

## Britain Vs Rest of Europeans

(\* EU = Europe/Europeans → n = led to b/w = between Br = British  
Sp = Spanish)

### # Pre-1492 Trade :

# Asian part of trade was dominated by Arabs

Mediterranean part " " " Italians

# Spices imp for EU ∴ needed them for having eatable meat in  
Winters (Till 1600, EU food was as spicy as Indian food)

Main Attractions: East Indies (Indonesia), India (Textiles), China (Tea)  
(Spices)

### Portuguese

1498

# 1<sup>st</sup> to arrive - Vasco De Gama reached Calicut (Kozhikode, Kerala)

# Trading Settlements in Goa, Daman & Diu, Cochin. Later Hughli  
(near Gujarat)

# Also setup trading centres & forts on Malabar Coast

# 1510: Albuquerque captured Goa & from here developed monopoly over  
Eastern trade for ~100 yrs.

# Did armed trade + engaged in piracy

# Seas dominated by Portuguese, Land by Indian powers

• Brutally attacked Arab traders who earlier controlled Asian part of  
trade (A) threatened Mughal shipping ∴ extracted trade concessions

# Religiously fanatics ∴ hated Indians. Did forced conversions

# South India was outside control of Mughals & ∴ vulnerable to Europeans.

1550+ : Struggle for naval supremacy: (Portugal), (Spain) Vs Br, Dutch, Fr

# 1580: Portugal became dependency of Spain i.e. Spain union with Portugal

# 1588: Br defeated Spanish naval fleet called "Armada". This ended Spanish  
naval power forever. Br & Dutch could now use Cape of Good Hope.

## Competition B/w By & Dutch over East Indies, Malaya, Ceylon, India

# 1595 : Dutch arrive in India (Prime Focus was East Indies <sup>JAVA</sup> <sup>SUMATRA</sup> <sup>OTHER SPICE ISLANDS</sup>)

1602 : Dutch EIC formed by Parliament Charter that gave

Right to wage war, sign treaties, acquire territory & build forts

1600s : Dutch established trading depots / factories in Gujarat, Cochin (Kerala)

Madraspatnam (Carnatic), Masulipatnam (Northern Circars, Andhra)

Bengal, Bihar, Agra

### English East India Company

# English EIC formed on 31 Dec, 1600 by Royal Charter (i.e. Founding Document) by Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). It was one of the first joint stock company & was formed by London Merchants (aka Merchant Adventurers) to counter the Dutch competition in European trade with the East.

[\* Joint stock company: 1<sup>st</sup> time small investors could invest their small savings into a company. They were not to have any role in management of company. This also led to beginning of stock markets.]

# Tools given to EIC by the Royal Charter:

# Given monopoly over all trade with East of Cape of Good Hope for 15 yrs. ⊕ Given right to wage war, sign treaties, acquire territory & build forts

# The company was allowed to carry gold out of England to buy East India goods.

# Goal / Mandate was not colonialism or empire building

# Management of EIC to be : [Governor, Deputy Governor + 24 members]

This formed the Court of Directors later.

# 1601 : 1<sup>st</sup> VOYAGE - TO EAST INDIES

By DEMOLISH PORTUGUESE (1612-1662)

1608 : By Decided To open FACTORY AT SURAT (WHICH WAS UNDER PORTUGUESE)

• Sent CAPTAIN HAWKINS TO JAHANGIR'S COURT (1605-27)

WHO WAS GIVEN A MANSAB & A JAGIR BUT WAS FINALLY  
EXPULSED ∴ OF PORTUGUESE LOBBYING.

1612 : By DEFEATED PORTUGUESE NAVY IN SURAT

+

MUGHALS WANTED By FRIENDSHIP TO COUNTER PORTUGUESE  
ON HIGH SEAS ∴

1612 : FARMAN (I) BY JAHANGIR : RIGHT TO OPEN FACTORIES ON WEST COAST

↓

1612 : SURAT FACTORY SETUP BY EIC

1615-18 : Sir Thomas Roe made a Resident Envoy in JAHANGIR'S COURT.

(Drinking partners)

1617 : Thomas Roe SECURED ROYAL FARMAN (I) FROM JAHANGIR :

By GOT :

(a) RIGHT TO ESTABLISH FACTORIES IN WHOLE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

(b) LIBERAL TRADING RIGHTS (LOWER TAXES)

↓  
THIS ANGERED PORTUGUESE

1620 : FIERCE NAVAL BATTLE : PORTUGUESE VS By → By VICTORY

1631 - @ BENGAL : MUGHALS DEFEATED PORTUGAL & EJECTED THEM FROM MUGHLI

1661 - (CHARLES II) GOT BOMBAY IN DOWRY FROM PORTUGUESE .

∴ @ 1600s : PORTUGAL LOST ALL EXCEPT GOA, DAMAN & DIU.

## Br Vs DUTCH

By 1623: DUTCH DEFEATED PORTUGUESE & ALSO THE Br IN EAST INDIES (JAVA etc)

1658: DUTCH DEFEATED PORTUGUESE IN CEYLON i.e. SRI LANKA

HOWEVER, RIVALRY OVER EAST INDIES CONTINUED

# 1654-67: BATTLES BETWEEN Br & DUTCH.

RESULT: # Br LEAVE EAST INDIES (STAYED IN MALAYA)

# DUTCH AGREED TO NOT ATTACK Br IN INDIA

DUTCH ESTABLISHED DOMINATION IN COCHIN BY 1669;

EXPULSED FROM COCHIN BY MARTANDA VARMA (1729-58) IN 1741

• BY 1795: COMPLETE REMOVAL OF DUTCH BY Br FROM INDIA.

## PRESIDENCIES OF EIC

THE EIC ESTABLISHED 3 PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, & CALCUTTA.

THEY SERVED AS HEADQUARTERS FOR SOUTHERN, WESTERN & EASTERN COAST TRADE. INITIALLY THEY WERE SMALL TOWNS BUT LATER GREW INTO CITIES, & FURTHER INTO PROVINCES OF Br INDIA.

# MADRAS PRESIDENCY: 1<sup>st</sup> FACTORY IN SOUTH IN MASULIPATNAM (1611)  
(1652)

1639: PURCHASED VILLAGE OF MADRAS PATNAM & BUILT FORT ST. GEORGE.

1652: MADRAS PRESIDENCY / PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST GEORGE ESTABLISHED

## WEST :

# SURAT WAS CENTRE OF TRADE till 1687 when BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAS ESTABLISHED

- BOMBAY: 1661 CHARLES II GOT BOMBAY (an island) in DOWRY FROM PORTUGUESE

1668 RENTED TO EIC AT NOMINAL ANNUAL RENT OF 10 £ (POUNDS)

1687 BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ESTABLISHED. IT BECAME MAIN CENTRE OF TRADE FROM WEST INDIA [In GUJARAT, EIC FEARED MARATHAS]

## EAST :

~ CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY / PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAMS / BENGAL PRESIDENCY:

In 1700s IT BECAME MAIN CENTRE OF EIC TRADE AS 60% OF TRADE OF EIC FROM INDIA WAS FROM CALCUTTA.

# 1651 : A FACTORY IN HUGHLI SETUP BY EIC

(1<sup>st</sup> FACTORY OF EIC IN EAST WAS IN ORISSA 1631)

# 1690 : CALCUTTA ESTABLISHMENT SETUP.

1696 : FORTIFICATION OF CALCUTTA ESTABLISHMENT

1698 : EIC GOT ZAMINDARI OF 3 VILLAGES - KOLIKATA, SUTANATI & GOBINDAPUR.

1699 : ESTABLISHMENT OF CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY