

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

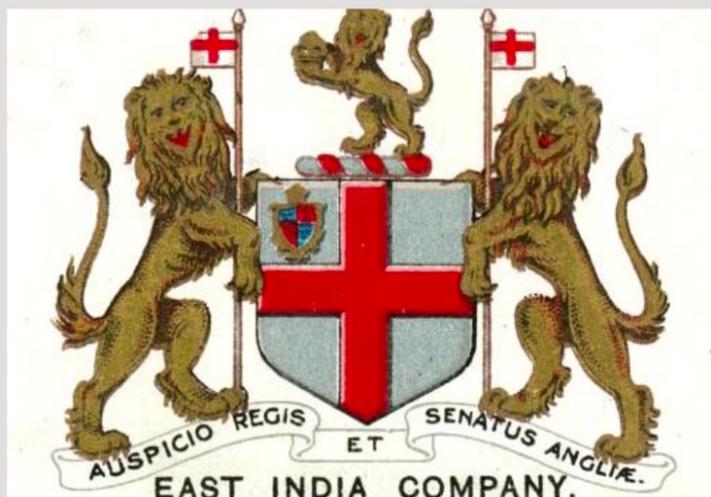
BRITISH CONQUEST- PORTUGUESE FRENCH DUTCH DANES



WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



***By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)***



Pratik Nayak

**Educator- History, Art & Culture
10 years teaching experience**

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Worked at Govt. of Gujarat



Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Q. How the British conquest took place?

केक कटेगा सबमे बाटेगा



ऐसा कैसे



Europeans

Princely states

Portuguese

Dutch

French

Others

Later Mughals (Delhi)

Bengal

Deccan

Awadh

Sikh

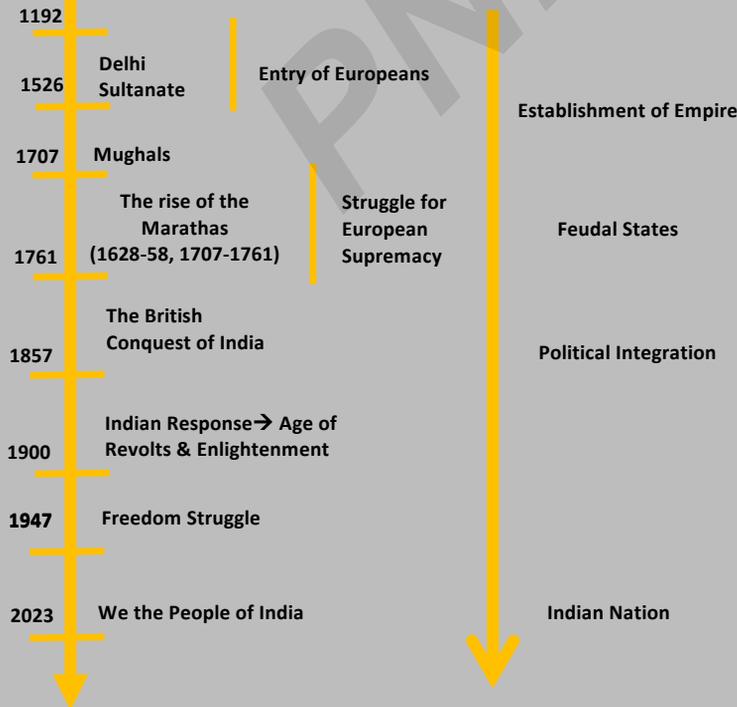
Mysore Marathas

1612

1759

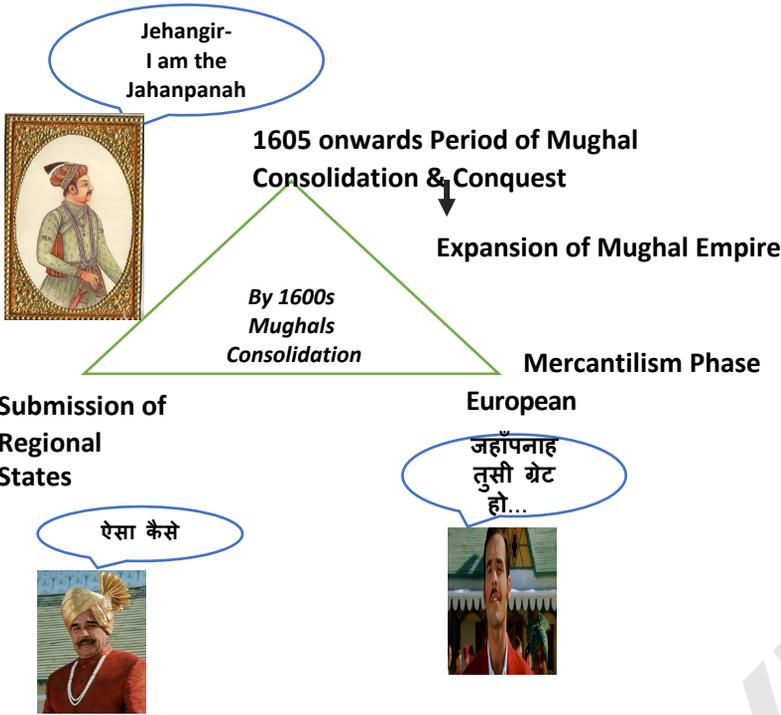
1760

UNDERSTANDING THEMATICALLY



Entry of Europeans

Theme- 1



Entry Of Europeans Causes, Themes Portuguese (Origin & End) Political Conditions In India

