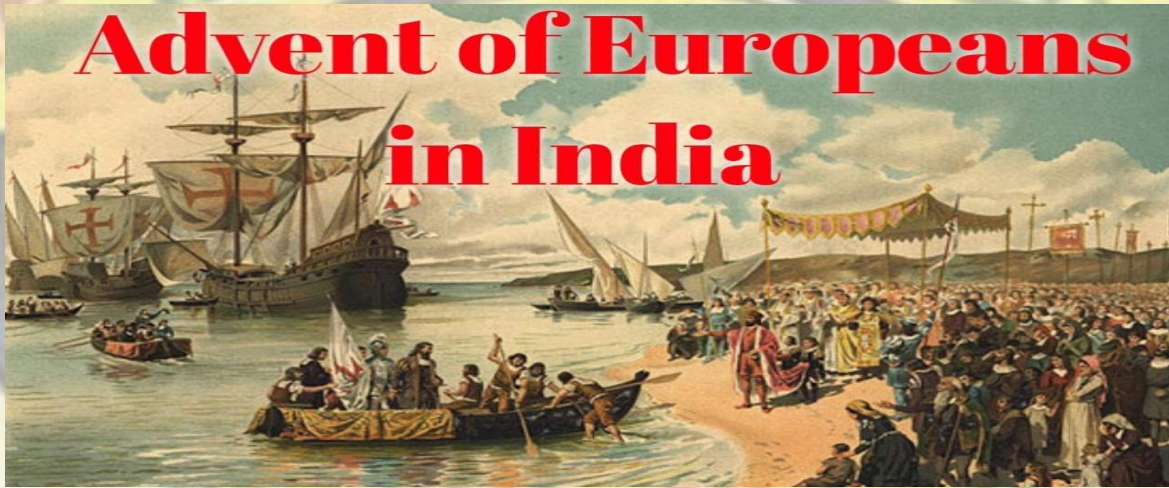


INTRODUCTION TO MODERN HISTORY

Advent of Europeans in India



Introduction

- The commercial contacts between India and Europe were very old.
- The new sea route via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498.
- Thereafter, many trading companies came to India and established their trading centres.
- They entered India as traders at the outset but by the passage of time indulged in the politics of India and finally established their colonies.
- The commercial rivalry among the European powers led to political rivalry. Ultimately, the British succeeded in establishing their rule India.



SEQUENCE OF ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS

- Portuguese 1498- lodhi dynasty sikandar lodhi
- Dutch 1602- Akbar
- English 1608 -Jahangir
- Danish 1618 - Jahangir
- French 1664 -Auranzjeb

1492-Spain christopher colombus

1498- Portugal Vasco da Gama

1501 - Amerigo Veepucci spain governor



The Portuguese

- The Portuguese traveler Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut on 17 May 1498 and he was warmly received by Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut.
- He returned to Portugal in the next year. Pedron Alvarez Cabral arrived in 1500 and Vasco da Gama also made a second trip in 1502.
- They established trading stations at Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin.
- The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Francis de Almeida.
- Later in 1509 Albuquerque was made the governor of the Portuguese territories in India. In 1510, he captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur. Thereafter, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India.
- Albuquerque captured Malacca and Ceylon.
- He also built a fort at Calicut. Albuquerque died in 1515 leaving the Portuguese as the strongest naval power in India.

