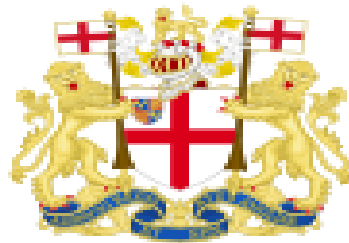


<b>AREA OF META DATA</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
<b>THEME</b>	Timeline of Governor Generals in British India- From 1773-1857
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)</b>	
<b>CLASS/LEVEL</b>	<b>Class VIII</b>
<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Students</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create awareness on the work done by various Governor Generals in a chronological order</li> <li>• To associate important events and developments that took place during the rule of Governor Generals</li> </ul>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p><b>The British East India Company became one of the most powerful mercantile organizations by its sheer monopoly over import of goods from India to Britain. Over the years they saw a massive expansion of their trading operations in India with numerous trading posts being established along the coast line. Eventually its interests turned from trade to territory during the 18th century. The Company began to rule large areas of India with its own private armies, exercising military power and assuming administrative functions. To govern the large territories acquired by the British, the office of the Governor General was created in 1773 with the title of the Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William. The office was re-designated with title of Governor General of India in 1833 when the British Crown granted complete authority over all of India.</b></p>
<b>Key Words</b>	Governor General, Viceroy, East India Company, Regulating Act of 1773

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**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY**

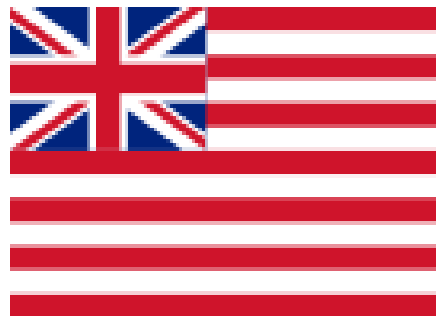
The British East India Company that was established in 1600 as The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies became one of the most powerful mercantile organizations by its sheer monopoly over import of goods from India to Britain. The Company established its first factory in the town of Machilipatnam on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal and it gradually acquired unequalled trade privileges from the Mughal emperors. Over the years they saw a massive expansion of their trading operations in India with numerous trading posts being established along the east and west coasts of India. English communities developed around the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.



Coat of Arms (1608)



East India House, London



Company Flag (1801)

## FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY



**Painting depicting an official of the Company**



**Ships in Bombay Harbour, 1731**

During its first century of operation the focus of the Company was trade, but eventually its interests turned from trade to territory during the 18th century, as the power of the Mughal emperors began to weaken. The Company began to rule large areas of India with its own private armies, exercising military power and assuming administrative functions. The Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar, which led to the defeat of Indian powers, left the company in control of Bengal and a major military and political power in India. The rule of the British East India Company effectively began in 1757 and lasted till 1858 when, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown assuming direct control of India.






**Capture of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal Emperor**

## **OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL AND VICEROY**

The Regulating Act of 1773 created the office with the title of Governor-General of Bengal who was appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company (EIC) to whom he was responsible. The office was re-designated with title of Governor General of India. Lord Warren Hastings was the first Governor General. After the 1857 Uprising Company rule was brought to an end, and the British India along with princely states came under the direct rule of the Crown. Following the adoption of the Government of India Act of 1858, the Governor-General as representing the Crown came to be known as the Viceroy. The Viceroy was appointed by the sovereign on the advice of the British government. He was the direct representative of the Crown who dealt with the princely states of India, and whose relationship was not with the British government, but directly with the monarch.

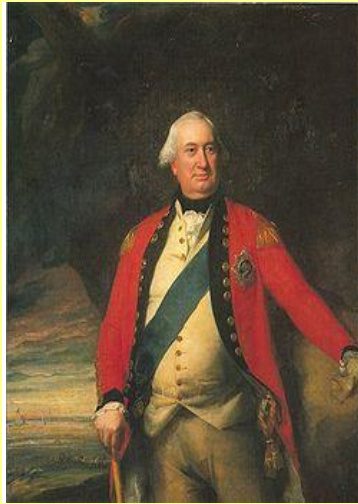


## TIMELINE OF GOVERNOR GENERALS 1773-1857

GOVERNOR GENERAL	PERIOD	EVENTS/CONTRIBUTIONS/REFORMS
<p><b>WARREN HASTINGS</b></p>   <p>Warren Hastings with his wife Marianne</p>	<p><b>1773-1785</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Governor General of Bengal</li> <li>• Stopped Dual System of government in Bengal</li> <li>• Establishment of Board of Revenue in Calcutta</li> <li>• Abolished the systems of <i>dastaks</i> or free passes</li> <li>• Stopped the annual payment given to Shah Alam II, Mughal Emperor</li> <li>• Known for his expansionist policy- the Rohilla war, the First Anglo Maratha war and the Second Anglo-Mysore war</li> <li>• Establishment of civil court and criminal court in each district</li> <li>• Moved treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta</li> <li>• The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded during his tenure</li> </ul>  <p>Memorial of Warren Hastings in Daylesford Churchyard</p>
<p><b>SIR JOHN MACPHERSON</b></p>	<p><b>1785-1768</b></p>	<p>He held the post temporarily</p>



## LORD CORNWALLIS



**1786-  
1793**

- Introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal to establish permanent zamindari rights to collect land revenue.
- Introduced a number of rules and regulations to curb corruption in the Company
- Set up courts at the district, state and provincial levels. 4 provincial courts were set up in Dhaks, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Patna.
- Reorganization of police administration.
- Third Anglo-Mysore war and defeat of Tipu Sultan.