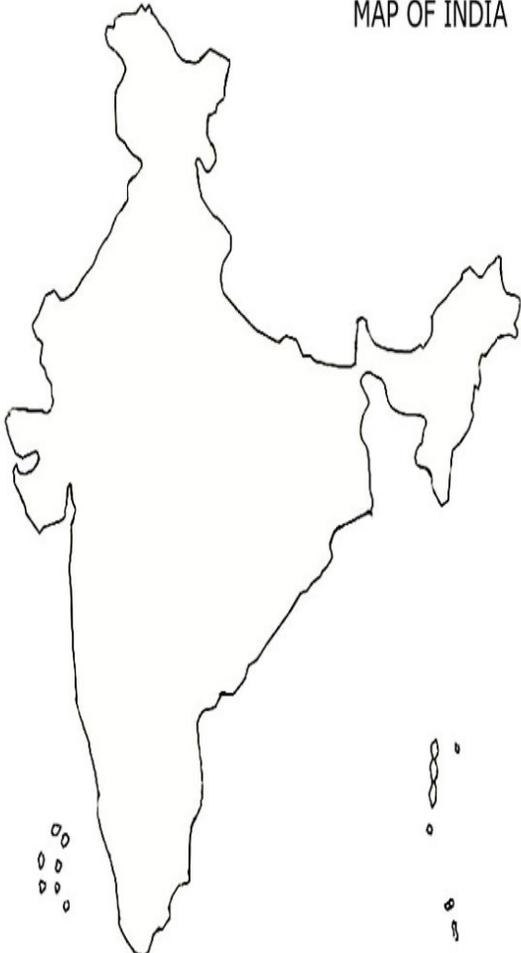
Thematic Coverage Of The Mughals (Rise & Fall)

Q. Entry of Dutch in India- 1605 onwards

Portuguese- 1498 Onwards
Dutch – 1605
English- 1608

Trading Pattern Establishing Factories

MAP OF INDIA



Q. How did the British Conquest over Portuguese took place ?

Q. Entry of British in India- 1608 onwards



Entry of British

- **Information of trading group -1599**
- **The merchant adventures – EIC – John Company**
- **Went to the monarch for trading rights**
- **1599- Queen denied them permission (Spanish reason)**
- **31 December 1600- Royal charter- given for 15 Years. (Renewed later on in 1609 for unlimited time)**

EIC

British Conquest- Portuguese

India - Map

Phase- I Entry of British & conflict with Portuguese?

Entry of British

EIC- given Charter by Monarch



24 court of Directors

Focused on Indonesia & India.

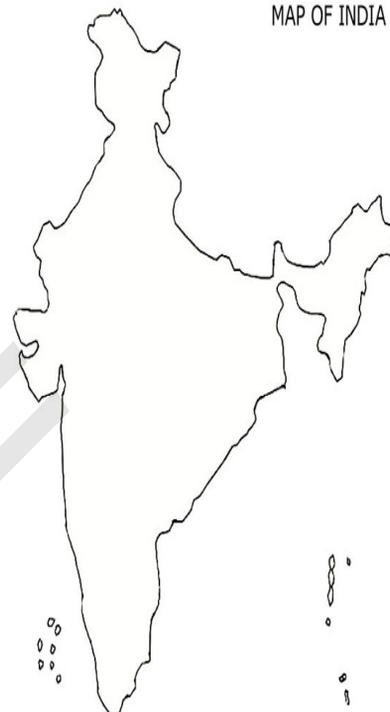
- 1608 – Trading point @ Surat
- Wanted to expand base.

- 1609– EIC monopoly extended indefinitely by a fresh charter



- Mughals – Jahangir (1605-28)
- Portuguese already Trading
- Hence captain William Hawkins was sent to

MAP OF INDIA



- 1607- 3 boats started voyage towards the East Indies
- Red Dragon
- The Consent
- Hector
- Out of that- Hector reached Surat on 24 August 1608
- Captain William Keeling & William Hawkins were the commander & 2I/C
- Hawkins decided to land & discuss with the Mughal Official- Mubarak Khan
- Met with hostilities, confiscation of British goods & gifts
- Hawkins realised- for trading permit at Surat, the permission he must get permission from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir
- 1 February 1609- Hawkins decided to go Agra
- The adventure Journey from Surat to Agra

- 1607- 3 boats started voyage towards the East Indies
- 1 February 1609- Hawkins decided to go Agra
- The adventure Journey from Surat to Agra
- _____?
- April 1609- Reached Agra
- Couldn't present any gift to Jahangir
- The Portuguese were already plotting against the British
- Came with 250000 gold coins, personal letter from king James addressed to Jahangir
- Couldn't convince Jahangir directly
- Hawkins realised that everything depended on the whims & fancies of Jahangir

British Conquest- Portuguese

24 Aug
1608

- Entry of William Hawkins – Hector ship @ Court of Jahangir
- Hawkins went to Agra @ 1609
- Was given title English Khan by Jahangir
- Lived @ Agra till 1611
- Seek permission to open factory
- Initially denied, but Turkish language helped Hawkins to convince Mughal Emperor.

Jahangir @ Agra – Portuguese had good relations. Even tried to convert him in Christianity

1609



- Permission not given to open factory @ West coast
- Not liked by Portuguese
- Hence Portuguese vs. British conflict started



1611 The Battle of Swally (near Surat) Portuguese vs. British

Q. How & Why the Battle of Swally ?

Q. Background to Battle of Swally ?

1583- Arrest of Ralph Fitch by the Portuguese @ Iraq, Captured in Goa, Escaped, Roamed India for few years, 1591- Ralph Fitch went to England, gave important information

1583- Entry of Dutch Priest- Jan Huyghens van Linschoten, Stayed in Goa till 1588 Wrote important details in his book

Q. Background to Battle of Swally ?

1609- Entry of William Hawkins Came with 250000 gold coins, personal letter from King James addressed to Jahangir Couldn't convince Jahangir directly

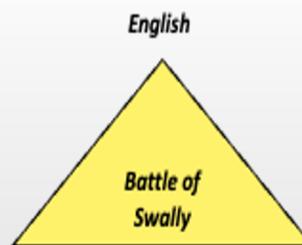
By 1612- Many EIC Voyages came to India 10th Voyage led by Captain Thomas Best Sept 1612- Entry @ Surat, wanted to get Jahangir's permission Not liked by Gujarat governor- hence he captured many Englishmen

- 1st factory @ Surat
- Hence and of Portuguese European power

Sept 1612 - squadron of 16 Portuguese barks sailed into Surat

India

- Jahangir – Realized Importance of Swally
- Gave permission to EIC to set up permanent base @ Surat in 1613.



