

DOWNLOAD PDF THE MARQUESS CORNWALLIS AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE.

Chapter 1 : General Charles Cornwallis | Weapons and Warfare

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He was the eldest son of Charles Cornwallis, 5th Baron Cornwallis. His uncle, Frederick , was Archbishop of Canterbury. His brother William became an Admiral in the Royal Navy. The family was established at Brome Hall, near Eye , Suffolk , in the 14th century, and its members would represent the county in the House of Commons over the next three hundred years. He was made Baron Cornwallis, of Eye in the County of Suffolk, in , and by judicious marriages his descendants increased the importance of his family. Early military career Further information: While at Eton, he received an injury to his eye by an accidental blow while playing hockey , from Shute Barrington , later Bishop of Durham. After travelling on the continent with a Prussian officer, Captain de Roguin, he studied at the military academy of Turin. Although he tried to reach his regiment before it sailed from the Isle of Wight , he learnt upon reaching Cologne that it had already sailed. He managed instead to secure an appointment as a staff officer to Lord Granby. After the battle, he purchased a captaincy in the 85th Regiment of Foot. In , he served with the 12th Foot and was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He led his regiment in the Battle of Villinghausen on 15â€”16 July , and was noted for his gallantry. In his regiment was involved in heavy fighting during the Battle of Wilhelmsthal. A few weeks later they defeated Saxon troops at the Battle of Lutterberg and ended the year by participating in the Siege of Cassel. He succeeded his father as 2nd Earl Cornwallis in , which resulted in his elevation to the House of Lords. Jemima died on 14 April Cornwallis in North America During the postwar years, Cornwallis had remained active in military matters. He became colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot in Cornwallis was often given a leading role during this campaign; his division was in the lead at the Battle of Long Island , and he chased the retreating George Washington across New Jersey after the city fell. Howe ordered Cornwallis to return to New Jersey to deal with Washington. Cornwallis was unable to dislodge Washington in the battle that followed. Cornwallis was again often in an advance role, leading the flanking manoeuvre at the Battle of Brandywine , [20] and playing key roles at Germantown and Fort Mercer. Cornwallis commanded the rearguard during the overland withdrawal to New York City and played an important role in the Battle of Monmouth on 28 June After a surprise attack on the British rearguard, Cornwallis launched a counter-attack which checked the enemy advance. Clinton wrote, "I should wish you to assist in operations which will certainly be carried on in the Chesapeake as soon as we are relieve from our apprehension of a superior fleet and the season will admit Cornwallis was expected to recruit more Loyalists, who were believed to be more numerous in the southern colonies. Supplies not available locally like uniforms, camp gear, arms, and ammunition were delivered all too infrequently, supply ships were frequent targets of local privateers, and bad weather impeded the work. The first was responsible for administering goods confiscated from Patriots he avoided confiscating supplies from Loyalists since he depended on them for manpower and intelligence , and the second for administering land that was confiscated. A chronic shortage of hard currency another supply only infrequently delivered to Charleston made it difficult to purchase supplies from any source, either Patriot or Loyalist. Although these attempts met with limited success, they were continually undermined by Patriot activity, both political and military, and the indifferent abuses of British and Loyalist forces. Patriot militia companies constantly harassed Loyalists, small British units, and supply and communication lines. Cornwallis himself had generally been successful in his battles, but the constant marching and the losses incurred had shrunk and tired out his army. Believing that North Carolina could not be subdued unless its supply lines from Virginia were cut, he decided to join forces with Phillips. Phillips, a personal friend of Cornwallis, died one week before Cornwallis reached his position at Petersburg. It was during this period that Cornwallis and Clinton exchanged a series of letters in which Clinton issued a number of confusing, contradictory, and not entirely forceful orders. Because he was released on parole, Cornwallis refused to serve again until the war

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came to an end in . An attempt was made to exchange him for [66] Henry Laurens , an American diplomat who was released from the Tower of London in anticipation that Cornwallis would be freed from his parole, but the attempt failed. He had in been offered the governor-generalship only, but refused the post until he also received military command as well. According to historian Jerry Dupont, Cornwallis was responsible for "laying the foundation for British rule throughout India and setting standards for the services, courts and revenue collection that remained remarkably unaltered almost to the end of the British era. Cornwallis eliminated the practice, increasing employee salaries in compensation. He also worked to reduce nepotism and political favouritism, instituting the practice of merit-based advancement. Cornwallis had the company take over the few remaining judicial powers of the Nawab of Bengal , the titular local ruler of much of the Bengal Presidency , and gave some judicial powers to company employees. In he introduced circuit courts with company employees as judges, and set up a court of appeals in Calcutta. He had the legal frameworks of Muslim and Hindu law translated into English, and promulgated administrative regulations and a new civil and criminal code. This work, introduced in , was known as the Cornwallis Code. One consequence of the code was that it instituted a type of racism, placing the British as an elite class on top of the complex status hierarchy of caste and religion that existed in India at the time. He introduced legislation to protect native weavers who were sometimes forced into working at starvation wages by unscrupulous company employees, outlawed child slavery, and established in a Sanskrit college for Hindus that is now the Government Sanskrit College in Benares. This reform permanently altered the way the company collected taxes in its territories, by taxing landowners known as zamindars based on the value of their land and not necessarily the value of its produce. In the minds of Cornwallis and its architects, the reforms would also protect land tenants ryots from the abusive practices of the zamindars intended to maximize production. Cornwallis, a landed gentleman himself, especially believed that a class of landed gentry would naturally concern themselves with the improvement of the lands, thus also improving the condition of its tenants. Early in his tenure he abrogated agreements with the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad that he saw as violating the Treaty of Mangalore that ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War. Fort Cornwallis in Penang is named for Cornwallis. Kirkpatrick was the first Englishman to see Nepal; by the time he reached Kathmandu in , the parties had already resolved their dispute. Cornwallis ordered company and Crown troops to mobilize in response. The campaign against Tipu was conducted by General William Medows , and it was a limited success. Medows successfully occupied the Coimbatore district , but Tipu counterattacked and was able to reduce the British position to a small number of strongly held outposts. Tipu then invaded the Carnatic , where he attempted unsuccessfully to draw the French into the conflict. Tipu requested negotiations on 23 February, and peace was agreed on 18 March. Cornwallis and his allies demanded the cession of half of Mysorean territory, much of which went to the allies. After he was sent on an ultimately fruitless diplomatic mission to stop the fighting, he was appointed master of the ordnance , a post he held until . His attempts to significantly reform the military were hampered by the ongoing war. His appointment, which had been discussed as early as , was made in response to the outbreak in late May of the Irish Rebellion of . However, he struck up a good working relationship with Lord Castlereagh , whom he had appointed as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Panicked by the landing and the subsequent British defeat at the Battle of Castlebar , Pitt despatched thousands of reinforcements to Ireland, swelling British forces there to 60, Cornwallis was also instrumental in securing passage in of the Act of Union by the Parliament of Ireland , a necessary step in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I despise and hate myself every hour for engaging in such dirty work, and am supported only by the reflection that without an Union the British Empire must be dissolved. Pitt consequently resigned, and Cornwallis also resigned his offices, returning to London in May . Actions by Bonaparte over the next year alarmed the other European powers, and the United Kingdom refused to withdraw forces from Malta as specified in the treaty. By May war was again declared. Cornwallis is often seen as being partially responsible for conceding too much in the negotiations, although much had already been granted to France in the preliminary negotiations. Having five daughters but no sons, the marquessate

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became extinct on his death, but he was succeeded in his remaining titles by his uncle, the brother of the general, the Right Reverend James Cornwallis. The statue now stands in the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata. In the novel *Horse-Shoe Robinson* by John Pendleton Kennedy, a historical romance set against the background of the Southern campaigns in the American War of Independence, Cornwallis appears and interacts with the fictional characters in the book. He is depicted as courtly in manner, but tolerant or even supportive of brutal practices against those found deficient among his own forces and against enemy prisoners. In India he is remembered for his victory against Tipu Sultan in the Mysore war and his promulgation of revenue and judicial acts. Statues of Cornwallis can be seen in St. George, Chennai and in the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata. On his retirement in and, in celebration of his victory over Tipu Sultan, the British residents of Madras Chennai voted in May to commission a portrait in oils and a statue for their city. Only one artist submitted a model and that was Thomas Banks, RA. After being exhibited at the Royal Academy, the 8 foot tall marble with its pedestal base depicting the children of Tipu Sultan being handed over to Cornwallis as part of the treaty to end the war. Cornwallis wears the robes of a Garter Knight. The statue was unveiled on the Parade Grounds of Fort St. George, Madras, on May 15, In this work Cornwallis appears as a hero wearing a Roman kilt and carrying a sheathed short sword. A cornucopia symbolizing the abundance pouring into the coffers of the East India Company EIC is behind the left foot. The statue was covered by a protective cupola on Elphinstone Circle before it was damaged in August and removed to the grounds of the Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Byculla, Bombay. The mausoleum was designed by Thomas Fraser. The free standing marble cenotaph, topped by a funerary urn, was created by John Flaxman, RA. It was commissioned by the Court of Directors of the East India Company at their general meeting held in February Flaxman completed the work in March and it was shipped to India in April. The two others have a figure of a Hindu and Muslim, heads bowed in mourning a typical motif for Flaxman. The reverse has a figure of a British soldier and an Indian sepoy, also in mourning.

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Chapter 2 : Cornwallis in India - Wikipedia

The Marquess Cornwallis and the consolidation of British rule Item Preview remove-circle *The Marquess Cornwallis and the consolidation of British rule.*

Lord Cornwallis and Consolidation of British Rule! Cornwallis though fresh from his defeat at America where he commanded the British forces, had not lost credit with the British Government. His appointment was signed by the Company indeed, but he was nominated by the British Ministry. All this shows a new spirit in the Indian affair as also it brought India one stage nearer to the empire of British Government. He was equally fortunate to have the help and advice of Sir William James, a man of practical ability, who was a great oriental scholar and had devoted many years in the study of Law, and judicial matters. Cornwallis was not a man of genius, but he possessed great qualities and stood for important principles. But it must be pointed out that his service was to the British Crown, not to the people over whom he ruled. The choice was, therefore, Lord. The Resident at Benares had a salary of Rs. Before he left India, he required each officer of the Company to declare on oath his properties. Some of the officers who resisted were dismissed by him. Doing all this, Cornwallis established, what has been recognized as the beginning of the famous Indian Civil Service. Cornwallis became convinced of the need for cleansing the establishment. The practice at the time was that the Company would purchase Indian goods through European contractors. This practice was going on since the establishment of Board of Trade by Warren Hastings in The members of the Board of Trade instead of functioning as a check with regard to quality and price, themselves got involved in corruption, taking bribes and commissions for purchase of the stuff supplied by the agents. Some corrupt members of the Board of Trade were eliminated and the number of the members was reduced to five in place of eleven. The new system of Commerce was enforced by strict regulations. There was to be no oppression of the Indian producer, Indian or foreign trader. Formerly the Indian weavers were compelled to sell all their produce to the Company and were prevented from undertaking any other work. This was done in order to squeeze out all Indian trade for the Company. This was now revoked and the weavers were to work only for the amount of produce as was advanced for by the Company. It may be mentioned here that the commercial reforms of Cornwallis were among his lasting achievements and the system he set up was not materially changed after him. Two most important tasks of Cornwallis were the reforms of the commercial revenue and land revenue. In accordance with the scheme drawn up by the Board of Revenue the revenue districts were reduced to twenty-three from thirty-six. The Board of Revenue was the new name for the Committee of Revenue. Reforms of the Police System: But the chief new reform undertaken by him was the reorganization of the Police reforms. But action was long delayed. Calcutta itself which was the seat of the Government was infested with bad characters and near lawlessness prevailed in it. In areas outside Calcutta Jungle-law was prevalent. Lord Cornwallis by his Regulation of defined the functions of the Police Superintendents. Under the new systems the Police Superintendents had to maintain law and order, to arrest suspected persons. In order to induce honesty among the police officers, their salaries were increased. Their police forces were disbanded. The control of the district police was placed in the hands of the district magistrates. Four hundred square miles of a district was placed under one Police Superintendent with a number of constables under him. For the maintenance of peace, law and order was placed in the hands of a Police Superintendent. In each district small areas were to be portioned off and placed under a daroga. Police officers were all appointed from among the Europeans. They were made the judges of the District Diwani Adalat. In their magisterial power they were to try criminal cases up-to certain limits. These Courts used to hear small and simple diwani, i. He was to adjudicate cases with the help of Indian legal experts. These were placed at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna. These were also presided over by European judges. The Provincial Courts would hear appeal against the decisions of the district Civil Courts. In case of the Hindu, Hindu law and in respect of the Mohammedan, Muslim law used to be applied. Europeans were also brought under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and even Governments

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were made answerable to the Civil Courts for acts done by them in their official capacity. Sovereignty of law in India was proclaimed by Cornwallis. The Governor-General was empowered to grant pardon or commute punishment. Each Circuit Court was composed of two European judges. Qazis and Muftis were to assist the European judges in interpreting the native Laws and customs. The Courts of Circuit had to visit the districts twice in a year and hear criminal cases. The Circuit Courts could sentence a criminal to death subject to the confirmation by the Sadr Nizamat Adalat. While petty criminal cases used to be heard and decided by the District judges, in more serious cases the offenders were committed to the Courts of Circuits. As a result the murderers could easily get off either by payment of compensation to the relations of the deceased or by intimidating them. Cornwallis declared that murder was a crime against the society and the state and the trial of the offender. This was done for the good of the society. Formerly no Muslim could be punished on the evidence of a Hindu witness. Further, the evidence of two Hindu witnesses was considered equal to the evidence of a Muslim witness. The arbitrary distinction between witness and witness on the basis of religion was done away with. In his judicial reforms Cornwallis was guided by Western concept of justice. He set up the Indian judicial system on the basis of the principles of equity and sovereignty of law. Religious law or the personal law of the native ruler was substituted by secular law. Yet the reforms led to certain undesirable effects: The cunning and chicanery of the class of people who arose as a result of the unfamiliar system produced by the reforms, earned money at the expense of the unlettered people. When Cornwallis addressed himself to this task he also remembered the uncertain nature of the revenue collections which made impossible the drawing up of budgetary estimates. It must, however, be noted that Cornwallis was not the first to moot the idea of a permanent settlement of land revenue in India. It was due to the efforts of Sir Philip- Francis that the Court of Directors were seized of the question of permanent settlement of revenue. The collectors took two years for collecting these information and on the basis of the information furnished by them Cornwallis prepared to settle land with the Zamindars for ten years in But it was not until that the decennial Settlement took effect. He also assured the Zamindars that should the Court of Directors agree; the decennial settlement would be made permanent. It was necessary to obtain more detailed knowledge about the system of land revenue as well as experience about revenue matters before revenue was settled on a permanent basis. Shore was also against making: Cornwallis, however, thought that the knowledge and experience already acquired by the Company were sufficient for the purpose of making the Settlement Permanent. He, therefore, was of the opinion that a survey of the land and its productivity must precede any settlement which was to be permanent. Further, if the zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land, then the Company would have no right to interfere in case of oppression of the ryots by the zamindars. The very term malikana by which revenue was called, itself, according to Cornwallis, meant ownership. Cornwallis was for introduction of a new order of things, which should have for its foundation, the security of individual property, and the administration of justice, criminal and civil, by rules which were to disregard all conditions of persons, and in their operation, be free of influence or control of the government itself. Cornwallis was determined in putting these views into practice. Cornwallis essentially believed that the executive should be separated from the judiciary and the executive should be subject to the rule of law. This revolutionary suggestion has been the principle which the government of India has been trying to fulfil even during the post-Independence days. The Collectors of revenue possessed judicial powers which Cornwallis wanted to put a stop to. In the preamble to Bengal Regulation II of , Cornwallis wrote that the collectors must be divested of the power of deciding upon their own acts as judges and also be themselves rendered amenable to the court of judicature. They were to collect public dues subject to public prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount they were authorized to demand on behalf of the Government. Cornwallis rejected the objections of Sir John Shore and decided that the decennial settlement which came into force on February 10, would be made permanent if the Court of Directors would agree. On September 19, the consent of the Court of Directors to make the decennial settlement permanent reached Cornwallis who declared the decennial settlement permanent with effect from March 22, It had some good points indeed but it had also some serious disadvantages. But the consideration

