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# GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**Target: All upcoming exams!**



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# Terminologies

## **Governor General:**

The British administrative head in India was called Governor General (till 1857) and was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom he was responsible.

## **Viceroy:**

After the 1857 Uprising, the government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. And the title of Governor General was renamed as "Viceroy".

# I. Warren Hastings 1773-1785

- Regulating Act of 1773.
- Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- The Rohilla War of 1774.
- The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
- Second Mysore War in 1780-84.



Source: sansarlochan.in

## 2. Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793

- Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.



Source: thoughtco.com

### 3. Sir John Shore 1793-1798

- Charter Act of 1793.
- Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).



Source: Wikipedia

## 4. Lord Wellesley 1798-1805

- Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798); first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Fourth Mysore War (1799).
- Second Maratha War (1803-05).
- Treaty of Bassein (1802).



Source: sansarlochan.in

## 5. Sir George Barlow 1805-1807

- The Acting Governor-General of India until the arrival of Lord Minto.
- The Mutiny of Vellore took place in 1806.



Source:Wikipedia

## 6. Lord Minto I (1807-1813)

- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).



Source:Wikipedia



## 7. Lord Hastings 1813-1823

- Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli 1816.
- Third Maratha War (1817-19).
- Establishment of Ryotwari System.
- Mahalwari system in north-western Provinces and Bombay.



Source:Wikipedia

## 8. Lord Amherst 1823-1828

- First Burmese War (1824-1826).



Source: Wikipedia

## 9. Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- Charter Act of 1833 made Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of India.
- Abolition of Sati
- Suppression of Thugi, infanticide and child sacrifices.
- English Education Act of 1835



Source: Wikipedia

## 10. Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836

- New press law removing restrictions on the press in India.



Source: Wikipedia

# 11. Lord Auckland 1836-1842

- Dedicated himself to the improvement of native schools and the expansion of the commercial industry of India.
- The first Anglo-Afghan war (1838-42).



Source: Wikipedia

## 12. Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844

- Annexation of Sindh (1843).
- War with Gwalior (1843).



Source: Wikipedia

## 13. Lord Hardinge I (1844-1848)

- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore(1846).
- Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.



Source: Wikipedia

## 14. Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856

- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849).
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- “Wood’s (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch” of 1854.
- Laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal reforms.
- Establishment of separate public works department in every province.
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

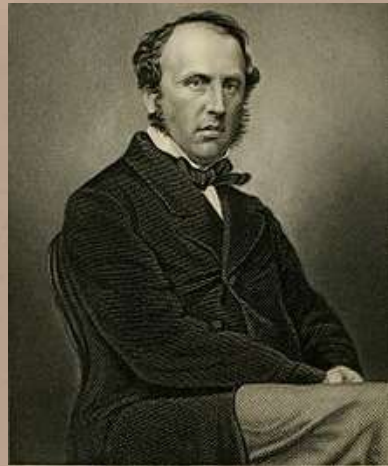


Source: Wikipedia



## 15. Lord Canning 1856-1857

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- Revolt of 1857.



Source: Wikipedia

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