

Advent of the Europeans.

17th and 18th . .

Portuguese East India
Company

1628 AD

Goa (Panjim)

Dutch United East
India Company

1602 AD

West Coast
[Surat],
East Coast
[Coromandel]
Masulipatnam,
Madras,
Calcutta.

English East
India Company

1600 AD

Coromandel,
Hoogly (Bengal)

Danish East
India Company

1616 AD

Serampore (Bengal)

French East India
Company

1664 AD

Swat, Pondicherry.

The Portuguese

→ Vasco da Gama
↳ Cape of Good Hope
↳ Ibn Majid.

Calicut 21st May, 1498.

The English.

John Mildenhall. (1599)

'The Governore and Company of Merchants of London
trading into the East Indies'

31st Dec, 1600

↓
spices and pepper.

In 1611, Captain Middleton → Swally, [Surat]

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe 'farmans'
↳ Jahangir. [free trade]

Captain Best [Surat]

English factory permanently established in Surat.

English Settlements in Bengal.

Silk, saltpetre,

1633 AD, → Hariharapur. (^{near} Mahanadi River)

→ Balasore

→ Pipli

Barian [agent]

1651 AD, Hooghly

Patna

Dacca

Kasimbazar

'Farman' — issued by Aurangzeb. [1667 AD]
[1672 AD]
↳ Shaista Khan

1700 AD - Bengal - separate presidency
Sir Charles Eyre [1st ^{nominated} President]

1708 AD - 18th century →

1759, [The Battle of Bedara] defeated Dutch.

1760 [" " " Wandiwash] defeated French.

farmans - requests for privileges.

John Sweman (1717 AD).

Farvukhsiyar

→ 3 farmans

→ Bengal

→ Hyderabad

→ Gujarat

Early Factories of the English Company in India.

Madras.



Eastern India.

┌ Bengal

├ Bihar

└ Orissa.



St. George.

Bombay. (Fort) (St. David).

R. Gradilam / Cuddalore → Coromandel Coast

↳ purchased from Shivaji's son Rajaram
Chhatrapati (1690).

Bengal (Fort William) - King William III.

1696 A.D - Rahim Khan.

1697 AD - origin of Fort William.

The Dutch.

Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) → 1602 AD

↳ 1st multinational company

Dutch Settlements in India.

- Fort of Geldria [Pulicat]
 - X [Malabar Coast] X
 - Venguria [North of Goa]

 - Masulipatnam. (early in 1605).
 - Pulicat [Fort Geldria].
-

The Danes.

1616 -

Serampore [headquarters] 1676.

Fort Dansborg 1626.

Danish settlements sold to the Britishers. 1845

The French.

Compaigne des Indes Orientales. [French East India Company]

↳ Colbert

↳ famous minister of Louis XIV

1664 AD.

Surat → Francois Caron

The Anglo - French Struggle in South India.

Dupleix , 1760s.

3 Carnatic Wars. [1745 and 1763]

1st Carnatic War. (1746 - 48 AD)

1740, war of Austrian Succession took place in

1740, War of Austrian Succession took place in Europe.

1746 AD Hostility [India]

1748 AD Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Second Carnatic War (1749 - 54) AD.

Issue of disputed succession to the thrones of Hyderabad and Carnatic.

French — Chanda Sahib.

English — Mohammad Ali

↳ Treaty of Pondicherry

Third Carnatic War. [7 years]

1756 AD → St. David.

→ Under General Eyre Coote French were

→ ^{under} General Eyre Coote French were defeated at Wandiwash. 22nd Jan, 1760.

→ English captured Pondicherry, Mahe, Jinji.

Treaty of Paris [1763 AD]

1761.

18th century - Emergence of states.

The advent of Europeans in India refers to the historical period when European powers, particularly Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French, began establishing trade, political, and colonial influence on the Indian subcontinent. This period spans from the late 15th century to the 20th century and has significant implications for the history, culture, and socio-economic development of the region.

1. **Portuguese Arrival (Late 15th century):**

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, reached the shores of Calicut (modern-day Kozhikode) on the southwestern coast of India in 1498. This maritime route opened direct sea trade between Europe and Asia, bypassing the overland Silk Road routes.

2. **Establishment of Trading Posts:**

- European powers, primarily the Portuguese, established trading posts along the coast of India to facilitate the spice trade. Goa, in particular, became a significant Portuguese trading and administrative center.

3. **Dutch and English East India Companies (17th century):**

- The Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company were chartered by their respective nations to establish trade in the East Indies, including India. They competed for influence and control over trade routes and ports.

4. **Colonial Expansion (18th century):**

- The 18th century saw increased competition among European powers for territorial control in India. The British East India Company and the French East India Company, in particular, engaged in conflicts known as the Carnatic Wars and the Anglo-French Wars.

5. **British East India Company Dominance (19th century):**

- The British East India Company emerged as the dominant European power in India. The British established control over various regions through a combination of military conquests, treaties, and alliances with local rulers.

6. **Impact on Indian Society and Economy:**

- European colonization had profound effects on Indian society and economy. The introduction of new crops, the establishment of plantations, and changes in land ownership patterns altered traditional agricultural practices. The textile industry was also significantly impacted.

