

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

COMING OF EUROPEANS - PORTUGUESE

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



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



Pratik Nayak

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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

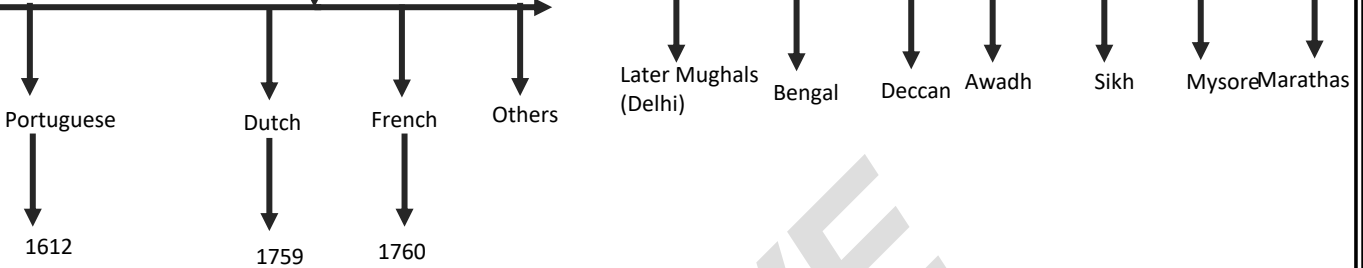


ऐसा कैसे

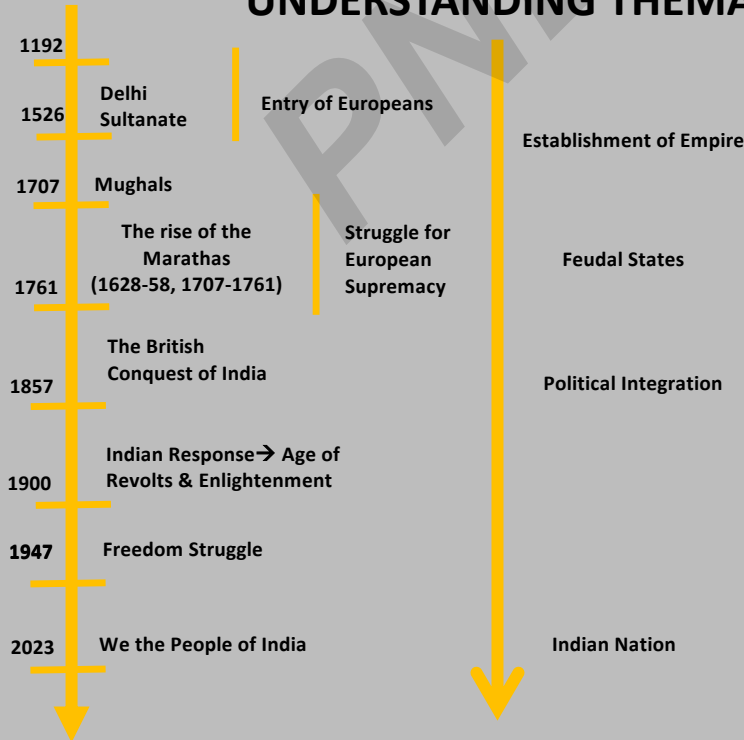


Europeans

Princely states



UNDERSTANDING THEMATICALLY



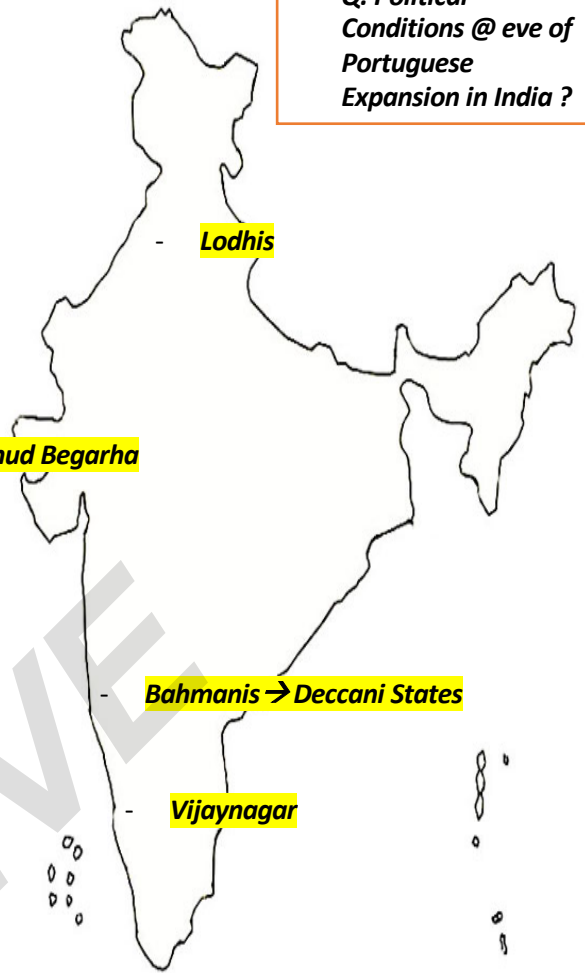
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Theme- 1

