



DAILY CLASS NOTES

BPSC MODERN HISTORY

Lecture - 06

European Company 03





European Company 03

Portuguese:-

- ❖ Vasco-da-Gama returned with a cargo sold for sixty times the cost of his entire expedition. As a result, European traders were attracted towards eastern trade.
- ❖ The second Portuguese voyage came to India in 1500 under the leadership of Pedro Alvares Cabral (Regarded as the European discoverer of Brazil).
- ❖ On 30 October 1502, Vasco-da-Gama landed for the second time in Calicut on the Malabar coast. This time he had come for war. He had come to take revenge for the mistreatment meted out to Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who had come to Calicut earlier.
- ❖ Albuquerque came to India in 1503 and set up the first Portuguese factory in Cochin.
- ❖ In 1505, the Portuguese started appointing governors so that they could gain monopoly over the trade of the eastern world.

Objectives of the Portuguese :-

- ❖ To end the influence of Arabs and Venetian traders in India.
- ❖ To propagate Christianity in India.

Portuguese Empire in India :-

- ❖ The Portuguese appointed governors to run their trade smoothly in India.
- ❖ The first Portuguese governor was Francisco de Almeida.

Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509) :-

- ❖ Almeida adopted the "Blue Water Policy".
- ❖ He defeated the joint Muslim fleet in 1509 and the Portuguese gained control over Ormuz.
- ❖ **Battle of Diu :-** In 1509, Dom Francisco de Almeida's Portuguese forces decisively defeated a combined fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut at the Battle of Diu. This victory was crucial for establishing Portuguese dominance in the Indian Ocean trade and safeguarding their trade routes.
- ❖ **Control of Ormuz :-** While Almeida's victory at Diu secured Portuguese naval power, Afonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as governor, is credited with the capture of Ormuz in 1507. Albuquerque aimed to control key maritime trade routes and establish Portuguese presence in the East. He strategically captured Ormuz, located at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, to control Persian trade with Europe.

- ❖ **Portuguese Expansion :-** Following the Battle of Diu, the Portuguese rapidly expanded their influence by capturing key ports like Goa, Ceylon, and Malacca, in addition to Ormuz. This expansion solidified their control over maritime trade routes and marked the beginning of European colonialism in Asia.

Albuquerque (1509-1515) :-

- ❖ He was the second Portuguese governor.
- ❖ He was the real founder of Portuguese power in India.
- ❖ Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1510 CE. He conquered Goa by defeating Bijapur Sultanate Adil Shah with this the regional-Portuguese state was established in India.
- ❖ He encouraged marriages with Indian women so that a permanent Portuguese population could be settled in India.
- ❖ Albuquerque is known for abolishing the practice of Sati in Goa in 1515.

Nuno da Cunha (1529-1538) :-

- ❖ In 1530, Goa became the capital of Portuguese India.
- ❖ He captured Bassein in 1534.
- ❖ He captured Diu in 1535.
- ❖ He had a scuffle with the Gujarati ruler Bahadur Shah and Bahadur Shah slipped from the ship and died.

Reasons for the defeat of the Portuguese :-

- ❖ Religious intolerance
- ❖ Commercial looting method
- ❖ Rivalry with European companies.

Method of Portuguese control :-

- ❖ The Portuguese named their maritime empire as “Estado de India” (State of India).
- ❖ **Portuguese Method :-** Cartaz (Permit) – Armada (Military force) – Convoy system (Ship)

Portuguese settlements :-

1. Cochin (Kochi) :- 1503
2. Cannanore (Kannur) :- 1505
3. Bassein :- 1534
4. Diu :- 1535
5. Chittagong (Porto Grande) :- 1537
6. Hooghly :- 1579

Military defeat of the Portuguese :-

- ❖ The Battle of Swally, also known as the Battle of Suvali, was a naval warfare fought on 29 November 1612 off the coast of Suvali, a village near Surat city in Gujarat. The battle was fought between the British East India Company forces led by Captain Thomas Best and the Portuguese. The Battle of Swally ended with the victory of the British East India Company over the Portuguese.
- ❖ In 1632, Shah Jahan defeated the Portuguese of Hooghly and drove them out of Hooghly.
- ❖ In 1641, the Dutch defeated the Portuguese and took over Malacca.
- ❖ In 1658, the Dutch again defeated the Portuguese and took over Sri Lanka.
- ❖ In 1739, the Marathas won the area of Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese.
- ❖ In 1961, the Portuguese handed over Goa and Daman and Diu to the Government of India.
- ❖ The first European traders to come to India and the last to leave were the Portuguese.

Contribution of the Portuguese :-

In the Food and agriculture Sector :-

- ❖ **New Crops :-** The Portuguese introduced crops such as potato, tomato, maize, papaya, peanuts, guava, avocado, tobacco, pineapple, cashew and chillies to India.
- ❖ **Note :-** Tobacco cultivation in India was introduced by the Portuguese, likely in 1508. Initially, it was grown in Gujarat, particularly in the Kaira and Mehsana districts.
- ❖ **Fermentation Techniques :-** The Portuguese introduced techniques for fermenting yeast, leading to the production of leavened bread in India. This technique has become widespread, and leavened bread is a common staple in Indian cuisine.
- ❖ **Culinary Influences :-** The Portuguese brought wine into Indian cooking and popularized the use of different types of vinegar. Their influence can be seen in dishes like Vada Pav and Pao Baji, which have become popular across the country.
- ❖ **Alphonso Mango :-** The Portuguese played a role in developing the Alphonso mango through grafting techniques. This variety of mango, named after the Viceroy, is highly regarded for its exceptional taste and is widely enjoyed in India.