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that weighed with them was the certainty of a fixed sum of revenue independent of a monsoon or no monsoon. This would facilitate the preparation of the annual budget. This was the chief merit of the permanent Settlement. There are many instances where the zamindars of Bengal set up schools, dug ponds, constructed roads and established hospitals for the benefit of the ryots. Many of them had supported the ryots during famine or pestilence by spending huge sums. This was a political gain of the Company. But the balance was soon overturned and the Permanent Settlement turned into an engine of oppression. It created a feudal system with the powerful zamindars at the top and the serfdom of the ryots at the bottom. The high hopes entertained about the advantages of the Permanent Settlement soon proved illusory. The rate of revenue having been very high, money of the zamindaries were sold out for revenue falling into, arrear.

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Chapter 3 : Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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Portrait of Cornwallis by Thomas Gainsborough Lord Cornwallis was a British army officer, civil administrator, and diplomat. His career was primarily military in nature, including a series of well-known campaigns during the War of American Independence from to that culminated in his surrender at Yorktown. Colonial India and Company rule in India The area encompassed by modern India was significantly fractured following the decline of the Mughal Empire in the first half of the 18th century. The Kingdom of Travancore dominated the southern tip, the Kingdom of Mysore held sway over the centre of the peninsula, and the Maratha Empire , a confederation of loosely allied principalities, dominated the northern reaches from Calcutta to Bombay. Shelburne asked Cornwallis if he wanted to go to India as governor general, an idea Cornwallis viewed with favour, as it provided employment without risking his parole status. Cornwallis, who normally avoided politics in spite of holding a seat in the House of Lords , became more vocal in opposition to the Fox-North ministry, hoping his support would be repaid by the next government. Pitt first offered him the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland , which he politely refused. He also made it clear that, were he posted to India, he would want the supreme military command in addition to civil control. This, however, was not the only troubling issue. When Parliament took up consideration of assignments in India in August , it was only prepared to offer one of the two posts, which he again refused to consider. He attempted to reserve for his own use the Government House , which was normally reserved for the governor-general. Cornwallis, after having his oaths of office administered, immediately announced his intention to occupy the residence. The company had historically paid its functionaries revenue collectors, traders, and administrators in India relatively little, but allowed them to engage in trade for themselves, including the use of company shipping for the purpose. By the time Cornwallis arrived the company was losing money. Its employees, however, continued to profit personally, without caring whether or not the company made money. Indian cities, much like British cities of the time, were poorly policed, and crime was widespread. Furthermore, individuals with powerful political connections in their community often were able to act with impunity, since no one suffering at their hands was likely to press charges for fear of retribution. Hastings had several times made changes to policing and the administration of justice, but none of these had had a significant impact on the problem. William Jones , an expert on languages, translated existing Hindu and Muslim penal codes into English so that they could be evaluated and applied by English-speaking judges. He also required them to report regularly on detention times and sentences given. These reforms also included changes to the penal codes to begin harmonising the different codes then in use. By the time of his departure in his work on the penal code, known in India as the Cornwallis Code , was substantially complete. Cornwallis, in a manner not uncommon at the time, believed that well-bred gentlemen of European extraction were superior to others, including those that were the product of mixed relationships in India. He introduced legislation to protect native weavers who were sometimes forced into working at starvation wages by unscrupulous company employees, outlawed child slavery, and established in a Sanskrit college for Hindus that is now the Government Sanskrit College in Benares. The essence of the arrangement they came up with in the summer of was that the zamindars would effectively become hereditary landholders, paying the company tax based on the value of the land. Shore and Cornwallis disagreed on the term of the scheme, with Shore arguing for a ten-year time limit on the arrangement, while Cornwallis argued for a truly permanent scheme. In the proposal was sent to London, where the company directors approved the plan in Cornwallis began implementing the regulations in Captain Francis Light , a trader familiar with the East Indies, negotiated an agreement in which the sultan, who was surrounded by powerful adversaries, received a share of the trade profits and a defensive military alliance in exchange for

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Penang. Captain Light made representations to the sultan that the company had agreed to these terms, and occupied the island in August. When the company refused the military alliance, the sultan began blockading the island, renamed Prince of Wales Island by Light, and started in to accumulate troops with the view toward forcibly evicting the British. Shah had been expanding his territory militarily by taking over smaller adjacent principalities, but a invasion of Tibet was met with a stiff Chinese response. Kirkpatrick was the first Englishman to see Nepal; by the time he reached Kathmandu in , the parties had already resolved their dispute.

