

The Ottoman Empire was one of the most powerful and long-lasting empires in history, spanning over 600 years from its founding in the late 13th century to its dissolution after World War I in 1918.

The Ottoman Empire was founded by Osman I in 1299 in what is now Turkey. The name "Ottoman" comes from his name (Osman), which in Turkish is "Osmanlı".

The Byzantines were the people of the Byzantine Empire, which is also known as the Eastern Roman Empire. Nowadays Turkey.

The capital of the Byzantine Empire was Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), which was a strategically important city located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, along the Bosphorus Strait.

Marco Polo (1254–1324) was an Italian merchant who was born in Venice( Italy), explorer, and travel writer, best known for his travels to Asia and his detailed accounts of his journey to the court of Kublai Khan, the Mongol Emperor. His book, The Travels of Marco Polo, is one of the most famous travel books in history and played a significant role in introducing Europeans to Central Asia, China, and other parts of the Far East.

## Modern Indian History Class 07

( aagaman )

### ADVENT OF EUROPEANS (09:02 AM)

- **Colonialism**
- Establishment, Exploitation, Maintenance, Acquisition, and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory.
- It is a set of unequal relationships between Colonial Power and colony & between Settlers and indigenous people.
- **How did Colonialism begin?**
- Background: 13th CE Marco Polo discovered China
- Huge Monetary Profits: eg **Venice** became the main port for Spice Trade with India
- Role of Geography: The monopoly of Sea Spice Route by Venice forced other EU powers to buy Spices at high prices
- **Ottoman blocked the route in 1453 after defeating the Byzantines led to a quest for a new route.**
- Traditionally European trade with the East was dominated by Italian traders who earned huge profits by selling Eastern goods in Europe.
- Arab traders dominated the Arabian Sea part of the trade.
- 1453- The Ottoman Empire captured Constantinople and located trade routes to the east which led to the search for a north-west trade route to the east and then the age of discovery of the 16th century. Therefore, European trade with the East was reestablished.
- 1498- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut via the **Cape of Good Hope**.  
( in South Africa )

Venice is a historic city in northeastern Italy.

The Ottoman Empire controlled the Bosphorus Strait after the capture of Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 1453, which had a significant impact on trade between Europe and Asia. The Bosphorus Strait is a narrow passage that connects the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara and ultimately to the Mediterranean Sea. By controlling this strategic location, the Ottomans dominated access to the Silk Road trade routes that passed through Constantinople and controlled the flow of goods between Europe and the East. Goods like spices, silk, and other luxury items were transported from India and China through Central Asia via the famous Silk Road. These goods would pass through Persia (modern-day Iran), the Byzantine Empire (later Ottoman territory), and into Constantinople. From Constantinople, traders would ship goods to Venice or Genoa, where they would be distributed to the rest of Europe. The Silk Road was not a single route but a network of trade paths connecting the East (India and China) to the West (Europe) through Central Asia, Persia, and the Byzantine Empire.

Sea Routes via the Red Sea or Persian Gulf:

A second route involved maritime trade. Goods would be transported from India and the East by ships through the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea. Goods transported via the Red Sea would reach Egypt, from where they would be carried overland to the Mediterranean coast (usually to the port of Alexandria). From there, goods would be shipped to European cities like Venice. Goods coming through the Persian Gulf would go overland through Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) and connect to the Silk Road or Mediterranean routes.

The Ottoman control over Constantinople and their dominance of the Silk Road forced European powers like Portugal and Spain to search for alternative sea routes to reach Asia. This led to the Age of Exploration (15th to 17th century), during which explorers like Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama sought new ways to reach India and the East by sea. In 1492, Columbus attempted to find a westward route to Asia, which instead resulted in the discovery of the Americas. Similarly, Vasco da Gama's **voyage** around the southern tip of Africa in 1498 established a new sea route to India.

Voyage means a long exploratory journey

( Mafias )

## PORTUGUESE IN INDIA (10:22 AM)

- Trade was done by a govt company.
- They began their trade with South India and set up trading centres in different parts with the main base in and around Surat.
- **Alfonso Albuquerque** captured Goa in 1510 from Bijapur.
- Bombay was captured by the Portuguese in 1534 from the Sultan of Gujarat and the Portuguese dominated international trade of East Indies i.e. region to the east of Cape of Good Hope for 100 years with headquarters (HQ) in Goa.
- **Bluewater policy**
- Since India had strong land power, therefore Portuguese did not seek a political empire in India and were limited to dominating the ocean and oceanic trade of India. ( Goa 1510 was exception )
- They did armed trade, engaged in Piracy and dominated passage in oceans.
- Allowed passage only after payment of a license fee- Cartaz system.
- Regularly raided Arab traders.
- Threatened Mughal ships therefore forcing Mughals to give trade benefits in the form of lower duties and permission to set up trading centers.
- They were religious **fanatics** and engaged in brutal forced conversions.
- **British and Dutch-** ↳ a person who is irrational, barbarous or we can say kattar
- Emerged as Naval powers in the late 16th cen.
- The challenge was to achieve freedom of navigation in oceans and to end Portuguese hegemony over trade with the East.
- 1588- The British navy defeated a large Spanish naval fleet- Armada in the Atlantic Ocean therefore the British and **Dutch** could travel to the east.

The Dutch refer to the people of the Netherlands, a country in northwestern Europe. Historically, the term also refers to the Dutch Republic (officially the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands) that emerged as a major European maritime and colonial power in the 16th and 17th centuries.

At that time Spain were ruling on Portuguese, some part of Italy, Netherland and America and they wanted to capture Britain also but at that time under Queen Elizabeth I, British naval power was good so Britishers along with Dutch defeated Armada( a naval fleet with around 130 ships ). There were some other region also for a conflict like religious differences, piracy etc.

In 1588 Dutch and British were together but later rivalry began between both of them. This rivalry was primarily driven by competition for dominance in global trade and colonial expansion, especially in the lucrative areas of spice trade, naval power, and control over trading routes and colonies.

Asia: The Dutch and British East India Companies both competed for control of trade in Asia. The spice trade was particularly important, and the Dutch sought to monopolize the spice islands (modern-day Indonesia and Malaysia).

North America: The Dutch had established the colony of New Netherland (including New Amsterdam, modern-day New York) in the early 17th century, while the English were establishing their own colonies along the East Coast of North America, such as Virginia and Massachusetts. This led to tension over territory and trade.

Caribbean: Both nations were vying for dominance in the sugar-rich Caribbean islands, leading to several confrontations.

First Anglo-Dutch War (1652–1654):

Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665–1667):

Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672–1674):

Glorious Revolution (1688):

The rivalry between the Dutch and English came to a significant turning point in 1688 with the Glorious Revolution. The Dutch Stadtholder, William of Orange, married to Mary, the Protestant daughter of England's King James II, invaded England and took the English throne as William III in what was largely a bloodless coup.

This event effectively ended the Anglo-Dutch rivalry because William III ruled both England and the Dutch Republic, uniting their interests.



The British East India Company (EIC), founded in 1600, was eager to challenge the Portuguese monopoly on Indian trade. They had initially focused on establishing a foothold in Southeast Asia, but eventually set their sights on the lucrative Indian market. In 1612, the British East India Company sent Captain Thomas Best with four ships to India, hoping to establish trade in Surat. When the British ships arrived near Swally, a village near Surat, they encountered a Portuguese fleet intent on stopping them from trading with the Mughal Empire. The Portuguese saw the British as a direct threat to their control over maritime trade routes in the Indian Ocean. The Portuguese launched an attack against the British, but they were defeated by Captain Thomas Best and his smaller, but more maneuverable and well-armed ships. The British used superior naval tactics and firepower, which proved decisive in the battle.

The Portuguese were in a weaker position by the early 17th century. They had lost some of their initial naval superiority, and their resources were overstretched due to conflicts in other parts of the world, including defending their colonies from Dutch and English encroachments.

