



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 03 East India Company in Bengal (बंगाल में कंपनी का विस्तार)

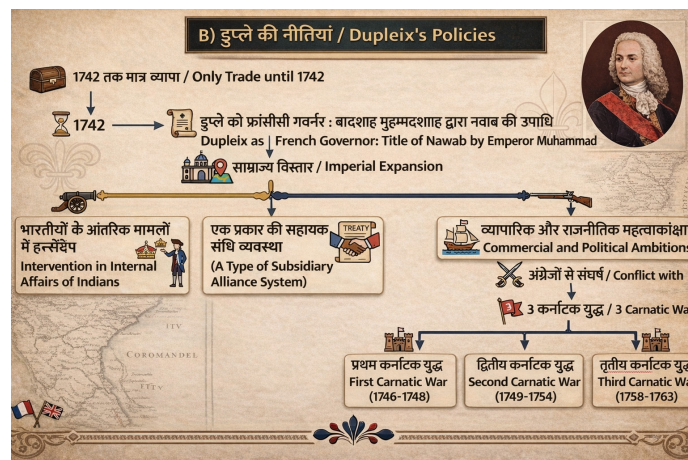
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Shubham Gupta Sir

French East India Company (1664–1954)

- ❖ Founder: Colbert (Finance Minister of Louis XIV)
 - ❖ Completely government-owned company
 - ❖ First Expedition: Francis Caron (Surat, 1668)
 - ❖ Headquarters: Puducherry (Francis Martin, Fort St. Louis)
 - ❖ After the arrival of Dupleix in 1742, an expansionist policy was adopted
1. Puducherry
 2. Portugal
 3. Dutch
 4. France (1674)
 5. Dutch
 6. British (1761)
 7. France (1954)

French Company for the Trade of the East Indies



Wars	Causes	Results	Special Features
First Carnatic War (1746-1748)	War of Austrian Succession	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748 - Madras restored to English)	➤ Dupleix versus Morse: Opened the eyes of Europeans in India ➤ Battle of Adyar/St. Thomé (Chennai, 1746): Captain Paradis (France) and Nawab Anwar-ud-din of Carnatic (defeated)
Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)	On the issue of succession in Hyderabad and Carnatic	Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)	➤ Battle of Ambur (Tamil Nadu, 1749): Chanda Sahib and the French assassinated the Carnatic Nawab Anwar-ud-Din. ➤ Siege of Arcot in 1751: Robert Clive ➤ 1754 : Charles Robert Godeheu replaced Joseph Dupleix
In 1752, Stringer Lawrence (BEIC), played a key role in breaking the Siege of Trichinopoly and defeating the French army			Hyderabad
			Nasir Jang
			Muzaffar Jang
			Carnatic
			Anwar-ud-din
			Chanda Sahib
			English
			France
Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)	European Seven Years' War : Admiral d'Aché inflicted heavy damage on the French fleet	Treaty of Paris (1763)	➤ Battle of Wandiwash (22 January 1760, Tamil Nadu) = English General Eyre Coote defeated Count de Lally ➤ French control over Pondicherry until 1954 ➤ Chandernagore, became part of India on October 2, 1955

The British East India Company's Expansion in Bengal

- ❖ General Introduction
- ❖ Principal Nawabs
 - Murshid Quli Khan
 - Shujauddin Muhammad Khan
 - Sarfaraz Khan
 - Alivardi Khan
 - Siraj-ud-Daulah
 - Mir Jafar (1757-60 and 1763)
 - Mir Qasim
 - Najm-ud-Daulah
 - Saif-ud-Daulah
 - Mubarak-ud-Daulah
- ❖ Battle of Plassey 23 June 1757
- ❖ Battle of Buxar 22 October 1764
 - Treaty of Allahabad
 - Dual Government

❖ Early Governors of Bengal

- Robert Clive
- Warren Hastings
- John Macpherson
- Lord Cornwallis
- John Shore
- Lord Wellesley
- George Barlow
- Lord Minto I
- Lord Amherst
- William Bentinck



General Introduction

1. Bengal

- Mughal-era province
- Present Bihar + West Bengal + Bangladesh + Jharkhand + Odisha

