

## Arrival of European Companies in India:-

### Portuguese

- On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1498, **Vasco da Gama**, a Portuguese navigator, came to **Calicut**.
- He found new trade route from Europe to Asia via **Cape of Good Hope**.
- He became the first European to re- establish trade relations with India.
- He was welcomed with honour by the Zamorin of Calicut.
- He returned back to Portugal in AD 1499.
- His second visit in 1502 established Portuguese Trading Centres at Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin.

### Dutch

- Dutch arrived in India as a beginning of Portuguese decline in 1605.
- The Dutch East India Company of Netherlands was formed in 1592 to trade with East Indies.
- **Cornelis Houtman** was the first Dutch who came to India.
- The Dutch established trading centres at **Nagapatnam** in Tamil Nadu; **Machlipatnam** in Andhra Pradesh, **Chinsora** in Bengal & at **Mahe** on the Malabar coast.
- Their **headquarter** in India was at Nagapatnam.
- They could not compete with Portuguese & English and so left India.

### French

- In AD 1664 French came to India as a last European Community.
- The French East India Company was founded by **Jean Baptiste Colbert**.
- In 1667, the first French Factory was established at Surat.
- The second Factory was established at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Franco Martin was the well-known French Viceroy in India.
- Joseph-Francois Duplex was the most powerful French Governor, appointed in 1742.
- The Anglo-French rivalry can be acknowledged by the three Carnatic wars fought between French & English during 1745 & 1763.

### Danes

- In 1616 the Danes came to India.
- They established at **Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu)** in 1620 and Serampore [Bengal] in 1676.
- They made Serampore as their headquarters.
- In 1854 they were pressured to sell their establishment to the British.
- **Anglo French Rivalry in Carnatic :-**

### First Karnataka War (1746-48 AD)

• Reason – Beginning of the Austrian Succession War in Europe, in which the British and The French were at odds with each other. • Events – Capture of Madras by the French. Influence-Establishment of French dominance under the leadership of Dupleix. **Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle (Aix-La-Chapelle)** End of the war by the Treaty of 1748 AD. After this treaty, France returned Madras in India to the British and in return France acquired Louisbourg in America from the British. • Battle of St. Thome/Adyar (1746 AD) – This battle took place between the French and Nawab Anwaruddin of Karnataka, in which the French won. **Second Karnataka War (1749-54 AD)** • Reason-The root cause was the conflict between two groups for succession in Hyderabad and Karnataka. In Hyderabad, Nasirjung was supported by the British and Muzaffarjung was supported by the French. In Karnataka, Anwaruddin was supported by the British and Chanda Saheb was supported by the French. , • Events -The joint army of Muzaffarjung, Chanda Saheb and the French in 1749 AD Killed Anwaruddin in the 'Battle of Ambur' (near Vellore). In this way France won at the first level. However, after some time, the British along with Muhammad Ali defeated Chanda Saheb and France

and established their power over Karnataka. • Effect – Salabatjung was declared the Nizam of Hyderabad. (younger son of Nizam-ul-Mulk), Muhammad Ali was made the Nawab of Karnataka. **Third Karnataka War (1756-63 AD):-** Reason: Beginning of the Seven Years' War in Europe. Events-The French were defeated in the Battle of Wand wash (January, 1760 AD) and the British signed a treaty with Salabat.Effect: British dominance established in Karnataka and Hyderabad. Treaty – The war between England and France in Europe also ended in 1763 AD through the Treaty of Paris. In this way, the dominance of French power in India ended and the way was paved for the expansion of the British Empire

### **Ascendancy of the British East India Company in Bengal: Battle of Plassey and Buxar:-**

Nawab of Bengal Alivardi Khan had given the 'simile of bees' to the Europeans.

- The Treaty of Alinagar was signed between Siraj-ud-Daula and the British on February 9, 1757 AD.
- The first revolution of Bengal took place after the battle of Plassey on 23rd June, 1757 AD, while
- In place of Siraj-ud-Daula, his commander Mir Jafar became the Nawab. The second revolution of Bengal took place on October 20, 1760, when Mir Jafar
- In his place, his son-in-law Mir Qasim was made the Nawab. The third revolution of Bengal took place when July, in place of Mir Qasim
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- In 1763 AD, Mir Jafar was again made the Nawab. Mir Jafar's son Miran had Siraj-ud-Daula murdered at the hands of Muhammad Beg. Clive made Najm-ud-Daula the Nawab.
- In 1772 AD, Mir Jafar's widow Munni Begum was made the minor Nawab by Warren Hastings.Was appointed guardian of Mubarak-ud-Daula. Amichand threatened to make public the conspiracy between Clive and Mir Jafar.