Third Anglo-Mysore War Immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore in , ending the Second Anglo-Mysore War , Tipu Sultan , the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore , restated his hatred for the British, declaring that he would seek to renew conflict with them. Pursuant to this policy, he refused to send company troops to assist the Marathas and the Nizam in their war with Mysore to recover previously lost territories. In exchange, the company agreed to station some of its troops with the Hyderabadi army. Travancore, listed in the treaty as a British ally, acquired from the Dutch East India Company two forts located within the territory of Cochin , a Mysorean vassal state. He began massing troops at Coimbatore and making threatening gestures toward Dharma Raja of Travancore. British authorities in Madras warned Tipu that acts of aggression against Travancore would be met with a British response, and Cornwallis began urging John Holland , the governor of Madras, to begin military preparations. However, they were too weak to attack Mysore individually, and did not trust each other, so they preferred to wait until it was clear the British were committed to act against Mysore. He occupied the Coimbatore district against minimal opposition, but a forceful counterattack by Tipu reduced the British holdings to Coimbatore itself and a few other outposts. Tipu had also descended to the coastal plain, where he plowed through the Carnatic and even met with the French at Pondicherry in a fruitless attempt to draw them into the conflict. Consequently, Cornwallis decided to personally take control of the main British force from Medows. In addition to British Army and East India Company European forces, there were German troops from Hanover, and a large number of native sepoys from a diversity of cultural backgrounds, speaking different languages and having varied religious and dietary requirements. The army he took over from General Medows had 15, troops and 60, camp followers. After several days of rest, the army set out with the apparent intention of crossing the Eastern Ghats directly west of Vellore. However, this was a feint, and Cornwallis turned the army north and instead crossed the mountains at Muglee. In fact, it met no significant resistance until it neared Bangalore , one of the strongest fortresses in eastern Mysore. Cornwallis gained control of the whole city except its fortress, which was stormed on the night of 21 March after its walls were breached. The army returned to Bangalore on 28 April and then set out for Seringapatam. Tipu retreated before the army, employing scorched-earth tactics to deny his enemy provisions. After ordering Abercromby to retreat on 21 May, Cornwallis ordered his siege train destroyed and began to retreat toward Bangalore on 26 May. That very day, he was met by an advance company of the Marathan army. The next day that army, totalling some 40, cavalry, joined with his. The combined army reached Bangalore on 11 July. The Mahrattan military leaders, Purseram Bhow and Hurry Punt, had to be bribed to stay with the army, and Cornwallis reported the Hyderabadi forces to be more of a hindrance than a help; one British observer wrote that they were a "disorderly rabble" and "not very creditable to the state of military discipline at Hyderabad. By 23 February, Tipu began making overtures for peace talks, and hostilities were suspended the next day when he agreed to preliminary terms. On 26 February his two young sons were formally delivered to Cornwallis amid great ceremony and gun salutes by both sides. He later wrote, "If we had taken Seringapatam and killed Tippoo, [On 18 March Tipu agreed to the terms and signed the Treaty of Seringapatam , ending hostilities. John Shore, his replacement, did not arrive until March , and Cornwallis remained until August to assist in the transition. Cornwallis in Ireland Scholar P. Marshall explains that the British public were able to follow the Third Mysore War in newspapers "in much greater detail than would have been the case for any previous war in India. He was raised to Marquess , but was also celebrated publicly through commissioned portraits and statues; published books, songs and poems; and even purchasable medallions and tea trays. While there would be many more bumps along the way, such widespread enthusiasm marked a turning point towards British

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acceptance of an overseas empire of conquest. One reform that Cornwallis had been unable to achieve was the harmonisation of pay and rank between the military forces of the company and those of the Crown. Company officers of a given rank were generally paid better than those of a comparable rank in the Crown forces, and proposals to merge their pay scales were met with resistance that bordered on mutiny. The company directors asked Cornwallis to deal with this; he refused. Cornwallis led the British diplomatic team whose negotiations with Napoleon resulted in the Treaty of Amiens , with Cornwallis signing the treaty on behalf of King George. Wellesley had decisively defeated Tipu in and gained control, direct and indirect, over most of southern India. William Hickey wrote that Cornwallis had become "a wreck of what he had been when formerly in Bengal", and another aide noted that "his constitution was less equal to contend against the effects of this climate". On the journey he wrote to General Gerard Lake , then commanding the forces in the war with the Marathas, insisting that peace be made. When Cornwallis reached Ghazipur on 27 September, he was too ill to proceed further, and he died there a week later, on 5 October. Later British administrators and the Indian Civil Service adopted his ideas of service by example and service for the overall benefit of the population. The sculpture now stands in the Victoria Memorial.

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Chapter 4 : Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley - Wikipedia

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His early career was primarily military in nature, including a series of well-known campaigns during the War of American Independence from to that culminated in his surrender at Yorktown. The area encompassed by modern India was significantly fractured following the decline of the Mughal Empire in the first half of the 18th century. The Kingdom of Travancore dominated the southern tip, the Kingdom of Mysore held sway over the center of the peninsula, and the Maratha Empire, a confederation of loosely allied principalities, dominated the northern reaches from Calcutta to Bombay. Shelburne asked Cornwallis if he wanted to go to India as governor general, an idea Cornwallis viewed with favor, as it provided employment without risking his parole status. Cornwallis, who normally avoided politics in spite of holding a seat in the House of Lords, became more vocal in opposition to the Fox-North ministry, hoping his support would be repaid by the next government. Pitt first offered him the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which he politely refused. He also made it clear that, were he posted to India, he would want the supreme military command in addition to civil control. This, however, was not the only troubling issue. When Parliament took up consideration of assignments in India in August, it was only prepared to offer one of the two posts, which he again refused to consider. He attempted to reserve for his own use the Government House, which was normally reserved for the governor-general. Cornwallis, after having his oaths of office administered, immediately announced his intention to occupy the residence. The company had historically paid its functionaries revenue collectors, traders, and administrators in India relatively little, but allowed them to engage in trade for themselves, including the use of company shipping for the purpose. By the time Cornwallis arrived the company was losing money. Its employees, however, continued to profit personally, without caring whether or not the company made money. Indian cities, much like British cities of the time, were poorly policed, and crime was widespread. Furthermore, individuals with powerful political connections in their community often were able to act with impunity, since no one suffering at their hands was likely to press charges for fear of retribution. Hastings had several times made changes to policing and the administration of justice, but none of these had had a significant impact on the problem. William Jones, an expert on languages, translated existing Hindu and Muslim penal codes into English so that they could be evaluated and applied by English-speaking judges. He also required them to report regularly on detention times and sentences given. These reforms also included changes to the penal codes to begin harmonizing the different codes then in use. By the time of his departure in his work on the penal code, known in India as the Cornwallis Code, was substantially complete. Cornwallis, in a manner not uncommon at the time, believed that well-bred gentlemen of European extraction were superior to others, including those that were the product of mixed relationships in India. He introduced legislation to protect native weavers who were sometimes forced into working at starvation wages by unscrupulous company employees, outlawed child slavery, and established in a Sanskrit college for Hindus that is now the Government Sanskrit College in Benares. The essence of the arrangement they came up with in the summer of was that the zamindars would effectively become hereditary landholders, paying the company tax based on the value of the land. Shore and Cornwallis disagreed on the term of the scheme, with Shore arguing for a ten-year time limit on the arrangement, while Cornwallis argued for a truly permanent scheme. In the proposal was sent to London, where the company directors approved the plan in Cornwallis began implementing the regulations in Captain Francis Light, a trader familiar with the East Indies, negotiated an agreement in which the sultan, who was surrounded by powerful adversaries, received a share of the trade profits and a defensive military alliance in exchange for Penang. Captain Light made representations to the sultan that the company had agreed to these terms, and occupied the island in August. When the company refused the military alliance, the sultan began blockading the island, renamed Prince of Wales Island by Light, and started in to accumulate troops with the view toward forcibly evicting the British. Shah had been

