

27/10/11

## Modern India

[mid 18<sup>th</sup> c - 20<sup>th</sup> c]

### Chapters:

1. Advent of Europeans
2. British conquest of India
3. British Administrative and Economic policies
4. Revolts and movements
5. Socio-Religious Reform movements
6. National movement

### Advent of Europeans

\* May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1498 — Vascodegama, discovered sea route to India.  
[Portuguese sailor] [Calicut]

1<sup>st</sup> c - 15<sup>th</sup> c the trade was carried out through the following

Route: Arabian sea — Red sea — Suez — Mediterranean sea [Italy]  
[160km]

In 1453, the trade came to end because the Turkish rulers did not allow the merchants. So, European countries were under crisis.

In 1486, Diaz from Lisbon started to find <sup>sea</sup> route to India, but he stopped the search because at the bottom of Africa [South Africa] he founded an area where the ships were sunk into sea and named it as "Cape of Storms", but the king changed it as "Cape of Good Hope".

Spanish rulers sponsored Italian sailors, Christopher Columbus discovered a new continent after travelled 5000km in 1492.

[America]

Later, Amerigo Vespucci was sent to confirm American continent.

"Red Indians" a primitive tribe [believed that they were from India] was found in South America.

In 1497-1498, Vascodagama, <sup>reached Madagaskar &</sup> with help of a Gujzarati merchant he finally landed in Calicut [India].

[No country in the world was influenced by this two discoveries.]

\* "Zamorin", king of Calicut invited Vascodagama.

Portuguese  
Dutch  
British  
Danes (Denmark)  
French

} The merchants came to India  
[in chronological order]

Except French [public sector undertakings]  
others were representatives of private companies.

Portuguese: [1500-1761]

1<sup>st</sup> come and last (leave) Europeans  
go

In 1500, "Estoda Da India", portuguese company founded.

Settlements:

Calicut, 1500 }  
Kochhin } Kerala  
Cananore }

Chittagang }  
Hugli } Bengal  
Saggav }

Goa  
Bombay }  
Bassein } Maharashtra  
Salsetty }

St. Thom - Madras

Surat }  
Bhavnagar } Gujarat

Francis de Almeida [1504-1509]

1<sup>st</sup> Portuguese Governor

\* Albuquerque: [1509-1515]

In 1510, he defeated Bizapur Sultans and taken "Goa"

In 1511, a friendly treaty with Sri Krishna Devaraya.

Nino De Cunha

In 1520, he shifted headquarters from Kochhin to Goa.

Martin Alfonso D'souza

In 1540, Saint Francis Xavier, catholic missionary came to India. a

↳ he alone converted 7 lakhs fisherman into christianity. [Goa & Tamil Nadu]

His mummy is kept in Goa church.

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Contribution to India:

\* In 17<sup>th</sup> c, various new crops were introduced, include, Tobacco, maize, chillies (Jahangir was emperor)

\* Printing press in 1556

[To promote christianity]

1<sup>st</sup> book printed in India: Saint Peter's Charita [Marathi language]

1<sup>st</sup> Telugu book printed in India: Bible

Reasons for decline:

Portuguese has monopoly over ~~the~~ trade in India about 100 yrs.

After 1600, Portuguese were defeated by Mughals, Marathas & other foreigners

\* In 1632, Shahjahan fought against them [Conflict b/w them]

Reasons: forceful conversions & marriages

Haz pilgrims were troubled <sup>by</sup> the portuguese.

\* conflict with marathas

Peeshwa Baji Rao-1 captured Salsetty & Bassein

\* They were beaten by Dutch & Britishers

After all this, they lost all settlements except,

Goa, Diu, Daman [till 1961]

↳ 1961, Operation Vijay [for liberation of Goa].

Dutch:

In 1602, "Dutch United East India Company"

settlements:

Machilipatnam, 1605 (Krishna)

Bhimilipatnam (Vizag)

Nizampatnam (Guntur)

pulikat (Nellore, TamilNadu) → till 1690 headquaters

Devanampatnam (TN)

Nagapatnam (TN) → After 1690, headquaters.

Chinsura (Bengal)

Balasore (Orissa)

East coast is famous for "cotton textiles"

For Dutch, Indonesia is so imp. The governor of Indonesia was the incharge of Indian settlements.