### **Territorial Expansion of East India Company: - 1770-1856**

#### **Anglo Maratha relations-**

- After the death of Peshwa Balaji Vajirao in 1761 AD, his son Madhavrao became Peshwa. He was a great Peshwa. After the death of Madhavrao, civil war started in the Maratha kingdom.1772 AD: After the death of Madhavrao, his younger brother Narayanrao became Peshwa.
- In 1778, Nathrao (Rabhowa) killed his nephew Narayan Rai, the Peshwa. During the First Anglo-Maraj War (1775-1782 AD), Peshwa was Madhav Rao.On March 7, 1775; Raghunath Rao signed the 'Treaty of Surat' with the British.
- The first Anglo-Maratha war took place due to the Treaty of Surat. First Anglo-Paratha War (1775-1782 AD)-

**First Anglo-Paratha War (1775-1782 AD)**-This war was started by the British to make Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) the Peshwa again.Mahadji Scindia and Malharrao Holkar were leading from the Bharajon side. Raghunath Rao promised to give the areas of Salak and Basin near Bombay in return for helping the British in the war. Treaty of Salbai- This treaty was concluded on 17 May 1782 AD between Mahadji Scindia and the British on behalf of the Marathas. Under this treaty the British refused to help Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) and accepted to give him a monthly pension of ₹ 25,000.

**Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805 AD)** -The death of Nana Fadnavis created a power vacuum in the Maratha Empire and MaratVarious forces within the Sangh tried to achieve this, which led to internal conflict and doubt.Treaty of Bassein (31 December, 1802 AD) – This treaty is also called the treaty taken with zero (0). This happened between Peshwa and the British.Treaty of Devgaon (17 December 1803) – It was concluded between the British and Bhonsle. Treaty of Surji Arjun village (30 December, 1803 AD) – It was concluded between the British and Scindia. Treaty of Rajghat (24 December, 1805 AD) – It was concluded between the British and Holkar.

**Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818 AD)** -Treaty of Poona (June 13, 1817 AD) - Agreement between Peshwa and the British.Treaty of Nagpur (May 27, 1817 AD) Agreement between Bhonsle and the BritisTreaty of Mandasaur (January 6, 1818 AD) - Agreement between Holkar and the British Treaty of Gwalior (5 November, 1817 AD) - Agreement between Scindia and the British

#### **Merger of Sindh -**

In the 18th century, Kalhora chieftains ruled Sindh.

British Governor General Lord Auckland felt the need to attack Afghanistan to stop the growing influence of Russia. In this regard, Auckland wanted a route through Sindh to send its forces to Afghanistan. A 'Tripartite Treaty' was signed between the British, Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh in 1838 AD. • In order to keep the company's auxiliary forces in Shikarpur and Bhakkar, another treaty was imposed on Sindh in 1839 AD.

- British commander Charles Napier attacked Sindh in 1843 AD and included it in the British Empire.

### **Merger of Awadh -**

Safdarjung adopted a policy of fairness between Muslims and Hindus in providing jobs to the people of Awadh.

- Shuja-ud-Daula supported Ahmed Shah Abdali against the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat (January 14, 1761 AD).
- Treaty of Allahabad (1765 AD) was concluded between Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daula and Robert Clive. Lord Dalhousie took recourse to the Doctrine of Lapse for his acquisition policy

### **Rise of Punjab under Ranjeet Singh:-**

After Banda Singh Bahadur, due to lack of leadership, the Sikhs got divided into many small groups. In 1748 AD, all the parties united under the leadership of Kapoor Singh and organized as 'Dal Khalsa'.

\*In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Sikhs in Punjab were divided into a total of 12 misls (states). Ranjit Singh played a paramount role in organizing all these Misls and establishing a powerful Sikh state. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is also known as 'Sher-e-Punjab'. Ranjit Singh was born on 13 November 1780 in Gujranwal.

\*His father Mahasingh was the head of 'Sukarchakia' misl. His mother was Rajkaur. 20 year old Ranjit Singh assumed the title of Maharaja of Punjab in 1801 AD. On 5 April 1809, the British signed the Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh. \*According to the Treaty of Amritsar, Sutlej River was determined as the boundary line between the British and Ranjit Singh's empire. 'Shri Akal Sahay' was written on the official seal of Ranjit Singh and 'Nanak Sahay' or 'Govind Sahay' was written on the coins. Ranjit Singh divided his kingdom into 4 provinces – Lahore, Peshawar, Multan, and Kashmir. Ranjit Singh made his capital in Lahore. Kohinoor diamond was gifted to Ranjit Singh by Shah Shuja. Later it passed from Dilip Singh to Queen Victoria. The first Anglo-Sikh war took place in 1845-46 AD.

The first war ended with the Treaty of Lahore on 9 March 1846..