Statue of Cornwallis in Victoria Memorial, Kolkata





**Cornwallis receiving Tipu Sultan's sons as hostages.**



**SIR JOHN SHORE**



**1793-1798**

- Considered an expert in revenue matters
- Was revenue adviser to Warren Hastings
- Policy of Non-intervention
- Charter Act of 1793



<p><b>SIR ALURED CLARKE</b></p> 	<p>1798</p>	
<p><b>LORD WELLESLEY</b></p> 	<p><b>1798-1805</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System</li> <li>• Fourth Anglo Mysore War 1799</li> <li>• Second Anglo-Maratha War ( 1803-05 )</li> <li>• Founded Fort William College at Calcutta</li> <li>• Formation of Madras Presidency</li> </ul>

**SIR GEORGE BARLOW**



**1805-1807**

**Mutiny of Vellore took place in 1806 in which a large number of British soldiers were wounded or killed by Indian sepoys.**





**Pillar commemorating the Vellore sepoy Mutiny.**

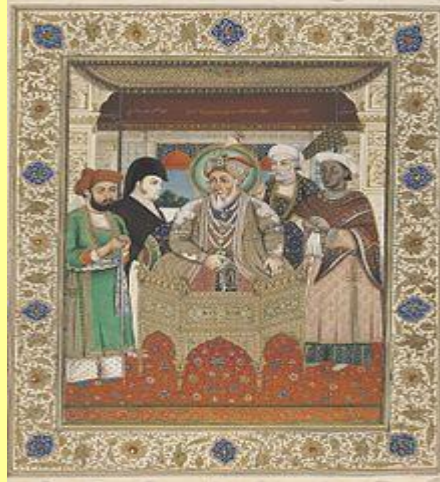
**LORD MINTO I**



- He concluded the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Maharaja Ranjit Singh to define their regions occupied in the Punjab.
- Charter Act of 1813

<p><b>LORD HASTINGS</b></p> 	<p><b>1813-1823</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known for his aggressive imperialist policies</li> <li>• Treaty of Sagauli with Nepal in 1816</li> <li>• Suppression of the Pindaris</li> <li>• Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)</li> <li>• Establishment of Ryotwari System in Madras and Mahalwari System in Central India, Punjab And Western UP</li> <li>• Encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools</li> </ul>
<p><b>LORD AMHERST</b></p> 	<p><b>1823-1828</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Anglo Burmese War (1824-26)</li> </ul>

<p><b>LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK</b></p>	<p><b>1828-1835</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known as the Liberal Governor General.</li> <li>• Charter Act of 1833</li> <li>• Started the practice of appointing Indians in Company's service</li> <li>• Abolished the provincial courts of appeal</li> <li>• Prohibition of practice of sati in 1829.</li> <li>• Suppression of the 'thugs', who were hereditary robbers.</li> <li>• Introduction of English Education,</li> <li>• Foundation of the Calcutta Medical College.</li> </ul>	
			
<p>Lady William Cavendish-Bentinck</p>	<p><b>SIR CHARLES METCALFE</b></p>	<p><b>1835-1836</b></p>	<p>Abolition Of Press restrictions</p>



Portrait of Akbar II with Sir Charles Metcalf and court dignitaries

**LORD AUCKLAND**






**1836-1842**

First Anglo-Afghan War

**LORD ELLENBOROUGH**



**1842-1844**

<p><b>SIR HENRY HARDINGE</b></p> 	<p><b>1844-1848</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Anglo-Sikh war in 1845</li> <li>• Treaty of Amritsar in 1846</li> </ul>  <p><b>Statue of Hardinge in Calcutta</b></p>
<p><b>LORD DALHOUSIE</b></p> 	<p><b>1848-1856</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctrine of Lapse</li> <li>• Introduced the Electric Telegraph System in India in 1852</li> <li>• Charles Wood Dispatch of 1854” to India reorganizing the whole structure of education.</li> <li>• Second Anglo-Burmese War</li> <li>• First Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane</li> <li>• Post Office Act, 1854</li> <li>• Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856</li> <li>• Established Public Works Department</li> <li>• Established Engineering College at Roorkee</li> <li>• established separate Public Works Department</li> <li>• Abolished the practice of human sacrifice</li> <li>• Passed the Widow Remarriage Act in 1855</li> </ul>





**Susan Hay, wife of  
Lord Dalhousie**





**Portrait of Lord Dalhousie by John Watson-Gordon,  
1847.**



## ACTIVITY 1

Place the information given below in the relevant column.

**CIET: Drag and drop the information given below.**

<b>GOVERNOR GENERAL</b>	<b>EVENT/CONTRIBUTION/REFORM</b>
 <b>Lord Dalhousie</b>	
 Sir Charles Metcalfe	
 <i>Lord William Bentinck</i>	



*Warren Hastings*



*Lord Wellesley*

## **OPTIONS**

**Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System**

**Introduced the Electric Telegraph System in India in 1852**

**Prohibition of practice of sati in 1829**

**First Governor General**

**Abolition of Press restrictions**

**Correct Answer**

**Lord Dalhousie : Introduced the Electric Telegraph System in India in 1852**

**Sir Charles Metcalfe: Abolition of Press restrictions**

**Lord William Bentinck: Prohibition of practice of sati in 1829**

**Warren Hastings: First Governor General**

**Lord Wellesley: Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System**

*[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/40/East\\_India\\_House\\_by\\_Thomas\\_Malton\\_the\\_Younger.jpg/220px-East\\_India\\_House\\_by\\_Thomas\\_Malton\\_the\\_Younger.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/40/East_India_House_by_Thomas_Malton_the_Younger.jpg/220px-East_India_House_by_Thomas_Malton_the_Younger.jpg)*