

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY

BRITISH CONQUEST- PORTUGUESE FRENCH DUTCH DANES

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



*By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)*



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10 years teaching experience

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

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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

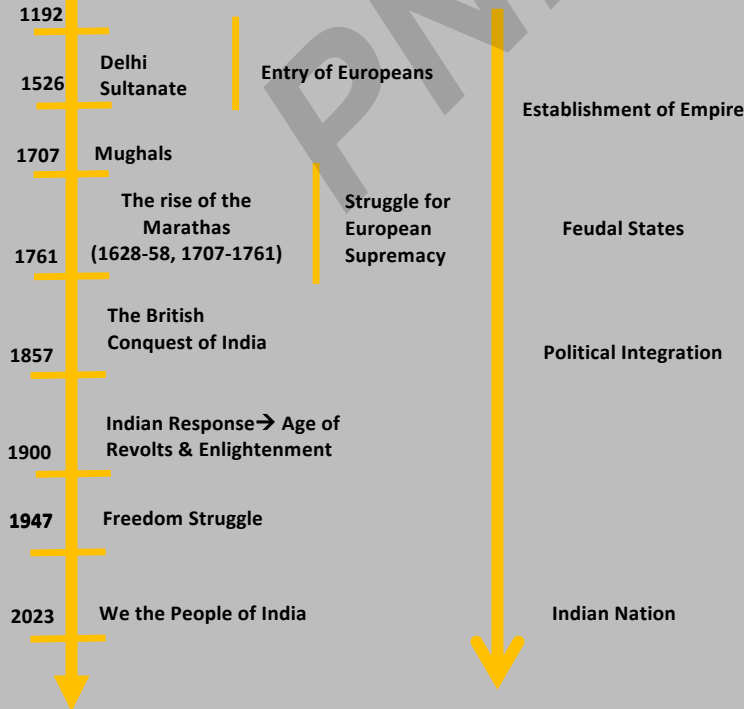
Mysore Marathas

1612

1759

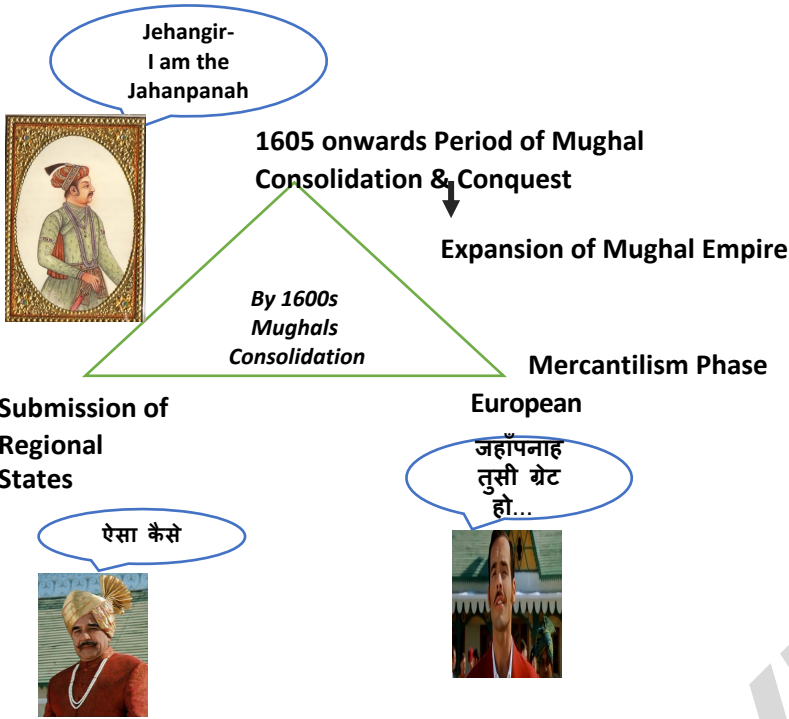
1760

UNDERSTANDING THEMATICALLY



Entry of Europeans

Theme- 1



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

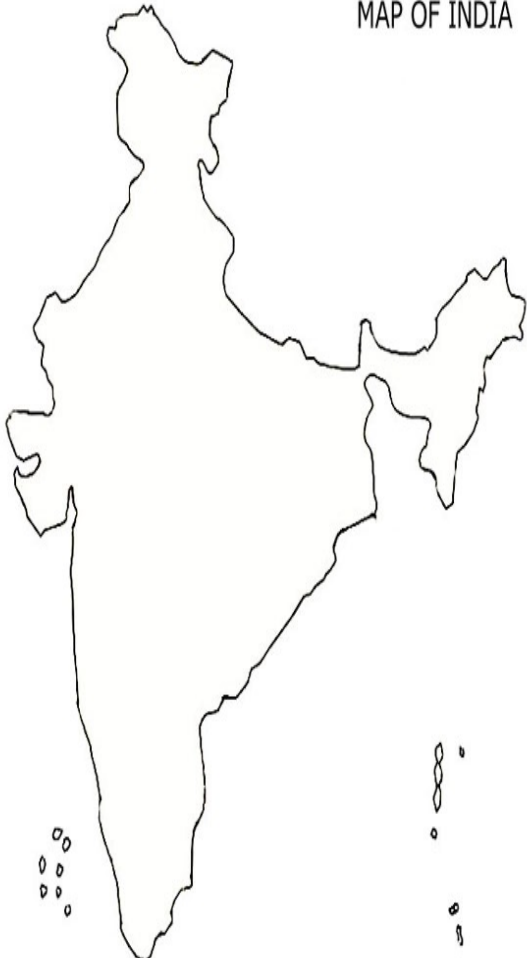
Thematic Coverage Of The Mughals (Rise & Fall)

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)**

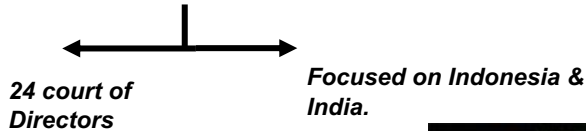
EIC

British Conquest- Portuguese

Phase- I Entry of British & conflict with Portuguese?

Entry of British

