

1. Advent of Europeans

1. Portuguese
2. Dutch
3. English
4. Danes
5. French

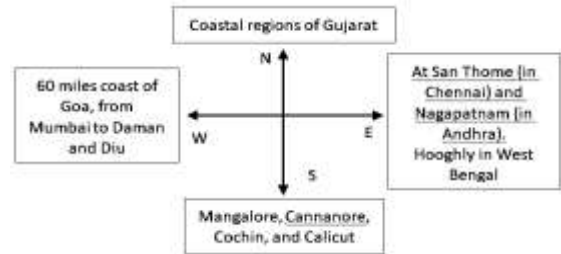
1. Portuguese:

Trading to Ruling

Name	Activity	Significance
Vasco Da Gama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vasco da gama arrived at Calicut in 1498. Hindu Ruler of Zamorin Welcomed him. By 1502, Vasco's second visit led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore and fortification of the same 	Portugal unlike other traders wanted to monopolize trade in India
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	Established first factory at Calicut, in 1500	Embarked the era of European rule on Indian subcontinent
Franciscodeh Almeida (1505-09)	First governor, appointed by king to protect Portuguese interest, initiated the blue water policy (Cartaze system) .	Cartaze system- It was naval trade license or pass issued by authority without which trade was prohibited and this was used by Portuguese to eliminate foreigners from trading in India.
Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)	Secured strategic control of Indian Ocean; captured Goa from Bijapur rulers; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of the Vijayanagar; and	Considered to be the founder of the Portuguese power in India

	initiated the policy of marrying with the natives and settling in India and banned the practice of sati in his area of influence.	
Nino de Cunha (1529-38)	He shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530, conquered Diu and Bassein from Gujrat king Bahadur Shah, established headquarters in Hoogly, Bengal.	Pragmatic leader who expanded territory beyond Western coastal region. Portuguese power expanded to eastern coast during his time

Portuguese State:



Religious Policy of the Portuguese:

Initially, **hostile** only towards **Muslims**, later towards **Hindus** also. In 1579 on request of Akbar missionaries (Father Monserrate) were sent to participate in ibadatkhana debate and **convert** the emperor **Akbar** to **Christianity**.

Portuguese and Mughals:

In 1632 **Mughals** captured **Hooghly**, from Portuguese.

Factors for Decline of the Portuguese in India:

Local Factors	Outside Factors
Emergence of powerful dynasties in India. Example: Marathas .	Emergence of powerful Ottoman empire
Reaction against Portuguese spiritual pressure due to their atrocious activities.	Rise of the English and Dutch commercial ambitions challenging

	the Portuguese supremacy.
Rampant corruption, greed and selfishness along with piracy and clandestine trade practices of the Portuguese administration in India.	Diversion of Portuguese colonising ambitions towards the West due to the discovery of Brazil

▪ Significance of the Portuguese:

1. They initiated European era in India
2. Introduction of **cannon on ship**
3. Introduced **European art of warfare**
4. The art of the **silversmith** and **goldsmith** flourished at Goa.
5. Introduced **pineapple, cashew nut, potato, tomato, chillies, capsicum**
6. Introduced **printing press**

2. Dutch:

Cornelis de Houtman was the first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam in 1596.

- (i) United East India Company of the Netherlands, formed in March 1602 by the Charter of Dutch Parliament, had the powers to wage wars, maketreaty and build forts.
- (ii) **Dutch Factories in India:** Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663). (It covered both Eastern and western Coasts)
- (iii) **Decline in India-** The defeat of the Dutch in the **Anglo-Dutch rivalry** and the shifting of Dutch attention towards the Malay Archipelago. **Battle of Bedara (1759)** The English defeated the Dutch
- (iv) After prolonged warfare, both the parties compromised in 1667 by which the **British agreed to withdraw all their claims on Indonesia, and the Dutch retired from India.**

3. English: Formation

On December 31, 1600 Queen Elizabeth I issued the charter to company named as Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies which gave

the company monopoly to trade in the East Indies for **15 years**.

Timeline	Activities
1600	The East India Company was established.
1609	William Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court but failed to secure permission due to opposition by Portuguese.
1611	Captain Middleton obtained the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat to trade there, also started trade in Masulipatnam.
1613	A factory of East India Company was established at Surat .
1615	Sir Thomas Roe , the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court .
1616	The Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam .
1618	Thomas Roe succeeded in obtaining two Farman confirming free trade with exemption from inland tolls and permission to establish factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
1632	The Company got the golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda , which ensured safety and prosperity of their trade.
1633	The Company established its first factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore, Odisha
1639	Madras was given by the Chandragiri chief to the English and soon Madras with the Fort St. Georgere placed Masulipatnam as the English headquarters on the east coast .
1651	The Company was given permission to trade at Hooghly (Bengal), Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
1662	The British King, Charles II , was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess (Catherine of Braganza)
1667	Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal
1687	Bombay was made the headquarters by shifting the seat of the Western Presidency from Surat to Bombay.
1691	Due to some conflict, Mughals raided Hoogly. Then Job Charnock , negotiated with Mughals for return to Sutanuti in 1691. The Company got the imperial order to continue their trade in Bengal in lieu of payment of Rs 3,000 a year.
1700	The city of Calcutta grew from the development of three villages Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata secured from the

	Mughal governor of Bengal. The fortified settlement was named Fort William (1700) and it became the seat of British power in India till 1911.
1717	The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman , called Magna Carta of the Company , giving the Company a large number of trade concessions in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad . It included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company's import and export were exempted from duties. 2. Permission to issue dastaks for transportation of goods 3. Duty free trade in Hyderabad. 4. Company minted coins to act as currency throughout Mughal Empire.

