I, 1) Boodikote  
2) Treaty of Madrass  
3) Treaty of Mangalore  
4) Poornaiah  
5) Tippu Sulthan  
6) Jacobian Club  
7) Sir Barry Close  
8) Yalandur  
9) Kempu Narayana  
10) 1831  

II,  
12) Fathe Mohammed & Shabaj/Majida Begum.  
13) Fathe Hyder Bahadur - Krishna Raja Wodeyar II
d.  
14) Battle of Portinova(1781), Sir Eirecoote.  
15) 1750 – Devanahalli.  
16) Treaty of SriRangapattna -1792.  
17) a) Tippu had to surrender half of his state to the British.  
     b) He had to pay 3 crore Rs as war indemnity.  
     c) He had to surrender two of his sons as hostages to the British.  
18) a) Humiliting defeat of IIIrd Anglo Mysore War and treaty of Sri Rangapattana  
     b) Tippu refused the Subsidiary Alliance System.  
     c) Alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte.  
     d) Tippu hoisted French flag on Sri Rangapattana palace.  
20) 1799 - Krishna Raja Wodeyar III
d.  
21) 1830-1831 – Sadaramalla.  
22) Basavappashasti, Krishna Raja Wodeyar III
d.  
23) Mark Cubbon – 1834.  
24) Bangalore to Jolarpet – 1859.  

III,  
26. Hyder Ali khan was one of the important personality in the history of Mysore. Because when British tried to establish their colonialism wodeyars of Mysore became unable to protect the Mysore as independent state. In that situation Hyder who joined to service in the army of Mysore helped to dalavahi Nanjarajaiah in capturing many places and then by his courage, sincerity and effiency he became the dictator of Mysore.  

     Hyder Ali helped in capturing Devanahalli in 1749 and then siezed Tiruchanapalli in 1750. He went to Pondicherry studied the French millatery strategies. Then he was appointed as Foujdar of Dindigal. He stopped the invasion of Marathas with the treaty of Salboi. Soldiers revoluted when they did not get their salary then Hyder Ali gave salary from his personal treasury and supressed the revolt. From this he recived Banglore as jahagir. He became independent ruler of Mysore.  

     Then he captured places like ChikkaBallapura, Dodaloballapura, Gudibande, Bidanur, Chiturdurga etc. British and native rullers [Maratha and Nijams ] did not tolarate, this lead to Anglo Mysore wars.
causes:
1. British did not tolerate Hyder’s growth.
2. Friendship of Hyder with French.
3. Siege of Malabar.
   Above said causes leads to 1st Anglo Mysore war. British were defeated.

Signed the treaty of Madras
   Accordingly,
* Exchange of war hostages.
* Remained as good friends.
* Help each others.

2nd Anglo Mysore War: 1780 - 1784,
causes:
* British wanted to take revange against Hyder.
* British did not come to help when Marathas attacked on Mysore.
* Capture of Mahe by British.
* This lead to IIrd Anglo Mysore war in 1780.
   In the Battle of Polilur Hyder defeated British. But Hyder was defeated in the battle of portinova in 1782.
   Though he was a illiterate he was courageous, patriot. He developed Navy Missile technology at SriRangapatna.
   So he is compared to Nepolean, Fredric William and Ranjit Singh.

27. Poornaiah become the Diwan and regent of KrishnaRaja Wodeyar IIIrd and made many reforms.
   * Poornaiah shifted the capital city from SriRangapatan to Mysore.
   * Kingdom of Mysore divided into 3 divisions as Pattna, Ashtagrama and Bidanoo and appointed the officials
      like Amuldar, Subhedar and Shekdar.
   * Newly created the deparments like Revenue, Civil and Finance.
   * He opened Adalath courts in 1805 and appointed Bhakshis as judges.
   * Military was reorganised it was called Kandachar to avoid the corruption.
   * Provide the education to young king Krishna Rajr Wodeyar IIIrd in languages like Kannada, English, Sanskrit and Marathi.
   * He built a dam across the river Lakshmanatirtha and arranged irrigational facilites to farmers.
   * Agricultural loans were issued called Taccavi loans.
   * He sanctioned liberal datti’s to the temples like Nanjanagoodu, Chuomundeshwari and Sringeri.
   * He built Wellesly bridge across the river Kaveri at SriRangapattna.

28. The period from 1831 to 1881 is called Commissioners rule in the history of Mysore.
   The commissioner like:
   * Colonel J Briggs {1st commissioners}
   * C.W. Lushington.
   * Mark Cubbon and L. Bowring (Important commissioners).
   * J.D. Gorden (Last commissioner).

1. MARK CUBBON: (1834 TO 1861)
   Cubbon rendered 27 years service as a 1st Chief commissioner, passed I C S in England. Joined as police officer at Madras.
   Served as revenue officer at Tiruvankoor and then he became a commissioner of Mysore.
   * He changed the administrative pattern of Mysore like Madrass.
   * Cubbon shifted the capitalcity from Mysore to Bangalore.
   * For the sake of administration he created 9 Depts. like Revenue, Military, Postal, Police, P.W.D. Animal husbandry, Judiciary, Health and Education and appointed Shireshtedar to each Dept.
The state of Mysore comprised 4 administrative divisions, Pattana, Ashtagrama, Chitradurga and Nagara each of these head by a European Superintendent.

Judicial reforms: - A hierarchy of courts was established.
* 85 taluk courts at local level above which
* 8 Sadr Munsiff courts and then
* 4 superintendent courts above which
* one HUZZUR Adult court
* Finally one commissioners court which was highest court.

