



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 01

Arrival of European companies in India (यूरोपीय कंपनियों का आगमन)

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Arrival of European Companies in India

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|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Reasons | 2. Portuguese | 3. Dutch | 4. English |
| 5. Danish | 6. French | 7. Sweden | |

Country	Company	Establishment	Arrival	First Factory
1. Portugal	Estado da India	1498	1498	Cochin, Kerala (1503)
2. Holland	Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC)	1602	1605	Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh, 1605)
3. England	East India Company	1600	1608	Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh, 1611)
4. Denmark	East India Company	1616	1616	Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu, 1620)
5. France	Compagnie des Indes Orientales	1664	1668	Surat (Gujarat, 1668)
6. Sweden	East India Company	1731	1748	

- Portugal (1498-1961):- First Centre:- Cochin, Kerala (1503)
- Dutch (1605-1759):- First Centre:- Masulipatnam (Andhra) (1605)
- English (1608-1947):- First Centre:- Masulipatnam (Andhra) (1611)
- Danish (1616 -1745):- First Centre:- Tranquebar (1620)
- French (1668-1954):- First Centre:- Surat (1668)

Arrival of European Companies in India: Reasons

- For meat preservation** → Demand for Southeast Asian spices in Europe
- Prosperity of Southeast Asia**
 - Silk Route
 - Marco Polo's travelogues
 - Arab-Europe trade
- 1453** → Ottoman Empire's capture of Constantinople
 - Ancient trade routes blocked
 - Asian trade: Arabic
 - European trade: Venice and Genoa
 - Land - (India-Afghanistan-Iraq-Iran-Turkey-Europe)
 - Sea (Arabian Sea - Red Sea - Mediterranean Sea)
- Renaissance in Europe**
 - Humanism
 - Religious Reformation
 - Scientific inventions

Spices + Renaissance in Europe + Constantinople in 1453

1. Discovery of New Sea Routes

- Brazil (Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral)
- America (Italian-born Christopher Columbus, 1492, Spain)
- India (1498, Vasco da Gama, Portugal)
- Australia (Captain James Cook, Britain)
- New Zealand (Abel Tasman, Holland)

2. Others

- Feudal
- Christian
- Colonial

Portugal (1498-1961): First to arrive - Last to leave

- Arrival
- General Introduction
- Vasco da Gama
- Governor
- Impact
 - Francisco de Almeida (1505-09)

- Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-15)
- Nino de Cunha (1529-1598)
- Garcia de Noronha
- Last - Manuel António (1958-61)

Arrival of the Portuguese

- Spain and Portugal were pioneers in geographical discoveries
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
 - Spain: West
 - Portugal: East + Eastern part of South America (Portugal - Brazil)
- Portuguese Prince - Henry the Navigator (1394-1460)
- Portuguese King John II sent Bartholomew Diaz (1487)
 - Cape of Storms
 - John II - Cape of Good Hope (S. Africa)
- Manuel I sent Vasco da Gama: 1497 → Cape of Good Hope
 - 20 May 1498: Calicut (Kerala, India)

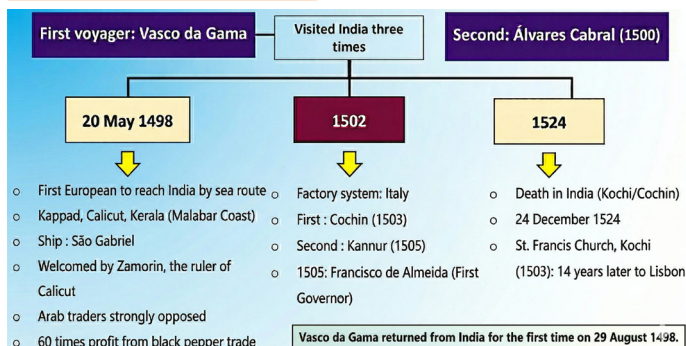
Guide: Ahmad ibn Majid

Portugal: General Facts



- The oldest Christian church in India was established in Kerala.
- St. Thomas Church in Thrissur district in Kerala is the oldest church in India.
 - It was established in 52nd A.D.
 - It is also one of the seven churches founded by St. Thomas, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ.
 - Saint Thomas performed the first baptism here in India.
 - The Church was elevated to the rank of the first Archdiocesan pilgrim centre in 2020.
 - The church also houses relics of St. Thomas conveyed from Ortona, Italy.
 - It is part of the Ēlarappallikal (seven major churches) that he established in India.

