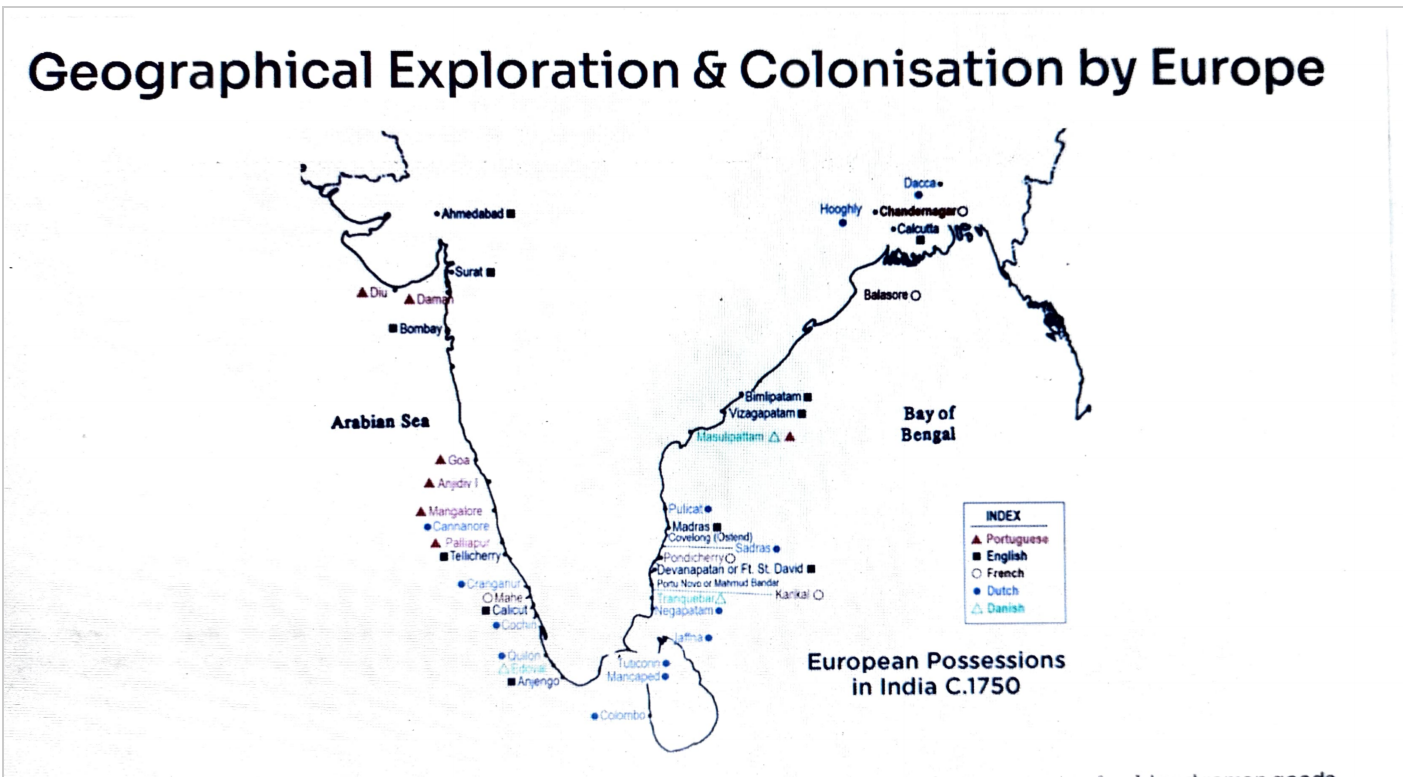


Colonisation By Europe

07 May 2024 14:25



Colonisation
By Europe



Sangam. Age.

↳ via the silk route

↓
Amu Darya River,
Caspian Sea,
Black Sea.

via the Arabian Sea.