Cubbon cleared the 85 lakhs Rs. loan taken by Wodeyar and saved 45 lakh Rs. as emergency fund of Mysore.

First railway line was laid between Bangalore to Jolarpet in 1859.

He cancelled unnecessary posts like Dewan and Resident.

Bridges like Bhadravati, Shivapura, Hiriyr, Yagachi constructed by him.

1600 miles new roads and 365 miles telephone communication installed by him.

In his way Cubbon developed Mysore. On behalf of his memory ‘Cubbon Park’ is created at Bangalore.

29. L.B. Bowring -{1861-1870} 

Another important commissioner of Mysore. L. Bowring was an efficient and experienced administrator. He Passed I C S in England appointed as D.C. to Paunjab and he became the personal secretary to viceroy Canning.

His services to Mysore state follow as:-

Administration:-

He decreased the administrative divisions from 4 to 3 namely Pattana, Ashtagrama and Nandidurga appointed Deputy Collectors to each divisions. Under D.C. one Assistant Commissioner was appointed in each divisions.

Revenue Reforms:-

*He opened Survey and Settlement Dept. in 1863.
*Mysore Registration Act was passed in 1864.
*He estabilished the departments like Forest and Articulture created posts like Ranger and Guards.
*The Dept. of Police was reorganised in the line of Madrass. Posts like D.G.P., I.G.P., S.P were created.

Judicial Reforms:-

Bowring separated Judiciary from Executive. He introduced the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, and opened 3 divisional courts in the level of Divisions.

Transportation:-
During his rule new road ways connecting to
Bangalore- Tumkur - Kadur
Kadur to Chitradurga
Bangalore - Magadi- Kunigal - Hassan.
Hosakote to Kolar roads were laid by him.

Central Jail was built in 1863 at Bangalore.

Central College is estabished by him in 1864 at Bangalore.

High Court of Karnataka building was constructed during his days at Bangalore became the administrative centre.

Bouring Hospital was founded at Bangalore in the memory of his Service.
30. Tippu sultan was one of the greatest patriot, courageous, assended the thorne in 1782. After the death of his father with the tittle Nawab Tippu sultan Bhadur. Hyder Ali though he was illerate provided good education to his worthy son. He was well trained in horse riding and Sword fighting. Even as boy Tippu participated in military campaigns with his father. Tippu greatly influenced by the Declaration of American Independence declared by Franclin.

Tippu independently captured places like Naragunda, Sandur, Koppala, Badami and Savanur from Marathas made the treaty of Gajendragadha with Peshwa Nanapadnavis. He made alliance with countries like France, Turkey, Baghdad etc. So this was not tolerated to Cornwalish that lead to IIIrd Anglo Mysore war in between 1790-1792.

Causes:-
* Tippu’s attack on Tiruvacore.
* Humiliating treaty of Mangalore.
* Revange of his father’s defeat.

Battle took place at sriangapattana between Tippu and Cornwalish. But unfortunately Tippu was defeated and singned the treaty of sriangapattana in 1792.

Accordingly:-
* Tippu surrender half his kingdom to the British.
* 3 Crore Rs was paid as war indemnity.
* Surrender two of his sons as hostages to the British.

IV th Anglo Mysore war :- 1799.
It was a milestone in the history of Karnataka.
It created a new chapter in the history of Karnataka.

Causes:-
* The humiliating defeat of Tippu and SriRangapattna treaty.
* Tippu refused subsidiary alliance devised by Lord Wellesly.
* Tippu obtained the membership in Jacobian club and hoisted French flag on his palace.

In this battle also Marathas and Nizam joined with british.Tippu fought alone. But unfortunately died on 4th May 1799 in battle field.

Results:-
* Karnataka came under the control of British.
* Mysore divided into 4 parts and distributed among Marthas, Nizams, British and a part was given to Maharaja of Mysore.
* Subsidiary system introduced in Mysore.
* Route cause for the genisis of Nationalism in Karnataka.

Administration of Tippu :-
Tippu was not only a warrior but also a good administrator. He ruled as per Quran and Shariyat but he was not a fanatic. He declared himself as "Khudadad".

* Divided the kingdom into 37 Asof. Asof further divided into 124 Amuls.
* Amuls divided into Sympth and villages.
  He appointed Asofis, Amuludars, Shanbhogha and Gowda to each units.
* 9 departments were started like Military, Revenue, Commerce, Treasury, Fort, Postal, Marine, Finance, Minting of coins.
* Mysore Trade commission was established at Muscut, Jidda, Persia to sale Mysore products like spices, sandal oil etc.

Coins:- Tippu issued variety of coins like, Mohar (Gold), Hydri (Silver), Johara and Osmani (Copper).

Military:-
Cistics cavalry, infantry, Artillary.
Chitradurga, Bidanur, Madhugiri, SriRangapatna were important centers of weapons.
Agriarlture:-
He built 70 feet dam across the river Kaveri at Kanambadi.
He established Tippu silk Research centere at Chennapatna.

Religious policy:-
Though he was a Muslim he equally treated other sects for ex: He gave 504 acres of land to Guruvayuru temple at Kerala.
Liberally sansctioned Datti’s to Sringeri Sharadha temple, Nanjundeshwara temple and SriRanganatha temple.

Personality:-
Great patriot. Famous as "Tiger of Mysore".
“Belived in principles of living hundred days like a rat it is better than living one day as Tiger”.

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