



03

Indian National Movement

Advent of the Europeans

In the 17th and 18th centuries, India became a centre of attraction for many European nations. Being attracted to the potential of India, many Europeans like Portuguese, English, Dutch, Danish and French came to trade with India and commercial relations were established with them.

Europeans Companies and Their Headquarters

Company	Established in	Headquarters
Portuguese East India Company	1628 AD	Goa (Panjim) (1843)
English East India Company	1600 AD	East Coast: Coromandel, Pulicat (1690), Bengal Hoogli (1655)
Dutch United East India Company	1602 AD	West Coast: Surat (1608-87), Bombay (from 1687) East Coast: Coromandel, Masulipatnam (1611-14), Madras (from 1641) Bengal: Under Madras (upto 1700), Calcutta (from 1700)
Danish East India Company	1616 AD	Serampore (Bengal) (1676-1845)
French East India Company	1664 AD	Surat (1668-1673), Pondicherry (1673-1754)

The Portuguese

- The Portuguese were the first to reach the shores of India.
- The advent of the Portuguese in India began with the discoveries of Vasco-da-Gama.
- Vasco-da-Gama who discovered a new sea route from Europe to Asia via the Cape of Good Hope. He was helped by an Arabian navigator Ibn Majid. He landed at Calicut on 21st May, 1498.

Trade & Business

- Vasco-da-Gama returned to Portugal in 1499 AD. The arrival of **Pedro Alvares Cabral** in 1500 and the second trip of Vasco-da-Gama in 1502, led to the establishment of Portuguese trading stations at **Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin**.
- Portugal's **initial objective** was to seize the **spice trade**, but after Cabral's voyage, it decided to divert all the trade of the East with Europe to **itself**.

trade
Kerala
Spices, clothes

Portuguese Governors

Francisco De Almeida (1505-09 AD)

- He was the **first Portuguese Governor of India**. He built the fort Anjediva and fort Manuel of Cochin.
- As Portuguese tried to break the Arab monopoly on Indian Ocean trade, it negatively impacted the interests of Egypt and Turkey.

Alfonso De Albuquerque (1509-15 AD)

- The **second Portuguese Governor of India** was Alfonso De Albuquerque (1509-15 AD), who controlled the Persian Gulf and Red Sea; established headquarters on **Western Coast of India** and **destroyed the Arab trade** in the Malay Peninsula.
- He gave a territorial base to the Portuguese in India, maintained friendly relations with **Vijayanagara** and prepared trained troops of Indians.
- To recover the **paucity of manpower in Portugal**, he encouraged the lower class of the Portuguese settlers to **marry Indian women**. In 1535 AD, a Portuguese Governor called **Nino da Cunha** got **possession of Diu and Bassein** from the Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Gradually, almost **all their territories were lost to the Marathas (Salsette and Bassein in 1739 AD)**, the Dutch and the English. **Only Goa, Daman and Diu** remained with them until **1961 AD**.

Goa, Daman, Diu

Contribution of Portuguese Rule in India

- ① Tobacco cultivation was brought to India by the Portuguese. The first printing press in India was set up by the Portuguese at Goa in 1556 AD. The first scientific work on Indian medicinal plants by a European writer was also printed at Goa in 1563 AD.
- ② Francisco Xavier, a famous saint, came to India in the period of Martin Alfonso de Souza to spread Christianity in India. He was one of the founding members of Jesuit Order. The feast of St. Francisco Xavier is celebrated in Goa each year. → churches
- ③ The Portuguese established their trading stations at Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Daman, Salsette, Chaul, Bombay, San Thome near Madras and Hooghly in Bengal.
- ④ Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. Later, the capital was transferred to Goa by Nino da Cunha.
- ⑤ In 1661 AD, the king of Portugal gave Bombay to Charles II of England as dowry when Charles II married Catherine.
- ⑥ The first European settlement in India was established at Cochin in 1503 AD by the Portuguese.