EIC- given Charter by Monarch



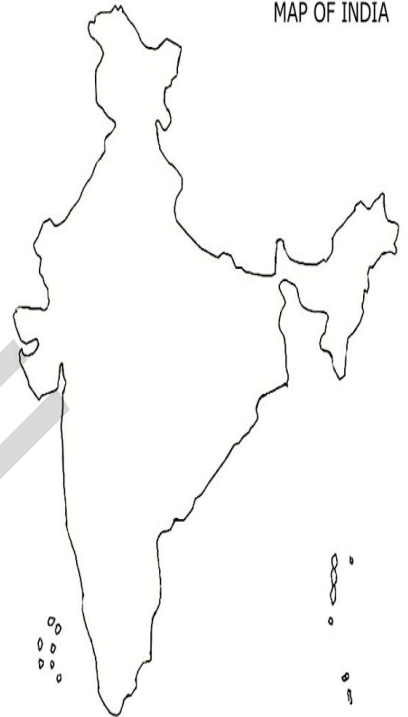
- 1608 – Trading point @ Surat
- Wanted to expand base.

- 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



1611-12 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 – Realised Importance of Swally
- Gave permission to EIC to set up permanent base @ Surat in 1613.



The Battle continues between September to December 1612

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

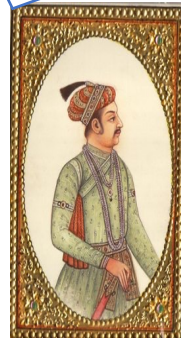
- Jahangir – Realised Importance of Swally
- Gave permission to EIC to set up permanent base @ Surat-1613- Thomas Aldworth

British Conquest-Expansion

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

Badtameez.....

Can I get a chair to Sit



1611- Swally

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

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

1622- seized Hormuz from the Portuguese

1625

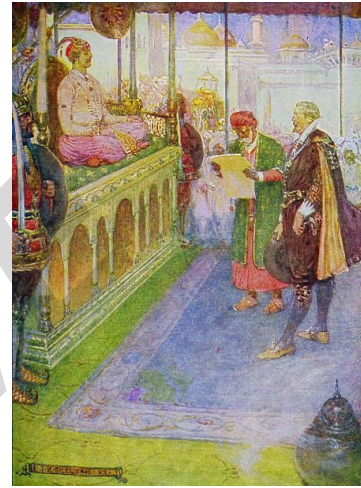
British vs. Mughal conflict @ surat.