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expanding his territory militarily by taking over smaller adjacent principalities, but a invasion of Tibet was met with a stiff Chinese response. Kirkpatrick was the first Englishman to see Nepal; by the time he reached Kathmandu in , the parties had already resolved their dispute. Third Anglo-Mysore War Immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore in , ending the Second Anglo-Mysore War , Tipu Sultan , the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, restated his hatred for the British, declaring that he would seek to renew conflict with them. Pursuant to this policy, he refused to send company troops to assist the Marathas and the Nizam in their war with Mysore to recover previously lost territories. In exchange, the company agreed to station some of its troops with the Hyderabadi army. Travancore, listed in the treaty as a British ally, acquired from the Dutch East India Company two forts located within the territory of Cochin , a Mysorean vassal state. He began massing troops at Coimbatore and making threatening gestures toward Dharma Raja of Travancore. British authorities in Madras warned Tipu that acts of aggression against Travancore would be met with a British response, and Cornwallis began urging John Hollond , the governor of Madras, to begin military preparations. However, they were too weak to attack Mysore individually, and did not trust each other, so they preferred to wait until it was clear the British were committed to act against Mysore. He occupied the Coimbatore district against minimal opposition, but a forceful counterattack by Tipu reduced the British holdings to Coimbatore itself and a few other outposts. Tipu had also descended to the coastal plain, where he plowed through the Carnatic and even met with the French at Pondicherry in a fruitless attempt to draw them into the conflict. Consequently, Cornwallis decided to personally take control of the main British force from Medows. In addition to British Army and East India Company European forces, there were German troops from Hanover, and a large number of native sepoys from a diversity of cultural backgrounds, speaking different languages and having varied religious and dietary requirements. The army he took over from General Medows had 15, troops and 60, camp followers. After several days of rest, the army set out with the apparent intention of crossing the Eastern Ghats directly west of Vellore. However, this was a feint, and Cornwallis turned the army north, and instead crossed the mountains at Muglee. In fact, it met no significant resistance until it neared Bangalore, one of the strongest fortresses in eastern Mysore. Cornwallis gained control of the whole city except its fortress, which was stormed on the night of 21 March after its walls were breached. The army returned to Bangalore on 28 April, and then set out for Seringapatam. Tipu retreated before the army, employing scorched earth tactics to deny his enemy provisions. After ordering Abercromby to retreat on 21 May, Cornwallis ordered his siege train destroyed, and began to retreat toward Bangalore on 26 May. That very day, he was met by an advance company of the Marathan army. The next day that army, totalling some 40, cavalry, joined with his. The combined army reached Bangalore on 11 July. The Mahrattan military leaders, Purseram Bhow and Hurry Punt, had to be bribed to stay with the army, and Cornwallis reported the Hyderabadi forces to be more of a hindrance than a help; one British observer wrote that they were a "disorderly rabble" and "not very creditable to the state of military discipline at Hyderabad. By 23 February, Tipu began making overtures for peace talks, and hostilities were suspended the next day when he agreed to preliminary terms. On 26 February his two young sons were formally delivered to Cornwallis amid great ceremony and gun salutes by both sides. He later wrote, "If we had taken Seringapatam and killed Tippoo, [On 18 March Tipu agreed to the terms and signed the Treaty of Seringapatam , ending hostilities. John Shore, his replacement, did not arrive until March , and Cornwallis remained until August to assist in the transition. Cornwallis in Ireland Scholar P. Marshall explains that the British public were able to follow the Third Mysore War in newspapers "in much greater detail than would have been the case for any previous war in India. He was raised to Marquess , but was also celebrated publicly through commissioned portraits and statues; published books, songs and poems; and even purchasable medallions and tea trays. While there would be many more bumps along the way, such widespread enthusiasm marked a turning point towards British acceptance of an overseas empire of conquest. One reform that Cornwallis had been unable to achieve was the harmonization of pay and rank between the military forces of the company and those of the Crown. Company officers of a given rank were generally paid better than those of a comparable rank in the Crown forces, and

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proposals to merge their pay scales were met with resistance that bordered on mutiny. The company directors asked Cornwallis to deal with this; he refused. Cornwallis led the British diplomatic team whose negotiations with Napoleon resulted in the Treaty of Amiens , with Cornwallis signing the treaty on behalf of King George. Wellesley had decisively defeated Tipu in , and gained control, direct and indirect, over most of southern India.

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Chapter 5 : Cornwallis, Lord | calendrierdelascience.com

*Rulers of India: The Marquess Cornwallis and the consolidation of British rule [W. S. Seton-Karr] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Trieste Publishing has a massive catalogue of classic book titles.*

He is one of the few men known to have attended both Harrow and Eton. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1783, a post he held for the following year. However, in 1784, he was appointed to the coveted position of Custos Rotulorum of Meath. Robert Clive won and Warren Hastings consolidated the British ascendancy in India, but Mornington extended it into an empire. Soon after his landing, in April 1784, he learned that an alliance was being negotiated between Tipu Sultan and the French republic. Mornington resolved to anticipate the action of the enemy, and ordered preparations for war. The first step was to effect the disbandment of the French troops entertained by the Nizam of Hyderabad. In 1785, the restoration of the Peshwa proved the prelude to the Mahratha war against Sindhia and the raja of Berar, in which his brother Arthur took a leading role. The result of these wars and of the treaties which followed them was that French influence in India was extinguished, that forty million people and ten millions of revenue were added to the British dominions, and that the powers of the Maratha and all other princes were so reduced that Britain became the true dominant authority over all India. He found the East India Company a trading body, but left it an imperial power. He was an excellent administrator, and picked two of his talented brothers for his staff: Arthur was his military adviser, and Henry was his personal secretary. He founded Fort William College, a training centre intended for those who would be involved in governing India. A free-trader like Pitt, he endeavoured to remove some of the restrictions on the trade between Britain and India. He reached England just in time to see Pitt before his death. A motion by James Paull MP to impeach Wellesley due to his expulsion of the traders from Oudh was defeated in the House of Commons by votes to 31 in 1785. Resolutions condemning him for the abuse of power were moved in both the Lords and Commons, but defeated by large majorities. In 1786, Wellesley was appointed ambassador to Spain. Unlike his brother Arthur, he was an eloquent speaker, but was subject to inexplicable "black-outs" when he was apparently unaware of his surroundings. He held this office until February 1787, when he retired, partly from dissatisfaction at the inadequate support given to Wellington by the ministry, but also because he had become convinced that the question of Catholic emancipation could no longer be kept in the background. From early life Wellesley had, like his brother Arthur, been an advocate of Catholic emancipation, and with the claim of the Irish Catholics to justice he henceforward identified himself. He was one of the peers who signed the protest against the enactment of the Corn Laws in 1793. His reputation never fully recovered from a fiasco in 1794 when he was expected to make a crucial speech denouncing the new Government, but suffered one of his notorious "black-outs" and sat motionless in his place. Wellesley lived together for many years with Hyacinthe-Gabrielle Roland, an actress at the Palais Royal. She had three sons and two daughters by Wellesley before he married her on 29 November 1794. He moved her to London, where Hyacinthe was generally miserable, as she never learned English and she was scorned by high society: They had no children. If not as unhappy as his first marriage, it was generally regarded as a failure. In 1798, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Some efforts were made to placate Catholic opinion, notably the dismissal of the long-serving Attorney-General for Ireland, William Saurin, whose anti-Catholic views had made him bitterly unpopular. Lord Liverpool died without having grappled with the problem. His successor Canning died only a few months after taking up office as Prime Minister, to be succeeded briefly by Lord Goderich. On the assumption of office by Wellington, his brother resigned the lord-lieutenancy. In 1801, he resumed the office of Lord Lieutenant under Earl Grey, but the ministry soon fell, and, with one short exception, Wellesley did not take any further part in official life. Death[edit] On his death, he had no successor in the marquessate, but the earldom of Mornington and minor honours devolved on his brother William, Lord Maryborough, on the failure of whose issue in they fell to the 2nd Duke of Wellington. He and

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Arthur, after a long estrangement, had been once more on friendly terms for some years: Lawrence river at Alexandria Bay. It was originally part of the state of Kedah. It was ceded to the British East India Company by the Sultan of Kedah in , and has been part of the settlement and state of Penang ever since. Now it has been renamed Seberang Perai in the Malay language. The largest island in the group is Mornington Island. Mornington Peninsula , south of Melbourne, was named after him.