- Q. Political Conditions @ eve of Portuguese Expansion in India ?

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

Thematic Coverage Of The Mughals (Rise & Fall)



Q. To understand British conquest of India, we need to See the entry of Europeans in India.

Q. Why the Europeans came to India

Q. Route to globalisation, colonisation

Medieval Times

Delhi sultanate- Lodhi



How Europe changed in 14-15th Century ?

Feudalism in crises – Lord- vassal relationship Serfs getting exploited Polity-society-economy- land based system Not much technological development Brisk trade

But end of 14th Century- 1398 Black plague – population affected Agriculture declined Feudal lords in crises- Reaction by the serfs- peasant rebellions

Rise of strong monarchs in western Europe Trade and commerce expanded Merchants began to look for adventures Italy became a centre for trade an commerece- Italian monopoly emerged

But the socio-religious conditions remained stagnant

15th Century Conditions →

1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, Christians vs. Muslims Later on many Christians Migrated back to Europe- Italy from Constantinople

The story of Hagia Sophia- originally built in 6th Century CE, got converted into Mosque after the Caliphate was established

Christians Migrated back to Europe- started Questioning the Authority of Church- Renaissance

Egyptians- Mamluk Sultans played role in Spice Trade

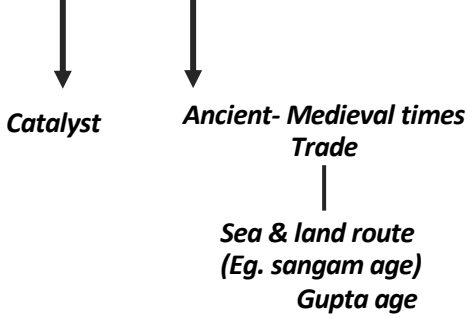
Venetian Merchants also controlled some areas around Mediterranean

Multiple changes took place during this period

Entry of Europeans

Theme-1

Entry of Europeans



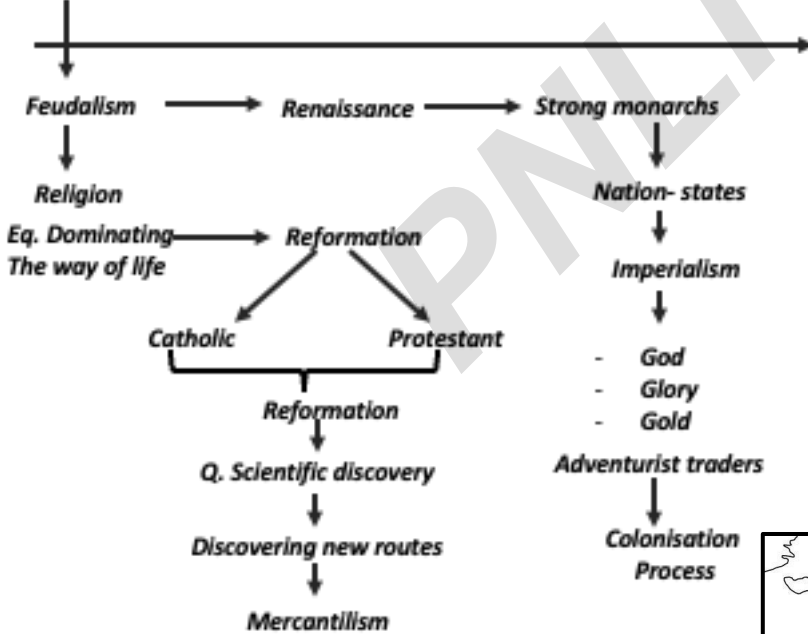
This trade continued briskly in medieval period

Till middle of 15th Century- The Turkish power came up- Ottoman Empire

Land-Sea route blocked by the ottomans
Simultaneously- Europe was going through changes



Contemporary Europe (15th century onwards)