Portuguese

Gujarat Governor – Sardar Khan

The Battle continues between September to December 1612

January 1613, Captain Best received a letter from the Emperor Jahangir

- Jahangir – Realized Importance of Swally
- Gave permission to EIC to set up permanent base @ Surat-1613- Thomas Aldworth

British Conquest-Expansion

Phase – II Expansion Of British Trade in India (1612 to 1662)

1611- Swally

1611- 1st (trading post-) factory-1616 in S. India Masulipatnam (intialy HQ)

1615 - James I sends Sir Thomas roe(1615-1619)

↓
 Wanted to sign a commercial treaty with Mughal Emperer, but not possible
 Able to get trading rights in all parts of Mughal empire
 permission to set up factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, and Broach
 EIC officials created a formal hierarchy @ Surat

Competition from Dutch and the Portuguese

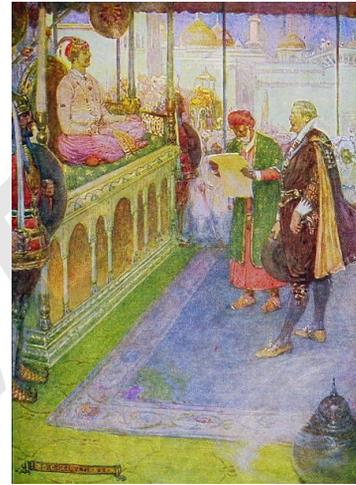
1625 British vs. Mughal conflict @ surat.
 EIC – Punished by Mughals

1640s- EIC faced the wrath of Shivaji @ Surat

EIC Now Shifted focus on S. India

Badtameez.....

Can I get a chair to Sit



1632 Onwards → S. India focus.

Golconda → Golden Farmaan
 The trade for annual payment of 500 pagoda

1633- Factory at Balasore, Hariharpur

1639 - Got Madras on lease **Francis Day**
 - Local king of Chandragiri – (subordinate of Vijaynagar)
 - Creation of fort St. George. (1st Fort)- became it HQ
 - White town & Black town
 - EIC to pay half custom revenue to the king of Chandragiri

1688- Marathas had conflict with the EIC in South India, but later on made peace

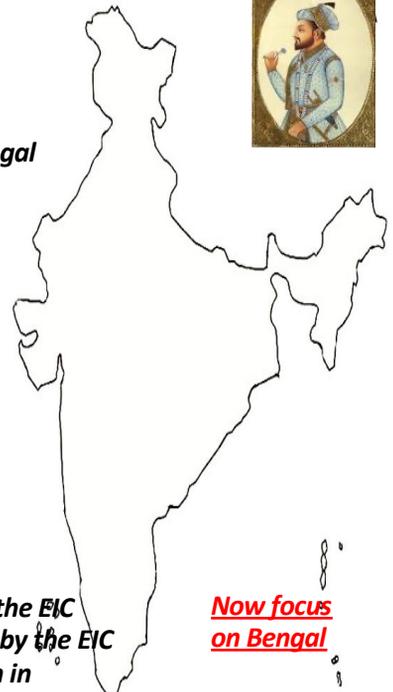
- Shah Jahan (1628-58)
 - Expansion of Mughals
 - End of Portuguese in Bengal

- Aurangzeb- 1658- 1707
 - Expansion of Empire

- Marathas- Shivaji
 - Expansion of Empire

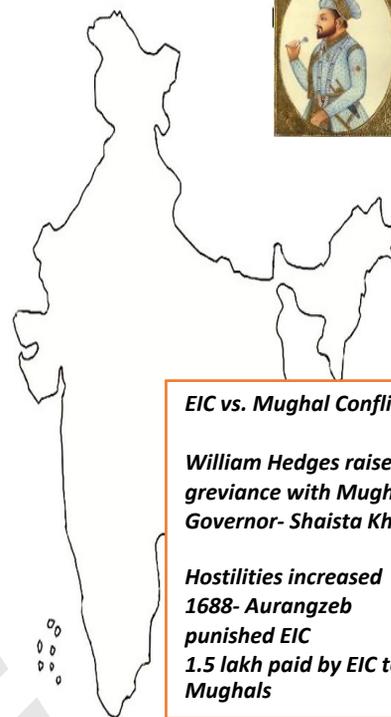
1690

- Marathas sold a fort to the EIC
 - 1st fort- St David Set up by the EIC
 - Also got a biggest canon in



Now focus on Bengal

British Conquest- Expansion



British Entry in Bengal

- 1651** - Got Hugli @ Bengal (Sultan Shuja)
- Rs 3000/year to be paid
- Factories at Hugli, Kasimbazar, Patna, Rajmahal
- 1658** - Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Coromandel coast under fort St. George
- 1690** - Job Charnock once again secured concessions from Mughals established base @ Sutanati
- Imperial farmaan in 1691 – Rs. 3000/year to be paid by EIC
- 1698** - EIC got 3 villages- Sutanati, Gobindpur and Kalikata
- Right to collect revenue
- Fort William by 1700
- Chalres Eyre as President
- Rebellion by local zamnindar- Shboha Singh

- Shah Jahan (1628-58)
- Expansion of Mughals
- End of Portuguese in Bengal

Aurangzeb- 1685 – 1707

Iron hand policy

EIC vs. Mughal Coflict

French also expanded base in Bengal Chandranagar

EIC vs. Mughal Conflict

William Hedges raised greviance with Mughal Governor- Shaista Khan

Hostilities increased 1688- Aurangzeb punished EIC 1.5 lakh paid by EIC to Mughals

What Changes occurred in the EIC- Ibetween- 1615 to 1680s

- 1625- Governors given Judicial Power
- 1661- EIC empowered to shend ships of war for its possessions security
- 1683- EIC can declare war and peace- maintain and raise Army
- Court of Directors- main authority

British Entry in Bombay

- 1660-** - Dowry Gift of Bombay from Portuguese
- Charles II got married to Catherine
- transferred to EIC in 1668.
- Bombay made as main centre from Surat

1640s- George Oxden fought against Shivaji

1670- Sir Josiah Child became president of EIC

1680s- rebellion @ Bombay

1688- Glorious Revolution in England

Impact on East India Co. ?

Whigs – Conservative Party

Set up a new company

A new ambassador was sent to the court of Aurangzeb

But pressure created by the crown & British political elites

1708- United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies

William Norris- ambassador of the EIC to Aurangzeb’s Court and Later Mughals

Phase III – The Entry of French in India & new Chapter of Anglo-French rivalry

French Entry - Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

Phase III – The Entry of French in India & new Chapter of Anglo-French rivalry

Compagnie des Indes Orientales

1664 **Colbert (Minister Of French king Louis 14th)**
Monopoly for 50 years- initially focused on Madagascar

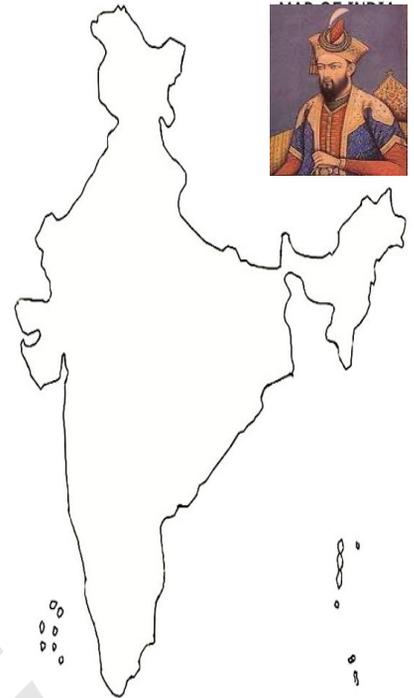
1667 **Surat – Francis caron**

1669 **Masulipatnam- Mercara (Persian trader)**
Got from Sutlan of Golconda

1672-1674 **Expansion Phase**

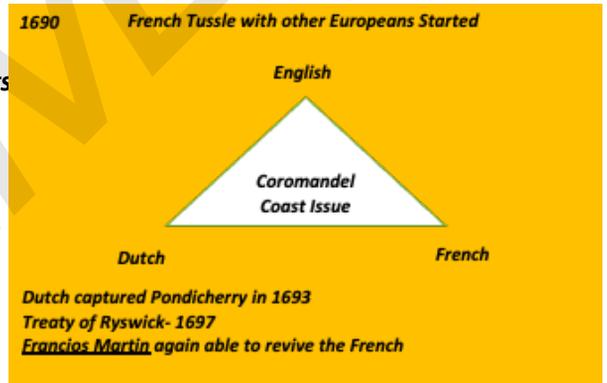
1673 **Francios Martin – Establishes Pondicherry**
Permitted by Bijapur governor- Sher khan lodhi

1674 **Got A site in Bengal-**
built Chandranagore (1690-92)
Permission from Mughal Gov- Shaista Khan



Between- 1697 to 1739- other French settlements
Mahe, Kariakal, Balasore, Kasimbazaar

Q. 1690 onward struggle for supremacy between French & English



Map EIC Base

- Surat
- Madras
- Masulipatnam
- Bengal

French Bases
Pondicherry
Trading Posts @ Surat,
Masulipatnam
- Conflict of interest

1690

- British
- Sutanati –
- Job Charnock fort William
- French
- Town of Chandranagore @ Bengal

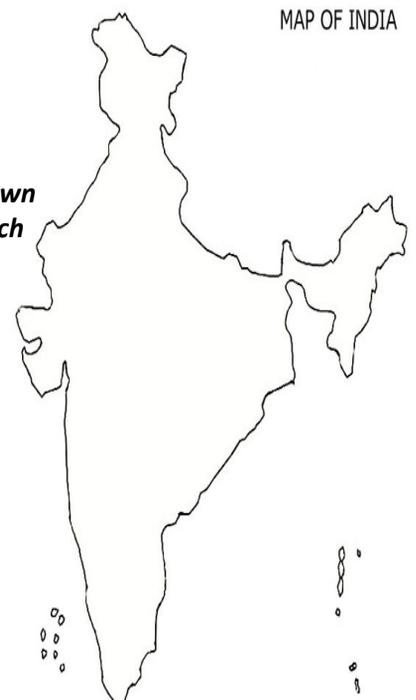
Fighting Started

French lost Surat, Masulipatnam, Bantamby early 1700s

1706- Death of Martin

French in loss
EIC getting Powerful

- Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
- Iron Hand policy
- 1690 – Came to known about British – French rivalry
- Punished both of them.