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Chapter 6 : Charles Cornwallis 1st Marquess Cornwallis | calendrierdelascience.com

*For another aspect of Cornwallis's career see W.S. Seton-Karr, *The Marquess Cornwallis and the Consolidation of British Rule* (), vol. 9 of *Rulers of India. Additional Sources. Wickwire, Franklin B., Cornwallis, the imperial years, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,**

Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: First marquess Cornwallis, British general and governor general of India. Charles Cornwallis was born in London on 31 December. However, he chose the army over the university. He broke off his tour to join Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to whose army his regiment had been assigned. He was aide-de-camp to the marquess of Granby, served at Minden in 1759, and in August became a captain in the Eighty-fifth Foot. In June he became lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth Foot, and he distinguished himself at Kirch Denkers on 15 July. In 1760 he was at Wilhelmstadt and Lutterberg. He had been member of Parliament for the family pocket borough of Eye in Suffolk since 1754 and moved to the House of Lords on the death of his father, the first earl Cornwallis, in 1756. Ever wary of executive power, he allied with the Rockingham Whigs and supported John Wilkes. In 1763 he voted against the Stamp Act and, when Rockingham came to power later that year, he was rewarded by being made aide-de-camp to the king and a lord of the bedchamber. He supported the repeal of the Stamp Act and a bill banning general warrants in 1764 but voted against the Declaratory Act. A close friend and former comrade in arms of Shelburne, in 1765 he obtained from the Chatham ministry the post of chief justice in eyre south of the Trent. In 1766 he exchanged this post for the vice treasurership of Ireland; in 1767 he joined the Privy Council, and in 1768 he became constable of the Tower of London. In short, while he was too principled to be a successful politician, his integrity had the respect of the king and of others who disliked his views on America. He was also beginning to find domesticity more attractive than active political life or high military command. On 14 July he married Jemima Tulkiens. They had two children, Mary and Charles. Thus, when war broke out in America, his sense of duty to the crown had to be weighed against his family life as well as his objections to the way the American question had been handled. When war broke out in 1775, he at once sought military employment and was promoted to major general. He sailed from Cork in charge of ten regiments on 12 February under the escort of a squadron commanded by Sir Peter Parker. Their orders were to meet Henry Clinton at the Cape Fear River and from there to take action against the southern colonies, which the ministry wrongly supposed to harbor sufficient Loyalists to make the restoration of royal authority relatively easy. They were then to move north to reinforce Howe in New York. In fact, their last ship did not anchor at Cape Fear until 31 May. By then the southern Loyalists had been defeated and were unable to make contact with the expedition. After a failed attempt on Charleston, the combined force rejoined Howe on Staten Island in August, having succeeded only in delaying the assault on New York until dangerously late in the season. He led the Kips Bay assault on 15 September, took part in the attack on Fort Mifflin, and on 18 November narrowly missed capturing the fleeing garrison of Fort Mifflin. He then led the pursuit of Washington across New Jersey, through pouring rain along roads deep in mud. Forced to rest his exhausted troops at New Brunswick on the Raritan, he reached the Delaware to find Washington safely across, no boats on the British side, and winter closing in. Even Cornwallis, ever a bold and aggressive commander, could not contemplate a winter campaign in such conditions. But he did not want to draw right back to the Raritan as Howe wanted. His argument had some merit in it. Politically, the presence of British troops would encourage New Jersey Loyalists to commit themselves openly. Militarily, the risk of a major American counter-offensive was miniscule, and logistically the wider area of occupation could furnish supplies that would otherwise have to come from Britain. Where Cornwallis and Howe went wrong was in supposing that Washington would not launch winter raids against one or more of the Delaware posts and destroy them in detail—as he soon did at Trenton and Princeton. The consequences were grave. The rebel army had been encouraged at the very moment it seemed about to disintegrate. The British army retired to the safer line of the Raritan, abandoning the local Loyalists, encouraging the rebels, and losing much of the supply

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base Howe and Cornwallis had hoped to establish. The royal army at New York was to be dependent on transatlantic convoys for everything from flints to firewood for the remainder of the war. For the rest of the winter and into the spring, Cornwallis was engaged in minor skirmishes around New Brunswick. After a short period of home leave he returned to take part in the abortive attempt to lure Washington into battle at Short Hills 26 June. With the end of the campaigning season he was allowed to go home on leave. In December he again went on leave, this time to attend his dying wife. He returned at the end of in time to take part in the planning and execution of the expedition against Charleston. With the surrender of the city on 12 May, he was left behind to secure Georgia and South Carolina. He was not to launch any northward offensive that might imperil this primary task. Cornwallis raised thousands of Loyalist militia and began to reorganize South Carolina into the American supply base the British army had lacked since. The Loyalist militia seemed more intent on settling old scores than on providing security, and its soldiers struck Cornwallis as little more than disorderly "banditti. He could then link up with Clinton on the Chesapeake and launch a joint attack on the middle colonies. By contrast, sitting still would allow the enemy to recover, expose his South Carolina posts and logistical base to attrition, and hand the initiative to the Americans. Pleading that Clinton was too distant to direct his operations, he obtained permission to correspond directly with London and used that consent to persuade the ministry to back his strategy. Instead he invaded North Carolina, chased Greene all the way to the Dan without catching him, and scored an indecisive victory at Guilford Courthouse on 15 March. He then retired to Wilmington on the Cape Fear River, where he could be supplied by sea. But instead of staying there, or "better still" retreating to South Carolina, he struck into Virginia. When Clinton found out, he was displeased but accepted the fait accompli; subsequently, however, he demanded three thousand men to help defend New York. Cornwallis, who thought that success in Virginia was worth even the loss of New York, was dismayed. Deciding that he could not sustain himself in the Yorktown Peninsula with a depleted force, Cornwallis retired across the James River, inflicting a defeat on Lafayette at Green Spring on 6 July. At the last moment Clinton, under direct orders from Germain, allowed him to keep all his men and ordered him to set up a base at Old Point Comfort, incorporating Yorktown if it would strengthen the main position. Cornwallis, deciding that Old Point Comfort would be hard to defend, confined himself to Yorktown and Gloucester, just across the York River. By 22 August he was in position and looking for reinforcement by sea. When Graves approached the Bay in September, he found the French fleet and decided to fight De Grasse on the open sea. When Barras arrived, De Grasse became so strong that Graves could not hope to dislodge him. On 19 October, seeing his position no longer defensible and with no hope of rescue by sea, Cornwallis surrendered. Only around five thousand men were lost there, and the main British army in America was still intact at New York. The North ministry was forced out of office in and the new Rockingham administration began peace talks in Paris. Not all the responsibility belonged to Cornwallis: However, the Americans were at the end of their tether in and a more cautious commander might not only have saved his army but witnessed a British triumph. Cornwallis took great care of his men and was popular amongst them; on the battlefield he was formidable. Unfortunately, he combined these qualities with a bold, imaginative, and fatally flawed strategic sense. Allowed home on parole, he was offered and refused the governor generalship of India in May. Shortly afterwards he was formally exchanged for Henry Laurens. Cornwallis was attracted, but mindful of the problems brought by divided command in America and probably aware of where weak central control had left Warren Hastings, he insisted on being empowered to override his council and being commander in chief. These requests being granted, Cornwallis accepted in February. In " he demonstrated his logistical and tactical skills in the war against Tipu Sultan of Mysore but wisely avoided totally destroying his principality. Arriving in the wake of the great rebellion, he was determined to create peace within Ireland and encourage Irish acceptance of British rule. The key, as he saw it, was Catholic emancipation, and the great obstacle was the implacable opposition of the Protestant establishment to Catholic domination of the Irish Parliament. He therefore wanted to abolish the Irish Parliament and replace it with representation at Westminster " a solution acceptable to Catholics only if it came with emancipation. In he returned to India as governor general and died

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there on 5 October

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Chapter 7 : Cornwallis in India | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis KG, PC (31 December - 5 October), styled Viscount Brome between and and known as The Earl Cornwallis between and , was a British Army general and official.

