



DAILY CLASS NOTES

BPSC MODERN HISTORY

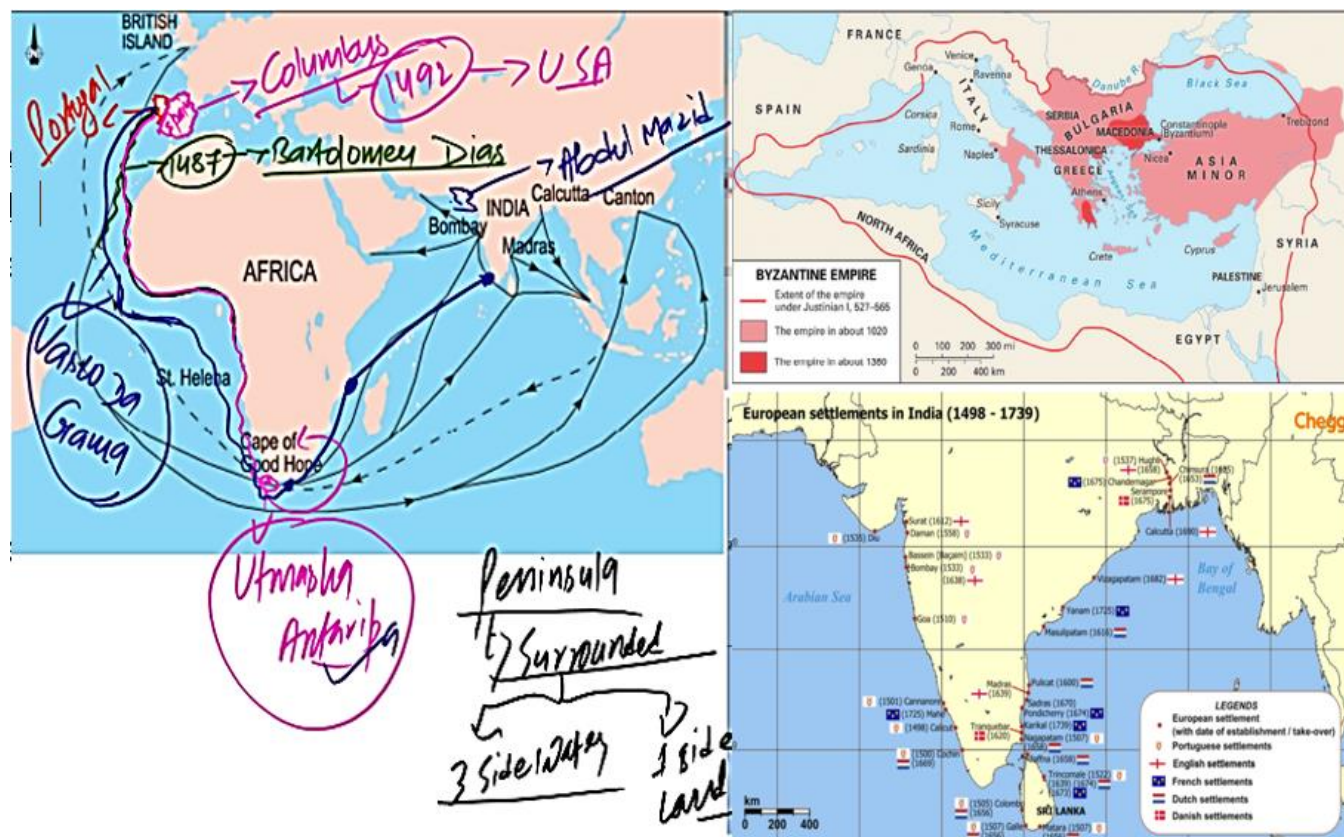
Lecture - 05
European Company 2



यूरोपीय कंपनी 2

Advent of Europeans: A Timeline

The timeline of the Advents of the Europeans in India from 1498	
Year	Event
1498	The arrival of the Portuguese in India in Calicut, Kerala
1602	The arrival of the Dutch (Netherlands) in Masulipatam, Andhra Pradesh
1608	Britishers in Surat, Gujrat
1616	Danes in Tranquebar, Tamil Nadu
1664	The arrival of the French in Pondicherry
1757	After the victory at the Battle of Plassey, the Nawab of Bengal submitted his dominions to the British East India Company, and official British administration began.



Impact of the Advent of Europeans In India

- ❖ The advent of Europeans in India had a significant and enduring impact on various aspects of Indian society, economy, and politics. Here are some key impacts:-

- ❖ **Economic Impact:-** European colonization disrupted Indian industries, introduced cash crops, and exploited resources for European benefit, leading to the deindustrialization of indigenous sectors and dependency on colonial trade.
- ❖ **Political Impact:-** European powers established colonial rule in India, subjugating Indian rulers and impacting political institutions, and governance systems, and ultimately paving the way for Indian nationalism and the independence movement.
- ❖ **Social and Cultural Impact:-** European missionaries, education, and values challenged traditional norms, leading to the growth of a Western-educated Indian elite and cultural collision, shaping India's social fabric.
- ❖ **Infrastructure and Modernization:-** European powers developed infrastructure for their own economic interests, building railways, ports, and telegraph networks, but primarily focused on serving colonial needs rather than benefiting the Indian population as a whole.
- ❖ **Exploitation and Drain of Resources:-** European colonial powers extracted wealth from India, exploiting its resources for the benefit of European industries, leading to economic underdevelopment and poverty in many parts of India.
- ❖ **Nationalism and Independence Movement:-** European presence fueled a sense of nationalism and resistance, inspiring movements advocating for self-rule and India's liberation from European domination, with leaders like Gandhi emerging as prominent figures in the struggle for independence.
- ❖ The impact of the advent of Europeans on India was complex and multifaceted. While it brought about economic changes, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges, it also led to exploitation, social disruptions, and the erosion of traditional systems. The legacy of European colonization continues to shape India's socio-political landscape and its ongoing efforts to reconcile its colonial past with its aspirations for progress and development.

