

MODERN INDIA – EARLY PHASE (PDF SUMMARY)

1. Advent of Europeans

- Predecessor: Arab merchants.
- Successors: Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French.
- Reason: Search for sea route + spices + profits.

2. Portuguese (1498)

- Vasco da Gama at Calicut (1498).
- Almeida – Blue Water Policy.
- Albuquerque – real founder; captured Goa (1510).
- Settlements: Goa, Diu, Daman, Hooghly.

3. Dutch (VOC, 1602)

- Focused on spice trade.
- Settlements: Pulicat, Nagapattinam.
- Left Indian politics early.

4. English East India Company (1600)

- Hawkins (1608), Roe (1615–17).
- Major factories: Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta.
- Slowly shifted to political power.

5. Danish

- Settlements: Tranquebar, Serampore.
- Sold territories (1845).

6. French (1664)

- Colbert founded company.
- Settlements: Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahe, Karikal.

7. European Commerce Features

- Trade competition, factories, corporate companies.

- Led to political interference in India.

8. Anglo–French Struggle (Carnatic Wars)

- 1st War: Battle of St. Thomé; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 2nd War: Arcot captured by Clive.
- 3rd War: Battle of Wandiwash – English win.
- Outcome: French lose political influence.

9. British Occupation of Bengal

- Battle of Plassey (1757) – due to conspiracy.
- Mir Jafar installed.
- Beginning of British rule.

10. Dual System in Bengal (1765–72)

- Company: Revenue; Nawab: Administration.
- Led to famine, corruption.
- Abolished by Hastings.

11. Mysore Wars (1767–1799)

- Leaders: Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan.
- 2nd War: Treaty of Mangalore.
- 4th War: Tipu killed; Wodeyars restored.

12. Maratha Wars (1775–1818)

- 1st: Treaty of Salbai.
- 2nd: British gain Delhi.
- 3rd: Peshwa defeated; Marathas subdued.
- Outcome: British supreme in India.