EIC – Punished by Mughals

1640s- EIC faced the wrath of Shivaji @ Surat

EIC

Now Shifted focus on S. India



1632 Onwards → S. India focus.

Golconda → Abdullah Qutb Shah

Golden Farmaan
The trade for annual payment of 500 pagoda
Treaty of Masulipatnam

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

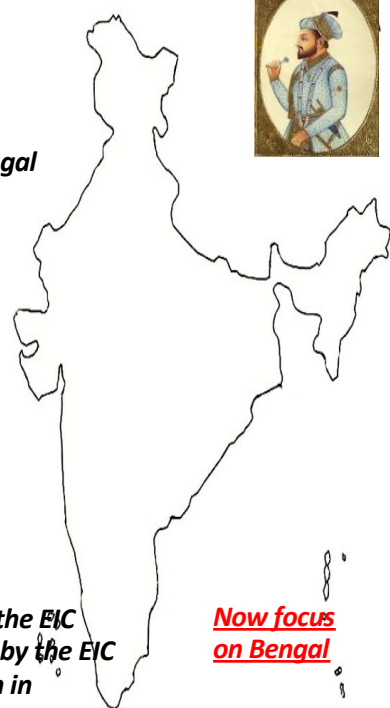
- Shah Jahan (1628-58)
- Expansion of Mughals
- End of Portuguese in Bengal

- 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 (Shah 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

Phase III – The Entry of French in India & new Chapter of Anglo-French rivalry
Contemporary European travellers to India in 17th Century

Contemporary European travellers to India in 17th Century

William Hawkins
Thomas Roe

John Fryer- New Account of the East Indies. He was in India between 1672 and 1681



Italian Travellers-
Niccolai Mannuci wrote Storio de Mogor (Story of the Mughals from 1653 to 1702- times of Auranzeb



Contemporary European travellers to India in 17th Century

Jean de Thevenot, one of the first French travellers

Book- Remonstrantie (1626)
About Indigo Cultivation

French Travellers

Francois Bernier (1656–58). His book is called Travels in the Mughal Empire



Tavernier was another French traveller who visited India between 1640 and 1667.

merchant, he was particularly interested in diamonds
traveled in the kingdoms of Golkonda
book is called Travels in India and is written in two volumes



Abbe Carre- Frenchman, visited Mughal India between 1672 and 1674

Book- The travels of Abbe Carre in India and the Near East

wrote about the port towns and mentions about the role of the newly formed French East India Company



French Entry - Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

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

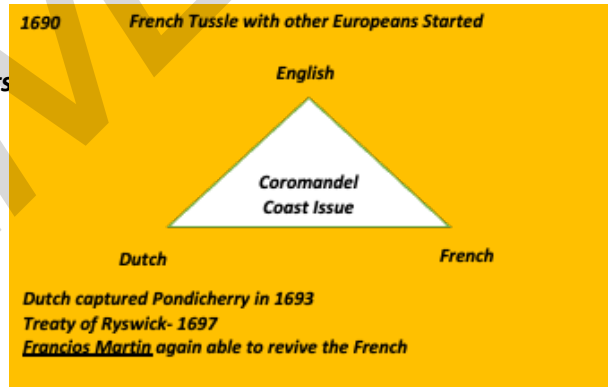
Compagnie des Indes Orientales

- 1664 **Colbert (Minister Of French king Louis 14th)**
Monopoly for 50 years- initially focused on Madagascar
- 1667 **Surat – Francis caron estd base**
- 1669 **Masulipatnam- set up by Mercara (Persian trader)**
Got from Sultan of Golconda
- 1672-1674 **Expansion Phase**
- 1673 **Francios Martin – Establishes Pondicherry**
Permitted by Bijapur governor- Sher Khan Iodhi (governor of Valikondapuram)
- 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