\* In 1759, "Battle of Badera" b/w Dutch & Britishers.

All Dutch settlements were occupied by British.

## British:

Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 1600 → a group of merchants<sup>of British</sup> formed a company,  
"English East-India Company."

Queen Elizabeth-I, passed a charter - 15 yrs monopoly rights  
to the company.

James-I, passed another charter in 1609 i.e. the monopoly  
period of the company was extended indefinitely [Unlimited period]

Monopoly rights were ended in 1813. [Economic powers]

## Settlements:

Surat, 1608

Machilipatnam, 1611 [1<sup>st</sup> settlement in Coromandal coast]

3 head quarters:

- Bombay
- Madras
- Calcutta

} These cities were built by Britishers and  
also developed them.

## Madras:

In 1639, Francis Day procured the <sup>site</sup> city from Dameela  
Venkatadri Naidu and named as Chennapatnam [after the  
name of Venkatadri Naidu father Chennappa]

\* Saint George fort is also built by him.

## Bombay:

In 1668, Gerald Anugite, procured the site from British  
King, then John-II for annual lease of 10 pounds.



## Calcutta:

In 1690, Job Charnock purchased 3 villages from the Mughal Governor of Bengal.

- Govindapur
- Satnauti
- Kali kata

"Fort William" was built in Calcutta.

↳ seat of Governance

## Danes :-

Traders of Denmark

Settlement:

Tranqubar, ~~1660~~ 1616

Headquarters: Serampur

In 1845, Danes sold their settlements to Britishers and left India.

## French:

In 1664, "French East India Company" was founded.

[Govt company]

Settlements:

Surat, 1668

Machilipatnam } AP

• Yanam

• Chandranagor (Bengal)

• Mahe (Kerala)

• Karikkal (Tamil Nadu)

• Pondichheri (Headquarters)

In 1673, Francois Martin procured the site from rulers.

[Builder & 1<sup>st</sup> Governor of Pondicherry]

Dupleix [French great Governor]

3 wars b/w British & French — "Karnatic wars"

Karnatik → capital "Charcot"  
(state)

(Tamil Nadu) (Anglo-french wars)

29/10/11 1<sup>st</sup> Karnatic War : [1746-1748]

Reason:

European political conflicts leads to this war. i.e.,  
"Austrian war of succession"

Events:

\* Dupleix captured Madras

Rules of Karnatic : Anwar-ud-din

\* War b/w French & Anwar-ud-din at St. Thom

↳ was defeated by French.

End:

A treaty b/w England & France at "Aix-la-chappell", one of the provision is Madras was given back to Britishers.

2<sup>nd</sup> Karnatic War : [1749-56]

Reasons: Succession disputes in India

\* Carnatic state

— Anwar Vs Chanda Saheb (brother)

\* Nizam state

Headquarters: Aurangabad

Nazar Jung Vs Muzaffar Jung (nephew)

In Both states, Britishers supported the King in power.

### Events:

\* In 1749, Battle of Ambur

Dupleix killed Anwar-Ud-din (son Md. Ali (prince) ran away and hidden in Tiruchunapalli)  
Chanda Saheb was declared as King.

\* In 1760, Nizam Jung was assassinated.

Mujaffar Jung was declared as King and he was protected by Bussy (French governor)

Robert Clive (most powerful officer of <sup>Eng</sup> East India company) brought to South India from Bengal to fight against French.

\* In 1752, Battle of Arcot

Chanda Saheb was killed by Clive (Hero of Arcot)  
Md. Ali declared as King.

\* In 1752,

Mujaffar Jung was assassinated.

### End:

In 1756, treaty of Pondicherry

3<sup>rd</sup> Carnatic War: [1756-63]

In 1760, at Wandiwash (Wandavasi) near Pondicherry.

French Count de Lally was defeated by British  
governor

officer Sir Eyre Coote

All French settlements were taken by British.

\* In 1763, Treaty of Paris - settlements shall be given back,



In 1954, because of diplomatic pressure French settlements were handover to Indian govt.

[ Chandra Nagur, Yanam, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe ]  
↓  
merged in West Bengal

Pondicherry Union Territory

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