

I: ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

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Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, British, & French

Portuguese: (Headquarters Goa)

- In 21st May, 1498- Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut, with the patronage of King Emmanuel (Portugal)- cordially received by King Zamorin- opposed by the Arabs.
- 1510 Goa was captured by Albuquerque- he was died and buried at Goa in 1515.

Important Portuguese to visit India

1. Vasco da Gama-1498
2. Alvarez Cabral- 1500
3. Lopo Soares- 1503
4. Francisco de Almedia 1505
5. Albuquerque 1509
6. Nuno da Cunha- 1529-1538
7. Joa de Castro-1545- 1548

Important Portuguese Writers

1. Duarte Barbosa
2. Gaspar Correa
3. Diago do Couto
4. Bros de Albuquerque
5. Dom Joao de Castro
6. Garcia de Orta.

Causes for the failure

- Weak successors
- Corrupt administration
- Naval Supremacy of British
- Rise of other European trading powers
- Discovery of Brazil- less attention towards Indian Territory.

Important Works

1. Cultivation of Tobacco & Potato
2. 1st Printing Press (1556)
3. 1st Scientific work on Indian Medicinal plants.

The Dutch (Headquarters Pulicat & Nagapatnam)

- They all from Netherland
- 1st Permanent Factory at Maulipatnam (1605)

Dutch Factories in the Coromandel Coast:

1. Masulipatnam
2. Pettapoli
3. Devenampatnam
4. Tirupapuliyar
5. Pulicat
6. Nagapatnam
7. Porto Novo
8. Sadraspatanam
9. Golconda
10. Nagal Wanche
11. Palakollu
12. Drakshram
13. Bimplipatnam

Dutch Factories in Bengal

1. Pipli
2. Chinsura
3. Qasim Bazar
4. Patna

Reason for Decline

- Rise of English power
- The authority was highly centralized
- Officers of the Company became corrupt
- Majority of the settlement was given to English.

The French (*Head Quarters Pondichery*)

- 1st French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron
- Pondichery was obtained from Sher Khan Lodi (Governor of Valikondapuram) by Francois Martin.
- Francois Martin was the 1st French Director General in India.
- Fort Louis was erected at Pondichery

French Governors in India

1. Francois Martin (died 1706)
2. Chevaliar Hebert
3. Lenoir
4. Benoit
5. Dumas
6. Dupleix
7. Godeheu

8. De Leyrit
9. Count de Lally

Three Carnatic Wars with British

- First Carnatic War (1746-1748)
- Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)
- Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)

Causes:

- i. Impact of the Nadir Shah Invasion of 1739
- ii. Austrian War of Succession in 1740.
- iii. Competition over the establishment of trading centers in Southern Part of India.

Fought for Madras territory

- Battle of St Thome fought between the French and Anwer-ud-din, Nawab of Carnatic.
- The First Carnatic War was ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)
- ***The Second Carnatic war:*** was fought between French and British.
- Interfered the internal affairs of the Carnatic
- Battle of Ambur, French army killed the Anwer-ud-din, Nawab of Carnatic
- Robert Clive, the British Governor of Bengal captured Arcot
- Treaty of Pondichery was signed in 1755.
- ***Third Carnatic War:*** Seven years' war was started in Europe
- Treaty of Paris, 1763
- All territory was given to British (Except Pondichery, Mahe and Karaikal)

Failure:

- Naval Power of the British
- French Company was state owned
- Lack of support from the home government
- Political ambitions of Dupleix.

Danes (The Denmark)- Head Quarters Tranquebar
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- 1616 establishment of Factory
- 1620 captured Tranquebar
- 1755 Serampore
- 1845 sold their settlement to British.

English

Establishment

- On September 1599, resolution was passed under Lord Mayor to form an association to trade directly with India.

- Group of merchants organized and East India Company under the title of “*The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*”.
- Queen Elizabeth-I, issued a Royal Charter for the period of 15 years and establishment of British East India Company on 31st December 1600.
- First two voyages of the company not reached India.
- 1). James Lancaster (13 February 1601) went to Sumatra- 2). Middleton (1604-1606) landed in Malay Archipelago
- William Hawkins landed in Western Coast, Surat in 1608.
- 1612 established the factory at Surat- it was the first permissive British settlement in India.
- On September 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at Surat- he was the ambassador of King James-I to the court of Jahangir.
- Captain Hippon landed at Pettapoli in the Krishna District in 1611, factory was setup at the seaport of Musalipatnam with a permission from the ruler of Golconda.
- 1639 factory was established at Madras- built Fort St. George
- 1633, Ralph Cartwright established stations at Hariharpur & Balassore.
- Gabriel Boughton, established factory at Hooghly in 1651.
- 1661, the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza married to King Charles II of England, Bombay was gifted as dowry to British.

II: ANGLO FRENCH RIVALRY

Causes

“The struggle between Dupleix and Clive in India, the defence of Arcot and the deeds which led to the founding of our Indian Empire... all these events were part of a desperate struggle for supremacy between England and France”- J.R. Seeley.

- The Mughal authority was weakened after Nadir Shah’s invasion in 1739.
- Both English and French decided to unsheath their sword to protect their trading interests from Marathas and to sought some sort of political power.
- Rivalry began with the Austrian war of succession and ended with the conclusions of the seven year’s war.
- Struggle was started in the Carnatic region.
- Pondichery, Karaikkal and Mahe was retained with France.
- Resulted in the Three Carnatic War

First Carnatic War (1746-1748)

- Austrian war of succession broke out in March 1740. in this was England and France were ranged on opposite sites. This led to a war between the two trading companies in India too.
- The English navy under **Barnett** took the offensive and captured few French ships.
- **Dupleix**, the Governor-Genereal of Pondichery since 1741, sent a urgent appeal to **La Bourbonnais, the French Governor of Mauritius** for help.

- Over 3000 men forces La Bourbonnais moved towards Madras.
- On 21st September 1746, the town capitulated to the French.

Events and Results.

- La Bourdannaish handsomely bribed by the British restored Madras. Dupleix disowned this rash act of La Bourdannaish and recaptured Madras.
- British move towards St. David, but it was unable to capture by French army.
- An English army led by Rear Admiral Boscawen, try to capture Pondichery but was unsuccessful during June to October, 1748.
- The memorable battle during this period was Battle of St. Thome fought between French and Indian forces under Anwer-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic (1744-49).
- Differences arose between Nawab and the French Army. Dupleix promised to give Madras after it captured. But preached promises.
- A small French army consisting of 230 Europeans and 700 Indian soldiers under Paradise met a large Indian army of 10000 under Mahfuz Khan at St. Thome. French army defeated the Mahfuz Khan.
- The first Carnatic war was came to end with the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)** brought to end the Austrian War of succession.
- As per the treaty Madras was given back to England.
- Cape Breton island in North America was handed to France.
- Both countries mutually exchanged the war prisoners.

Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

- On 21st May Asaf Jah, the Nizam of Hyderabad, died and a dispute arose regarding the succession.
- Succeeded by second son Nasir Jang. But throne was claimed by his nephew Muzaffer Jang, a grand son of the late Nizam.
- In the Carnatic region, the right of Nawab Anwer-ud-din was disputed by Chanda Sahib, son-in-law of the former Nawab Dost Ali.
- Dupleix wanted to take opportunity to support Muzaffer Jang and Chanda Sahib.
- The English support Nazir Jang and Anwer-ud-din.

Events of the War (Phase-I)

- Anwer-ud-din was killed by the army of France and its allies at the Battle of Ambur near Vellore on August, 1749.
- Nasir Jang lost his life in the encounter of Decemebr 1750.
- Musaffar became the Nizam and Subahdar of Deccan.
- Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic in 1751.
- Few districts in the Northern Circars were given to France.
- At this time position of France was at its peak and so was the Dupleix.
- Mohamad Ali, the son of the late Nawab Anwer-ud-din, took refuge in Trichy

Events of the War (Phase-II)

- In 1751 Robert Clive (Hero of Arcot) gave on surprise attack on Arcot in order to divert's Chanda Sahib's attention, and captured it in August 1751.
- Muzaffar Jang was killed in 1751. Salabar Jang became the Nizam and Subahdar of Deccan.
- In 1752, an English Army led by Stringer Lawrence captured Trichy and Chanda Sahib was treacherously killed by the Raja of Tanjore.
- Muhammad Ali was recued and became the Nawab of Carnatic.
- Dupleix was recalled and Godeheu was replaced.
- Treaty of Pondichery was singed in January 1755.

Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)

- Impact of the Seven Years War (England and France)
- Count de Lally captured Fort David in 1758.
- The English naval fleet under Pocock defeated the French fleet led by D' Achethrice and compelled him to retire from Indian waters.
- French were defeated at Wandiwash in 1760. English Army was led by Sir Eyre Coote.
- The English captured Pondichery
- Mahe and Genji were also lost by the French.
- The third and final round of struggle proved decisive. By the treaty of Paris (1763).
- Pondichery and few other French settlements were returned to France.

Causes for the failure of France.

- The English Navy was superior to that of French Navy.
- The French company was poorly organized
- The French company was state owned while English company was a private enterprise.
- The French company had only one important fortified settlement.
- The French subordinated commercial interest to territorial ambition while English paid attention to the inflow of funds.
- Lack of support of the French home government.
- Political ambitions of Dupleix, the Director General of French colonies in India.

III: PESHWAS

Background

- Conflict between Mughals and Maraths
- Aurangazeb's armies achieved notable success in the Deccan in 1689- he defeated Shivaji's son and successor Shambhuji and killed.
- Situation changed after the death of Aurangazeb
- The first half of 18th Century, considerable expansion of Maratha Power.
- The Maratha idea of a Hindu Empire was taking shape- Peshwas.

BALAJI VISHWANATH (1713-1720)

- The first of a series of hereditary Peshwas hailing from the Bhat family who gained effective control of the Maratha Empire during the 18th century.
- He was assisted by a young Maratha Emperor Shahu to consolidate his power during Aurangzeb period.
- He was called *the Second Founder of the Maratha State*.
- Northwest expansion of Maratha power.
- Conflict with Sambaji.

BAJI RAO-I (1720-1740)

- He was appointed Peshwa by Shahu on 17 April 1720.
- Conflict with Muhammad Shah.
- As a new Peshwa, he faced several challenges.
- Military Campaigns – The Nizam, Malwa, Bundlehand, Gujarat and Rajputhana.
- Portuguese violated the agreement and captures Salsette in 1737.

BALAJI BAJI RAO (1740-1761)

- He was also known as *Nana Saheb*.
- Individual chiefs — such as the Holkars, the Scindias and the Bhonsles of Nagpur kingdom — became more powerful.
- During his tenure, the Maratha territory reached its zenith.
- Campaign against Nizam.
- Relation with Mughals.

IV: THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPET, 1761

CAUSES

- ✓ Weakness of Mughal Empire.
- ✓ Ahamed Shah Abdali succeeded by Nadir Shah.
- ✓ The rising power of Marathas.
- ✓ In 1752, the Nawab Wazir Safdar Jang, made agreement with the Marathas- collecting *Chauth* from the Punjab, Sindh and the Doab. In return Marathas defend the Mughal empire.
- ✓ The agreement was not ratified by the king.
- ✓ Conflict between Abdali and Marathas.
- ✓ In 1757, Abdali had left Najib-ud-daula as Mir Bakshi at Delhi, entrusted him with the duty of protecting the Mughal emperor against Wazir Imad Ul Mulk.
- ✓ Relations became worst.
- ✓ Wazir solicited Maratha help against Najib. Ragunatha Rao entered in Delhi in May 1757- restored the emperor position.
- ✓ March 1758, Ragunatha Rao, the Maratha leader crossed into the Punjab.
- ✓ Conflict was started between Afghans and Marathas.

COURSES

- In 1759, Abdali crossed the Indus.
- Peshwa send Sadashiv Rao Bhau to Delhi.

- Bhau captured on 22nd August 1760,
 - Mughal + Afgan army met Marathas at Panipat on 14th January 1761.
 - Strong companied army defeated the Maratha forces.
 - Put an end to the Maratha supremacy.
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