4. Danes:

- Danish East India company was founded in 1616 AD
- **Settlements in India:** Trancuber near Chennai and Serampur in Bengal
- They were the **foremost promoters of Christianity** in India
- They eventually dispensed of their settlement to the English

5. French:

• The French Foundation:

In 1664, Colbert, a minister of Louis XIV, laid the foundations of French East India Company; it was granted 50-year monopoly on French trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

▪ Rise and fall of Dupleix:

- In 1730, he became the governor of Chandernagore; in **1741**, he became the **governor of French territory in India**. Dupleix was extremely talented took advantage of the rivalries among local rulers and saw it as god send opportunity to establish French empire in India.
- In 1746, with the help of a French fleet, Dupleix seized Madras (now Chennai) but failed to capture the neighbouring British fort of St. David.

- He twice defeated (battle of St Thome) armies sent to relieve Britain's ally, the nawab Anwaruddiin of the Carnatic
- The **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** ended the war in Europe in 1748 and **restored Madras to the British**, but Dupleix embarked on further schemes for French aggrandizement in India.
- Sensing the military weakness of the various contending princes in south India, he forged local alliances with them that were aimed at ruining the British East India Company.
- He **supported Chanda Sahib's claim to the nawabship of the Carnatic**, and, when the British supported a rival candidate, a largely private war ensued (1751) between the two companies.
- Mostly as the result of the exploits of Dupleix's chief rival, the brilliant young British soldier Robert Clive, all the French forces except those in the Deccan were defeated.
- Dupleix's grand schemes continued to topple for two more years, and French finances were exhausted in the struggle.
- In **1754**, **Dupleix** was recalled to **Paris**, where he unsuccessfully sued the French East India Company for money he claimed and he had spent on its account.
- Dupleix remained discredited in France and died in despair, obscurity, and relative poverty.

▪ Settlements in India:

Timeline	Settlements
1667	Surat- by Francois Caron
1669	Mercara, Masulipatnam- patent from the Sultan of Golconda
1673	Chandernagore, near Calcutta- permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subhadra of Bengal.

▪ 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

there Pondicherry was founded in 1674 which developed as a place of importance.

▪ **Early Setbacks to the French East India Company:**

- **War between the Dutch and the French:** - the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693. **Treaty of Ryswick.** In 1697 - restored Pondicherry to the French but the Dutch garrison held on to it for two more years.
- **War of Spanish Succession** broke out in Europe thus French had to abandon their factories at Surat, Masulipatnam and Bantam in the early 18th century.

▪ **Reorganisation of the French Company:**

In 1720, the French company was reorganised as the 'Perpetual Company of the Indies' headed by Lenoir and Dumas, between 1720 and 1742. **Also, the French India occupied Mauritius and Reunion in the southern Indian Ocean.**

Anglo-French Rivalry:

▪ **Causes for the Rivalry:**

- For protection and expansion of commercial interests.
- Political developments in the south India and Europe provided pretexts to contest their claims which culminated in three Carnatic wars.
- Carnatic was the name given by the Europeans to the Coromandel Coast and its hinterland.

Carnatic Wars

Name of War	Reasons	Treaty	Result/ Significance
First Carnatic War (1740-48)	It was an extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, Austrian War of Succession.	Treaty of Aix- La Chapelle, 1748.	Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America. This War is remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, and ally of English.
Second Carnatic War (1749-54)	French and English used regional dynastic disputes as pseudo war fronts.	Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755	The war remained inconclusive but it undermined the French power in South India vis-à-vis the English as French faced heavy financial losses so they recalled Dupleix
Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	Background Seven Years war (1756-63) in Europe. Course of War in India- In 1758, the French army captured the English forts in 1758. English inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet. General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner. A decisive war, known for the Battle of Wandiwash (1760-61), Tamilnadu.	Treaty of Paris, 1763	The French were allowed to use Indian settlements for ONLY commercial purposes and fortification of settlements were banned. The victory at Wandiwash left the English East India Company with no European rival in India.

▪ **Causes of the French Failure:**

1. **Private Vs Government:** The English Company was a private enterprise thus less governmental control over it, this company could take instant decisions when needed without waiting for the approval of the

government. The French company was controlled and regulated by the French government.

2. **Naval Power:** The English navy was superior to the French navy.

- 3. Regional Supremacy:** The English held Calcutta, Bombay and Madras whereas the French had only Pondicherry. Historians have summed up the situation that Dupleix did a cardinal blunder in finding the key to India in south India, Clive tried to find it out in Bengal and succeeded.
- 4. Preferences:** The French subordinated their commercial interest to territorial ambition,

which made the French company short of funds. In spite of their imperialistic motives, the British never neglected their commercial interests.

- 5. Leadership-**A major factor in the success of the English in India was the superiority of the commanders in the British camp. The above characteristics also helped English defeat other Europeans in India.