The Iberian Union (1580–1640), during which Portugal was under the control of Spain, also negatively impacted Portuguese independence and maritime focus.

Captain William Hawkins: Diplomatic role, attempting to establish relations and trade rights with the Mughal court in 1608.

Captain Thomas Best: Military role, defeating the Portuguese at the Battle of Swally in 1612, which solidified British trade privileges in India.

## ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY (11:02 AM)

- Set up in 1600 by a Royal Charter which was its founding document issued by Queen Elizabeth.
- Under Royal Charter, EIC-
- Got a monopoly over British trade with the East Indies for 15 years. (If the charter is not renewed after 15 years then the company dies)
- Was allowed to carry gold out of England to buy Eastern goods.
- Got the right to wage war, sign treaties, acquire and administer territory.
- The goal of EIC formation was not empire building but trade with the East and to counter Dutch competition.

## PORTUGUESE VS BRITISH (11:24 AM)

- Captain Hawkins of EIC wanted to open a factory in Surat but EIC realised that the military defeat of the Portuguese was a must for EIC to expand its trade with India.
- **1612- EIC naval victory in Surat**
- Royal Farman (1612) from <sup>0527</sup>**Jahangir**- EIC got the right to set up factories on the west coast.  
After Akbar5605
- Therefore Surat factory was established in 1612.
- **1617- Royal Farman:** The British got the right to establish factories in the whole of the Mughal empire and liberal trading rights (\*lower duties, ease of doing business)
- 1620- British victory led to the end of Portuguese dominance over the international trade of India.
- **Treaty of White Hall, 1661-** Trade and military cooperation and the British to protect the Portuguese in war.
- Marriage Treaty, 1661- King Charles II got Bombay in dowry.
- <sup>1668</sup>~~1668~~- EIC got Bombay on rent of 10 pounds per annum.
- Therefore by mid mid-17th century Portuguese were limited to Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

In 1620, tensions escalated due to incidents of violence, including attacks on British ships by the Portuguese. The British were frustrated by the harassment of their merchants and trade routes.

The British sought to protect their interests through military action against the Portuguese, leading to naval confrontations.

King Charles II of England acquired Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1661 as part of a dowry when he married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. The city was given to the English crown by Portugal as part of a marriage treaty, which was intended to strengthen the Anglo-Portuguese alliance. However, although Charles II initially acquired the rights to Bombay, he found it costly and difficult to administer. This led to the decision to lease the territory to the East India Company in 1668.

## BRITISH VS DUTCH (11:51 AM)

- The Dutch removed the Portuguese from Ceylon and Indonesia (Islands of Java and Sumatra) and rivalry between the British and Dutch ended.
- By mid 17th the British won in India while the Dutch in Indonesia. British compromised with the Dutch to not attack the British in India while the British left Indonesia to the Dutch.
- British however, stayed in Malaya and Singapore; the Dutch by 1669 set up a base in Cochin (removed in 1741 by Martanda Varma of Travancore)
- By 1795, the Dutch were totally from South Asia by the British.

## PRESIDENCIES OF EIC (11:59 AM) → remove

- In Madras, Bombay and Calcutta- were regional HQs of EIC and its trade with India.
- The status of the presidency was given when these places came to have significant EIC infrastructure in the form of warehouses, homes, offices etc.
- Later when EIC annexed territory they were added to respective presidencies. Therefore, Presidencies expanded into provinces of British India (\*British India- Territory annexed and under the direct rule of EIC)
- 1652- Madras Presidency: Fort St. George (Madras) and Fort St David in Cuddalore.
- 1687- Bombay Presidency: Fort Castle in Bombay ( like lbsnaa )
- 1699- Calcutta Presidency: Fort Williams (60% of EIC trade from Calcutta) and Fort Williams College by Wellesley.9805 ( 1798-05 )

## TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- ADVENT OF EUROPEANS (TO CONTINUE)

Also used- presidency of Fort xyz