### **Rise of Hyderabad and Mysore in 18<sup>th</sup> Century:-**

#### **Hyderabad State-**

The independent Hyderabad state was founded by 'Maur Kamaruddin Khan'.

Aurangzeb gave the title of 'Chinkilich Khan' to Maur Kamaruddin Khan.

In 1713 AD, Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar appointed Chinkilich Khan in return for his services.

Gave him the governorship of six provinces of South India and the title of 'Nizam-ul-Mulk'.

- In the battle of Shukar Kheda (October, 1724 AD), 'Nizam-ul-Mulk' defeated Mubarak Khan.

Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah gave the title of 'Asafjah' to 'Nizam-ul-Mulk'.

- On February 24, 1739 AD, the 'Battle of Karnal' was fought between Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah. Nadir Shah was victorious in this war.

- In 1798 AD, Lord Wellesley made a subsidiary treaty with Nizam Ali, the Nizam of Hyderabad. Under which the rulers of Hyderabad became dependent on the British.

- Hyderabad was the first Indian state to accept maintaining a dependent army under Wellesley's Subsidiary Treaty.

#### **Mysore State-**

- After the Talikota war (1565 AD), the Vijay agar state collapsed. As a result, Wadiyar dynasty was established in Mysore by Venkata II.

The ruler of Mysore in the 18th century was Chikka Krishnaraja. But the real power of governance was concentrated in the hands of two ministers Devraj and Nandraj.

In 1749 AD, Nandraj appointed Hyder Ali as an army officer.

In 1755 AD, Nandraj made Hyder Ali the Faujdar of 'Dindigul'. It was here that he established an 'Arsenal' under the supervision of the French.

In 1761 AD, Hyder Ali deposed Nandaraja and took over the power of Mysore.

After the death of Hyder Ali in 1782 AD, his son Tipu became the ruler. Tipu himself assumed the title of 'Badshah'.

Tipu Sultan formed the Navy Board in 1796 AD.

### **Land Revenue System during Colonial Period:-**

Lord Cornwallis implemented the Permanent Settlement (22 March 1793 AD) in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Later the permanent settlement system also started in the northern districts of Banaras and Madras. Permanent settlement is also called temporary settlement. By permanent settlement the zamindar was made the owner of the land. The permanent settlement led to the emergence of a landlord class loyal to the British. During the time of Lord Cornwallis, in 1789 AD, Sir John Shore studied the land revenue system and adopted the new land revenue system. The drawback of the permanent settlement was that the landlord himself took the entire benefit of the increase in agricultural production. The farmers and the company did not get any benefit from this. \*Mahalwadi settlement was implemented by the British in 1822 AD. It is also called Act-7. The Mahalwari system was implemented in the Ganga valley, north-western provinces, parts of central India and Punjab. The palace was built by combining some villages. The zamindar of this palace was given the right to collect land revenue. Mahalwari settlement was taken from the heads of the families who collectively claimed to be the head of that palace, they were called Lambardars. 'Martin Word' is considered to be the father of the land tax system in Northern India. The pioneers of the Ryotwari system were Thomas Munro and Captain Reed. In 1792 AD, due to the efforts of Captain Road, the Ryotwari system was first implemented in Madras Presidency also in Baramahal district.

### **. Indian Renaissance: - Reform And Revivals:-**

The Ryotwari system was in accordance with Indian tradition.

The trade monopoly of the India Company was ended by the Charter Act of 1833 AD.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the 'Father of Modern India', 'Father of Indian Nationalism', 'Bridge between past and future', 'Messiah and pioneer of Indian Renaissance'.

\* Raja Rammohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in Radhanagar in Hooghly district of Bengal.

At the age of 16, he expressed his views against idol worship in a booklet. In the year 1803 AD, in Murshidabad, he condemned the superstitions prevalent in all religions in the Persian book Tuhfat-ul-Muwahideen. Rejected idol worship. Rammohan Roy founded 'Atmiya Sabha' in 1815 AD and 'Vedanta College' in 1825 AD Established.

\*In 1828 AD, Raja Rammohan Roy established 'Brahma Sabha' which was later named 'Brahma Samaj'.

\* Raja Rammohan Roy wrote books like 'The Precepts of Jesus-The Guide to Peace and Happiness, Tuhfat-ul-Mubahideen, Appeal to the Christian Public etc.

Raja Rammohan Roy published the Bengali weekly 'Samvad Kaumudi' and the Persian weekly - Miratul Akbar newspaper. Raja Rammohan Roy went to England to increase the pension amount of Mughal Emperor Akbar-II.

### **Transfer of Power: - From Company to Crown and Administrative Reforms of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon:-**

Queen Victoria's proclamation (1858 AD) abolished the 'Board of Control' i.e. the Control Council and the Court of Directors (Board of Directors of the Company).