2. Golden Bird

- Extremely fertile: Rice, Cotton, Opium, Indigo
- Navigation: Hooghly River + Bay of Bengal (BOB) + Calcutta Port
- Relatively secure from Western invasions



Prominent Nawabs of Bengal

- ❖ Murshid Quli Khan (1717-1727)
- ❖ Shujauddin Muhammad Khan (1727-39)
- ❖ Sarfaraz Khan (1739-40)
- ❖ Alivardi Khan (1740-56)
- ❖ Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-57)
- ❖ Mir Jafar (1757-60 & 1763-65)
- ❖ Mir Qasim (1760-63)
- ❖ Najm-ud-Daula (1765-66)
- ❖ Saif-ud-Daula (1766-70)
- ❖ Mubarak ud-Daula (1770-75)

Murshid Quli Khan (1717-27)

1. Murshid Quli Khan's Original Name
 - Surya Narayan Mishra
 - Other names : Muhammad Hadi / Zafar
2. 1700 → Appointed Diwan of Bengal by Aurangzeb (Subedar: Azim-ush-Shan)
3. 1707 → Subedar of the Deccan
4. 1717 → Appointed Nawab Nazim of Bengal by Farrukhsiyar (Diwan + Subedar)
5. Major Achievements:-
 - First Nawab and last Subedar of Bengal
 - Headquarters : From Dhaka to Murshidabad
 - Ijaredari System (Land Revenue)
 - Taccavi loans to farmers
- ❖ Confiscated land from zamindars and converted to Khalsa land
 - Rebellions
- ❖ Sitaram Ray
- ❖ Uday Narayan
- ❖ Ghulam Muhammad

**1704 : Pataliputra renamed Azimabad by Azim-ush-Shan**

- 1719 : Annexation of Odisha
- 1733 : Conquest of Bihar

Alivardi Khan (1740-56)**1. Battle of Giria (or Gheria)**

- 10th April 1740
- Defeated Nawab Sarfaraz (Nasiri Dynasty)
- Assisted by: Banker Fateh Chand (Muhammad Shah conferred the title Jagat Seth)

**2. Major Achievements**

- Completely independent Nawab
- Stopped sending revenue to the Mughal court
- Granted Chauth and Odisha to the Marathas (Raghoji Bhonsle)

Reason: Murder of Finance Minister Bhaskar Pandit**3. Neutral Policy towards the English:-**

- 'They are like bees; if left undisturbed, they will provide honey, but if provoked, they will sting.'

Mirza Muhammad Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-57)

1. Original Name → Mirza Muhammad
2. Son of Alivardi Khan's sister (Amina Begum)
3. Main Opponent
 - ❖ Aunt Ghaseti Begum
 - Property confiscated
 - ❖ Cousin Shaukat Jang (Purnia)
 - Killed in the Battle of Manihari (1756)
 - ❖ Commander Mir Jafar
 - Defeated: Mir Madan (Commander)
4. Conflict with the English:-
 - ❖ Causes
 - Misuse of Dastak (trading permits)
 - Granting refuge to Krishna Ballabh, son of Diwan Raj Ballabh
 - Fortification of Fort William (President: Roger Drake)
 - ❖ June 1756 → Siraj's attack on Kasimbazar and Fort William
 - Roger Drake: Fled to Fulta Island
 - Calcutta renamed : Alinagar (In-charge: Manik Chand)
 - ❖ Black Hole Tragedy
 - 20th June 1756
 - John Zephaniah Holwell (Surgeon)
 - 146 prisoners (123 died)
 - 18 feet long and 14 feet wide room (Fort William)

**English Counter-attack**

- ❖ 2 January 1757 – Robert Clive and Admiral Watson recaptured Fort William.
- ❖ 9 February 1757 – Treaty of Alinagar.
 - The Company will be paid a war indemnity of three lakh rupees.
 - The British will assist Siraj against the Afghans.
 - Company's rights and territories restored.
 - English would support Siraj against the Afghans.
- ❖ 23 March 1757 → Clive's attack on Chandernagore
 - 23 June 1757 – Battle of Plassey