7. **Social and Cultural Changes:**

- The European presence brought about cultural exchanges, with the introduction of Western education, languages, and administrative systems. Missionaries played a role in spreading Christianity.

8. **Sepoy Mutiny (1857-1858):**

- The discontent with British rule culminated in the Sepoy Mutiny, also known as the First War of Indian Independence. Indian soldiers (sepoys) rebelled against British practices, leading to widespread conflict. The aftermath of the mutiny resulted in the direct rule of India by the British Crown.

9. **End of Colonial Rule (20th century):**

- The struggle for independence gained momentum in the 20th century, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi. India gained independence in 1947, marking the end of British colonial rule.

How did the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English come to India?

The arrival of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English in India was primarily motivated by the desire to establish trade routes to access the lucrative spice trade of the East Indies. Here's a brief overview of how each European power came to India:

1. **Portuguese:**

- **Vasco da Gama (1498):** The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish direct sea routes to India. In 1498, Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama successfully sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and reached the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) on the southwestern coast of India. This marked the beginning of direct maritime trade between Europe and India.

- **Establishment of Trade Routes:** The Portuguese established trading posts and forts along the western coast of India, including Goa, which became a significant Portuguese administrative and commercial center.

2. **Dutch:**

- **Formation of the Dutch East India Company (1602):** The Dutch entered the Indian Ocean trade during the early 17th century through the formation of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1602. The VOC was granted a monopoly on Dutch trade in the East Indies.

- **Trade and Forts:** The Dutch established trade relations with various Indian ports and sought to control key spice-producing regions in Southeast Asia. They established forts and trading posts along the coasts of Coromandel (eastern coast of India), Malabar, and the Indonesian archipelago.

3. **French:**

- **Establishment of French East India Company (1664):** The French entered the Indian Ocean trade through the establishment of the French East India Company in 1664. The company aimed to compete with the Dutch and Portuguese in the lucrative spice trade.

- **Trade and Colonial Expansion:** The French established trading posts in India, notably in

Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast and Chandernagore in Bengal. They also sought to expand their influence in Southeast Asia, including the islands of Mauritius and Réunion.

4. **English:**

- **Formation of the English East India Company (1600):** The English entered the Indian Ocean trade through the establishment of the English East India Company in 1600. Like their Dutch and French counterparts, the English aimed to capitalize on the spice trade and expand their influence in the Indian subcontinent.

- **Trade and Settlements:** The English established trading posts along the western and eastern coasts of India. The key figures in the early English presence included traders like James Lancaster. The English later secured significant territorial and commercial advantages, especially after the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

- **Expansion and Colonial Rule:** Over time, the English East India Company expanded its control over various regions, leading to the establishment of British colonial rule in India. The English influence grew significantly during the 18th century, leading to the consolidation of territories and the establishment of presidencies in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

English settlements in Bengal.

The English settlements in Bengal played a crucial role in the establishment and expansion of British influence in the Indian subcontinent. Here is an overview of the key developments related to English settlements in Bengal:

1. **Early Trade and Presence:**

- The English East India Company had early trading contacts with Bengal, particularly in the ports of Haldia and Balasore. These trading posts were established to facilitate commerce and exchange goods with local merchants.

2. **Founding of Calcutta (Kolkata):**

- The pivotal moment in the establishment of English settlements in Bengal was the founding of Calcutta. In 1690, Job Charnock, an employee of the English East India Company, established a trading post on the banks of the Hooghly River. This post later developed into the city of Calcutta.

3. **Fort William:**

- To protect their trading interests and maintain control over the region, the English East India Company constructed Fort William in Calcutta in 1696. This fort became a symbol of English authority and a center for administrative activities.

4. **Battle of Plassey (1757):**

- The Battle of Plassey, fought in 1757, marked a significant turning point in the expansion of English influence in Bengal. Robert Clive, an English officer, secured a decisive victory against the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, during this battle. This victory allowed the English East India Company to strengthen its control over Bengal.

5. **Dewan Robert Clive and Administrative Changes:**

- After the Battle of Plassey, Robert Clive became the Dewan (chief administrator) of Bengal. The English East India Company gradually assumed administrative control over Bengal, establishing a dual system of governance with nominal authority given to the Mughal emperor's representative (subedar or nawab).

6. **Economic Exploitation:**

- The English East India Company capitalized on Bengal's economic resources, exploiting its rich agricultural and commercial activities. The region was known for its production of textiles, indigo, saltpetre, and opium, which became crucial commodities in the global trade network.

7. **Administrative Changes and British Rule:**

- Bengal, along with Madras and Bombay, became one of the presidencies of British India. The British East India Company wielded considerable power in Bengal, and the region played a central role in British colonial administration.

8. **Bengal Renaissance:**

- The period of British rule in Bengal witnessed the Bengal Renaissance, a cultural and intellectual revival. The English education system introduced by the British contributed to the emergence of social and cultural changes, including the promotion of Western education and literature.