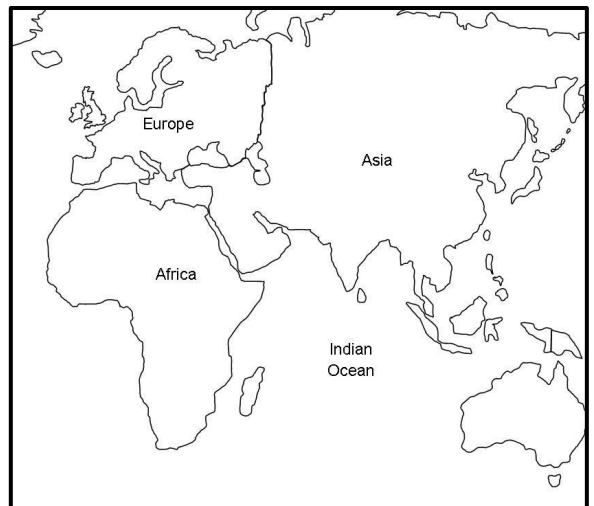


Contemporary times

Blocking of trade
Routes Arabs & ottoman
The rise of Caliphate

Rebirth of Europe-
Innovation
Imagination
Creativity

Change if thought-
Beliefs



Rise of the Adventurism- Geographical Exploration and Subsequent Colonisation ?

1453- fall of Constantinople
Rise of the ottoman Turks
Arab monopoly in west Asia
Italian monopoly over Mediterranean sea

Hence- Western European Nations started exploring new routes

Jo Hukum aaka.....

Jao beta...Christianty Spread karo



spirit of the Renaissance

Role of Prince Henry- The Navigator

Pope Nicholas V- 1454 → gave henry a bull right to navigate the "sea to the distant shores of the Orient",

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
rulers of Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world

Imaginary line in the Atlantic- division of areas

By 1487- Bartholomew Diaz reached Cape of Good Hope

1497- Expedition started sailing from Europe
21 May 1498- Entry of Vasco de Gama
Coming of Europeans → Portuguese

God- Glory-Gold

Rise of Merchant Capitalism- Commercial revolution

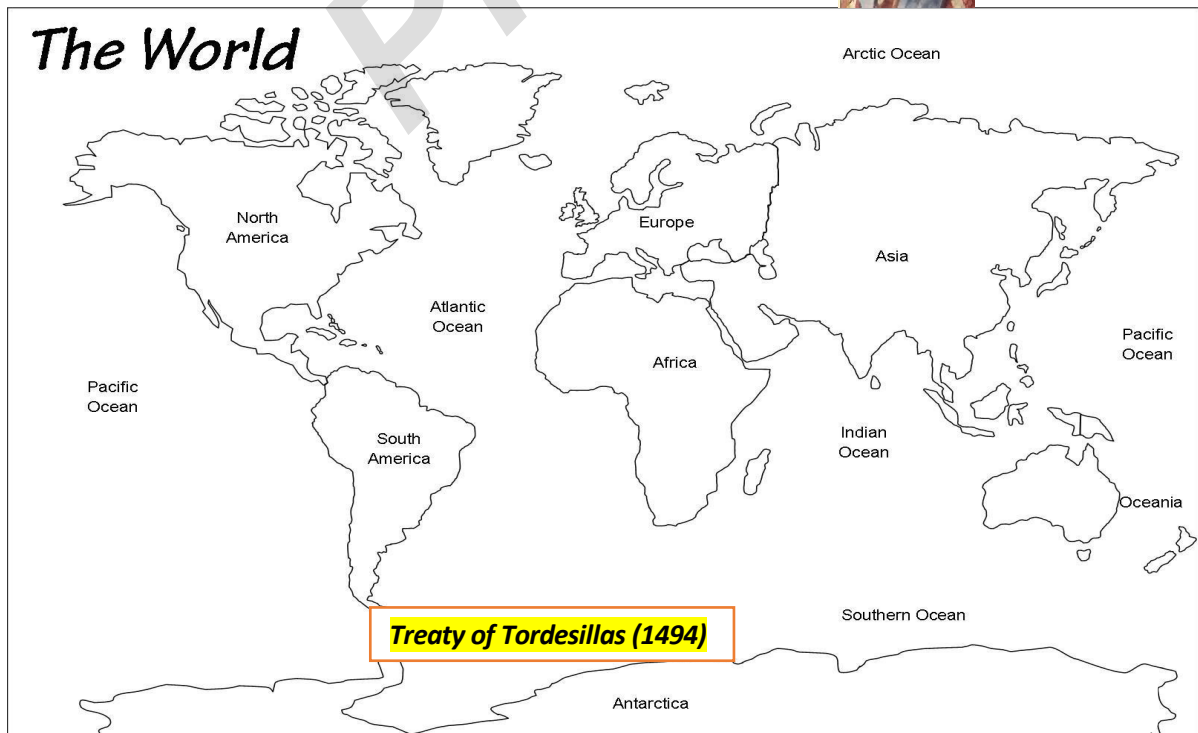
Emergence of trading companies Chartered companies

These companies got state patronage
By 17th Century- Capitalism got government backing
Colonization increased

I sailed till cape



The World



Entry of Europeans

1. Portuguese → 21 May 1498
(1st to arrive, last to leave (1962) of Vijay)

- Why they came

- Economic — Pepper (Trade Route) (MDH masala)
- Religion- Christianity

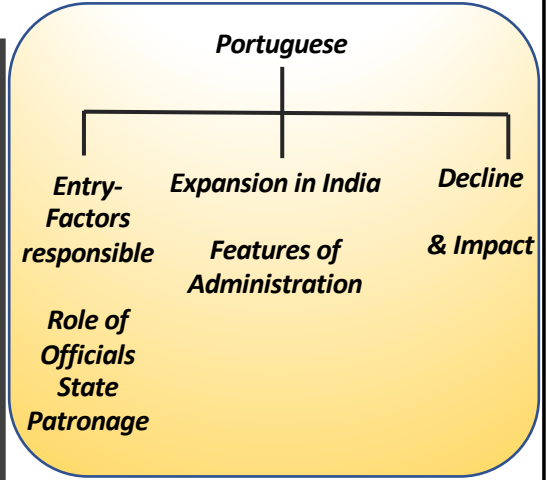
- King also provides impetus
- Prince Henry (aka navigator)
- Wanted to find new sea route
- Patronized & encouraged sailors



I was the one who discovered India



Bartholomew Diaz – first European who reached cape of storms in 1488
1st European - renamed cape of good hope



1. Entry of Vasco de Gama, 21 May 1498
 2. Sent by King Manuel I of Portugal
- Reached cape of good hope
 - Helped by a Gujarati businessman (Abdul Majid)
 - 21 May 1498, reached Calicut, welcomed by Zamorin → manna Vikrama
- The Arabs were already trading with this region

Hazarat... Hazarat...Hazar at...

- Portuguese – Arab conflict (Moors)
- Made good profit → 60 times

(II) Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500)

- Came into conflict with Arabs
- Thought of establishing factory @ Calicut
- Issue continued with Arabs & locals
- Calicut was bombarded by Cabral
- Treaties with local rulers of Cochin and Cannore



The Marakkars fought against Portuguese invaders Arab origin and had migrated from Tunisia to present-day Kozhikode
Or- descendants of affluent businessman from the Cochin kingdom who migrated later to Calicut were mostly Muslims, but in some parts, they have been found to be Hindus as well
1500s- when the Portuguese Invaded- Marakkars- strategy was similar to guerrilla warfare. The Portuguese had massive ships which could not make easy manoeuvres in the sea. The Marakkars used small ships which could easily surround the Portuguese ships, enabling the fighters to attack at will

Q. Who were the Marakkars ?
Zamorin of Calicut used the Muslim Kunjali Maraikkars (who were well known for their seafaring ability) for his navy

strengthen the fort at Kottakkal
By 1595, relations between the Zamorin and the Marakkars were deteriorating
Marakkars accused of planning to create a Muslim empire
1597- Marakkars defeated by combined forces of Portuguese & the Zamorin

Q. Significance of Vasco's entry in India ?

**Q. A Journal of the First Voyage of Vasco da Gama in 1497-1499-
Anonymous Author- what was the observation ?**

I was the one
who discovered
India



PNLIVE

Q. How the Portuguese who entered in 1498- were able to establish themselves by 1597 ?

Portuguese

- The story of Portuguese expansion in India

(III) Vasco de Gama (2nd visit)
(1502)

- Expanded trade

- Spices
- Cinnamon, pepper

Fietorias(factories)



- Q. Political Conditions @ eve of Portuguese Expansion in India ?

- Came into conflict with the Zamorin (issue of Arabs trader:

- 1st factory – cochin (early capital- 1st fort 1503)
- 2nd factory – kannore, kollam (later)
- Will come to India 3rd time in 1524-26
- By 1503 – the king of Portugal declared direct control Over Portuguese areas in India.
- Hence new viceroys were sent.