Although remembered best because of his defeat at Yorktown in the American Revolution, Cornwallis was more often successful in his military activities in India and Ireland. During the Seven Years War he participated in many engagements on the Continent. His rise to positions of military and political influence was rapid: In the years of peace Cornwallis was a friend and supporter of Lord Shelburne. Critical of ministerial harshness toward the Colonies, he associated with the Whig peers. Nevertheless, he enjoyed favor at the court: William Howe in He participated in the New York campaign and in the occupation of New Jersey. His failure to catch George Washington at this time and later before the Battle of Princeton led to some criticism by Sir Henry Clinton and a feeling that Cornwallis was too cocksure. When Clinton took command in the American theater, Cornwallis rapidly became disgruntled over his limited policy. Thus the two generals were hardly happy companions in arms, and Cornwallis in pique submitted his resignation just as Clinton tried to do. For much of the succeeding year he was in England attending to his dying wife. In mid after the siege of Charleston, S. Nominally still subordinate to Clinton, he was at such a distance from his commander and enjoyed such political favor with George Sackville Germaine the English secretary of state for the Colonies in London that he could conduct operations without worrying about restrictions from above. His notion was that the best defense of British reconquests in the south was an offensive against Virginia. Lacking sufficient troops, subject to conflicting whims, failing to rally the great loyalist support he had hoped for, and using every loophole in his orders from Clinton and Germaine, he was responsible for the loss of about one quarter of the British forces in America when he surrendered his command to Washington in October Cornwallis surrendered in bad grace: While he has had later defenders of his American conduct, Cornwallis undertook far too ambitious a campaign for the means at his disposal and left the British cause in the south in disastrous condition. After repeated refusals, he was persuaded to accept the post of governor general of Bengal in early And in India he was successful enough both as a reform administrator and military leader to acquire a reputation as one of the foremost builders of British rule in Asia. Nonetheless, compelled by threats from Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, to turn away from his avowed policy of nonintervention in the relations of the native states, Cornwallis led a triumphant army in the Third Mysore War Returning to England, Cornwallis was rewarded with the title of marquess. He subsequently was widely used as a diplomatic and military troubleshooter. He served in Flanders trying to coordinate efforts against the French and next in the Cabinet, preparing England against an expected French invasion, and then was ready to set off for India against as governor general. Compromise in India and new threats from Ireland changed his direction. As the Irish troubles deepened, Cornwallis was called to act as viceroy and commander in chief of British forces there. In mid he disrupted the plans of Irish rebels, compelled the surrender of a small French invading force, and pacified the countryside with-for the time and place-a moderate policy of punishing only the rebel ringleaders. He then sought reforms for Ireland which would prevent future outbreaks. He proposed Catholic emancipation and the abolition of the unrepresentative Irish Parliament in favor of an Act of Union with Great Britain itself. While Cornwallis-with the free use of bribery-was able to push the Act of Union through the Irish Parliament, he was unable to gain royal acquiescence to Catholic emancipation in Ireland and resigned in protest. Still Cornwallis continued his services to the government. He was British plenipotentiary during the negotiations at Amiens that led to the brief peace of with France. Then, in , he was sent off again to Bengal; he died shortly after his arrival. A gentleman born to wealth and influence, he had possessed a sense of duty that led him to serve his country well for many years. Willcox, *Portrait of a General: Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence* University of North Carolina Press,

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Chapter 8 : Full text of "The Marquess Cornwallis and the consolidation of British rule"

For another aspect of Cornwallis's career see W. S. Seton-Karr, The Marquess Cornwallis and the Consolidation of British Rule (), vol. 9 of Rulers of India. Wickwire, Franklin B., Cornwallis, the imperial years, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. He was the eldest son of Charles Cornwallis, 5th Baron Cornwallis. His uncle, Frederick , was Archbishop of Canterbury. His brother William became an Admiral in the Royal Navy. The family was established at Brome Hall, near Eye , Suffolk , in the 14th century, and its members would represent the county in the House of Commons over the next three hundred years. He was made Baron Cornwallis, of Eye in the County of Suffolk, in , and by judicious marriages his descendants increased the importance of his family. Early military career Further information: While at Eton, he received an injury to his eye by an accidental blow while playing hockey , from Shute Barrington , later Bishop of Durham. After travelling on the continent with a Prussian officer, Captain de Roguin, he studied at the military academy of Turin. Although he tried to reach his regiment before it sailed from the Isle of Wight , he learnt upon reaching Cologne that it had already sailed. He managed instead to secure an appointment as a staff officer to Lord Granby. After the battle, he purchased a captaincy in the 85th Regiment of Foot. In , he served with the 12th Foot and was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He led his regiment in the Battle of Villinghausen on 15â€™16 July , and was noted for his gallantry. In his regiment was involved in heavy fighting during the Battle of Wilhelmsthal. A few weeks later they defeated Saxon troops at the Battle of Lutterberg and ended the year by participating in the Siege of Cassel. He succeeded his father as 2nd Earl Cornwallis in , which resulted in his elevation to the House of Lords. Jemima died on 14 April Cornwallis in North America During the postwar years, Cornwallis had remained active in military matters. He became colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot in With the outbreak of the war in North America, Cornwallis put his previous misgivings aside and sought active service; proposing an expedition to the southern colonies. Cornwallis was often given a leading role during this campaign; his division was in the lead at the Battle of Long Island , and he chased the retreating George Washington across New Jersey after the city fell. Howe ordered Cornwallis to return to New Jersey to deal with Washington. Cornwallis was unable to dislodge Washington in the battle that followed. Cornwallis was again often in an advance role, leading the flanking manoeuvre at the Battle of Brandywine , [20] and playing key roles at Germantown and Fort Mercer. Cornwallis commanded the rearguard during the overland withdrawal to New York City and played an important role in the Battle of Monmouth on 28 June After a surprise attack on the British rearguard, Cornwallis launched a counter-attack which checked the enemy advance. Clinton wrote, "I should wish you to assist in operations which will certainly be carried on in the Chesapeake as soon as we are relieve from our apprehension of a superior fleet and the season will admit Cornwallis was expected to recruit more Loyalists, who were believed to be more numerous in the southern colonies. Supplies not available locally like uniforms, camp gear, arms, and ammunition were delivered all too infrequently, supply ships were frequent targets of local privateers, and bad weather impeded the work. The first was responsible for administering goods confiscated from Patriots he avoided confiscating supplies from Loyalists since he depended on them for manpower and intelligence , and the second for administering land that was confiscated. A chronic shortage of hard currency another supply only infrequently delivered to Charleston made it difficult to purchase supplies from any source, either Patriot or Loyalist. Although these attempts met with limited success, they were continually undermined by Patriot activity, both political and military, and the indifferent abuses of British and Loyalist forces. Patriot militia companies constantly harassed Loyalists, small British units, and supply and communication lines. Cornwallis himself had generally been successful in his battles, but the constant marching and the losses incurred had shrunk and tired out his army. Believing that North Carolina could not be subdued unless its supply lines from Virginia were cut, he