↳ Saudi Arabia, Syria,
Mediterranean Sea.

via the Red Sea

Egypt

• Capture of Constantinople (Istanbul) by the
Turks.

cartography, compass, printing, gunpowder,
N
^

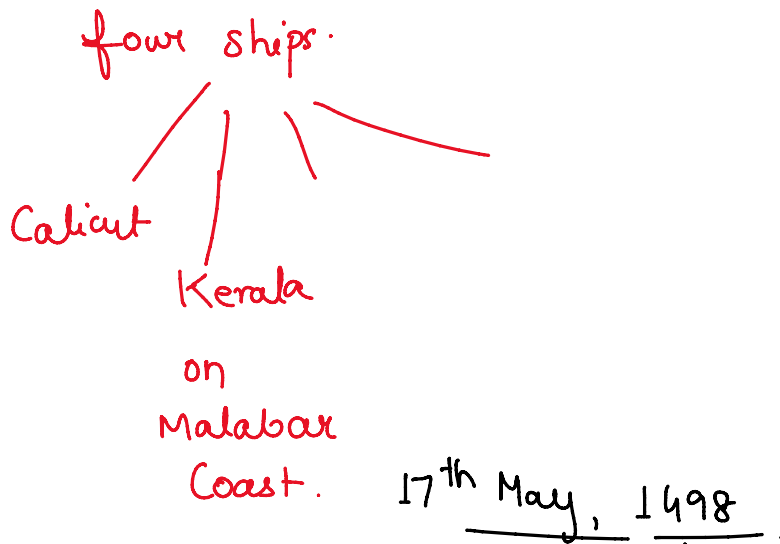
• Rise of Joint Stock Companies.

Portuguese in India.

Vasco Da Gama.

↳ via Cape of Good Hope.

(1505 - 1961).



territorial regime ——— X
maritime network ——— ✓

Asia.

↳ Estado da India Goa.

headed by a Viceroy in India.

head of civil and military government

..... P.

head of civil and
military government
of the whole empire from
East Africa to Macao.

informal councils.

Viceroy, (President of the Council).
Chief Inquisitor. (Archbishop of Goa).
fidalgos. (noble residents of Goa).

Portuguese trade.

spice trade. → pepper.

+

Horse trade. → Arabia to Persia via Goa.

Reverse trade → gold from west Africa
silver from America.

copper, lead, tin, quicksilver,
mercury, corals, alum, wines, olive oil.

Cartaz system - licenses for traders
1502 onwards.

• Hugli, WB. - Farman granted by
Emperor Akbar in 1579.

• Meliapor / Meliapur - (Modern Chennai)
1523 . ————— 1749.

Madras Presidency of the East India
Company in 1749.

1523 . _____ 1749

Madras Presidency of the East India
Company in 1749.

17th century.

Dutch and British.

→ Capture of Portugal by Spain.

1580.

→ Internal issues in Portugal.

→ Intolerant attitude.

→ Limited focus on profits.

→ Discovery of Brazil.

Cholas.

- Masters of progressive sea tactics.
-

Dutch East India Company

States - General.

Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie (VOC).

- Charter of the States General.
21 years (rights to trade in the East).

- Coromandel Coast - First factory.

↳ textiles ↘
South East Asian Markets.

- Nagapatam near Madras from the Portuguese (South India).

Coromandel Coast.

- Petapuli and Masulipatnam.
↳ first factory. (1606).
↳ Andhra

• Pulicat. (1610).
↳ headquarters.

• Fort Geldria (1613).

• Nagapattinam. - from Pulicat to Nagapattinam
it got shifted.

• In Gujarat & Bengal.

• Surat.
• 1618. Prince Khurram, (Shah Jahan).

- Chief factory at Hoogly :-
↳ seat of the Dutch directorate.
-

- Battle of Chinsura / Biderra / Hoogly.
25th Nov, 1759.

- Rise in the number of port towns.
 - Indian merchants as agents.
-

Extra Notes

The Sangam Age refers to a period in ancient South Indian history that is traditionally believed to have lasted from around 300 BCE to 300 CE. It is named after the Sangam literature, a collection of Tamil-language poems composed by various poets during this period. The term "Sangam" refers to gatherings or assemblies of Tamil poets and scholars.

Key features of the Sangam Age include:

1. Literary Achievements: The Sangam period is renowned for its rich literary output, particularly the Sangam literature. These works include poems known as Sangam poetry, which cover a wide range of topics such as love, war, nature, ethics, and governance. The poems provide valuable insights into the society, culture, and politics of ancient South India.
2. Sangam Poets: The Sangam literature is attributed to three main Sangams or assemblies of Tamil poets held in the ancient city of Madurai. The most famous poets associated with this period include Avvaiyar, Thiruvalluvar, and many others. Their works are highly esteemed for their literary quality and cultural significance.
3. Political Organization: The Sangam Age saw the emergence of several Tamil dynasties and chiefdoms known as the "Five Dravidian Kingdoms" (Pancha Dravida Nadu). These kingdoms included the Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Pallavas, and Satavahanas. They often engaged in alliances, rivalries, and warfare, as reflected in the Sangam poetry.
4. Social Structure: Society during the Sangam Age was organized into distinct social groups, including kings and rulers, warriors, merchants, farmers, and artisans. The Sangam literature provides insights into the

roles and status of various social classes, as well as customs, traditions, and religious practices of the time.

5. **Economic Life:** Agriculture was the primary economic activity during the Sangam period, with irrigation systems, trade routes, and ports playing significant roles in facilitating economic exchanges. The Sangam poems contain references to trade, commerce, and urban life, indicating the importance of economic activities in ancient South India.
 6. **Religious and Cultural Practices:** The Sangam period witnessed the development of early Tamil religious traditions, including worship of deities such as Murugan (Skanda), Vishnu, and Shiva. Temples and shrines dedicated to these deities were built during this time. Cultural practices such as music, dance, and poetry flourished, contributing to the vibrant cultural landscape of ancient South India.
- Overall, the Sangam Age represents a significant period in the history of South India, characterized by literary excellence, political developments, social organization, and cultural achievements. The Sangam literature continues to be valued as a treasure trove of Tamil heritage and a source of inspiration for contemporary Tamil culture and identity.
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The Portuguese and the Dutch arrived in India during the Age of Exploration and Expansion, seeking to establish trade routes and monopolies in lucrative spice trade. Here's a brief overview of how each of these European powers came to India:

1. **Portuguese Arrival:**
 - The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish direct contact with India. Their arrival in India was primarily driven by the desire to bypass the overland spice trade routes controlled by the Ottoman Empire and establish direct maritime trade routes to the source of valuable spices, such as pepper, cloves, and cinnamon.
 - In 1498, the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama successfully reached the port of Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) on the southwestern coast of India, opening the sea route from Europe to India. This marked the beginning of Portuguese maritime exploration and trade in the Indian Ocean.
 - The Portuguese established fortified trading posts and settlements along the coasts of India, including Goa, Daman, Diu, and later, Mumbai (Bombay). They sought to control key strategic ports and monopolize the spice trade, engaging in both trade and military conquests to expand their influence.
2. **Dutch Arrival:**
 - The Dutch Republic, also known as the Netherlands, emerged as a major maritime power in the 17th century, following its struggle for independence from Spanish rule. Like the Portuguese, the Dutch were motivated by the desire to gain access to Asian spices and establish profitable trading networks.
 - The Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie or VOC), a powerful trading company established in 1602, played a central role in Dutch expansion into Asia. The VOC was granted a monopoly on Dutch trade with Asia and was authorized to establish colonies, negotiate treaties, and conduct military operations.
 - The Dutch initially focused their efforts on the Indonesian archipelago (the Dutch East Indies), where they established numerous trading posts and colonies. However, they also sought to challenge Portuguese dominance in the Indian Ocean trade.
 - The Dutch established trading outposts and factories along the coasts of India, particularly in the Coromandel Coast (present-day Tamil Nadu) and Malabar Coast (present-day Kerala). They competed with the Portuguese and other European powers for control of key ports and trade routes.

