

# MODERN HISTORY

CLASS: **1**



EUROPEANS

BRITISH ENTRY



1) Portuguese: Portugal's have rivalry with Italy and Ottoman Empire closed the trade routes for them.

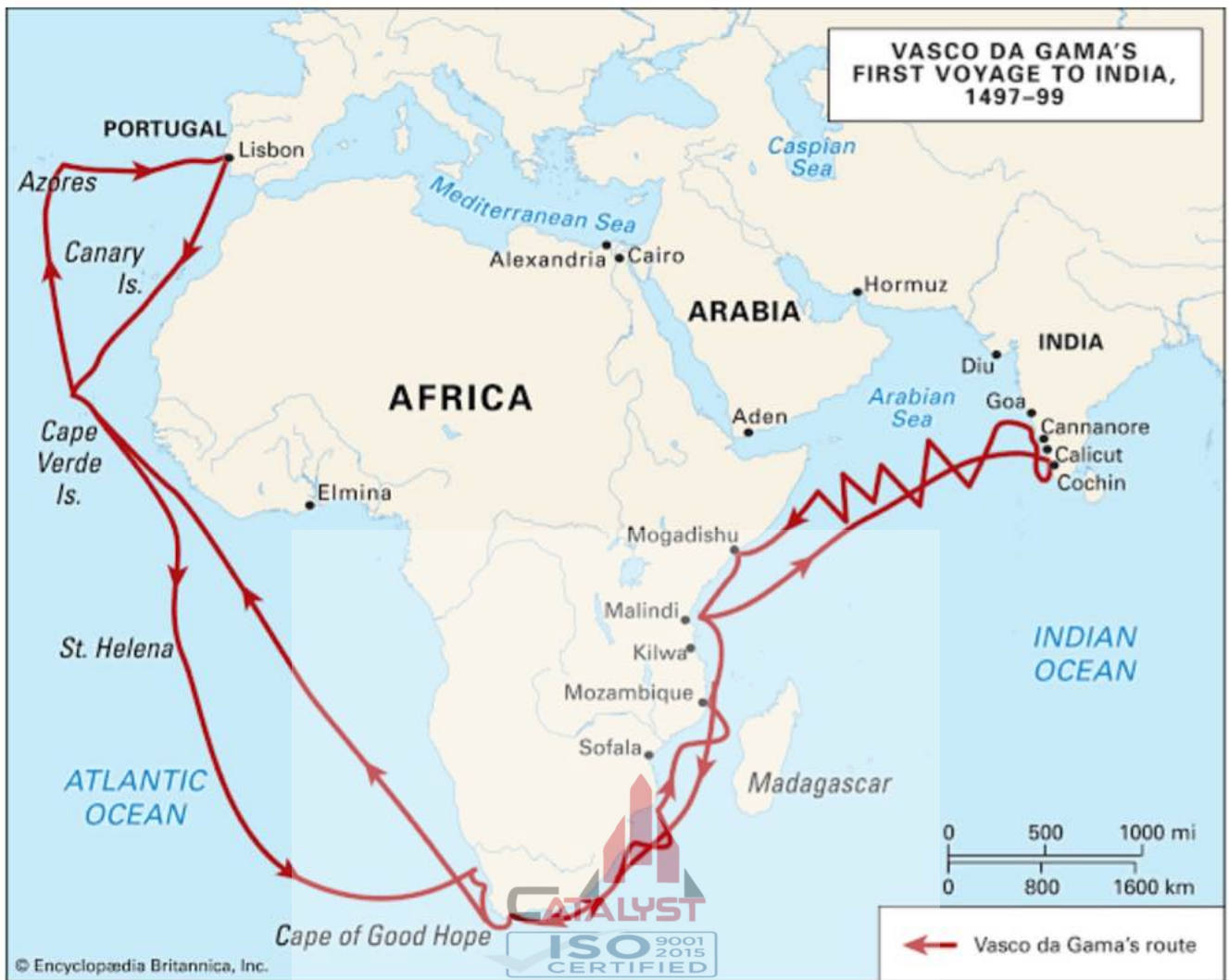
(पुर्तगाल की लड़ाई थी Italy और Ottoman के साथ इसलिए नयी जगह Business करने निकले थे )

They in search of business entered India in 1498 (इण्डिया पहुँचें 1498 में )



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Vasco-Da-Gama ,May 17'1498 को India पहुँचा Calicut(In Kerala)में ,His ship was driven by Abdul Majid and he was received by Hindu King Zamorin





In 1501 Portugal ne Cochin ko banalia trading capital in India

📖 Vasco da gama again Visited India in 1502...(2 Times aya hai wo India)

✍ In **1505 Franchise De almedia** was sent as first Portugal governor to India to estb Naval control in this region,  
✍ then in **1509 Alfonso de albuquerque** was sent to India who made powerful control in India,Usne capture karlia Goa 1510 में from Bijapur के King से .

✍ In **1530 Nino da cunha** ने transfer करलिया portugal का capital Cochin to goa,acquired Diu in 1535 and Daman in 1559

✍ In 16th Century there power starts declining(हार मिलने लगी Portugal को )

✍ in 1631 they lost hugli to Mughal, Lost Hormuz in 1622 to British and Marathas also captured salsette and bassein from them in 1739

✍ Also in 1661 Portugal King gifted Bombay to Charles 2 of England for marrying his daughter.

**East India Company(1600 Onwards)**



• **John Mildenhall**, English merchant (businessman) India आया in 1599 to trade with Indian merchants

• EIC को English merchant Group ने देखा था 30 known as Merchant Adventures in 1599,

• Queen Elizabeth-1 gave charter to company for trade monopoly on 31 Dec-1600 to Trade in East for 15 years

• In 1608 company decided to open a factory in Surat और **Captain Hawkins** को भेज दिया Jehangir court से permission लेने के लिए to Trade with India.

Later a farman was issued by Jehangir for English to establish a Factory in Surat (1613)





• In 1615 **Thomas Roe** came to India in Jehangir court and received imperial farman to trade and estb factories in different parts of India और 1619 में thomas roe जब India से गया तब तक English ने बहुत सारी factories बनाली थी India में

  
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### **Factories:-**

- Factories in surat, ahmdebad, goa in 1613, masulipatnam in 1611 and at Armagaon in 1626
- Company acquired Bombay from Charles 2 on lease @10Pounds annually and Made Bombay as head quarter instead of Surat
- In 1633 they made factory @Hariharpur odisha, Patna in Balasore and in different places of bengal
- Sultan of Golconda(Telangana) gave them a farman to trade in its territory in 1632 with a certain rent

 In 1689 English Under **Joseph Child** Captured 2 Mughal ships then

Aurengzeb sent his army to block bombay and English factories of Surat,Vishakhapatnam and Masulipatnam were seized(बंद करवादी)  
Joseph child pleaded Aurangzeb then he asked him ₹1.5Lakh to allow trade again

- Company person **Job Charnock** acquired zamindari rights for three villages (3 Villages की ज़मींदारी लेलि ) **Sutanati,Kalikata and Govindpur** in 1698 from Bengal subedar by Mughals Azim Usman,which later became kolkata,Factory of Sutanati was fortified and known as **fort William** in 1700

- 👉 Dr William Hamilton ने Farukh Siyar की बीमारी ठीक कर दी ,He cured him from a disease and in return he gave him permission for duty free trade in 1717 in Whole Mughal Empire.

- Later Bombay was fortified(क़िला बनलिया) in 1720 by Charles boon

### System of East India Company

- 👉 Company main authority was in Court of directors @ London.

- 👉 This is the main body of Company and there sub ordinate bodies were in different countries they were having trade with.

- 👉 No non member was allowed to trade in east but some english men continue to trade and Company called them Interlopers(जो member नहीं है वो Trade नहीं karega)

- 👉 In 1694 British parliament passed a law that all citizens of England have equal rights to trade in East and after that a new rival company was formed which started trading in East but Old company refused to share the trade creating conflicts..

- 👉 After sometime both companies joined together in 1708.



## **Dutch East India Company(Netherland)**

- In **1595 Cornelia de Houlimen** reach India at ***Sumatra and Bantem*** in 1596(Current Indonesia)
- Dutch EIC was formed in 1602 having main centre at **Batavia** in Current Indonesia. Company was controlled by 17 directors known as Gentlemen 17
- There main interest was in spices but later they trade in textile,indigo and raw silk.
- They broke Portugal Monopoly in India
- In 1639 they captured Goa then in 1641,Malaysia then in 1658 the largest Portugal settlement Ceylon(Srilanka)
- Golkunda ruler granted them farman in 1676 to trade without any tariff in Golkunda.They formed two factories in Golkunda
- They get farman from jehangir to trade in western coast
- Estb factories in Bengal also Khanakul in 1689 and in Malda 1676
- They get farmans from aurengzeb also to trade freely
- They started declining by the beginnng of 18 the century and after Battle of bedara with British in 1759 there control almost came to an end and in 1795 English removed the Dutch completely from India

## **French East India Company**

- Formed in 1664 ,It was fully controlled by French govt unlikely English company which was private
- In 1667 French group under Francois Caron reached India and estb factory in Surat



- Later in 1669 they estb factory in Masulipatnam by taking permission from sultan
- In 1673 French acquired a small village Valikoinda Puram from Sher Khan Lodhi, this village was later became Pondicherry
- They acquired chandernagore in Bengal from Mughal Governor Shayista Khan in 1690



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- **Pondicherry** became the headquarter for French .Population of Pondicherry was 40000 that time and Calcutta was 22000
- French Gain power in India under two Governors **Lienor and Dumas** between **1720-42**
- Md Shah granted farman to French to mint and issue gold and silver currency having stamp pf Mughal (Gold और Silver के सिक्के बनाने की Permission)
- Dutch created problem for french and in this case Dutch were always supported by English against French
- In 1742 **French Governor Duplex** tried extending Empire in India but received great oppose from English and in **1760 in Battle of Wandiwash** they lost all there possessions in India (सब हार गए जितनी जगह)

कब्जायी थी )

- Later under **treaty of Paris 1763** Pondicherry and some other settlements were returned back to French by English

### **Danish East India Company(Denmark)**

- Formed in 1616
- Formed settlements at Tranquebar(Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676
- They were unable to form settlements in Country and soon sold there settlements to English in 1845 and left.

In 18th Century English and French removed dutch and Portugal totally from India and after death of Aurangzeb they started interfering into Indian Political System.