The Portuguese in Bengal

- ① In 1632, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan completely destroyed the Portuguese settlements at Hooghly and carried away more than a thousand Portuguese inhabitants as prisoners.
- ② The Portuguese and half caste pirates, who had established themselves at Chittagong and raided the coasts of Bengal and Arakan, were easily defeated by the King of Arakan.
- ③ The descendants of those pirates, known as the *firangis*, who infested the Eastern Bengal coast, were completely swept away in about 1665, by the Mughal Viceroy of Bengal.

The English

- ① Before the East India Company established trade in India, John Mildenhall, an English merchant came to India via land route to trade with Indian merchants in 1599.
- ② 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies' was formed through the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I on 31st December, 1600.
- ③ It had a joint stock structure, independent fleets and court of directors (24 in number) annually elected by shareholders with profit making as the main motive.
- ④ The immediate aim of the Company was the acquisition of spices and pepper of the Eastern Archipelago.

1500-1600

trade

Goa
trading platform
Cochin

spices
Chittagong

trade

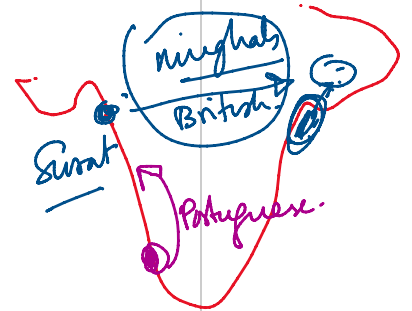
Portuguese - 1498

- **Captain William Hawkins**, who had experience in such ventures and could speak Turkish, was approached to meet **Jahangir** with a letter from **King James I** in **1608 AD**.
- In **1611**, Captain Middleton landed at Swally, near **Surat**, inspite of Portuguese opposition and got permission from the **Mughal Governor** to trade at the place.
- In **1615**, a British mission under **Sir Thomas Roe** succeeded in obtaining **farmans** from the Mughal Emperor **Jahangir** confirming free trade without liability to pay inland toll. **no tax**.
- The victory of Captain Best in the Surat broke the tradition of Portuguese naval supremacy and an **English factory** was permanently established at Surat.

← permission from Mughals
 A ship
 first point of entry

English Settlements in Bengal

- In England, there was a growing demand for **Bengali** goods, especially for **silk** and **saltpetre**. The trade of the Bengal factories consequently increased.
- In **1633 AD**, the Mughal Governor of Orissa gave the English merchants permission to establish factories at **Hariharapur** (near the mouth of Mahanadi), **Balasure** and **Pipli**. British appointed **Banian**, who played the role of agent for the company. They managed trade on behalf of British officers. **managers**
- The English also succeeded to establish their factory at **Hooghly** in **1651 AD**, followed by those at **Patna**, **Dacca** and **Kasimbazar**.
- **Farman** for trade in Bengal was issued by Aurangzeb in **1667 AD**. Five years later, in **1672 AD**, the Mughal Governor Shaista Khan issued an order confirming all the privileges already acquired by the English.
- In **1700 AD**, the directors constituted **Bengal** as a separate **presidency**, independent of Madras and nominated **Sir Charles Eyre** as its first President.
- The period from **1708 AD** upto the middle of the 18th century, saw the expansion of the company's trade and **influence** in India. In the subsequent years, the **English East India Company** began to extend its territorial claims.
- It defeated the Dutch (The Battle of Bedara, 1759) and the French (The Battle of Wandiwash, 1760) and by the end of the 18th century, it succeeded in establishing its paramountcy.
- The most important event in the history of the company during these years was the diplomatic mission led by **John Surman** in **1717 AD** to the court of the Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar**, resulting in the grant of three famous **farmans** addressed to the officials in Bengal, Hyderabad and Gujarat. The **farmans** gave the company many valuable privileges.



Jahangir - Shah Jahan
 - Aurangzeb

1700-1750 Started occupying India

Wars

ship