

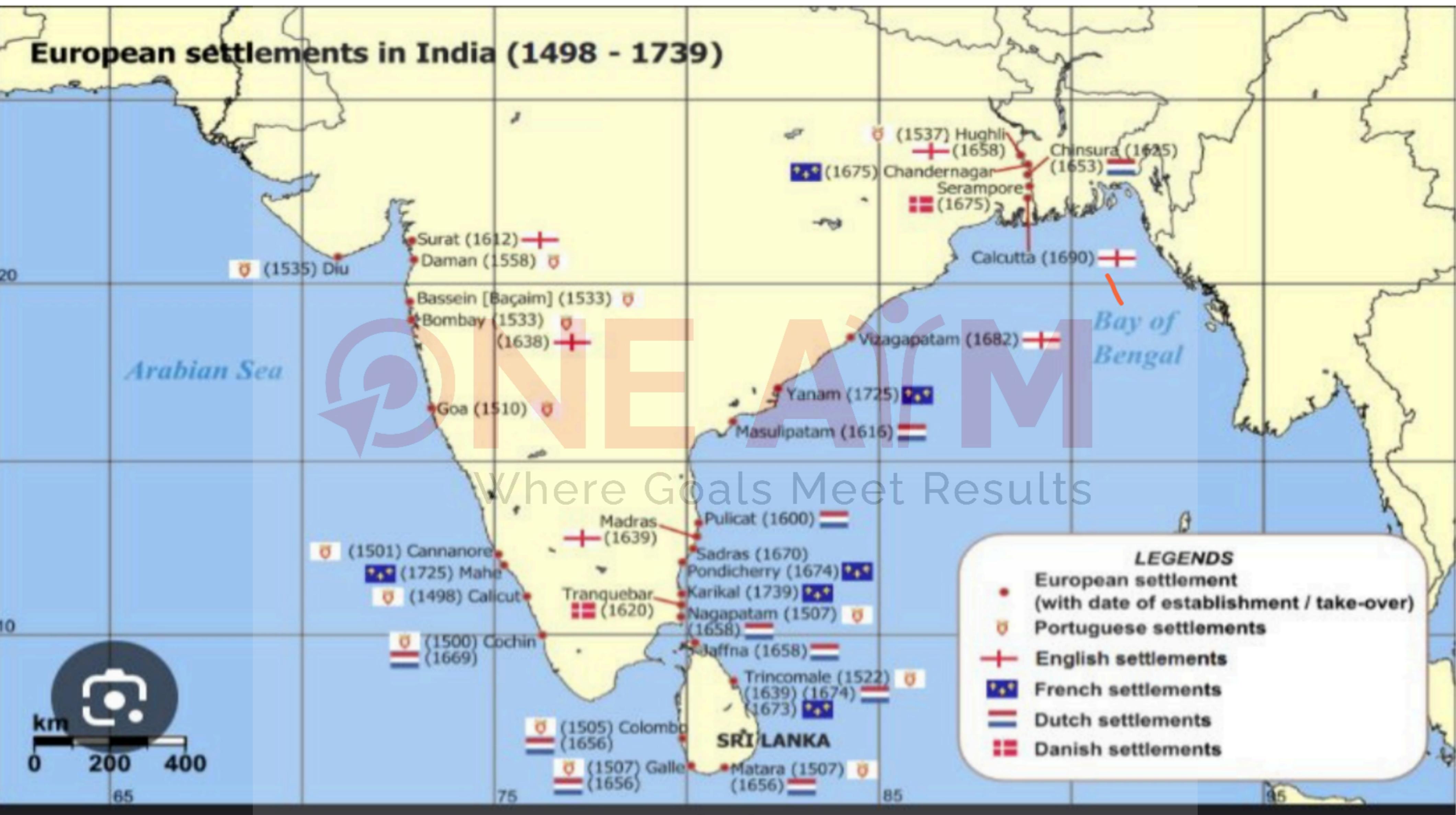




•♦•

Dutch Factories in India





The Danes

- The Danish East India Company was established in 1616
- In 1620, they established a factory at Tranquebar (TN) and Tanjore (TN).
- Their principal settlement was at Serampore, near Calcutta
- They were better known for their missionary activities rather than commerce.
- The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.
- The then Danish colonies included today's town of Tharangambadi (formerly Tranquebar) in Tamil Nadu, Serampore in West Bengal, and the Nicobar Islands.



- Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg was the first Protestant missionary to land in India, from the Kingdom of Denmark.

- Ziegenbalg landed at Tranquebar, on 9 July 1706.

- He attended the local school, sat amongst the village children and learnt Tamil.

- In 1715, he translated the Bible into Tamil and helped set up India's first printing press at Tranquebar, with Tamil being the first Indian language to be printed.

ONE AIM
Where Goals Meet Results

- He established the very first school for girls (all-girl school) in India at Tranquebar in 1707.

