**Discuss Invasion of European Trade Companies**

**Introduction of Arrival of European Companies**

The arrival of Europeans began in 1498, when Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route around the Cape of Good Hope, which had previously relied on land routes through the Oxus valley, Syria, or Egypt. Many trading businesses arrived to India after it and built trading centres.

In India, the Portuguese were the first to arrive in Europe. After that came Dutch, English, Danish, and French. Although the British arrived in Europe after the Dutch, their East India Company was founded before the Dutch East India Company.

Arab traders controlled the majority of Asia's trade, while Italian traders controlled geocentric and European trade. Because of the Eastern Countries' Garam Masala, this commerce was extremely vital.

Turkey seized control of Kustuntunia in 1453 AD, bringing the channel of contact between eastern and western countries under their control. They refused to allow European merchants to trade with eastern countries through their empire.

The period of geographical discoveries began with the Portuguese and the Spaniards. Utmasha Antripe, also known as tufani Antripe, was found in 1487 AD by Portuguese explorer Bartholomew Dias.

Columbus, a Spaniard, discovered America in 1494 AD while looking for a means to reach India. Vasco Da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, reached India in 1498 AD by circumnavigating Uttamaasha Antripe.

Famous ports included Calicut and Cochin on the Malabar coast in western India, as well as Surat, Bharoch, and Cambay in Gujarat. These ports were important hubs for Indian and Western trade.

**PORTUGUESE:**

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India. Vasco Da Gama arrived to the famous port of Calicut at a spot called 'Kappakadabu' on May 17, 1498, with the assistance of a Gujarati pioneer named Abdul Maneed.

The Hindu King of Calicut, who bore the hereditary title of 'Zamorin,' greeted him kindly and instructed him to transport spices and herbs, among other things.

Even after deducting the journey expenses from this shipment, Vasco Da Gama collected 60 times the profit. As a result, Portugal's city, Lisbon, became the focus of all European trade for a period, and the Portuguese monarch "Manuel-I" gained the title of "Chief of Commerce."

The second Portuguese expedition, led by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, arrived in Calcut in 1500 AD. He took an Arabic ship from the port of Calicut and gave it to Jamorin.

In 1501 AD, Vasco Da Gama returned to India. The Portuguese built the first factory in Cochin in 1503. He opened a second plant in Connore in 1505. In the same year, 1505 AD, "Francisco De Almeida" was appointed as the first Portuguese viceroy in India.

**Francisco De Almeida (1505-09) AD:**

Francisco De Almeida was the first Portuguese ruler of India (1505-09). He was appointed to gain control over Indian Ocean trade rather than security. 'Blue Water Policy' was the name of his policy.

**Alphonso de Albuquerque (1509-15) AD:**

After Francisco de Almeida, Alphonso de Albuquerque (1509-15) became governor. He is credited with establishing Portuguese power in India. Cochin became the centre of his empire.

Albuquerque took Goa from Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur in 1510. In India, a regional Portuguese state was created as a result of this. He occupied Hormuz, which is located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, in 1515 AD.

**Nino De Cunha (1529-38) AD:**

After Alphonso de Albuquerque, he was the most powerful Portuguese governor. In 1530 AD, he moved the government office from Cochin to Goa. As a result, Goa was designated as the official capital of the Portuguese state in India.

In 1534 AD, he conquered the Basin, and in 1535 AD, he conquered Diu. Daman became a Portuguese colony in 1559. Diu, Daman Sashtri, Basai Chaul, Bombay, Santhomi (near Madras), and Hooghly were among their settlements (in Bengal).

Only Goa, Daman, and Diu remained under Portuguese control until 1961 AD.

**DUTCH:**

They call the Netherlands or the Hollands home. After the Portuguese, the Dutch arrived in India. In 1595-96, "Cornelius Houtman" undertook the first expedition to the eastern world. He made this treaty with the ruler of Bantam after arriving in Sumatra.

The Dutch made 15 marine expeditions to the eastern world between 1595 and 1601.

By combining numerous Dutch companies in 1602, the "United East India Company of Netherlands" became a powerful trade institution.

This company's original name was (Veerenigde 00st indische Compagnic). The corporation was overseen by a 17-person board of directors.

After failing in Surat and Malabar, Dutch Naval Nayak Vader Hague constructed the first factory in Masulipatnam in 1605 AD.

At Pettopoli, a second factory was built (nizampatnam). In 1610, the Dutch agreed with the monarch of Chandragiri to build a new factory and make Pulicat their headquarters. The Dutch mint their Pagoda coin here.

In 1627 AD, the first Dutch factory in Bengal was constructed in Pipli. The Dutch erected their Kothi at Chinsura near Hoogly in 1653 AD. "Gustavas Fort" is their fort in Chinsura.

At 1658, they founded factories in Qasim Bazaar, Patna, and Nagapatnam. Aurangzeb granted the Dutch the right to trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa in 1664 AD.

In 1690 AD, Negapatnam was designated as the Dutch Governor's headquarters, replacing Pulicat. The Dutch trading centres in the Malabar coastal districts were Cochin, Kannur, and Vengurla.

The Dutch were beaten by the British in the Battle of Bedara (Bengal) in 1759 AD. This defeat effectively ended their rule in India.

**THE BRITISH:**

After the Dutch, they came in India. The East India Company, on the other hand, was founded before the Dutch East India Company. Some London traders convened a meeting in September 1599 under the supervision of Lord Mayor. It devised strategies for conducting business with the eastern islands. In 1599 AD, a group of merchants created a firm with the goal of doing commerce with eastern countries. Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter to the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading in the East Indies' on December 31, 1600.

On December 31, 1600 AD, Queen Elizabeth I of England issued a decree giving it a 15-year monopoly on trade with the eastern countries. For the company's management, a committee was formed. A director, a deputy director, and 24 personnel made up IT. Later, the committee was referred to as the 'court of directors' or 'Board of directors.' James I granted the corporation a new commercial charter under the Charter Act of 1609. This charter guaranteed the company's privileges throughout perpetuity. The company's status was further strengthened by the emperors' jurisdiction, which was granted by successive emperor charters in 1615 and 1624 AD. The profit rate of the corporation was 20% every year between 1601 and 1612. The corporation produced a profit of one lakh pounds in 1612 AD on a capital of two lakhs pounds, and the profit rate remained high throughout the 17th century.

The British company's first sea journeys were to Sumatra, Java, and Malacca in order to gain a foothold in the spice trade. In 1608 AD, the first hector ship, headed by Captain Hawkins, arrived in Surat. Captain Hawkins was the first Englishman to set foot on Indian soil by water. He arrived at Jahangir's Mughal court and delivered James I's letter to Akbar because he spoke Turkish.

Captain Middleton destroyed the Portuguese fleet at Swalli in 1611 AD. In 1613 AD, Jahangir was so impressed by the Portuguese loss that he permitted the British to establish a permanent factory in Surat.

After paying 500 Pagodas, the Sultan of Golconda granted a golden farman to Britishers in 1632 AD, allowing them to trade freely in Golconda state.

Francis Day leased Madras from the king of Chandragiri in 1639 AD and constructed a fortified Kothi there. It was given the name Fort St. George.

Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of Jahangir in 1615 AD and obtained some English trading facilities.

King Charles II of England married Portuguese princess Catherine in 1661 AD. As a dowry, the Portuguese gave Charles II the island of Bombay. Charles II leased the island of Bombay to the East India Company for ten pounds a year in 1668.

In 1717, the company was able to get Royal Farmaan from Farrukhsiyar, also known as Magma-carta, which stipulated that the company would receive duty-free trade (dastak) in Bengal in exchange for Rs.3000 per year and a total of Rs.10,000 as a one-time settlement. Hyderabad offers duty-free shopping and Bombay allows them to create their own currency.

**Battles that Changes Fate of British**

1. **Battle of Plassey 1757- Mughal Emperor Alamgir II**

Following Siraj-ud-ascension Daula's to power, Britishers openly questioned the Nawab's administration, which included the misappropriation of 1717 farmaan by company personnel for private gain. When confronted, the firm began levying taxes on Indian traders as well. As a result, in 1757, two sides clashed at Plassey, and Nawab was defeated and slain without a fight. The British gained control of resource-rich Bengal, which helped them overcome European competitors such as the French and the Dutch.

Plassey war established British governmental authority as well as a commercial body. Clive proclaimed Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal and installed him on the throne of Murshidabad during this war. Mir Jafar also handed EIC 24 Parganas of Bengal as its Zamindari.

**2. Battle of Buxar 1764** - Shah Alam II

The battle of Buxar in 1764 pitted Mir Qasim, Siraj-ud-Daula, and the French against the Britishers, but the British won in the end. Buxar established the corporation into a powerful political as well as military force. EIC did not annex Awadh after the war. In 1765, the corporation formed a dual system with the Treaty of Allahabad: power without responsibility and responsibility without power.

a. Diwani – EIC [power without responsibility] controls revenue.

b. Nizamat — In charge of law and order [responsibility without authority].

**DANE:**

They arrived in India in 1616 and founded their first factory in Trankebore, Tanjor district, in 1620. At 1676 AD, they opened a second plant in Serampore, Bengal. He sold all of his factories to a British corporation in 1745 and fled India. They were India's leading proponents of Christianity.

**THE FRENCH:**

The french trading firm 'company the oriental' was created in 1664 as a result of the efforts of Colbert, a prominent minister during the reign of Emperor Louis XIV of France. They originally appeared on Madagascar's island, but were unable to establish colonies there. In 1667, a second party from France arrived. Francocaro was the main character, along with Markara, an Isfahan inhabitant. Francocaro established the first Kothi in Surat in 1668. In 1669 AD, Markara established a second French kothi at Masulipatnam.

Mauritius was seized by the French in 1721, Mahi on the Malabar coast in 1725, and Qaraikal in 1739. French sovereignty was formed during the tenure of French governor Dupleix, and Pondicherry was declared the headquarters of all former French settlements in 1701. Franco Mortin was appointed director general of French affairs in India.

**Important Timelines:**

1492- Columbus claims Bahama islands and cuba from spain

1494- The ‘Undiscovered world’ divided between portugal and spain

1497- John Cabot, Englishman explores North America coast

1498- Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut/Khozikode

1499- Amerigo Vespucci sights south american coast

1500- Cabral claims Brazil from Portugal

1521- Cortes defeats Aztecs

1522- Magellan circumnavigates the globe

1532- Pizarrro conquers Inca Kingdom

1571- Spanish Conquer the Philippines

1600- British East India Company Formed

1602- Dutch East India Company Formed