In the Education Sector :-

- ❖ Established a printing press in Goa.

- ❖ The first printing press in India was established in Goa in 1556 by Jesuit missionaries, at the Colegio de Sao Paulo in Old Goa.
- ❖ The printing press was brought to India by Portuguese missionaries, specifically at the initiative of St. Francis Xavier.

In the Art Sector :-

- ❖ Gothic architecture arrived in India with the Portuguese.

Other important facts :-

- ❖ In 1662, Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza married British prince Charles II and the British got Bombay as dowry.
- ❖ Charles II leased Bombay to the East India Company in 1668 AD on an annual rent of 10 pounds.



BPSC

MODERN HISTORY

DMP - 05

Model Answer

1. Identify the contribution of Portuguese in India.

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

- ❖ **Introduction:-** In this, we have to write briefly about the influence of Portuguese in India.
- ❖ **Main Body:-** In this, we have to write about the contribution of the Portuguese in various fields in India.
- ❖ **Conclusion:-** In this, the conclusion has to be written.

The contribution of Portuguese to India made a lasting impact on India's history, not only through their dominance in trade but also through their influence on international politics, primarily driven by military power. However, this era came to an end in 1961 when Independent India successfully liberated its longest-held colony, Goa. Although it is challenging to precisely quantify the Portuguese effect, their presence in India marked the onset of a cultural movement that reverberates in contemporary times.

Impact of Portuguese on Food and Agriculture

Portuguese had the following impact on Food and agriculture:

- ❖ **New Crops:** The Portuguese introduced crops such as potato, tomato, maize, papaya, peanuts, guava, avocado, tobacco, and chillies to India. These crops have become integral to Indian cuisine and are widely used in various dishes.
- ❖ **Cashew Nut:** The Portuguese imported the cashew nut, which is now used to decorate sweets, make snacks, and produce the popular liquor feni. Cashew juice is fermented to create feni, a strong alcoholic beverage.
- ❖ **Fermentation Techniques:** The Portuguese introduced techniques for fermenting yeast, leading to the production of leavened bread in India. This technique has become widespread, and leavened bread is a common staple in Indian cuisine.
- ❖ **Culinary influence:** The Portuguese brought wine into Indian cooking and popularized the use of different types of **vinegar**. Their influence can be seen in dishes like Vada Pav and Pao bhaji, which have become popular across the country.
- ❖ **Alphonso Mango:** The Portuguese played a role in developing the Alphonso mango through grafting techniques. This variety of mango, named after the Viceroy, is highly regarded for its exceptional taste and is widely enjoyed in India.

Impact of the Portuguese on Military Culture and Modernization

- ❖ **Superior Naval Power:** The Portuguese possessed superior naval gunnery, and improved ship construction, and seamanship skills, giving them an advantage in naval warfare during the Age of Discovery.

- ❖ **Violent combat Style:** The Portuguese brought a combative style of warfare influenced by missionary fervour and animosity towards Muslims and indigenous populations. This aggressive approach shaped their military culture and tactics in India.
- ❖ **Introduction of 'Cartaz' System:** The Portuguese implemented the 'Cartaz' system, which required every ship to pay a specific sum to obtain a 'Cartaz' (license) from the Portuguese authorities. Ships without a Cartaz were seized, and their crews were either killed or imprisoned, showcasing the extent of Portuguese control.

MPACT Of Portuguese Education and Printing Press

In 1556, the printing press was introduced in Goa, enabling the mass production of books:

- ❖ **Focus on Christian Propagation:** Initially, the printing press was used for publications related to the propagation of Christianity and missionary institutions.
- ❖ The first printing press in India was established in Goa in 1556 by Jesuit missionaries, at the Colegio de Sao Paulo in Old Goa.
- ❖ The printing press was brought to India by Portuguese missionaries, specifically at the initiative of St. Francis Xavier.
- ❖ **First Book Printed in India:** The first book printed in India was the "Compendio Spiritual DaVide Christaa" (Spiritual Compendium of the Christian Life) by Gaspar Jorge de Leo Pereira, the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa.
- ❖ **Vernacular Literature and Expansion:** The printing press contributed to the creation of a significant amount of vernacular literature, expanding access to knowledge and information.
- ❖ **Propagation of Ideas:** Journals, newspapers, and literary works facilitated by the printing press played a role in spreading ideas of patriotism and modern values throughout India.

In the Art Sector :-

- ❖ Gothic architecture arrived in India with the Portuguese.
- ❖ The Portuguese presence in India significantly impacted Indian society, introducing new crops and culinary influences, promoting military culture, modernization, and the printing press. Their diverse contributions left a lasting cultural and historical legacy in India.

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