

Coming of europeans



- After the decline of the Roman Empire in the 7th century, the Arabs had established their domination in Egypt and Persia.
- Direct contact between the Europeans and India declined and, with that, the easy accessibility to the Indian commodities like spices, calicoes, silk, and various precious stones that were greatly in demand was affected
- In 1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks(**Mehmed II**) vs Byzantine empire(**Constantine XI**) who were on the ascendant. Merchandise from India went to the European markets through Arab Muslim intermediaries

- 15th century Europe was gripped by the spirit of the Renaissance with its call for exploration.
- At the same time, Europe made great advances in the art of ship-building and navigation.
- The introduction of an improved plough, scientific crop management such as crop rotation, and increased supply of meat (which called for spices for cooking as well as for preservation).
- Prosperity also grew and with it the demand for oriental luxury goods also increased.

- The idea of finding an ocean route to India had become an obsession for Prince Henry of Portugal, who was nicknamed the ‘Navigator’
- Pope Nicholas V gave Prince Henry a bull in 1454, conferring on him the right to navigate the “sea to the distant shores of the Orient
- In 1497, under the **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)**, the rulers of Portugal and Spain divided by an imaginary line in the Atlantic, some 1,300 miles west of the **Cape Verde Islands**
- Portugal could claim and occupy everything to the east of the line while Spain could claim everything to the west

- It was in 1487 that the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up the eastern coast
- it was only ten years later that an expedition of Portuguese ships set out for India (in 1497) and arrived in India in slightly less than eleven months' time, in May 1498

Portuguese :-

- **The arrival of three ships under Vasco Da Gama, led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid, at Calicut in 20 May 1498 profoundly affected the course of Indian history.**
- **The Hindu ruler of Calicut, the Zamorin (Samuthiri)**
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- Vasco da Gama stayed in India for three months. When he returned to Portugal, he carried back with him a rich cargo
- The Europeans, who had to buy through Muslim middlemen, would have had to spend ten times as much for the same amount of pepper.
- A voyage was undertaken by **Pedro Alvarez Cabral** to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a **factory at Calicut**, where he arrived in September 1500

- Vasco da Gama once again came to India in 1501
 - **Battle of Calicut (1503)**
 - **Vasco da Gama set up a trading factory at Cannanore.**
- Gradually, **Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin** became the important trade centres of the Portuguese.
- **Francisco De Almeida(1505-1509)**
- **In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and**
- He was also advised to build fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore
- In 1507, the Portuguese squadron was defeated in a naval battle of Diu (1509) by the combined Egyptian and Gujarat navies, and Almeida's son was killed.
- His policy was known as the **Blue Water Policy** (*cartaze system*)

Alfonso de Albuquerque(1509-1515)

- Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East
- There were Portuguese strongholds in East Africa, off the Red Sea, at Ormuz; in Malabar; and at Malacca.by introducing a permit system for other ships
- Albuquerque acquired Goa (**Battle of Goa**)from the Sultan of Bijapur(Adil shah) in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur
- An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of *sati*.

- Vasco da Gama 6th governor of Portuguese came in India in 5 Sep 1521 and died in 24 Dec 1524 due to malaria, so Vasco da Gama came 3 times in India

Nino da Cunha(9th governor)

- Nino da Cunha assumed office of the governor of Portuguese interests in India in November 1529
- Almost one year later shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa in 1530

- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, during his conflict with the Mughal emperor Humayun, secured help from the Portuguese by ceding to them in 1534, **Bassein and diu**
- Bahadur Shah's relations with the Portuguese became sour when Humayun withdrew from Gujarat in 1536 and ruler of Gujarat was invited to a Portuguese ship and killed in 1537.
- Da Cunha also attempted to increase Portuguese influence in Bengal by settling many Portuguese nationals there with Hooghly (1537) as their headquarters

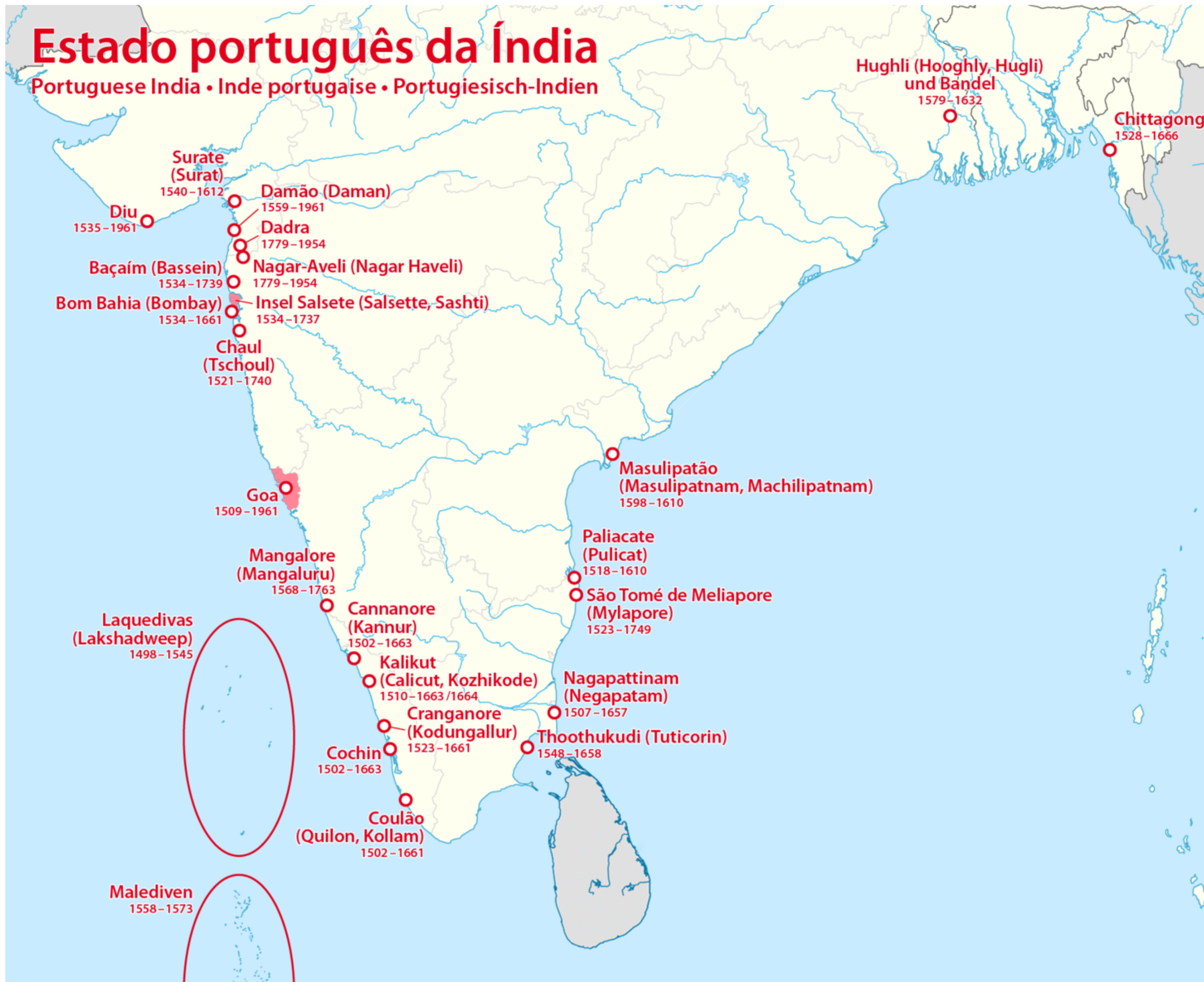
- 1st fort cochin in 1503 ,2nd fort kannore(1505),
- goa(1530) become capital and in 1843 it become panaji
- Portuguese started their monopoly on two produces i.e **black pepper and salt Peter**
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- **Battle of Cochin, 1504** :- between fought on land and sea, principally between the Portuguese at Cochin, allied to the Trimumpara Raja, and the armies of the Zamorin of Calicut, defeat of zamorin
- **Battle of Cannanore (1506)** :- between the Indian fleet of the Zamorin of Calicut and a Portuguese fleet under Lourenço de Almeida, son of the Viceroy Almeida.
- **Battle of chaul (1508)** :- fought between portuguese and combined force of Mamluk sultan and the sultan of gujarat , Portuguese defeated , son died