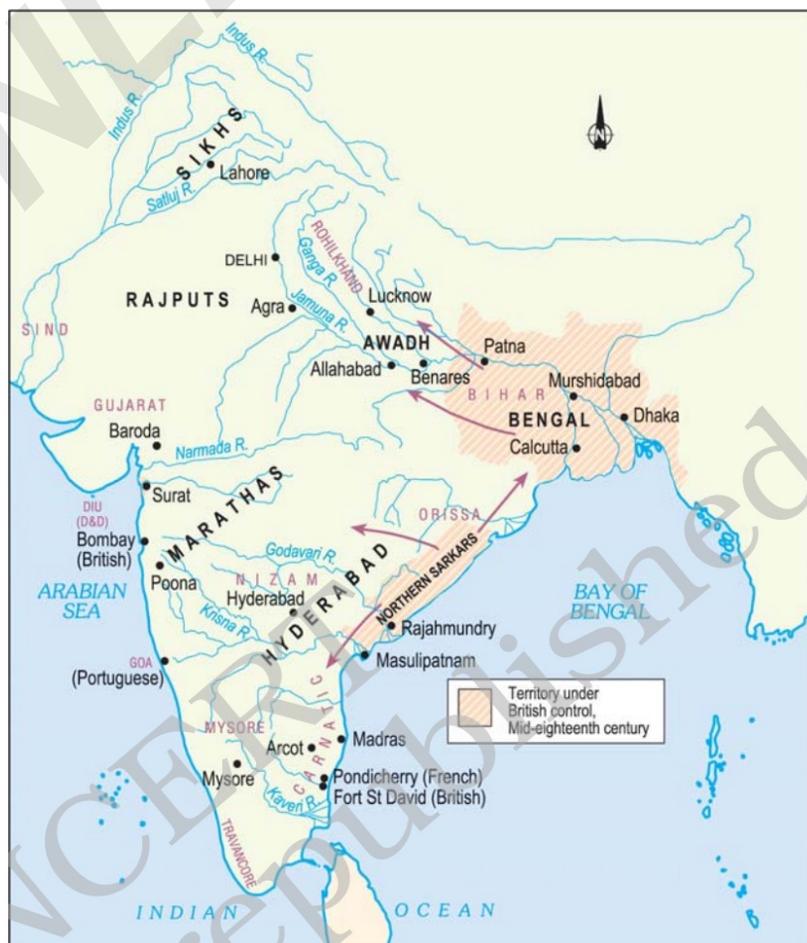




Q. Decline of Mughals and Political Fragmentation

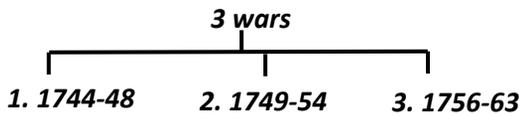
Rise of Regional States- Carnatic

- Carnatic region-
- Originally under Mughals
- Then came under Hyderabad Governor
- Dy Governor of Carnatic- Sadatullah Khan proclaimed independence- HQ at Arcot
- Appointed Newphw- Dost Alis as Successor
- Carnatic harassed the Tanjore Marathas
- Hence 1740's Peshwa invaded Carnatic- killed Dost Ali and took Chanda Sahib (s/l) as prisoner



Carnatic Wars

Phase V Carnatic wars (1740- 1763)



S. India- Political Condition

Hyderabad- Getting weak
Asaf Jah lost control

Mysore getting stronger

Marathas attacking this region- Tanjore

Carnatic Region ?

- Subah of Mughals
- Part of Nizam's Area
- Coromandel coast area
- Become Independent under a Nawab- Dost Ali
- 1740s- Anwaruddin came to power

Q. Type of Questions

- Names
- Timeline
- Location
- Treaties
- Battles

MAP OF INDIA



1st Carnatic wars (1744-48)

Reason – Economic Conflict

- Austria – war of succession



Prussia

- Initially no impact on India- both agreed for peace
- By Sep 1746 British navy official Barnet seized French ships @ TN Coast
- Duplex seeking help from Mauritius (La Bourdonnais)
- Madras Captured, Robert Clive – prisoner- St. George came under the French
- EIC – Help from Carnatic Nawab – Anwaruddin
- Anwaruddin – Ordered French & British to maintain normalcy
- Battle of st. thome(1746)- French Victory took place
- How?
- Mahfuz Khan sent by Nawab
- French Company- Capt. Paradise

1st Carnatic war

Battle of st. Thome

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| French vs. | Carnatic |
| | |
| - Capt. paradise | - Mahfuzkhan |
| - 230 Europeans 700 Indians | - 1000+ Soldiers |
| - Discipline of Europeans | - Still lost |

Carnatic Wars

1st Carnatic war

Dupleix- realised- displied Army can wil over large numbers
Political chaos in India
Local rulers seeked help from Europeans
He bcame the first official to intervene in the disputes of Indian rulers- acquiring political control

Humre jivan ka hi maksad hai....

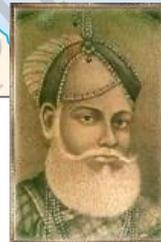
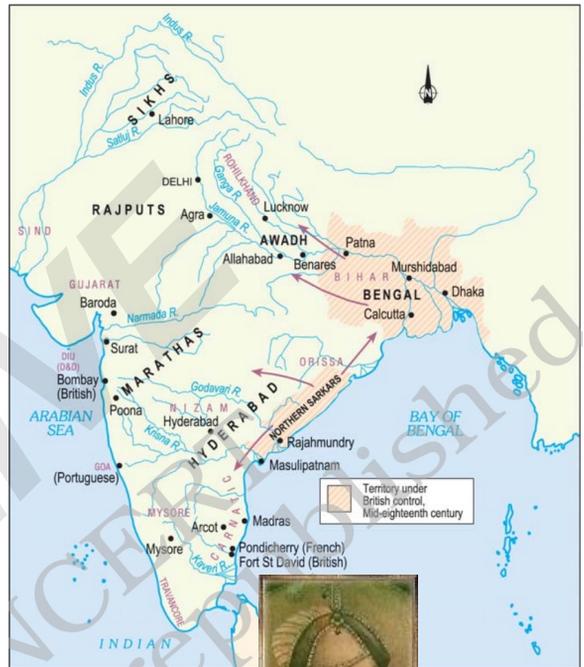


Treaty of Aix La Chappelle (1748)

- Madras given back to British
- Quebec (Louisburg) to French in Canada.
- Dupleix superior skills, British Weakness
- Decided not to fight but hostilities started by 1749

- But the hostilities increased in 1749- leading to the Second Carnatic War

- Nizam of Hyderabad- decided to take control of Carnatic
- Appointed Anawaruddin as the Nasab of Carnatic in 1743
- 1748- Chandashaib also freed by the Marathas
- Hence power conflict in Carnatic



2nd Carnatic war (1749-54)

Why? - Proxy fight

Hyderabad

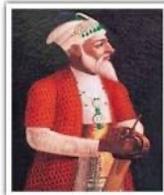
- Origin – Subah of Mughals
- After 1724 Asaf jah established himself as Nizam-ul-Mulk.
- Died in 1748

Carnatic

- Nawab Annaruddin
- Part of Hyderabad, Became free

War of succession

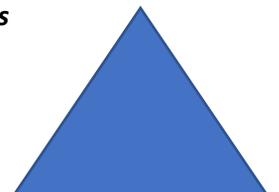
Nasir jung (1748-50)