Vasco da Gama (1469-1524)



Prominent Portuguese Governors

- Almeida (1505-09)
- Albuquerque (1509-15)
- Nino de Cunha (1529-1538)
- Garcia de Noronha (1538-40)
- Alfonso de Sousa (1542-45)
- Manuel António (1958-61)



- Francisco de Almeida (1505-09)
 - First Portuguese Governor in India
 - Blue Water Policy (Policy of calm waters): Control over the Indian Ocean
 - 1508: Battle of Chaul - Egypt killed the Governor's son Lourenço de Almeida
 - 1509: Battle of Diu - Francisco defeated the Ottoman, Venice, Mamluk of Egypt, Gujarat and Calicut
 - Construction of forts at Anjediva and Kannur (St. Angelo Fort, Kerala)
- Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-15)
 - Real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India
 - First arrival in India in 1503
 - Empire
 - Goa (1510: Bijapur ruler Adil Yusuf Shah)
 - Malacca (1511), Hormuz (1515)
 - Good relations with Krishnadevaraya
 - Ban on Sati practice
 - Encouraged Portuguese to marry Indian women
 - Inquisition: A religious tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church
 - Death: 16 December 1515, Goa: Tomb: Grace Convent, Lisbon

Cochin came under British colonial control in 1814

- St. Francis Church of Kochi
- Bom Jesus Church of Goa (St. Francis Xavier's tomb)
- Bandel Church of Hooghly

A) Nino de Cunha (1529-1538)	1530: Made Goa the headquarters (from Cochin to Goa) - Expansion: San Thome (only important settlement on southeastern coast: Madras), Hooghly, Bassein, Nagapattinam (eastern port, Tamil Nadu)
B) Garcia de Noronha (1538-40)	Expansion in Daman, Salsette, Bombay, Madras and Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
C) Alfonso de Sousa (1542-45)	- Father Francisco Xavier: Co-founder of Jesuit Missionary Organization - Propagation of Christianity in India, Japan, Malacca and China - Death: 3 December 1552 (China), Bom Jesus Church of Goa - annual feast
D) Manuel António (1558-61)	- Last Portuguese Governor (1558- 19 December 1611) - Annexation of remaining Portuguese settlements (Goa, Daman, Diu) by Operation Vijay

- 19 December 1961: Goa Liberation Day
- Uniform Civil Code in Goa
- Governor of Goa at the time of independence: Bossa

Impact

1. Technological Contribution:-

- Establishment of printing press in Goa in 1556
- Techniques of ship and weapon manufacturing

2. Contribution to Agriculture:-

- Crops - chili, potato, tomato, cashew, tobacco, papaya, pineapple and guava
- New fruits - papaya, pineapple, guava, Alphonso mango, sapodilla etc.

3. Social and Religious Contribution:-

- Beginning of Christianity and missionary work in India
- Attempt to stop Sati practice
- 1867: Uniform Civil Code in Goa.

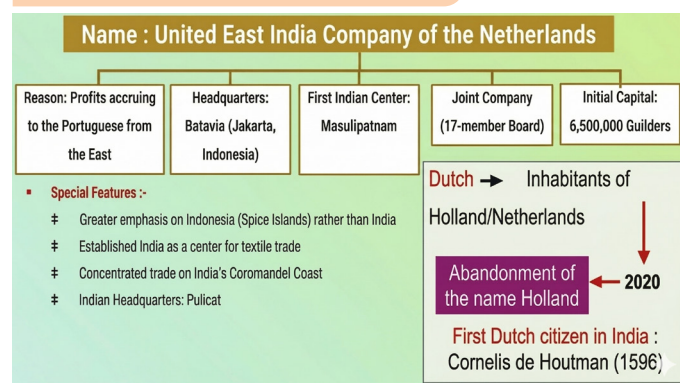
4. Gothic Architecture - Reconstruction of St. Thomas Church in Kerala

- Coffee was brought to India from Yemen by Sufi saint Baba Budan in the 17th century.
- He planted seven coffee seeds in the hills of Chikmagalur

Other Facts

- Religiously highly intolerant
- Lord of the Sea: Naval control for trade monopoly (black pepper and spices)
- Propagation of Christianity
- Cartaz - Armada - Convoy system: System of Indian and Arab traders taking permits from the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean.
- 1632 - 1707:-
 - Hooghly seized by Bengal's Subedar Qasim Khan
 - Reason: Made Hooghly a center of plunder
 - Aurangzeb seized Chittagong port ("Porto Grande de Bengala" or "Grand Port of Bengal")
- Portugal was annexed by Spain's ruler Philip in 1580 AD. Spain and Portugal remained united till 1640 AD.
- 1588: England broke the myth of invincibility of Spain and Portugal by defeating the Spanish Armada.
- 1622: The English seized Ormuz (Hormuz).
- 1630 (Treaty of Madrid): Trade hostility between the English and Portuguese ended.
- 1661: Charles II married Princess Catherine of Braganza of Portugal (Bombay given as dowry)
- 1739: Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein.

Dutch East India Company (1605-1739)



1. Major Indian Centers:-

- Headquarters (HQ): Pulicat (1610) - Gold Pagoda (Coin) - Fort Geldria
- Nagapattinam (Main port of Coromandel Coast): Textile trade
- Chinsura (Bengal, 1653): Fort Gustavus
- Cochin (Kerala, 1663)

2. Established India as a center for textile exports

- Indigo, spices, opium, etc.
- Battle of Biderra → (November 1759, Chinsura, West Bengal)
 - English: Robert Clive, Francis Forde, Charles Wilson and Mir Jafar
 - Dutch Defeat: Focus shifted to Indonesia instead of India (Jean-Baptiste Rousseau)

Battle of Colachel

- Colachel (1741) — Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
- Warring Parties
 - Kingdom of Travancore - Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-1758)
 - Dutch East India Company - Eustachius De Lannoy
- Outcome
 - Decisive victory for Travancore