Conclusion:-

- ❖ In conclusion, the advent of Europeans in India marked a pivotal moment in Indian history. It brought significant changes to the economic, political, social, and cultural landscape of the country. European colonization led to the exploitation of resources, deindustrialization, and the establishment of colonial rule.
- ❖ It also sparked resistance and the growth of Indian nationalism, ultimately leading to the independence movement. The impact of European arrival in India continues to shape the country's trajectory, as it grapples with the legacies of colonization while striving for progress and self-determination.

Advent of the Europeans:-

- ❖ In 1487, Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal discovered the “Cape of Good Hope” (Utmasha Antaripa).
- ❖ In 1492, Spanish citizen Columbus discovered America.
- ❖ In 1498, Portuguese citizen Vasco da Gama discovered India.
- ❖ Tasman of Holland (Dutch) discovered Tasmania (Van Dimas Land) and New Zealand during 1642-1644.
- ❖ In 1769-1770, British sailor James Cook discovered Australia.

Order of arrival of European companies:-

1. Portuguese:- 1498
2. Dutch:- 1602
3. English:- 1608
4. Danish:- 1616
5. French:- 1664

Hundred Years War (1337-1453 AD)

- ❖ The Hundred Years' War was a long and decisive conflict in European history, lasting approximately 116 years between England and France. Its primary cause was the dispute over the succession to the French throne. After the death of King Charles IV of France in 1328, Edward III of England claimed the throne through his mother's inheritance, but according to Salic law, women or their children were not allowed to inherit. Therefore, the French nobility installed Philip VI as king. Furthermore, England's wool trade depended on the French region of Flanders, further deepening the economic competition between the two kingdoms.
- ❖ As a result of this war, France emerged as a strong nation-state, while England became embroiled in internal conflict (the Wars of the Roses). Feudalism weakened, standing armies and artillery emerged, and the foundations of the modern era were laid in Europe.

Portuguese

- ❖ Vasco da Gama first came to India on 20 May 1498 in his ship Sao Gabriel.
- ❖ Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut (now Kozhikode), by sea route from Lisbon, Portugal, after sailing through the Atlantic Ocean.



- ❖ He was indeed guided by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majeed. This journey marked the first direct sea link between Europe and India.
- ❖ Zamorin was the ruler when Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut. Zamorin welcomed Vasco da Gama.

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MODERN HISTORY

DMP - 04

Model Answer

1. Why did the Portuguese arrive in India?

(8 Marks)**Ans:-****Approach:-**

- ❖ **Introduction:-** Write briefly about the purpose of the arrival of the Portuguese in India.
- ❖ **Main Body:-** Write about the reason for the arrival of the Portuguese in India.
- ❖ **Conclusion:-** Conclude the answer by writing a concise conclusion.

The Portuguese arrived in India primarily for commercial purposes. The late 15th century coincided with the "Age of Geographical Discoveries" in Europe. This was due to the high demand for spices, silk, precious stones, and other luxury goods from Asia, especially India.

Reasons for the arrival of the Portuguese:

- ❖ **Spice Trade:-** Spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe. Previously, this trade was controlled by Arab merchants and the Venetians (Italy). The Portuguese sought to break the Arab monopoly by finding a direct sea route.
- ❖ **Discovery of a Sea Route:-** In 1453, the Turks captured Constantinople, closing the land route from Europe to Asia. Therefore, Portugal attempted to reach India by sea.
- ❖ **Religious purposes:-** The Portuguese were also inspired by the spirit of the "Crusades." They wanted to spread Christianity in India and Asia.
- ❖ **Political and Imperial Expansion:-** Portugal was becoming a maritime power at that time. They wanted to establish their colonial empire by coming to India.
- ❖ **Rival European powers:-** Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England—were also seeking new routes and trading opportunities. Portugal wanted to gain an edge by being the first to reach India.
- ❖ **Economic benefits and trade monopoly – The aim of the Portuguese was to reach India directly, eliminate the middleman role of Arabs and Italians and establish monopoly over the spice trade.**

Arrival

- ❖ In 1498, Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India and arrived in Calicut (Kerala) on May 20, 1498.
- ❖ This marked the beginning of European colonialism in India, and the Portuguese were the first to establish their dominance in India.

Conclusion:

The Portuguese first arrived in India not by chance but as a result of Europe's commercial appetite, demand for spices, search for new sea routes, and ambition to expand its empire. Vasco da Gama's arrival in Calicut in 1498 AD not only challenged the monopoly of the Arabs and Italians in the spice trade, but also laid the foundation for European colonialism in India. Thus, the arrival of the Portuguese is considered to mark the beginning of a new era in Indian history—the colonial era.

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