Muzzafar jung

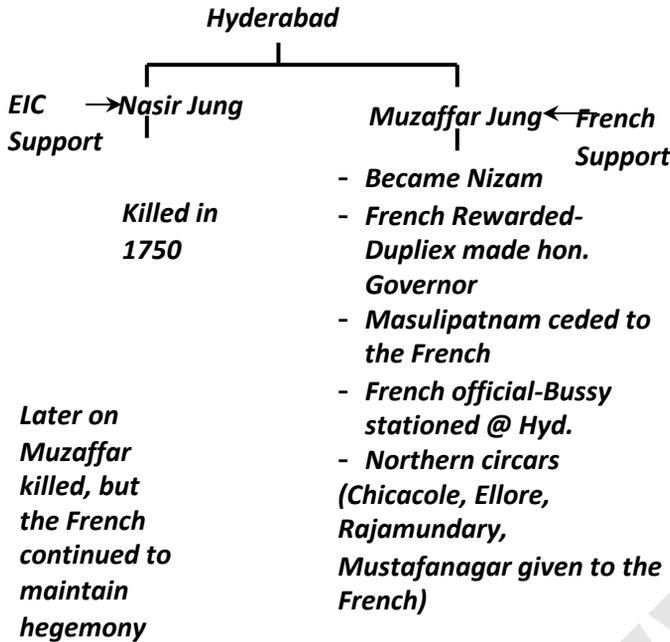


Challenged by Chanda sahib (S/L of 1st nawab Dost ali)
 He was captured by the Marathas later set free

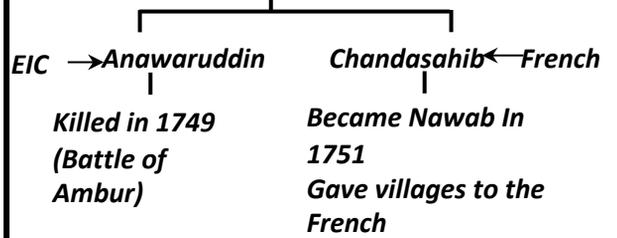


Carnatic Wars

2nd Carnatic war- 2 Proxy Wars



Carnatic



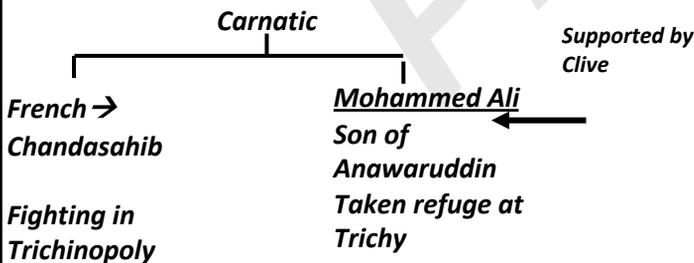
Kabhi kabhi lagta hain...apun hij sabkuch hain



By 1751 – Duplex – 1 & only person.
 But by end of 1751, situation changed.

2nd Carnatic war

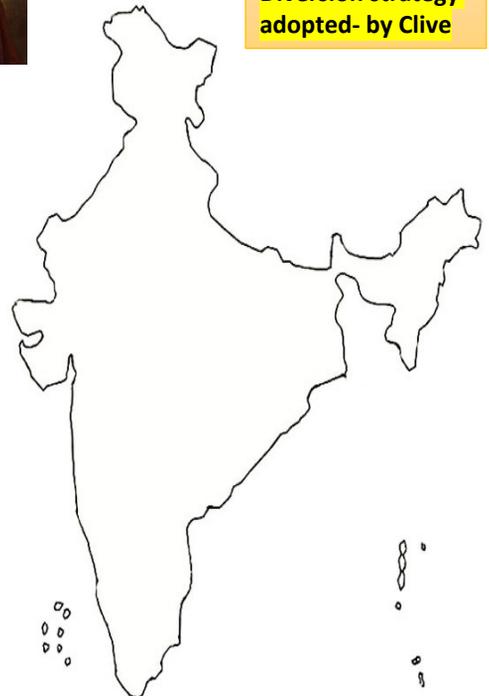
1751- Entry of Robert Clive (Failed in 1st war)



Mere paas ek plan hai

Diversion strategy adopted- by Clive

- The French surrounded the St. David Region
- At Trichinopoly- Mohammed Ali was outnumbered by Chanda Sahib's forces
- The ratio of armed forces in favour of the French & Chanda Sahib
- 1:10
- EIC Governor at fort St. David- realised defeat was at the door
- But, at the last movement- a **clerk of EIC** came up with advice



Carnatic Wars

Mere paas ek pilan hai

2nd Carnatic war

1751- Entry of Robert Clive (Failed in 1st war)

- Clive
- Attack is the best defence
- 200 white soldiers + 300 Indian sepoy
- Civil service officials also joined
- 26 August 1751- expedition marched towards Madras & then to Arcot
- Madras was taken over soon by Clive
- Helped by Mysore and Marathas
- Seige of Arcot by the Carnatic
- Arcot was tough to capture
- French reinforcement came from Pondicherry
- Clive's forces was outnumbered 1:40
- Fighting dragged till October- November
- The attackers came up in Numbers
- Clive held on with 100 odd soldiers
- Also defeated Chandashib at Kaveripak
- Finally, the attackers left after intense fight.....



2nd Carnatic war

1751-52

- Siege of Arcot by Clive
- Chandasahib killed
- Stringer lawrence role.
- Duplex Defeated
- Marathas also attacked the forces of Chandasahib
- Mysore & Tanjore also joined

- 1752- French and Chandashib surrendered from Srirangam
- Chandashib executed
- Mohammad Ali became nawab of Carnatic

