



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 02
British East India Company
(ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया)

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British East India Company

- ❖ Company Establishment
- ❖ Trading Centers
- ❖ Expansion in North India
- ❖ South India

Background

1. **Francis Drake:** 1578 → Plundered Portuguese ships
2. **Thomas Stevens:** 1579 → First English citizen to arrive in India (Goa, priest)
3. **Ralph Fitch:** 1583-91 → Described Fatehpur Sikri and Agra as larger than London
4. 1588 → The English defeated the naval fleets of Spain and Portugal
5. **John Mildenhall:** 1599 → First Englishman to reach India by land route, met Akbar in Agra (first Englishman)

31 December 1600

- ❖ Establishment of BEIC
- ❖ A joint-stock company - 217 partners
- ❖ First expedition - James Lancaster (1601-1603)
- ❖ Name abbreviated in 1833
- ❖ Motto : Not territory, but trade
 - Red Dragon ship (first)
 - Journey to Malacca and Sumatra



Establishment of the Company

- ❖ Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies
 - Formation: 31st December 1600
 - Founder: John Watt
 - First Governor: Thomas Smith
 - Managed by a Court of Directors (24)
 - First Center: (Andhra Pradesh, 1611)
 - Monopoly over Eastern trade for 15 years by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and for an indefinite period by King James I in 1609.
- ❖ In India:
 - Akbar (1542-1605): Establishment
 - Jahangir (1605-1625): Arrival in India
- ❖ Objective:
 - To earn profit through Asian trade
- ❖ Other Facts:
 - First center in South India – Masulipatnam
 - Initial headquarters – Surat
 - Motto: DEO DUCENTE NIL NOCET
- ❖ Founders:
 - William Cavendish
 - George Clifford
 - John Hart
 - James Lancaster
 - John Spencer
 - John Watts

Major Trading Centers

1. Surat (1613)
2. Bombay (1668)
3. Kasimbazar
4. Calcutta – Fort William (1698)

5. Hooghly (1651)
6. Odisha
7. Masulipatnam – First (1611)
8. Madras – Fort St. George
9. Cuddalore – Fort St. David

Captain William Hawkins (24 August 1608)

- ❖ 24th August 1608: Ship named "Hector" arrived at Surat
- ❖ Mughal Emperor Jahangir: Meeting in Agra
 - Turkish language → Mansab of 400 and the title English Khan
 - Jahangir
- ❖ Objective :- Permission for factory in Surat
- ❖ Result :- Failure due to Portuguese influence

Battle of Swally (Surat, November 1612)

1. English victory: Thomas Best
2. EIC's first permanent factory in India : Surat (1613, Thomas Aldworth)
3. First English Presidency in India: Surat

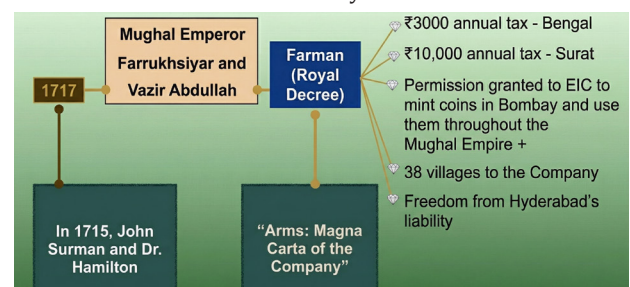
Sir Thomas Roe (1615)

1. 18 September 1615, → Ambassador of British King James I
2. January 1616 → Meeting with Jahangir (Akbar's Fort, Ajmer)
3. Highly successful → Bharuch, Ajmer, Agra
4. Book → Travels in India in the Seventeenth Century



Expansion in Bengal

1. 1633 → Factories in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha)
2. 1651 → First factory in Bengal (Hooghly)
3. 1651 → Charter granted by Governor Shah Shuja (son of Shah Jahan)
 - Limited trading concessions on the basis of ₹3000 annually
 - Reason - Dr. Boughton's treatment of a harem woman
4. 1680 → Tax increase by Aurangzeb (3.5% + Jizya)
5. 1686 → Aurangzeb defeated the Company + ordered Bombay Governor John Child to leave India
6. 1690 → Foundation of Calcutta by Job Charnock (Sutanuti)
7. 1691 → Rebellion of Zamindar Sobha Singh of Burdwan
8. 1698: Zamindari rights of three villages granted by Bengal Governor Azim-us-Shan
 - Kalikutah
 - Sutanuti
 - Gobindpur
 - ◆ Job Charnock
 - ◆ Revenue collection rights
 - ◆ Construction of Fort William → King William III of England
 - ◆ First Governor: Charles Eyre



Expansion in South India

1. **1611** → First factory in Masulipatnam (temporary)
2. **1632** → Golden Farman from Golconda (Abdullah Qutub Shah) for 500 pagodas annually
 - Trade from Golconda's ports + permanent factory in Masulipatnam in 1633
3. **1639** → Francis Day leased Madras from the King of Chandragiri (Vijayanagar)
 - Fort St. George (1640)
 - First fort
 - 1652: Presidency
 - Governor : Edward Winter
 - First Municipal Corporation
4. **Bombay Presidency**
 - 1661: Marriage of King Charles II of England to Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza
 - Charles (27th March 1668): Leased to BEIC for a rent of £10
 - First Governor of Bombay Presidency: Sir George Oxenden
 - Governor of Bombay (1669-77) (Founder of modern Mumbai: Gerald Aungier (Governor of Bombay from 1669-77)

Acquired Fort St. David in Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)**Other Fact**

1. 1708-09 : Merger of companies (Godolphin Agreement)
 - Name of the united company: 'The United Company of Merchants of England '
 - The English East India Company was also called John Company
2. Europeans obtained saltpetre and opium from Bihar
3. European Walter Reinhardt
 - After his death, his wife Begum Samru became the ruler of Sardhana (Meerut)

Danish East India Company (1616-1845)

1. Establishment → 1616 by King Christian IV of Denmark.
2. First Trading Factory → Tranquebar or Tharangambadi (1620, Tamil Nadu)
 - Major Center & HQ: Serampore (Bengal)
3. In 1730, it was re-established as the Asiatic Company.
4. In 1845, Denmark sold its Indian commercial company to the British.
5. Missionary activities were important for the Danish Company.
6. The Danish Company's trade was limited only to China.