- **Battle of diu (1509)** :- again between same parties also included zamorin , victory of portuguese
- **Battle of Goa (1510)** :- between the Sultan of Bijapur(Adil shah) in 1510
- **Battle of Bharuch (1547)** :- between Gujarat sultan Mahmud shah and portages , portuguese win
- **Battle of Goa (1638)** :- **between** Dutch and portuguese , defeat dutch
- **Battle of Calicut (1752)** :-The Portuguese were victorious and managed to make the Marathas retreat

Estado português da Índia

Portuguese India • Inde portugaise • Portugiesisch-Indien



- Interestingly, the Portuguese, the first Europeans to come to India, were also the last to leave this land. It was 1961 before the Government of India recaptured Goa, Daman and Diu from them.
- **Portuguese Administration in India**
- The head of the administration was the viceroy who served for three years, with his secretary and, in later years, a council.
- Next in importance came the *Vedor da Fazenda*, responsible for revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.

- In September 1579, Akbar forwarded a letter to the authorities at Goa requesting them to send two learned priests Jesuit fathers, Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate were selected for the purpose
- The second mission called by Akbar in 1590 also ended on a similar note in 1592
- The third mission, again invited by Akbar, arrived in 1595 at Lahore

- **Capture of Hooghly**

- In the course of their nefarious activities, they seized two slave girls of Mumtaz Mahal
- On June 24, 1632, the Mughal siege of Hooghly began, ending in its capture three months later. Shah Jahan ordered the Bengal governor Qasim Khan to take action against the Portuguese. The siege of Hooghly finally led to the Portuguese fleeing.
- The Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739 from the Portuguese

The Dutch :-

- Formation of Dutch east india company in 1602 Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605
- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.
- In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat (**fort geldria**), north of Madras.
- Their other principal factories in India were at Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653) (headquarters of all dutch agencies), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663)

- First dutch governor is Pietre both
- Capital: Pulicat (1610 to 1690) and nagapatnam (1690 to 1781) , sadras (1818- 1825)
- The climax of the enmity between the Dutch and the English in the East was reached at Amboyna in 1623(a place in present-day Indonesia, which the Dutch had captured from the Portuguese in 1605)
- After prolonged warfare, both the parties came to a compromise in 1667 by which the British agreed to withdraw all their claims on Indonesia, and the Dutch retired from India to concentrate on their more profitable trade in Indonesia

The English

Charter of Queen Elizabeth I

- On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I issued a charter with rights of exclusive trading to the company named the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies
- Founder was :- Thomas smith
- Initially, a monopoly of fifteen years was granted, which in
- The charter awarded the company a monopoly on English trade with all country east of cape of good hope and west to straight of magellan

- Captain Hawkins landed in Surat 1608 arrived in the court of Jahangir in April 1609 itself
- First temporary factory establish in 1611 in **masulipatnam on** Andhra coast
- It was in 1612 that Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; (**battle of suvali**)an impressed Jahangir granted permission to the English in early 1613 to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas aldworth (first permanent factory)
- In 1613, the Portuguese offended Jahangir by capturing Mughal ships, **Rahimi**
- In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe came as an ambassador of James I to the court of Jahangir, staying on there till February 1619

- The English company's position was improved by the 'Golden Farman' issued to them by the **Sultan of Golconda** in 1632. On a payment of 500 pagodas a year, they earned the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda
- In 1639 English company took madras on lease from local king darmala Nayak and develop it is as fortified settlement named **FORT SAINT GEORGE**

- Shah Shuja, the subahdar (or governor) of Bengal in 1651, allowed the English to trade in Bengal in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- Factories in Bengal were started at Hooghly (1651)

- Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine in 1662.
- Bombay was given over to the East India Company on an annual payment of ten pounds
- Later Bombay was made the headquarters by shifting the seat from Surat to Bombay in 1687