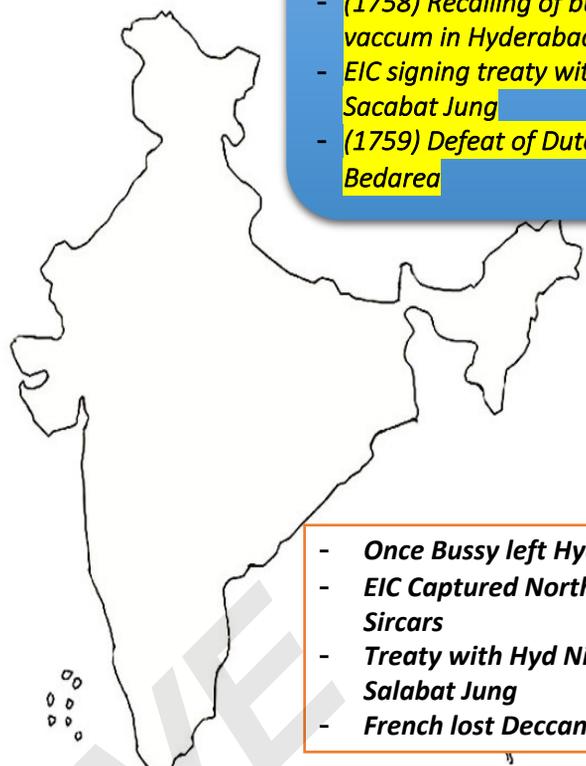
- Reaction by the French Government ?
- 1754 Godeheu replaces duplex
- 1755- provisional treaty signed @ Pondicherry
- Not to interfere in native states issues
- Territories occupied will be under their control

- Hyderabad-
- Muzzafar Jung killed
- Official Bussy got strong
- Salabat Jung emerged as power centre

- Peace between 1754 to 1756
- But by 1756- 3rd Carnatic War took place

Carnatic Wars

- (1757) Battle of Plassey EIC won Bengal
- (1758) Recalling of Bussy in Hyderabad
- EIC signing treaty with Nizam Salabat Jung
- (1759) Defeat of Dutch @ Bedara



3rd Carnatic war (1757-63)

- Why – 7 years war in north America
- Impact on India
- 1758 – Count De Lally sent to India
- Arrogant
- Captured St. David
- Tried over Madras but failed
- Because of financial issues
- Arrogant and rude
- Distrust on soldiers and hence morale down
- Also recalled Bussy from Hyderabad
- Biggest blunder

- Once Bussy left Hyderabad
- EIC Captured Northern Sircars
- Treaty with Hyd Nizam Salabat Jung
- French lost Deccan

3rd Carnatic war (1757-63)

Austrian issue in 1756
 Sparking of the 7 years war (1756-1763)

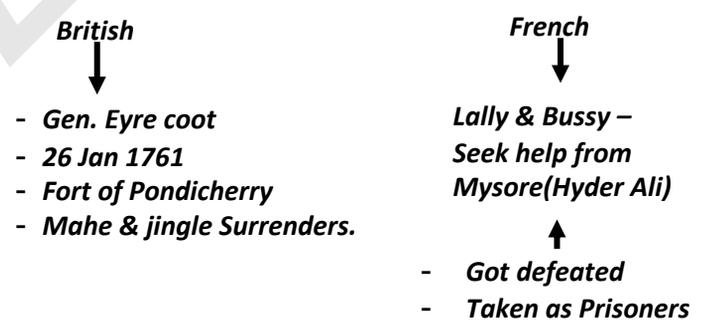
Britain and France opposite sides
 Implication in India
 French Official- Count De Lally
 In 1758- Attacked St. David & Vizianagaram

Reaction by British- French Humbled at Masulipatnam

Finally → Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

French surrender in 1761

22 Jan 1760 – Battle of Wandiwash (Wandiwash)

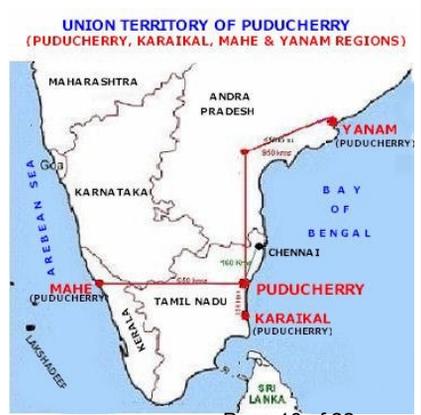


1763 Treaty of Paris
 End of the French

1954 left Pondicherry- UT in 1962

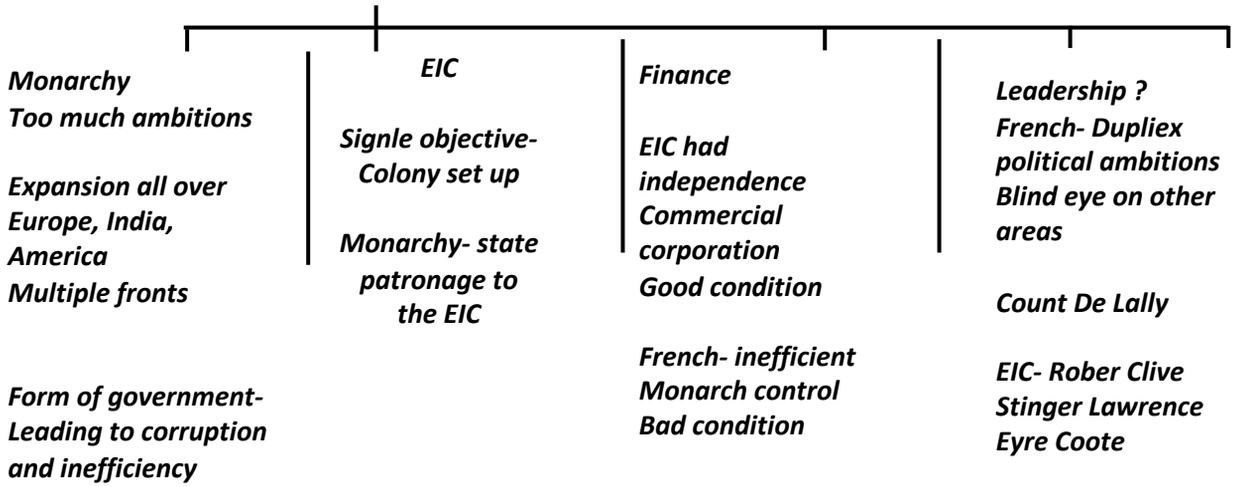
Treaty of Paris

- End of 7 years war
- Pondicherry given to French
- No Fortification
- Lally jailed, released, went to France
- Got executed