- 1717–1718, he helped establish the New Jerusalem Church at Tranquebar

- Ziegenbalg died on 23 February 1719, aged 37, and is buried in the New Jerusalem Church



The French

- The French were the last to come to India with the purpose of trade.
- 1664: During the reign of Louis XIV, the king's famous Minister Colbert laid the foundation of the French East India company
- 1667: Francois Caron set up a factory in Surat
- 1669: Another French factory was set up in Masulipatnam after obtaining a patent from Sultan of Golconda
- 1673: The French obtained permission from Shaista Khan the Mughal Subedar of Bengal to establish a Township at Chandernagore near Calcutta
- 1674: Pondicherry was founded and was developed in a place of importance.
- The French company established its factories in other parts of India also, particularly in the coastal regions. Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar were a few important trading centres of the company

• • •

Early setback to the French East India Company

- The French position in India was badly affected with the outbreak of war between the Dutch and the French. Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.
- The Treaty of Ryswick which concluded in September 1697 restored Pondicherry to French.
- War of Spanish succession broke out in Europe in 1701.
- Consequent to this , the French had to abandon thier factories at Surat , Masulipatnam and Bantam in the early 18th century.
- The French in India had another setback when Francois Martin died on Dec 31, 1706



Early setback to the French East India Company

- The French position in India was badly affected with the outbreak of war between the Dutch and the French. Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.
- The Treaty of Ryswick which concluded in September 1697 restored Pondicherry to French.
- War of Spanish succession broke out in Europe in 1701.
- Consequent to this , the French had to abandon thier factories at Surat , Masulipatnam and Bantam in the early 18th century.
- The French in India had another setback when Francois Martin died on Dec 31, 1706

Where Goals Meet Results



The Anglo French struggle for supremacy: The Carnatic Wars

1. Why Did the British and French Fight in India?

- Both came for trade but soon got involved in politics. They wanted to control India and expand their power.
- Their fight was part of a long rivalry between England and France in Europe.
- It started with the Austrian War of Succession and ended with the Seven Years' War.
- In India, this struggle led to the Carnatic Wars, which decided that the British, not the French, would rule India.

2. What Was Happening in South India in 1740?

- The political situation was chaotic and unstable.
- Nizam Asaf Jah of Hyderabad was old and fighting the Marathas.
- His death could lead to a power struggle among his followers.
- There was no strong ruler in the south to keep balance:
- The Vijayanagara Empire had collapsed, leaving behind smaller kingdoms like Mysore, Cochin, and Travancore (Malabar Coast). Other small states included Madurai, Tanjore (Thanjavur), and Trichinopoly (Tiruchirappalli).

•♦•

The Anglo French struggle for supremacy: The Carnatic Wars

3. Why Did the British and French See an Opportunity?

- The decline of Hyderabad meant there was no major power to stop British and French expansion.
- Both European powers saw this as a chance to gain control over South India.
- The British took advantage of the situation and started executing their plans to establish dominance.

4. How Did the Marathas Influence the Conflict?

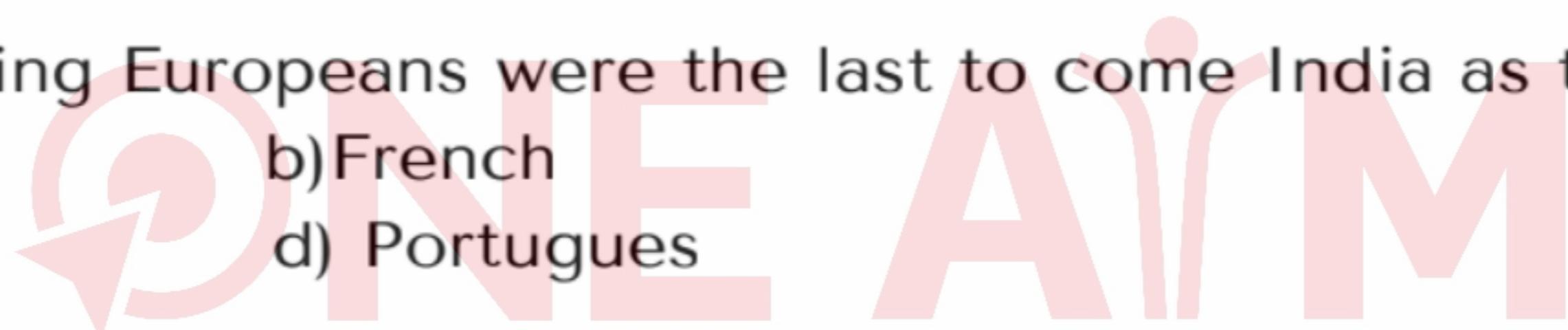
- The Maratha Kingdom of Tanjore also played a role in the power struggle.
- The Peshwa of Pune often interfered in South India whenever he saw an opportunity.
- His involvement further complicated the situation, allowing the British and French to interfere as well



QUESTION
MCQs

- Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ? [1999]
a) Jahangir : William Hawkins. b) Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe.
c) Shahjahan: Travernier d) Aurangzeb: Manucci
- In India among the following locations , the Dutch established their earliest factory at : [2003]
a) Surat b) Pulicat
c) kasimbazar d) Cochin
- With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat ? [2009]
a) Akbar b) Jahangir
c) Shahjahan. d) Aurangzeb





- In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)? [2006]
 - a) Bangalore
 - b) Madras
 - c) Masulipatnam
 - d) Surat

- Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders? [2007]
a) English
b) French
c) ~~Dutch~~
d) Portuguese

- Consider the following statements;
1. Colbert laid the foundation of the French East India company in 1664.
2. The first French factory was established in Chandernagore.

which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- a) only 1 b) only 2
 - c) both 1 and 2 d) neither 1 nor 2