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decided to join forces with Phillips. Phillips, a personal friend of Cornwallis, died one week before Cornwallis reached his position at Petersburg. It was during this period that Cornwallis and Clinton exchanged a series of letters in which Clinton issued a number of confusing, contradictory, and not entirely forceful orders. At York-town, VA Oct. Because he was released on parole, Cornwallis refused to serve again until the war came to an end in 1783. An attempt failed to exchange him for [66] Henry Laurens, an American diplomat who was released from the Tower of London in anticipation that Cornwallis would be freed from his parole. He had in been offered the governor-generalship only, but refused the post until he also received military command as well. According to historian Jerry Dupont, Cornwallis was responsible for "laying the foundation for British rule throughout India and setting standards for the services, courts and revenue collection that remained remarkably unaltered almost to the end of the British era. Cornwallis eliminated the practice, increasing employee salaries in compensation. He also worked to reduce nepotism and political favouritism, instituting the practice of merit-based advancement. Cornwallis had the company take over the few remaining judicial powers of the Nawab of Bengal, the titular local ruler of much of the Bengal Presidency, and gave some judicial powers to company employees. In he introduced circuit courts with company employees as judges, and set up a court of appeals in Calcutta. He had the legal frameworks of Muslim and Hindu law translated into English, and promulgated administrative regulations and a new civil and criminal code. This work, introduced in 1793, was known as the Cornwallis Code. One consequence of the code was that it instituted a type of racism, placing the British as an elite class on top of the complex status hierarchy of caste and religion that existed in India at the time. He introduced legislation to protect native weavers who were sometimes forced into working at starvation wages by unscrupulous company employees, outlawed child slavery, and established in a Sanskrit college for Hindus that is now the Government Sanskrit College in Benares. This reform permanently altered the way the company collected taxes in its territories, by taxing landowners known as zamindars based on the value of their land and not necessarily the value of its produce. In the minds of Cornwallis and its architects, the reforms would also protect land tenants ryots from the abusive practices of the zamindars intended to maximize production. Cornwallis, a landed gentleman himself, especially believed that a class of landed gentry would naturally concern themselves with the improvement of the lands, thus also improving the condition of its tenants. Early in his tenure he abrogated agreements with the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad that he saw as violating the Treaty of Mangalore that ended the Second Anglo-Mysore War. Fort Cornwallis in Penang is named for Cornwallis. Kirkpatrick was the first Englishman to see Nepal; by the time he reached Kathmandu in 1771, the parties had already resolved their dispute. Cornwallis ordered company and Crown troops to mobilize in response. The campaign against Tipu was conducted by General William Medows, and it was a limited success. Medows successfully occupied the Coimbatore district, but Tipu counterattacked and was able to reduce the British position to a small number of strongly held outposts. Tipu then invaded the Carnatic, where he attempted unsuccessfully to draw the French into the conflict. Tipu requested negotiations on 23 February, and peace was agreed on 18 March. Cornwallis and his allies demanded the cession of half of Mysorean territory, much of which went to the allies. After he was sent on an ultimately fruitless diplomatic mission to stop the fighting, he was appointed master of the ordnance, a post he held until 1796. His attempts to significantly reform the military were hampered by the ongoing war. His appointment, which had been discussed as early as 1794, was made in response to the outbreak in late May of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. However, he struck up a good working relationship with Lord Castlereagh, whom he had appointed as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Panicked by the landing and the subsequent British defeat at the Battle of Castlebar, Pitt despatched thousands of reinforcements to Ireland, swelling British forces there to 60,000. Cornwallis was also instrumental in securing passage in 1800 of the Act of Union by the Parliament of Ireland, a necessary step in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I despise and hate myself every hour for engaging in such dirty work, and am supported only by the reflection that without an Union the British Empire must be dissolved. Pitt consequently resigned, and Cornwallis also resigned his offices, returning to London in May 1801. Actions by Bonaparte over the next year alarmed the other European powers, and

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the United Kingdom refused to withdraw forces from Malta as specified in the treaty. By May war was again declared. Cornwallis is often seen as being partially responsible for conceding too much in the negotiations, although much had already been granted to France in the preliminary negotiations. Having five daughters but no sons, the marquessate became extinct on his death, but he was succeeded in his remaining titles by his uncle, the brother of the general, the Right Reverend James Cornwallis. The statue now stands in the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata. Cornwallis appears in the novel *Horse-Shoe Robinson* by John Pendleton Kennedy, a historical romance set against the background of the Southern campaigns in the American War of Independence, and interacts with the fictional characters in the book. He is depicted as courtly in manner, but tolerant, or even supportive, of brutal practices against those found deficient among his own forces, and against enemy prisoners. In India he is remembered for his victory against Tipu Sultan in the Mysore war and his promulgation of revenue and judicial acts. Statues of Cornwallis can be seen in St. George, Chennai, and in the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata. On his retirement in 1783, and in celebration of his victory over Tipu Sultan, the British residents of Madras renamed Chennai in voted in May that year to commission a portrait in oils, and a statue, for their city. Only one artist submitted a model, and that was Thomas Banks, RA. The statue was unveiled on the Parade Grounds of Fort St. George, Madras, on May 15, 1783, after being exhibited at the Royal Academy. The eight-foot tall marble with its pedestal base depicts the children of Tipu Sultan being handed over to Cornwallis as part of the treaty to end the war. Cornwallis wears the robes of a Garter Knight. In this work Cornwallis appears as a hero wearing a Roman kilt and carrying a sheathed short sword. A cornucopia symbolizing the abundance pouring into the coffers of the East India Company EIC is behind the left foot. The statue was covered by a protective cupola on Elphinstone Circle, before it was damaged in August and removed to the grounds of the Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Byculla, Bombay. Designed by Thomas Fraser, the free standing marble cenotaph, topped by a funerary urn, was created by John Flaxman, RA. Flaxman completed the work in March and it was shipped to India in April. The two others have a figure of a Hindu and Muslim, heads bowed in mourning a typical motif for Flaxman. The reverse has a figure of a British soldier and an Indian sepoy, also in mourning.

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Chapter 9 : Seton-Karr, W. S. (Walter Scott) [WorldCat Identities]

CORNWALLIS, LORD CORNWALLIS, LORD (), second earl and first marquis of Cornwallis, governor-general of India (and). Charles Cornwallis was a soldier and Whig politician whose distinguished military career almost ended during a campaign to which he was politically opposed: the repression of Britain's American colonists.

See Article History Alternative Titles: Cornwallis was possibly the most capable British general in that war, but he was more important for his achievements as British governor-general of India 1783, and viceroy of Ireland 1784. Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess and 2nd Earl Cornwallis. Marching through eastern North Carolina into Virginia, he established his base at the tidewater seaport of Yorktown. Trapped there by American and French ground forces under Washington and the comte de Rochambeau and a French fleet under the comte de Grasse, he surrendered his large army after a siege. See Yorktown, Siege of. Capitol Rotunda, Washington, D. Architect of the Capitol Although the Yorktown capitulation decided the war in favour of the colonists, Cornwallis remained in high esteem at home. On February 23, 1785, he accepted the governor-generalship of India. Before leaving office on August 13, 1785, he brought about a series of legal and administrative reforms, notably the Cornwallis Code. By paying civil servants adequately while forbidding them to engage in private business, he established a tradition of law-abiding, incorruptible British rule in India. He disbelieved, however, in the capacity of Indians for self-government, and some of his measures—the reorganization of the courts in various regions and of the revenue system in Bengal—proved ill-advised. In the third of four Mysore Wars, he inflicted a temporary defeat on Tippu Sultan, the anti-British ruler of the Mysore state. For his services in India he was created a marquess in 1786. As viceroy of Ireland 1784–85, Cornwallis won the confidence of both militant Protestants and Roman Catholics. After suppressing a serious Irish rebellion in 1788 and defeating a French invasion force on September 9 of that year, he wisely insisted that only the revolutionary leaders be punished. As he had done in India, he worked to eliminate corruption among British officials in Ireland. He also supported the parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland effective January 1, 1801, and the concession of political rights to Roman Catholics rejected by King George III in 1793, causing Cornwallis to resign. He was reappointed governor-general of India in 1794 but died shortly after his arrival. Learn More in these related Britannica articles: