

## MODERN INDIA

### Portuguese

- The cape route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco Da Gama. He reached port of Calicut via Cape of Good Hope (Africa) on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1498 and received by Hindu ruler of Calicut, Zamorin.
- Cochin was first capital of Portuguese, later on replaced by Goa. (Transferred by Nino da Cunha).
- The first Governor of Portuguese was Francisco Almeida. He introduced "The policy of Blue water."
- First Portuguese factory was established at Calicut.

### Dutch

- The Dutch East India Company established factories in India at Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616).
- The Dutch conceded to British after their defeat in the Battle of Bedara in 1759.
- Pulicat was their main centre in India.

### English [1599]

- Jahangir issued a farman to Captain Hawkins (1609) permitting him to establish a factory at Surat.

### Danes

- They arrived in India in 1616.
- Headquarter - Serampore.

### French

- First French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668 and second at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Battle of Wandiwash was between French and British in 1760. Decisive British victory.

## INDEPENDENT STATES

### Hyderabad

→ Founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk in AD 1724. (His real name was Chin Qilich Khan).

### Awadh

→ Founded by Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-mulk.

### Mysore

→ Founded by Haider Ali in 1761. (Died in 1782 during Second Anglo-Mysore war).

→ Tipu Sultan Succeeded Haider Ali. (Died in 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore war)

### Shiraj-ud-Daula

→ Treaty of Alinagar was signed on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1757, between Shiraj and Robert Clive.

→ Battle of Plassey on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757. (Shiraj vs English)

→ English won.

### Mir Jafar (1757-60)

→ Mir Jafar was the first Nawab of Bengal and Odisha under the British rule in India.

→ He is replaced by his son in law, Mir Qasim.

### Mir Qasim (1760-64)

→ Battle of Buxar [Mir Qasim + Nawab of Awadh + Shuja-ud-Daula + Shah Alam II versus British]

→ On 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1764.

→ British won.

→ Robert Clive became the first Governor of Bengal in 1765.

## Treaty of Allahabad

- English got the Diwani rights [Right to collect Revenue] of Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and gave 26 Lakhs.
- The Dual government of Bengal was established in 1765.  
Warren Hasting ended the Dual system of government in 1772.

## Ascendancy of the British

- First Carnatic war was between France and England.
- French were defeated by British in the decisive Battle of Wandiwash in AD 1760. [Third Carnatic war]

## Anglo-Mysore Wars

### First War [1766-69]

- Haider Ali defeated the British, Treaty of Madras signed.

### Second War [1780-84]

- Treaty of Mangalore was signed, Haider Ali died.

### Third War [1789-92]

- Treaty of Seringapatnam signed.

### Fourth War [1799]

- Lord Wellesley attacked, Tipu died while fighting.
- Tipu used the iron (-) cased rockets in the 3rd and 4th Anglo-Mysore Wars.

## Anglo-Maratha Wars

### First War [1775-82]

- Treaty of Salbai.

### Second War [1803-06]

- Treaty of Bassein (1802) signed, which was a treaty for subsidiary alliances.

### Third War [1817-19]

- Treaty of Mandasaur signed.



## Anglo-Burmese War

→ In 1935, Burma was separated from India.

## Drain of Wealth Theory

- Drain of wealth refers to a portion of national product of India, which was not available for consumption of its own people.
- Drain of wealth began in 1757 after battle of Plassey in 1765.
- Dadabhai Naoroji first cited the drain of wealth theory in his book titled "Poverty and un-British rule in India."

## Land Revenue Systems

### Permanent Settlement

- Introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- John Shore planned this settlement. also known as Zamindari system
- It declares zamindars as the owners of the land would keep  $\frac{1}{11}$  th of the revenue and  $\frac{10}{11}$  th of the revenue will be given to British.

### Ryotwari Settlement

- Based on quality of soil and the nature of the crop.
- It was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years.
- It was based on the "Scientific Rent theory of Richards".

Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro  
in 1820  
Madras, Bombay

# GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

## Robert Clive

→ Established dual government in Bengal.

The system of Dual Government was introduced in Bengal by Robert Clive of British East India Company. It lasted from 1765 to 1772. Under this system, the administration of Bengal was divided into Nizamat and Diwani. The Diwani was carried out by the company and the Nizamat by the Nizam. The system was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772 and Bengal was brought under direct control of the British and the Nawabs remained as the mere pensioners of the East India Company.

## Warren Hastings [1772-85]

→ He became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773 through regulating act of 1773.

→ He abolished Dual system of administration.

→ He established India's first Supreme court in Calcutta.

→ He founded Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784 and wrote Introduction to the first English translation of Gita by Charles Wilkins.

→ Pitts India act, 1784.

## Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

→ First person to codify laws in 1793.

→ He started the permanent Settlement of Bengal.

→ He created the post of District Judge.

→ He is known as father of civil services in India.

## Sir John Shore [1793-98]

→ He played an important role in planning the permanent Settlement.

→ He introduced First Charter Act (1793)

→ He was famous for his policy of non-interference.

## Lord Wellesley [1798-1803]

→ Introduced Subsidiary alliance system. [First to accept subsidiary alliance was Nizam of Hyderabad 1798, the second was the Nawab of Awadh, 1801]

→ Madras presidency was formed during his tenure.

→ In fourth Anglo-Mysore war 1799, Tipu Sultan died.

→ In 1800, he set-up Fort William college in Calcutta.

→ He was famous as Bengal tiger.

→ He brought the Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

## Lord Minto I [1807-1813]

→ Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Ranjit Singh.

## Lord Hastings [1813-23]

→ Introduced the Ryatwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro, the Governor.

→ Treaty of Poona (1817) with Peshwa.

-He won two wars

the Gurkha War (1814-1816)

the Maratha War (1818)

-Abolished of Censorship act by Wellesley.

## Governor General of India

Lord William Bentick [1828-34]

- He was first Governor General of India.
- Most Liberal and enlightened amongst all the governor general of India.
- Regarded as "Father of modern western Education in India."
- Abolition of sati in 1829.
- Suppression of thugi in 1830.
- First medical college was opened in Calcutta in 1835.