

I: COMING OF THE EUROPEANS

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Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, British, & French

Portuguese: (Headquarters Goa)

- In 21st May, 1498- Vasco da Cama 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 Cama-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. Duarle Barbosa
2. Gasper 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 Canatic 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: BATTLE OF PLASSEY, 1757

BACKGROUND

- Black Hole Tragedy incident.
- British reaction
- Robert Clive sent Admiral Watson to re-capture Calcutta.
- Admiral Watson reached Bengal on 14th December 1756.
- Siraj-ud-daulla defeated and Calcutta was captured on 2nd January 1757.
- Siraj-ud-daulla mad peace agreement with British by the Treaty of Alinagar.

Treaty of Alinagar

- Signed on 9th February 1757.
 1. Trade rights and factories were restored to the English
 2. The Nawab agreed to pay compensation and
 3. The English were granted permission to fortify Calcutta and coin “Sicca” rupees.
- But very short period.. Robert Clive violated the treaty
- In May 1757, Clive made a secret agreement with Mir Jafar (The Commender-in-chief), Manik Chand (officer in-charge of Calcutta), Nandakumar (Faujdar of Chandranagore) and Jagat Seth (Banker), Amichnad (an intermediary) to dethrone the Siraj-ud-dualla.
- Mir Jafar was to be placed on the throne and in exchange he promised to confirm the company’s privilages and to pay a million pounds as compensation.

Events

- On 22nd June, Robert Clive left Calcutta with an army of 950 Europeans Infantry, 100 European Artillary, 50 English sailors and 2100 Indian Sepoys against Nawab.
- On 23rd June, Nawab and English Army met in a place called Plassey.
- The advance troop of Nawab led by Mir Madan and Mohan Lal.
- In initial stages Nawab try to defeat British but unfortunately the combined forces of Mir Jafar defeated Nawab army.
- Siraj-ud-daula was captured and brutally murdered by Muhammad Beg on the orders of Miran (Son of Mir Jafar).
- Mir Jafar reached Murshidabad on 25th June and declared himself the Nawab of Bengal.

Importance of the battle

- The Nawab continuing to administer Bengal and Bihar as the Emperor.
- The English ascendancy in Bengal was unquestioned.
- *“Plassey opened before the company a flood gate of imperial ambition which achieved its ultimate success through a tortuous process of diplomacy and war” – S. N.Sen*

IV: BATTLE OF BUXAR, 1764

Rule of Mir Jafar (1757-1760)

1. Agreed to pay the English Installments.
2. He granted to the company the Zamindari of a large tract near Calcutta, known as 24 Parganas.
3. He agreed to regard the enemies of the English as his own enemies.
4. He agreed to defray the charges of English military assistance whenever was in need of it.
5. Robert Clive went to England (February, 1760). Succeeded by J.Z. Holwell (February to July 1760), Henry Vansittart (July 1760- 1764).

Events (from 1760-1764)

- Henry Vansittart deposed Mir Jafar and made his Son-in-law, Mir Qasim the Nawab of Bengal.
- Mir Qasim (1760-1764).

1. The company would get half the share in the trade of Sylhet.
2. It was agreed that Mir Qasim's enemies were the company's enemies and his friends and *vice versa*.
3. Nawab promised to pay rupees five lakhs towards financing the company's war efforts in South India.
4. The company promised not to allow the tenants of the Nawab's territory to settle in the lands of the company.

Battle of Buxar

- Conflict was arose between Mir Qasim and the Company.
 - The Nawab retaliated by abolishing the duties on Indians and Europeans traders alike.
 - These measure deprived the English traders of their unfair advantage and the majority of the members of the Governor's council wanted to compel the Nawab to tax his subjects.
 - Attack on Patna (June 1763)-English commander Ellis attack was unsuccessful.
 - War at Katwa (Burdwan Dist)- Mir Qasim defeated.
 - War at Gheria (Murshidabad Dist)- Mir Qasim Defeated.
 - Allied armies met at Buxar on 22nd October 1764.
 - Combined army of Mir Qasim was defeated by English.
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