

Covers the period upto the battle of Plassey, 1757.

The East India Company at Home, 1757–1857 explores how empire in Asia shaped British country houses, their interiors and the lives of their residents. It includes chapters from researchers based in a wide range of settings such as archives and libraries, m

community of family historians and universities. It moves beyond conventional academic narratives and makes an important contribution to ongoing debates around how empire impacted Britain. The volume focuses on the propertied families of the East India rule. From the Battle of Plassey in 1757 to the outbreak of the Indian Uprising in 1857, objects, people and wealth flowed to Britain from Asia. As men in Company service increasingly shifted their activities from trade to military expansion and political administration, servants, army officers, surveyors and surgeons journeyed to India to make their fortunes. These Company men and their families acquired wealth, tastes and identities in India, which travelled home with them to Britain. Their stories, the biographies of their of the stately homes in Britain that came to house them, frame our explorations of imperial culture and its British legacies.

The Battle of Plassey, won by Robert Clive for Britain, was decisive in establishing a firm base in Bengal and from that victory the British became an imperial power whose Indian Empire was to last for nearly 200 years. Plentiful and apposite illustrations throughout colour to a study important not less in imperial than in purely military terms.

Founder of British India

The Decipherer's Chronicles

From 1746 to 1849 Inclusive

Corporate Sovereignty and the Early Modern Foundations of the British Empire in India

From the Invasion of Muhammad-bin-Qasim to the Battle of Plassey, 712-1757 A.D.

The Battle of Belonging

The Battle of Plassey, 1757The Victory That Won an EmpireCasemate Publishers

How a private English Company conquered India and Chastised Afghanistan and Nepal. The Role of the Bengal Army in the British Conquest of India The British employed the Bengal Army in various campaigns starting from the Battle of Plassey in 1757. The major campaigns were as follows 20a: - a) Plassey 1757. b) Campaign against the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam from 1758-1761. c) Campaign against Mir Qasim from 1763-1764. d) Campaign against Nawab of Oudh 1764-1765. e) The First Mahratta War 1778-1782. f) The Rohilla War 1774. g) The Second Mysore War 1782, Third & Fourth Mysore Wars. h) The Second Mahratta War 1803-1805. i) The Anglo Nepalese War 1814-1816. j) The First Burma War 1824-1826 k) The First Afghan War 1839-1842. l) The Conquest of Sindh 1843. m) The First Sikh War 1845-1846. n) The Second Sikh War 1848-1849 o) The Second Burma War 1852 p) Various expeditions against the Trans Indus Frontier Tribes 1849-57. In addition the Bengal Army also went on following overseas expeditions21: - a) Expedition to Malaca (Malaysia) 1791 b) First Egyptian Expedition 1801 c) Expedition to Macao 1808 d) Capture of Mauritins 1810 e) Expedition to Java 1811-13 Thus the Bengal Army bore the brunt of the British wars in India from 1757 to 1857 and proved their mettle against a wide variety of races ranging from the Afghan, Sikh, Gurkha, Mahratta to the Sindhi Baluchi and Frontier tribesmen. The rationale behind listing all these campaigns is to illustrate that the post-1857 British theory that the Bengal Sepoy of the pre-1857 army were no good has no basis. The Oudh sepoy fought well without a cause whether it was Kabul or Nepal or Punjab or in the Kohat hills. Statistically more Bengal Sepoys were in British service till 1857 than Bombay or Madras Sepoys, yet after 1857 it became fashionable to brand them as poor soldiers and non-martial. Philip Mason described this state of the mind in the following words: - 'From now on, it was even more common for officers to divide the people of India sharply into two classes, good and bad, and in the good classes fell the people of the north who had come to their help during the mutiny. What had first been a tendency hardened into a doctrine. These were the martial classes, and only they would make a soldier 22.' The illogical myths in Pakistan that Hindus are less martial or east of Jamna races are less martial are similarly baseless. But for this we do not have to go as far as 1849 since we have the example of the 1965 wa

Notes on the Battle of Plassey and victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and French allies.

A History of Modern India

Michael Edwardes

The Decisive Battles of India - The Illustrated Edition

The Anarchy

Notes on "Battle of Plassey"

The Military History of Bengal

Twice in the 20th century, a British Expeditionary Force has taken the field in Northern France to fight beside the French Army. Twice, the Expeditionary Force has survived threat of complete destruction. But the differences between the Retreat to Dunkirk in 1940 and the first encounter with the enemy at Mons in 1914 are significant.

Fortune's Soldier

Empire by Treaty

The Black Hole of Calcutta and the Battle of Plassey. (A Portion of a Work Entitled: A History of the Military Transactions, Etc.).

Clive