- **IN 1698** the mughal governor of Bengal (subedar Azim ush-shah) , son of bahadur shah , gave zimindari of three villages named **culicata** , **Govindpur** ,**sutanti** to English company for a sum of Rs 1200
- But local zamindar of Burdwan revolted against company
- Three villages were fortified named as **fort William** , first president was Charles eyre
- Fort saint david built in 1725 in Cuddalore in T.N

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous *farmans*, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The *farmans* thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were—
 - In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
 - The Company was permitted to issue *dastaks* (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
 - The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
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- it was decreed that the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal empire.
- Thus a rival company was formed which deputed Sir William Norris as its ambassador to the court of Aurangzeb (January 1701-April 1702) to gain trading privileges for itself. The new company, however, proved a failure.
- Under pressure from the Crown and the Parliament, the two companies were amalgamated in 1708 under the title of ‘United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies’. This was the East India Company—from 1708 to 1873

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- Danes :- 1616
- Main objective was proselytization , they have two settlement
- Tranquebar and Serampore and latter they sold it to east india company in 1846

The French

- French were the last Europeans to come to India with the purpose of trade.
- During the reign of Louis XIV, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the *Compagnie des Indes Orientales* (French East India Company) in 1664, was granted a 50-year monopoly on French trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Then in 1667, Francois Caron headed an expedition to India, setting up a factory in Surat
- Founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669 after obtaining a patent from the Sultan of Golconda

- In 1673 the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal subahdar of Bengal, to establish a township at Chandernagore near Calcutta
- **Pondicherry—Nerve Centre of French Power in India**
In 1673, Sher Khan Lodi, the governor of Valikondapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted Francois Martin, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- Pondicherry was founded in 1674. French company established its factories Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar were a few important trading centres of the French East India Company
- Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693. Although the **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in September 1697 restored Pondicherry to the French,

First Carnatic War (1740-48)

- War of Austrian Succession that had broken out in Europe in 1740.
- the English navy under Baret seized some French ships to provoke France. France retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746
- The English made attack on Pondicherry but instead faced a heavy loss. The English sought help from the Nawab of Carnatic (Arcot) Anwaruddin Khan.
- This exposed the weakness of the armies of the Indian rulers vis-à-vis the efficiently trained armies of the European powers (Battle of St. Thome (Madras) 1746 under Mahfuz khan
- **Result** The First Carnatic War ended in 1748 when the *Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle*
- Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America

- **Second Carnatic War (1749-54)**
- People involved: Muhammad Ali and Chanda Sahib (for the Nawabship of the Carnatic or Arcot); Muzaffar Jung and Nasir Jung (for the post of the Nizam of Hyderabad).
- The French supported the claims of Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in the Deccan and Carnatic, respectively, while the English sided with Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din
- **Battle of Ambur 1748 :-**
- French ,Chanda sahib and Muzaffar Jung defeat and killed Anwar-ud-din and Chanda sahib become nawab of Karnataka and Mohammad Ali son of Anwar took shelter in trinchopoly

- Result :- Muzaffar Jung became Hyderabad's Nizam. Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of the Carnatic
- The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.
- Dupleix was called back to France. He was replaced by Charles-Robert Godeheu who signed the Treaty of Pondicherry
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Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

- In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. Britain and France were once again on opposite sides.
- In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram.
- ***Battle of Wandiwash*** The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the English on January 22, 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu.
- The Third Carnatic War proved decisive. Although the ***Treaty of Peace of Paris*** (1763) restored to the French their factories in India,

Battle of Plassey, in 1757:-

5th nawab of Bengal Siraj ud dulah vs British

Defector Mir Zafar

battle is significant because it marked the beginning of British rule in India.

- **Battle of bidara** :- 1759, Dutch and mir afar vs English

- **Battle of buxar** :- 1764 October 22

1. Mir qasim. VS BRITSH (major hector munro)

2. Suja ud dulah

3. Shah allam II

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:

(i) surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah

Alam II;

- (ii) pay Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity;
and
- (iii) give Balwant Singh, *Zamindar* of Banaras, full possession of his estate

Shah Alam II agreed to:

- (i) reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
- (ii) issue a *farman* granting the *diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh; and
- (iii) a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for *nizamat* functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab—in Bengal in which both the *diwani*, i.e., collecting revenues, and *nizamat*, i.e., police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company

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