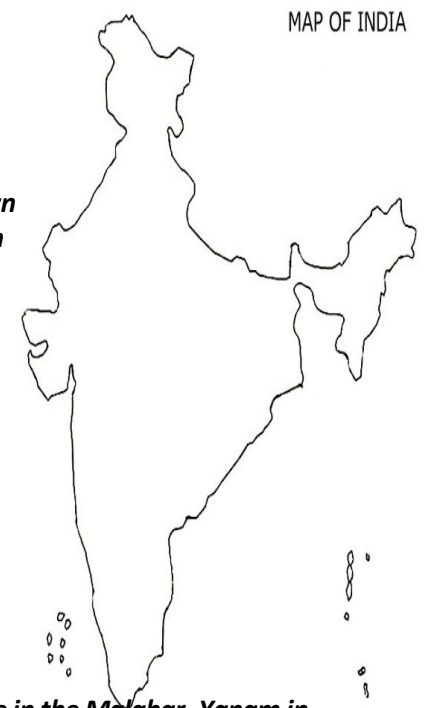
French lost Surat, Masulipatnam, Bantamby early 1700s

1706- Death of Martin

French in loss
EIC getting Powerful

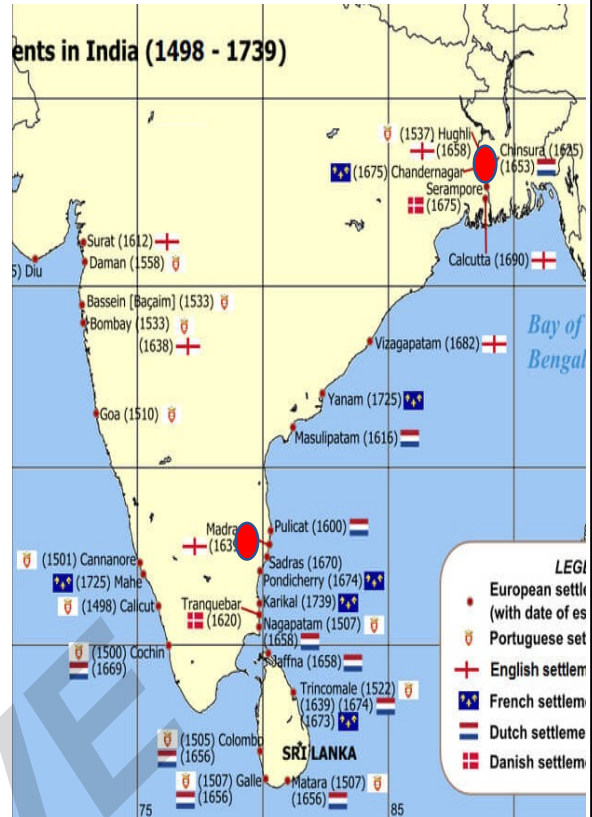
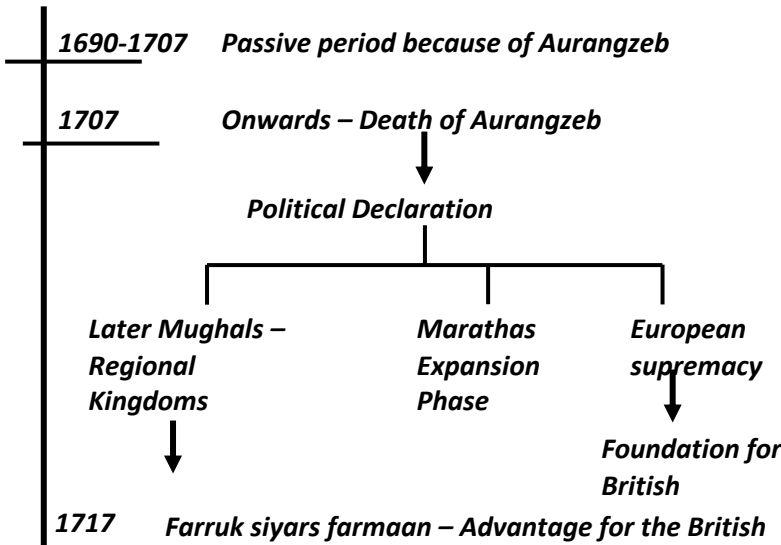
Lenoir and Dumas (governors) between 1720 and 1742

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



occupied Mahe in the Malabar, Yanam in Coromandal (both in 1725) and Kariakal in Tamil Nadu (1739).

Anglo-French Rivalry- Origin



Mughal Emperor gave to EIC

Privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad

Bengal- EIC's imports and exports - annual custom duty Rs. 3000

EIC – can issue dastak (permits)

EIC to rent more lands around Calcutta

Hyderabad- freedom from duties and rent only in Madras

Surat- Annual duty of Rs. 10000

No other duties to be paid

EIC servants also permitted to trade and pay same taxes as Indian merchants

EIC Coins minted in Bombay- can be used as currency all over Mughal Empire

Impact of this Farman ?

- Conflict with Bengal
- French Insecurity

Phase IV – (1720-1740)

- Sphere of influence
- Period of Regional Kingdom
- French vs. British

1742

- Lord Dupleix – 1 & only goal expansion of French in India
- EIC - ?

Start of Carnatic wars

1720 → French company reorganised – Perpetual Company of the Indies'

Governor → Lenoir and Dumas

Territories in Indian Ocean- Mauritius- Reunion Island



Commercial Rivalry... Conflict of Interest lead to War...

Q. Carnatic Wars ?



Q. Decline of Mughals and Political Fragmentation

Rise of Regional States- Carnatic

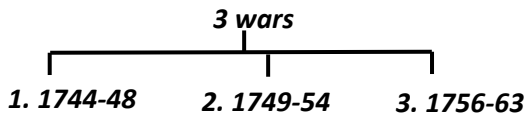
- Carnatic region-
- Originally under Mughals
- Then came under Hyderabad Governor
- Dy Governor of Carnatic- Sadatullah Khan proclaimed independence- HQ at Arcot
- Appointed Newphw- Dost Ali as Successor
- Carnatic harassed the Tanjore Marathas
- Hence 1740's Peshwa invaded Carnatic- killed Dost Ali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

- Mysore, Cochin, and Travancore
- states of Madura (Madurai), Tanjore (Thanjavur), and Trichinopoly (Thiruchirapally)
- Maratha kingdom of Tanjore



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....

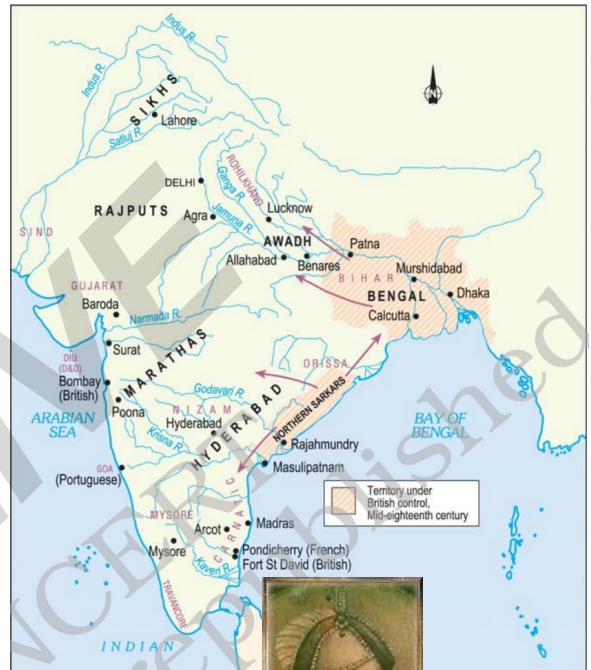


Treaty of Aix La Chappelle (1748)

- 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

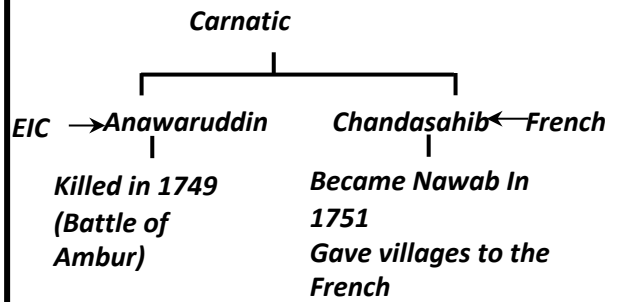
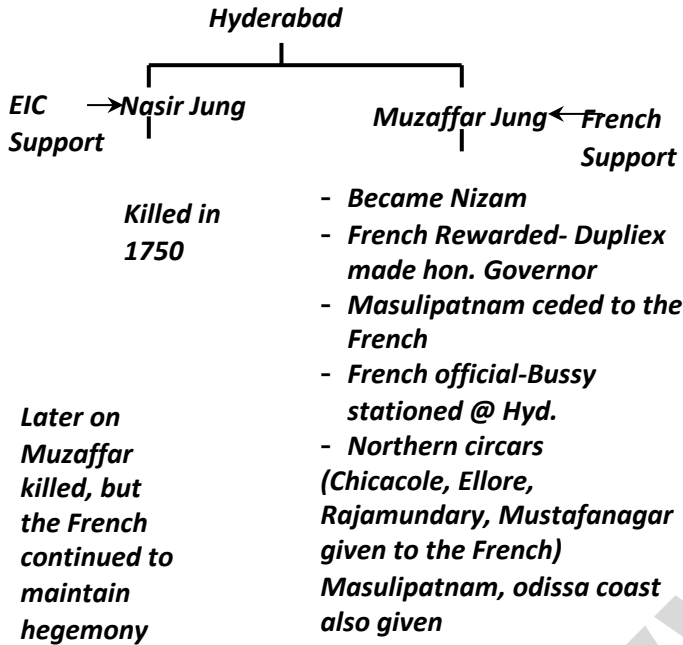


Challenged by Chanda sahib (S/L of 1st nawab Dost ali)
 He was captured by the Marathas later set free



Carnatic Wars

2nd Carnatic war- 2 Proxy Wars



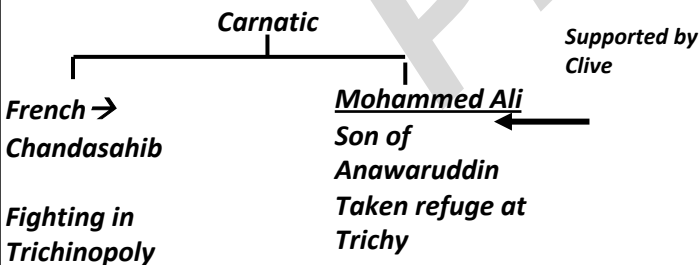
Kabhi kabhi lagta hain...apun hij sabkuch hain



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)

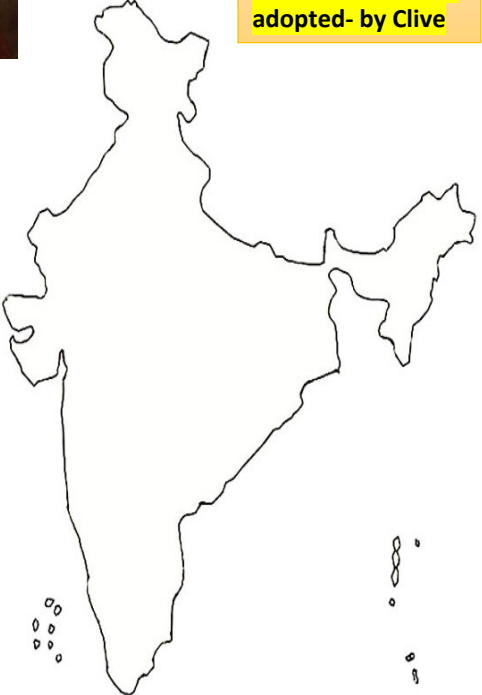


Mere paas ek plan hai



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

2nd Carnatic war

Mere paas
ek pilan hai

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.....



MAP OF INDIA



2nd Carnatic war

1751-52

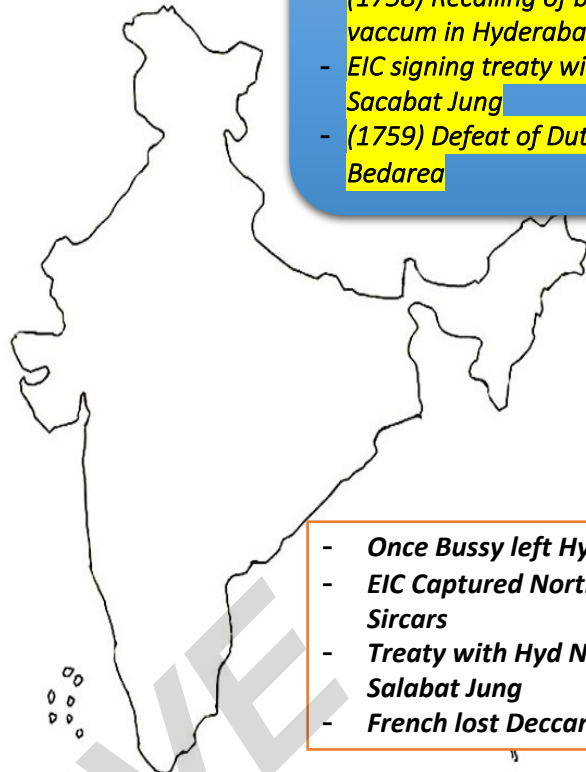
- Siege of Arcot by Clive
- Chandasahib killed
- Stringer Lawrence role.
- Duplex Defeated
- Marathas also attacked the forces of Chandasahib
- Mysore & Tanjore also joined
- 1752- French and Chandashib surrendered from Srirangam
- Chandashib executed
- Mohammad Ali became nawab of Carnatic
- Hyderabad-
- 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