By the proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858 AD, power in India was transferred from the British East India Company to the British Crown (British Empress). Of the British Crown

Now the Secretary of State started running the governance of India in name. Indian kings were assured of protection and respect for their interests. Provided complete freedom of religious belief and worship to every citizen of India. Went. • Discrimination on the basis of colour, caste and religion was abolished for appointment to company service. Merit determined as the sole basis of appointment.

Indians were given amnesty for taking part in the revolution of 1857. • 12 member Indian Commission to assist the Secretary of State for India The council was formed. • The Governor General now became the Viceroy. Thus Lord Canning became the Governor General of India and the first Viceroy.

### **Lord Ripon:-**

• Lord Ripon worked as the Secretary of India between 1866 and 1868 AD.

Liberal Prime Minister Glenston appointed Ripon as Viceroy of India.

In 1862 AD, Ripon composed a book named 'Duty of this Age'.

• Ripon was a priest of work culture. He once said, "I am judged by my actions."

By doing, not by words.

- In 1882 AD, Ripon repealed the Indian Language Newspaper Act.

Ripon passed the first Factory Act in 1881, under which children below 7 years of age could not work. Work time was fixed for children aged 7 to 12 years.

### **Commercialisation of Agriculture and its Impact on India :-**

Indian agriculture was commercialized in the latter part of the 19th century, i.e. after 1850 AD.

Commercial names were given to crops because these types of crops were basically produced for sale and not for feeding the family. That is why they are also called 'cash crops'.

Commercial crops include cotton, jute, sugarcane, tea, opium, tobacco, oilseeds and jute etc.

According to Ellis and Daniel Barnett, between 1851 AD and 1880 AD, there was a trend in India from industries to agriculture. The British started jute cultivation in Bengal in 1833 AD.

Emphasis was laid on wheat production in Punjab.

Emphasis was laid on cultivation of poppy for opium trade in Banaras, Bihar, Bengal, Central India and Malwa.

Rice was cultivated in Burma.

Rural farmers getting entangled in the web of debt and then continuing to remain entangled in it is called rural indebtedness.

### **Development of Education in Colonial India:-**

Work was first started in India by Protestant Christian missionaries from Denmark. The first Protestant mission of the British reached Madras in 1727 AD.

Christian missionaries spread education in the remote areas of India.

Governor General Warren Hastings laid the foundation of 'Calcutta Madrasa' in 1781 AD. In this, teaching of Arabic and Persian was done.

British Resident Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit College in Varanasi in 1791 AD for the study of Hindu law and philosophy. Lord Wellesley established Fort William College in 1800 AD for the education of civil officers of the Company.\* Christian missionaries established their centre in Srirampur (Calcutta) to spread education in India and translated the Bible into 26 languages.

Wid Hare, Sir Hyde East and Raja Ramamohan Roy together established the Hindu College of Calcutta, which later became the Presidency College. It was first implemented as a government policy by Lord Auckland. This policy became effective from the time of Auckland.

Charles Wood's despatch of 1854 AD is called the 'magna-work of Indian education'. With the arrival of Wood's Despatch, the principle of downward filtration of education ended.

In 1882 AD, during the time of Lord Ripon, an Education Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter. Hunter Commission suggested measures for the spread of primary education.

During the time of Viceroy Curzon, in 1902 AD, the University Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Thomas Raleigh. Calcutta High Court judge Gurudas Banerjee was appointed the Indian member of this Thomas Raleigh Committee.

In 1906 AD, the system of systematic science education started for the first time in India. The government focused on medical, engineering, veterinary, technical and vocational education.

\* To investigate the problems of Falakata University, Dr. M.E., Vice Chancellor of Leeds University, UK. Sadler Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sadler.

### **Morley Minto Reforms 1909 And Government of India Act 1919**

The period from 1892 AD to 1909 AD is considered to be an era of political turmoil in India. The Indian Council Act of 1909 is also called the 'Malloy-Minto Reforms' Act. The originator of this Act was India's Secretary of State Mallen and Viceroy Lord Mishtey.

\* The objective of the Indian Council Act, 1909 was to remove the errors of the Act of 1892 AD and to stop the growing extremism and revolutionary nationalism in India.

\* Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909) was passed on the basis of the report of 'Sir Arundel Committee'.

The power of the Central and Provincial Legislatures was increased by the Act of 1909. Members were given the right to discuss the budget and ask supplementary questions. By this Act (1909), for the first time, Indian members were included in the Council of India and the Viceroy's Executive Council. Yes. Gupta and Syed Hussain Bilgrami were included.

S. P. Sinha was included as a legal member in the Viceroy's executive. S. P. Sinha was honoured with the title of 'Lord'.