Both the Portuguese and the Dutch played significant roles in shaping the early modern history of India through their commercial activities, military conquests, and cultural exchanges. Their presence in India had far-reaching implications for Indian society, economy, and politics, contributing to the broader process of European colonization and imperialism in Asia.

The decline of the Portuguese and the Dutch in India can be attributed to various factors, including military conflicts, economic challenges, changing political dynamics, and competition from other European powers.

Decline of the Portuguese:

a. Military Conflicts: The Portuguese faced military challenges from other European powers, as well as indigenous rulers and regional powers in India. They engaged in conflicts with the Dutch, the British, and local rulers, leading to the loss of territories and weakening of their position in India.

b. Economic Challenges: The Portuguese monopoly on the spice trade faced competition from other European trading companies, particularly the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and later the British East India Company. This competition eroded Portuguese control over key trade routes and markets, reducing their economic dominance in the region.

c. Internal Struggles and Corruption: The Portuguese colonial administration in India was plagued by internal strife, corruption, and inefficiency. Mismanagement and internal conflicts weakened Portuguese authority and undermined their ability to govern effectively.

d. Loss of Key Territories: Over time, the Portuguese gradually lost control of key territories and trading posts in India. They were forced to cede territories to the Dutch, the British, and local rulers through treaties, military defeats, and diplomatic negotiations.

e. Decline of the Portuguese Empire: The decline of the Portuguese in India was part of a broader decline of the Portuguese Empire. Economic difficulties, political instability, and colonial wars in other parts of the world contributed to the overall decline of Portuguese power and influence.

1. Decline of the Dutch:

a. Economic Challenges: The Dutch faced economic difficulties due to declining profits from the spice trade and increased competition from other European trading companies. Changing market dynamics, fluctuations in commodity prices, and the loss of monopolistic control over trade routes contributed to their economic decline.

b. Military Conflicts: The Dutch engaged in conflicts with other European powers, as well as indigenous rulers and local forces in Asia. Military defeats, costly wars, and the diversion of resources to other regions weakened Dutch military power and undermined their position in India.

c. Internal Struggles and Corruption: Similar to the Portuguese, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) faced internal challenges such as corruption, mismanagement, and factionalism. These internal weaknesses weakened the company's ability to maintain control over its trading posts and territories in India.

d. Loss of Monopoly and Influence: The Dutch gradually lost their monopoly on the spice trade and faced increasing competition from rival European trading companies, particularly the British East India Company. This reduced the profitability of Dutch trading activities in India and undermined their influence in the region.

e. Shift in Colonial Priorities: The Dutch Republic faced political and economic challenges at home, which led to a shift in colonial priorities away from Asia. The focus of Dutch colonial efforts shifted to other regions, such as Indonesia and the Dutch West Indies, leading to a gradual withdrawal from India.

Overall, the decline of the Portuguese and the Dutch in India was influenced by a combination of internal and external factors, including economic challenges, military conflicts, changing political dynamics, and competition from other European powers. These factors contributed to the gradual erosion of Portuguese and Dutch power and influence in the Indian subcontinent.

Recommended Books for reading-

Geography

1. India and World Geography - Bhumika Saini (For all Competitive exams - Prelims and Mains)

2. Geography Compendium - Disha Publications Inc. (For all Competitive Exams - Prelims and Mains)
3. Arihant- India and World Geography

History

1. Indian History and Culture Compendium (Disha Publications Inc)For Prelims and Mains
2. World History by Krishna Reddy (Prelims and Mains)
3. Indian History by Krishna Reddy (Prelims and Mains)