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

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



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

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

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)

British

- Gen. Eyre Coote
- 26 Jan 1761
- Fort of Pondicherry
- Mahe & Jingle Surrenders.

French

- Lally & Bussy – Seek help from Mysore (Hyder Ali)
- Got defeated
- Taken as Prisoners

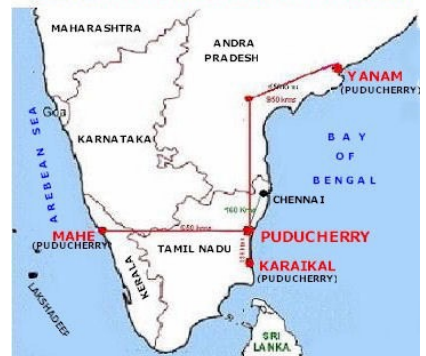
1763 Treaty of Paris
 End of the French

Treaty of Paris

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

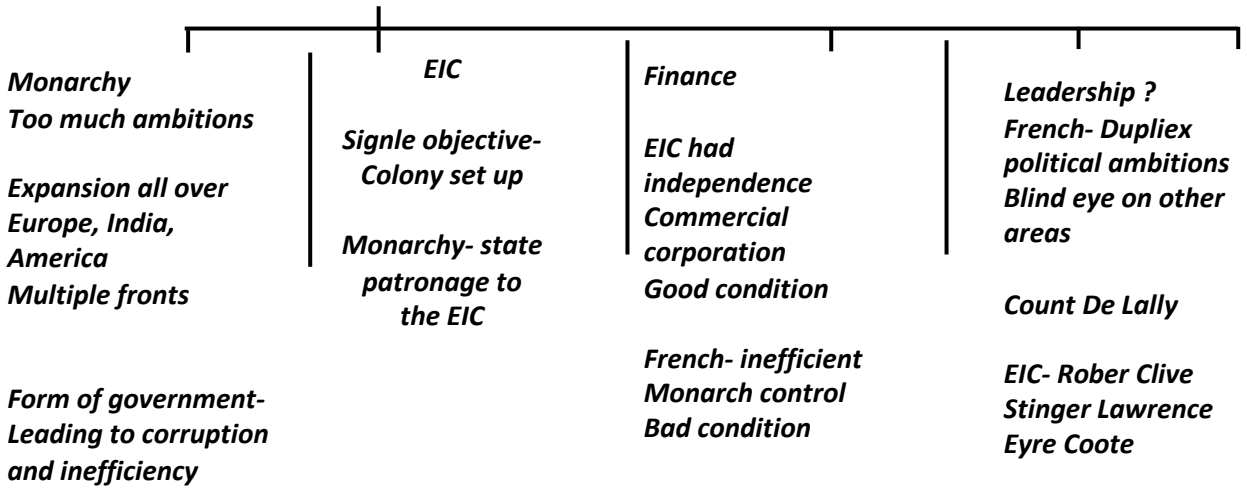
1954 left Pondicherry- UT in 1962

UNION TERRITORY OF PUDUCHERRY (PUDUCHERRY, KARAIKAL, MAHE & YANAM REGIONS)