9. **Indian Nationalism and Independence Movement:**

- Bengal played a significant role in the Indian independence movement. The region became a stronghold for nationalist activities, and figures like Rabindranath Tagore and Subhas Chandra Bose emerged as influential leaders in the struggle against British colonial rule.

10. **Partition of Bengal (1905):**

- In 1905, the British government announced the partition of Bengal, ostensibly for administrative reasons. However, this move was met with strong opposition from the local population, and the partition was eventually revoked in 1911.

11. **End of British Rule (1947):**

- Bengal played a crucial role in the attainment of Indian independence in 1947. The region was divided into West Bengal (India) and East Pakistan (later Bangladesh) during the partition, resulting in significant demographic and geopolitical changes.

The English settlements in Bengal were integral to the expansion of British influence in India, shaping the socio-economic, political, and cultural landscape of the region for centuries.

Early Factories of English Company in India.

During the early years of British presence in India, the English East India Company established a series of factories, which were essentially trading posts or fortified warehouses, to conduct and facilitate trade. These factories played a crucial role in the development of British commerce and influence in India. Here are some notable early factories established by the English East India Company:

1. **Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam):**

- Masulipatnam, located in the present-day state of Andhra Pradesh, was one of the earliest English factories in India. It was established in 1611 and became a significant center for the trade of textiles, indigo, and other commodities. The factory served as a base for English operations along the Coromandel Coast.

2. **Hugli (Haldia) and Balasore:**

- Hugli and Balasore, situated along the Hugli River in present-day West Bengal, were important trading posts for the English East India Company. These factories facilitated trade between the English and local merchants, especially in the export of silk and other goods.

3. **Madras (Chennai):**

- Madras, established in 1639, was a key English factory on the southeastern coast of India. The English initially acquired a piece of land from the local Nayak rulers, and over time, Madras grew into a major settlement and an important center for trade. It eventually became the capital of the Madras Presidency.

4. **Fort St. George (Madras):**

- Fort St. George, constructed in 1644, served as the headquarters of the English East India Company in Madras. It became a significant administrative and military center and played a crucial role in British territorial expansion.

5. **Bombay (Mumbai):**

- The English acquired the island of Bombay (Mumbai) as part of the dowry in the marriage between Charles II of England and the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. The English East India Company established a factory in Bombay in 1668, which later developed into a major trading and administrative center.

6. **Calicut (Kozhikode):**

- Calicut, on the southwestern coast of India, was an early English factory that facilitated trade with local merchants. The English established a factory in Calicut to participate in the spice trade and other lucrative businesses.

7. **Fort William (Calcutta):**

- Calcutta (Kolkata) became a significant center for the English East India Company after the establishment of Fort William in 1696. The fort served as a symbol of English authority and played a crucial role in trade and administration in Bengal.

8. **Surat:**

- Surat, located in present-day Gujarat, was a major trading center, and the English East India Company established a factory there in the early 17th century. Surat served as a key port for the export of textiles and other goods.

The Three Carnatic Wars

The Carnatic Wars were a series of military conflicts fought in the Carnatic region of South India between the mid-17th century and the mid-18th century. These wars involved European powers, primarily the English and the French, vying for dominance in the lucrative trade and political landscape of the Carnatic region. The three major Carnatic Wars are as follows:

1. **First Carnatic War (1746–1748):**

- **Background:** The First Carnatic War was sparked by the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) in Europe, which had its repercussions in India. The English and the French, who were on opposing sides in Europe, extended their hostilities to the Indian subcontinent.

- **Key Events:**

- The French, led by Governor-General Joseph François Dupleix, sought to expand French influence in the Carnatic and gain control over key trading posts.

- The war saw a series of battles, including the Battle of Madras (1746) and the Siege of Madras (1746–1747).

- The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), which ended the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, also brought an end to the First Carnatic War.

- **Outcome:** The terms of the treaty stipulated the return of captured territories and forts, restoring the status quo in the Carnatic region.

2. **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754):**

- **Background:** The Second Carnatic War was a continuation of hostilities between the English and the French in India. The war was marked by renewed conflicts over trade and territorial control in the Carnatic.

- **Key Events:**

- The war included significant battles, such as the Battle of Ambur (1749) and the Battle of Trichinopoly (1751–1752).

- The French, under the leadership of Dupleix, gained initial successes but faced challenges due to changing alliances and support from native rulers.

- **Outcome:** The war concluded with the Treaty of Pondicherry (1754), which recognized the territorial status quo but did not address the larger geopolitical issues.

3. **Third Carnatic War (1756–1763):**

- **Background:** The outbreak of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) in Europe had its repercussions in India, leading to the Third Carnatic War. The conflict involved a complex web of alliances and rivalries among European powers.

- **Key Events:**

- The war saw notable engagements such as the Siege of Madras (1758) and the Battle of Wandiwash (1760), where the English, led by Sir Eyre Coote, achieved a decisive victory.

- The Treaty of Paris (1763), which concluded the broader Seven Years' War in Europe, also brought an end to the Third Carnatic War.

- **Outcome:** The Treaty of Paris resulted in territorial adjustments, with the French ceding certain territories in India to the English. This marked a significant shift in the balance of power in the Carnatic region in favor of the English.