Carnatic Wars

Q. Why the French lost in India?



Dupliex and Bussy recalled

Settlements- Base
French- Chandranagore
and Pondicherry

EIC-
Bombay
Madras
Calcutta

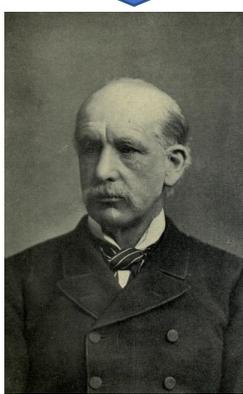
French had no large naval
power

**Q. British Conquest of
Bengal- 1757 Plassey**

MAP OF INDIA



'It was the short sighted, ill managed European policy of Louis XV, misguided by his mistresses and by incompetent ministers, that France lost her Indian settlements



Alfred Lyall

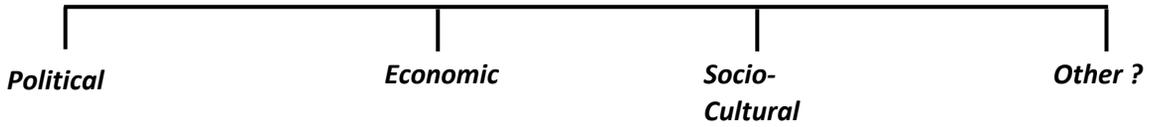
Dupleix made a cardinal blunder in looking for the key of India in Madras, Clive sought and found it in Bengal- John Marriot



Page 17 of 22

Carnatic Wars

Q. Impact of French Rule in India ?



Sil...Sil...what was the impact of French rule on india ?



Golu,,, iske liye we need to compare the French vs British Colonisation



PNLIVE

British Conquest- Dutch

- Mughals- Aurangzeb
- EIC Trading posts
- French vs. British (1690)

Phase 6 – The British Conquest over Dutch

- 1596** - Entry of Cornelius Houtman- 1st to reach India
- 1602** - Dutch East India Co. formed
- Fought against Portuguese in Malay Peninsula, Spice Islands – Java-Sumatra
- 1606** - 1st factory @ Masolipatnam
- 2nd Factory @ Nizampatnam (Pettoli)
- 1609-10** - Treaty- King of Chandrigiri- HQ @ Pulicat
- H Q @ Puliast, Gold coins – Pagoda.
- Expansion @ Surat(1616), Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Cambay
- Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura (1653), Golconda**
- Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658) and Cochin (1663).**
- Chinsurah (Gustavus Fort), Peepli- Bengal**
- Agra- UP ,**
- 1690- Capital Shifted to Nagapatnam**



Defeated the Portuguese
Malacca
Ceylon
Cochin-Malabar

Not focussing on Empire building

But commercial interest in SE Asia

- Dutch Trading Features ?
- Dutch Factories:
 - Factories called as Factors
 - Cartel System/ Cooperative System
 - Textile trade
 - 1st Co. to issue Share
- Redistribution of Trade- SE Asia-India-Europe
- Indigo, Silk, Salt Petre, Opium & Rice
- Monopoly of Black Pepper

Golu,,, Paisa-Power ka importance samajhte ho ke nahi ?

Sil...Sil...then why did the Dutch fought against the English



- Q. Dutch trading features ?
- Q. Anglo-Dutch Rivalry ?

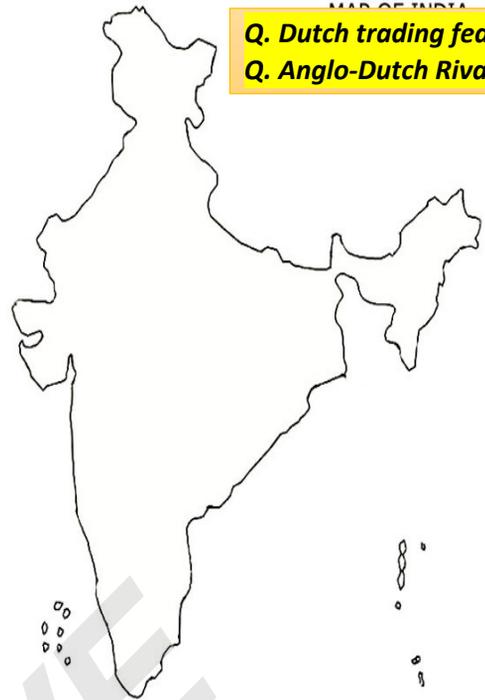
British Conquest- Dutch

1623- Aboyna Fight @ Indonesia
 Dutch massacred ten Englishmen and nine Japanese

compromise in 1667
 EIC to withdraw from Indonesia

Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)
 Surat & Bombay got disconnected
 3 EIC ships taken by the Dutch in Bay of Bengal

Final Culmination of Anglo-Dutch Rivalry ?



25 Nov, 1759 - Battle of Bedara (Chinsurah)

- Also known as Battle of Hoogly

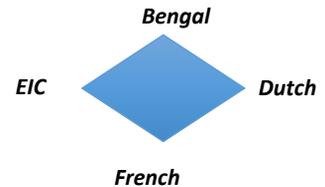
British Fighting against French during this time

- EIC- Conquest @ Plassey
- Mir Jafar was made puppet
- He invited the Dutch to Bengal

Colonel Francis Forde, defeated the Dutch, forcing them to withdraw

By 1759- Bedara battle @ Bengal
 - Lost against British
 - Focused on SE Asia

Q. Why the Battle of Bedara took place?



Danes- Came from Denmark
 Danish East India Company Established in 1616

Q. Other Europeans- Danish

1620- trading outpost at Tranquebar (nr Tanjore, TN)

1755- colony at Fredricknagore Aka Serarampore (Bengal)
 1777- DEIC in financial crises
 Monarch took over
 Serarampore transferred to Danish Crown

Safe haven for the Missionaries
 Educational institutions
 William Carey – evangelist

1845- Serarampore ceded to the British

Sil...Sil....aur koi Europeans aaye the India ?

Golu,,, Danish ke baare mein jante ho ke nahi ?



Q. As many as five European Nations through their corporations tried their to penetrate India and establish their colony, only British were able to expand in India. Discuss the reasons for their success.

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