- Mehmud Begarha

- Lodhis

- Bahmanis → Deccani States

- Vijaynagar

Bete ka, Commander ka, Boat ka....
Sabka badla lega
Almeida



Important Portuguese governors (helped in expansion)

1. Francisco de Almeida (1505-09)

- Initially sent for three years
- Aim → to build forts & factories
- Capturing → Aden, Hormuz and Malacca from Muslims
- build fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa
- Came into conflict with Zamoring
- Expansion of navy (coastal india)
- Capture of Anjediva
- Went towards Gujarat- Mahmud Beghara
- Combined armies of Egypt + Gujarat
- 1507 → Battle of Chaul & dabul
- Lost his son Lorenzo
- Next year- took revenge defeated the Gujarat Rulers
- 1509- Battle of Diu & Chaul

- 1508- Battle of Diu
- Defeated the combined Armies of Gujarat- Sultan, Egyptian Mamluk Sultan, Zamorin, also got help from Ottomans and the Venetian Rulers
- Portuguese strategy of controlling the Indian Ocean to route trade down the Cape of Good Hope,
- disrupting Muslim trade in the Indian Ocean, threatening Venetian interests as well,
- the Portuguese became able to undersell the Venetians in the spice trade in Europe.
- Why the Portuguese won- ?
- no other rulers of the Indian subcontinent were forthcoming against the Portuguese
- Starting point of **Blue Water Policy**
- **Cartaze System implemented**

Portuguese

2. Alfonso De Albuquerque (1509-1515)



- **Real founder**
- **Came to India in 1503 as commander**
- **Became 2nd governor in 1509**
- **Blue water policy continued**
- **Captured Goa from Bijapur (1510)- Adil Shah**
- **Expanded navy → Strait of Hormoz- defeated Mamluks**
- **- 1511- Straits of Malacca → Spices islands**

- **Bengal → Hoogly, Balasore, captured**
- **Died in 1515.**

Why the west Asian Kingdoms couldn't stop the Portuguese in Sea ?

**Issue of Ship Building
Non availability of timber**

Significance of Goa ?

Role of Albuquerque in Social Consolidation ?

Diplomacy ?

Social Consolidation

- **Marry Indian women, Native women were legally allowed property rights**
- **Make them Portuguese**
- **Sati abolishing**
- **Opened up hospital for the poor**
- **new roads and irrigation works**
- **tobacco and cashew nut**

Diplomacy

- **Good relations with Vijayanagar**
- **Krishna dev raya in 1520- gifted them a fort**
- **Sent embassies**
- **Friar Luis @ Vijaynagar**
- **Both had common enemies- Deccani Sultanate**
- **European Horses supplied to Vijaynagar**



Significance of Goa ?

Portuguese

MAP OF INDIA

(1515-1529)

Vacuum Period

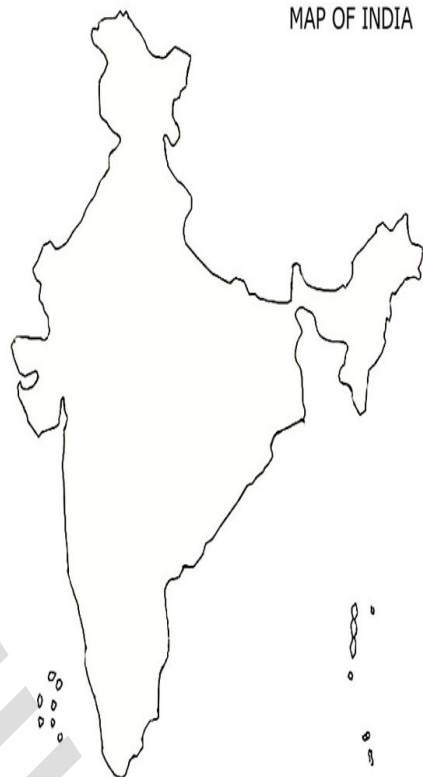
- Total six Governors came
- Important - Vasco da gama was
- Appointed viceroy in 1524
- Died @ cochin (shifted to goa)
- Total 3 voyages

- 1526 King John III granted the city of Goa and its town hall the same legal status as Lisbon

1526- 1st Panipat
 Babur defeated Ibrahim
 Lodhi
 Mughals Come to
 Power

1529- Death of
 Krishnadev Raya
 Weakening of
 Vijaynagar

Rise of the Deccani
 Sultans



1529-38 Nino De Cunha

- Expansion of Portuguese colonies
- Goa made the capital
- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat- gave them Bassein
- Bombay, Bassien (1534), Diu (1535)
- Shifting of capital to Goa.



1534- Treaty of Bassien
 Bahadurshah Ceded islands of Bassien-
 Bombay to Portuguese
 1535- Diu also captured

1537- Later on Bahadur Shah Killed on a
 boat incident

influence in Bengal by settling many
 Portuguese nationals
 there with Hooghly as their headquarters

After him →Not Important, WRT Governors

But expansion of Portuguese Power took place, leading to their own administrative set up

They came into conflict with other Europeans from 1600 onwards

Mughals- Akbar had good relations

But from Shahjahan onwards the relations deteriorated

Marathas also defeated them

1962 – Last one Manuel Antonio Silva

Sil...Sil....how has been the Portuguese rule over India

Bhai....overall there were many things that can be discussed



Features of Portuguese rule ?
Impact of Portuguese on India ?
Decline of the Portuguese ?

Portuguese

Q. Expansion of Portuguese Rule in 16th & 17th Century ?

- *Estado Português da India (State of the Portuguese India)*
- *Goa*
- *Mumbai to Daman(1559) and Diu(1535)*
- *Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin, and Calicut*
- *influence or control over the local rulers who held the spice-growing land*
- *military posts and settlements on the east coast at San Thome (in Chennai) and Nagapattinam (in Tamil Nadu).*
- *Hooghly in West Bengal*
- *Use of Diplomacy- Embassies*
- *Treaties with Vijaynagar*
- *Acting as Balance of Power*
- *Role of Viceroy- 3 years tenure + Council*
- *Official- Vedor da Fazenda*
- *Revnue and cargo dispatches*
- *Use of forts- under the Captians*
- *Assitants- Factors*
- *Religious Policies-*
- *Persecuted the Moors (Muslms)*
- *Promoting Christianity*
- *Intolerance- Goan Inquisition*
- *1540's- Francis Xavier*
- *By 1579- Entry to Akbar's court- Fatehpur Sikri*
- *1st mission sent- Rudolf Aqua Vivo and Antonia Monserrate*
- *2nd mission sent 1590-1592*
- *3rd mission- sent in 1595 at Lahore*
- *Father Jerome Xavier and Emaneual Pinheiro*
- *Relations with jehangir*
- *Church at Lahore and baptism carried out at Agra*
- *By 1600's the Portuguese started facing challenges from the Dutch and the English*
- *1605- Entry of Dutch*
- *1608- Entry of the English*
- *Relations with the Mughals strained*

Sil...Sil....Mains answer writing to Karvaya nahi aapne....



Bhai....pehle content ka interlinking sikho.....



*Hoogly- ?
Got imperial farmaan by Aurangzeb- 1579
Intially settled at Satgaon
Monopoly- Salt, Custom Houses, duty on tobacco

Slave trade- hindus and Muslim children*

Who were the Portuguese visitors to the court of Vijaynagar ?

What is Feitorias ?

*Use of Cartaze ?
Extracting money in lieu of pass given by the Portuguese to the ships sailing in Arabian Sea
Pass issued by Viceroy of Goa*

If a ship is found without the pass- the ship will get confiscated

Mapping- Portuguese Settlements in India ??



Portuguese

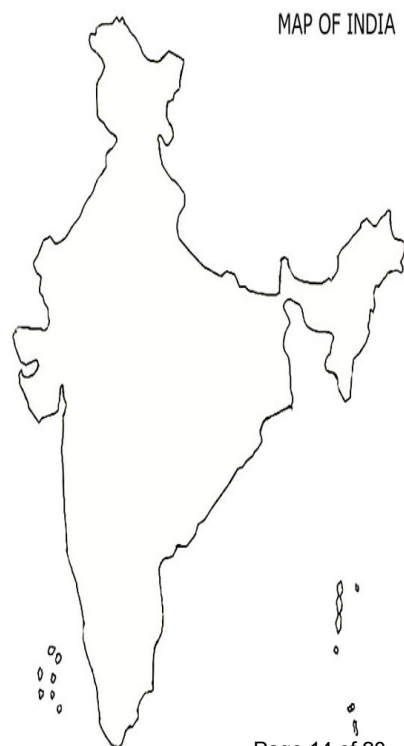
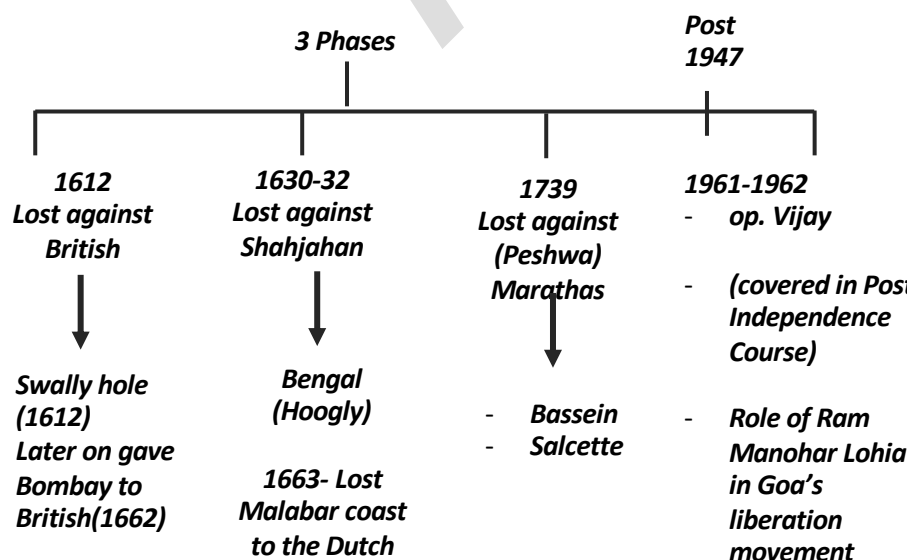
Q. How did the decline of Portuguese took place?

- **British vs. Portuguese Conflict ?**
- **Father Pinheiro- prevented the entry of William Hawkins**
- **1612- Battle of Swally**
- **Captain Best defeated the Portuguese fleet**
- **Jehangir gave permit to the English**

- **1613- Portuguese vs. Mughal Conflict**
- **Act of piracy by the Portuguese**
- **Surat governor- Muqarrab Khan asked to seek compensation**
- **1632- Hoogly issue ?**
- **Seized slave girls of Mumtaz Mahal**
- **Qasim Khan- ordered to take action against the Portuguese**
- **Siege of Hoggly**
- **The base of piracy was destroyed**

- **Portuguese vs Marathas**
- **Initially had diplomatic relations with Shivaji**
- **By 1680's- Marathas invaded Goa**
- **Later by the Peshwas- Balaji Baji Rao- took the west coast- Salsette and Bassien**
- **1662- Bombay given to the British as part of matrimonial alliance**
- **1663- Lost the Malabar Coast to the Dutch**

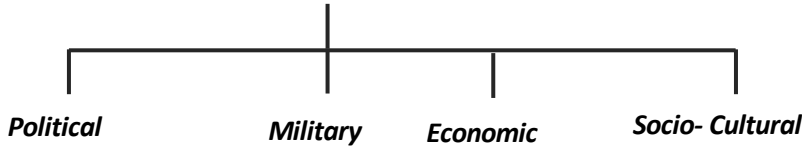
- **Piracy issue- arrogance and violence**
- **Focus on Brazil- diversion of activities**
- **Spain + Portugal Union- 1580's**
- **War against the English and the Dutch**
- **Loss of monopoly – spice trade came under the Dutch**
- **Decline of Vijaynagar – goa's importance also decline**
- **Religious overzeal- Christianity**



Portuguese

Sil...Sil....Goan culture inhone diya.....

Q. Impact of Portuguese on India?



Haan...jao thoda ghum ke aao...Baga..Calungate...

Political

- Political System
- Viceroy
- Goa(Way)@ Capital
- Naval Supremacy over Indian ocean



Military

Blue water navy (post chloas)
Gun boat diplomacy – Naval Power
-Multi-Decked Ships, Use of canons on ships
use of castled prow and stern
use of body armour,
matchlock men
system of drilling groups of infantry
Spanish model to counter Dutch

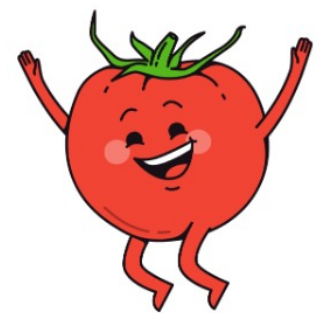
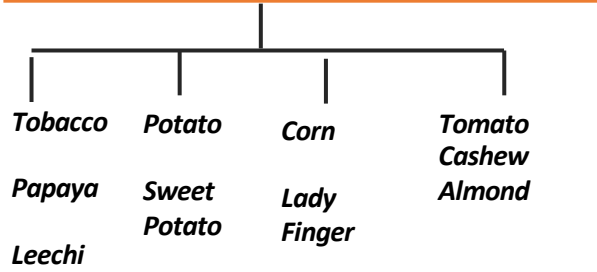
Later on used by the French, English, Marathas and Sikhs