The Portuguese

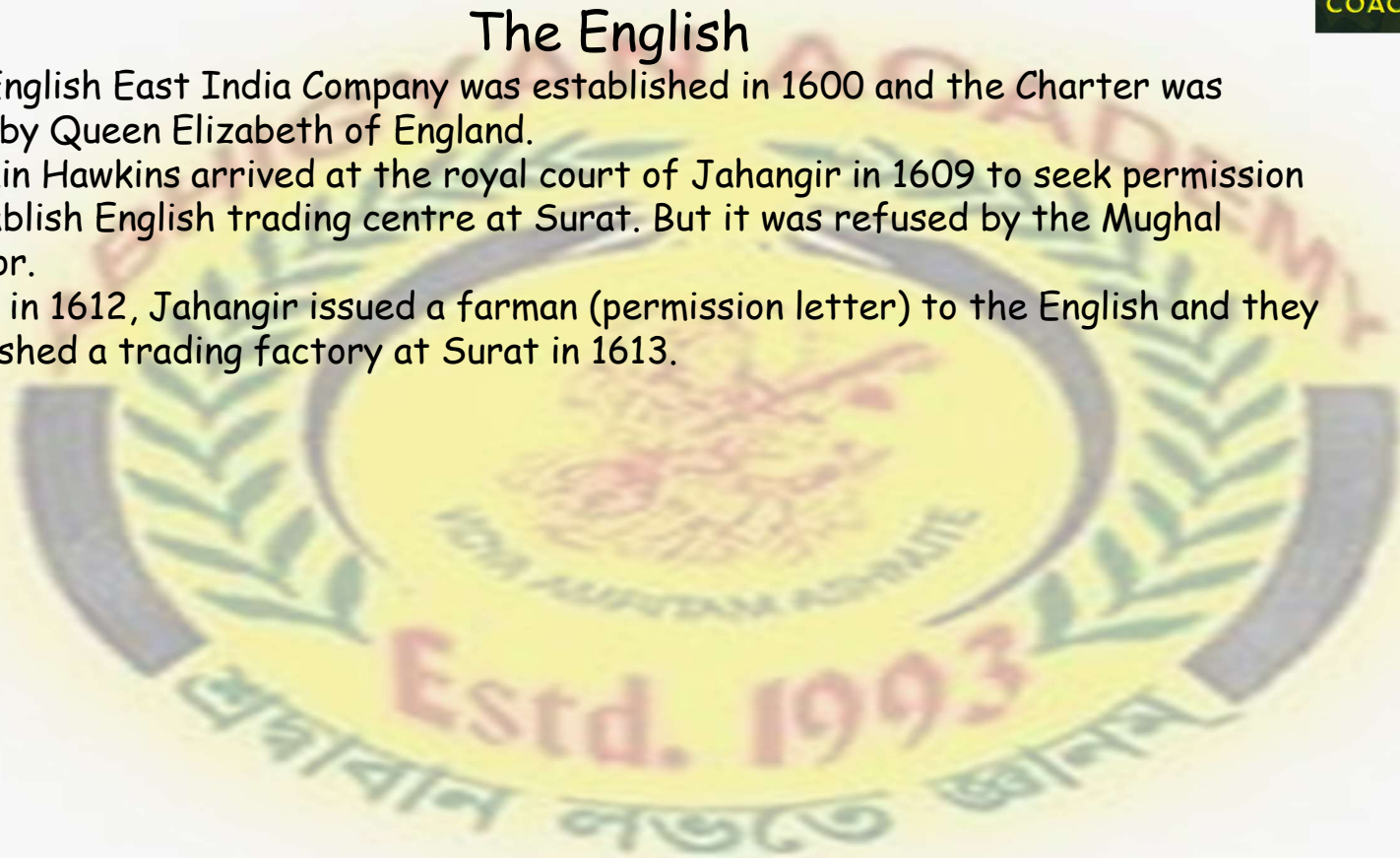
- The successors of Albuquerque established Portuguese settlements at Daman, Salsette and Bombay on the west coast and at San Thome near Madras and Hugli in Bengal on the east coast.
- They lost all their possessions in India except Goa, Diu and Daman in the next century.
- Amerigo veepucci 1501 spain governor

The Dutch

- The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. The merchants of this company came to India and established their settlements at Masulipattinam, Pulicat, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, Chinsura and Kasimbazar.
- In the seventeenth century they won over the Portuguese and emerged the most dominant power in European trade in the East.
- Pulicat was their main centre in India and later it was replaced by Nagapattinam. In the middle of the seventeenth century the English began to emerge as a big colonial power.
- The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades during which period the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one.

The English

- The English East India Company was established in 1600 and the Charter was issued by Queen Elizabeth of England.
- Captain Hawkins arrived at the royal court of Jahangir in 1609 to seek permission to establish English trading centre at Surat. But it was refused by the Mughal Emperor.
- Later in 1612, Jahangir issued a farman (permission letter) to the English and they established a trading factory at Surat in 1613.



THE ENGLISH

- Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I, the king of England to the Mughal court in 1615. He obtained permission from Jahangir to establish English trading factories at Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda and Broach.
- The English East India Company acquired **Bombay** from **Charles II**, the then king of England.
- In 1639, Francis Day founded the city of **Madras** where the Fort St. George was built.
- In 1690, an English factory was established at a place called Sutanuti, Gobindpur and Kalikata by Job Charnock. Later it developed into the city of **Calcutta** where Fort William was built. Later, Calcutta became the capital of British India.
- Thus Bombay, Madras, Calcutta became three presidencies of the English settlements in India.

DANE (DENMARK SETTLEMENTS)

- The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and. in 1620, they founded a factory at Iranquebar near Tanjore, on the eastern coast of India.
- Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta.
- The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.
- The Danes are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.



The French

- The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by a Minister under Louis XIV.
- The first French factory in India was established at Surat by Francis Caron.
- Later, Maracara set up a factory at Masulipattinam.
- Francois Martin founded Pondicherry in 1673. Other French factories in India were Chandranagore, Mahe and Karaikal.
- Francois Martin was the first governor of Pondicherry, the headquarters of the French possessions in India.
- In beginning of 18th century, English & French were competing for their supremacy in India, Mainly in carnatic & Bengal region.

Anglo-French Rivalry

- Though the British and the French came to India for trading purposes, they were ultimately drawn into the politics of India.
- Both had visions of establishing political power over the region.
- The Anglo-French rivalry in India reflected the traditional rivalry of England and France throughout their histories; it began with the outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession and ended with the conclusion of the Seven Years' War.
- Specifically in India, the rivalry, in the form of three Carnatic wars, decided once for all that the English and not the French were to become masters of India.