Carnatic Wars

Q. Why the French lost in India?



Form of government- Leading to corruption and inefficiency

Dupliex and Bussy recalled

Settlements- Base French- Chandranagore and Pondicherry

EIC- Bombay Madras Calcutta

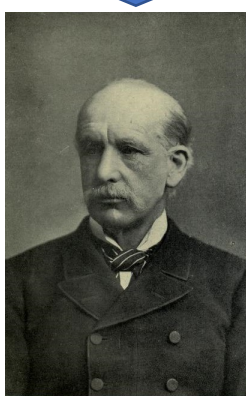
French had no large naval power

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

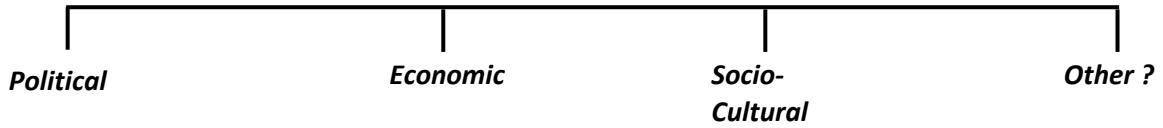
Dupleix made a cardinal blunder in looking for the key of India in Madras, Clive sought and found it in Bengal- John Marriot



Page 17 of 23

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

Carnatic Wars

Q.Role of Dupleix in India ?

Joseph Francis Dupleix-

Came to India in 1720s- at Pondicherry

Involved in private trade initially

Later on suspended by the French company

Fought against it & in 1730's appointed as governor at Chandranagore



1741- appointed as DG of French colonies in India

Also given title of Nawab by Muzzafar Jung of Hyderabad

Reforms-

Reduced expenditure

Cutting of salaries

Fortification of Pondicherry

Centre of trade & commerce

Role in Carnatic wars

Defeated the Carnatic nawab- st thome battle

Emerging as king maker- Carnatic & Hyderabad

first European to interfere in the internal politics of the Indian rulers

the originator of the practice of subsidiary alliance in India. He placed a French army at Hyderabad at the expense of the subahdar

Reasons for failure ?

Continuous warfare-

Tempramental issues

Autocratic behaviour

Issues with colleagues-

Called back by the authority/French directors

Leadership issues- never led in the battle field

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 @ Masulipatnam
 - 2nd Factory @ Nizampatnam (Pettapoli)

1609-10 - Treaty- King of Chandrigiri- HQ @ Pulicat

- H Q @ Pulicat, 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- HQ Shifted to Nagapatnam Captured from the Portuguese

Defeated the Portuguese Malcca Ceylon Cochin-Malabar

take revenge on Catholic Spain, Portugal

Not focussing on Empire building

Establish colonies in East Indies- monopoly Hence conflict against the British

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- Triangular pattern
- Indigo, Silk, Salt Petre, Opium & Rice
- Monopoly of Black Pepper

- State had no role in business
- VOC had monopoly in trade – I initially spices & later on textiles

- purchase of cotton cloth as well as of slaves for their spice island plantations



designed the fluitship (the Fluyt) which was much lighter, smaller crew

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 ?**

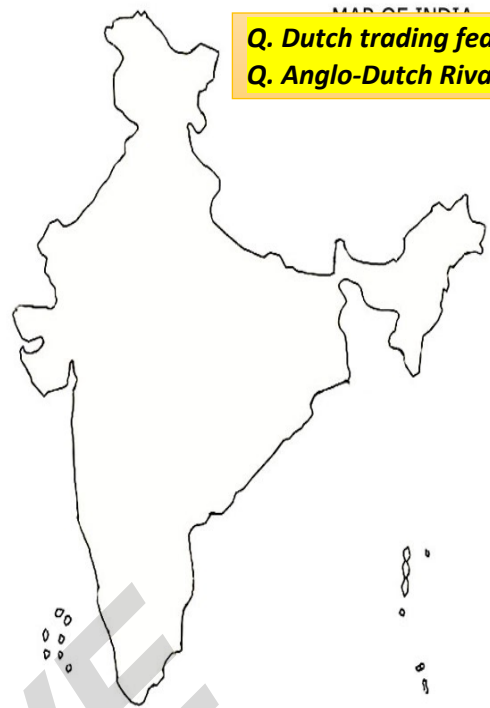
British Conquest- Dutch

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 ?



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

25 Nov, 1759 - Battle of Bedara (Chinsurah)

- Also known as Battle of Hoogly

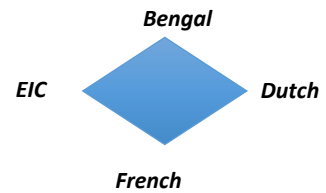
British Fighting against French during this time

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

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

Q. Why the Battle of Bedara took place?

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



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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