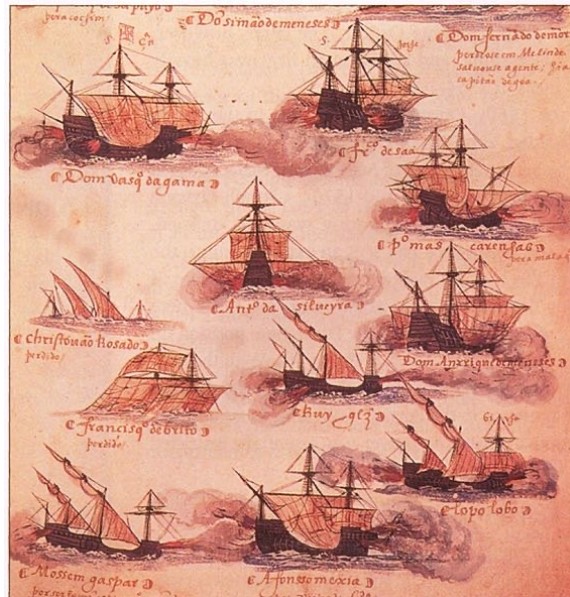
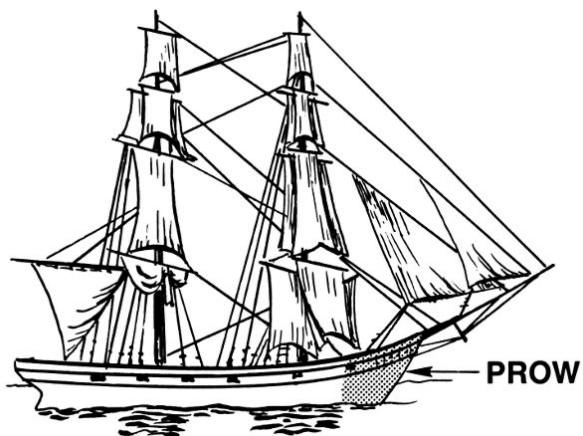
Socio- Cultural

- Sati abolishing
- Indo- Portuguese culture
- Christianity-
- St. Francis Xavier-
- non-Christian communities, including Hindus, Muslims, and Bene Israelis were officially persecuted
- Convent Schools
- Architecture- Iberian style
- art of the silversmith and goldsmith
- Fa Heras- research Indus Civilisation

Economic

- Trade & Commerce
- Printing Press
- Bible Translation- Kannada & Malayalam
- Cash crops





Sil...Sil....ye Castled
Prow- Stern kya hota
hain

Upar dekho upar....



**Q. Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by:
(UPSC CSE- 1995)**

- the Portuguese**
- (b) the French**
- (c) the Danish**
- (d) the British**

Which one of the following statements is incorrect? [UPSC CSE-2000]

- (a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987.**
- (b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat.**
- (c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India.**
- (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954.**

Q. With reference to the period of Gupta dynasty in ancient India, the towns Ghantasala, Kadura and Chaul were well known as [UPSC CSE-2020]

- (a) ports handling foreign trade**
- (b) capital of powerful kingdoms**
- (c) places of exquisite stone art and architecture**
- (d) important Buddhist pilgrimage centres**

Q. Consider the following statements :

- 1. St. Francis Xavier was one of the founding members of the Jesuit Order.**
- 2. St. Francis Xavier died in Goa and a church is dedicated to him there.**
- 3. The Feast of St. Francis Xavier is celebrated in Goa each year.**

Which of the statements given above are correct? (UPSC CSE- 2021)

- [A] 1 and 2 only**
- [B] 2 and 3 only**
- [C] 1 and 3 only**
- [D] 1, 2 and 3**

Q. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese? (UPSC CSS-2023)

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begarha
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Muhammad Shah

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. It was during the reign of Iltutmish that Chengiz Khan reached the Indus in pursuit of the fugitive Khwarezm prince.
2. It was during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq that Taimur occupied Multan and crossed the Indus.
3. It was during the reign of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire that Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (UPSC CSE-2021}

- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 3 Only
- d) 2 and 3

Q. Although the Portuguese were one of the earliest Europeans to enter India and in spite of setting up an administrative structure they couldn't expand beyond certain regions. Discuss giving reasons.

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