



UPSC – CSE

Civil Services Examinations

Union Public Service Commission

General Studies

Paper I – Volume - 3

MODERN HISTORY & POST INDEPENDENCE



G.S. PAPER – 1 VOLUME – 3

MORDEN HISTORY & POST INDEPENDENCE

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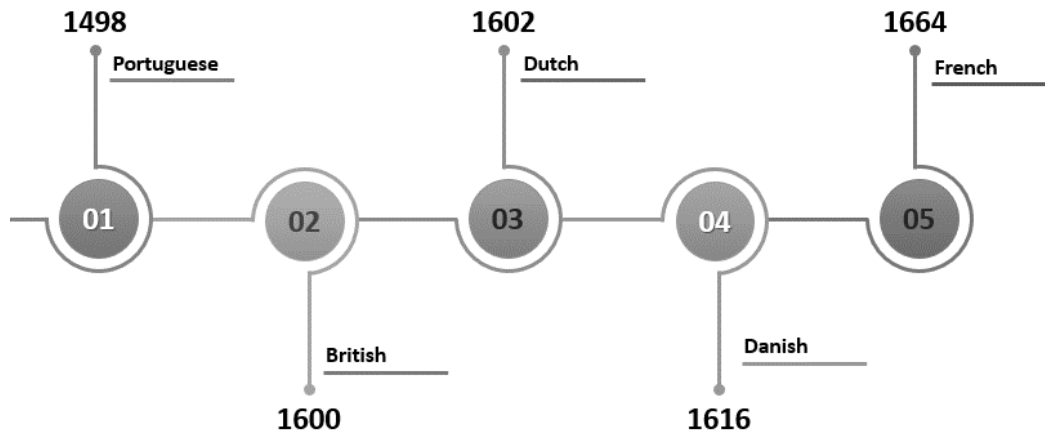
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1 CHAPTER

Arrival of European Powers in India



Factors led to the Advent of European

- **Weak rulers and fragmented regional powers:**
 - **Weak Mughal Powers** after Aurabgzeb in 1707
 - **Rise of regional powers**
- **Vast wealth of India:**
 - Europeans came to know about the **immense wealth of India** from the accounts of **Marco Polo** and some other sources.
- **Heavy demand for Indian commodities:** Heavy demand for Indian commodities like **spices, calicoes, silk, precious stones, porcelain, etc.**
- **Control of Arabs and Technological Advancement:**
 - Major land routes to India were under **Arab control**.
 - So **no direct route to trade**
 - In the **15th century** Europe saw great **advancement in ship building and navigation**.
- **Quest of the expansion of the market:**
 - **Rapid Industrialization**
 - **Market expansion** to fulfill their capitalist desire.

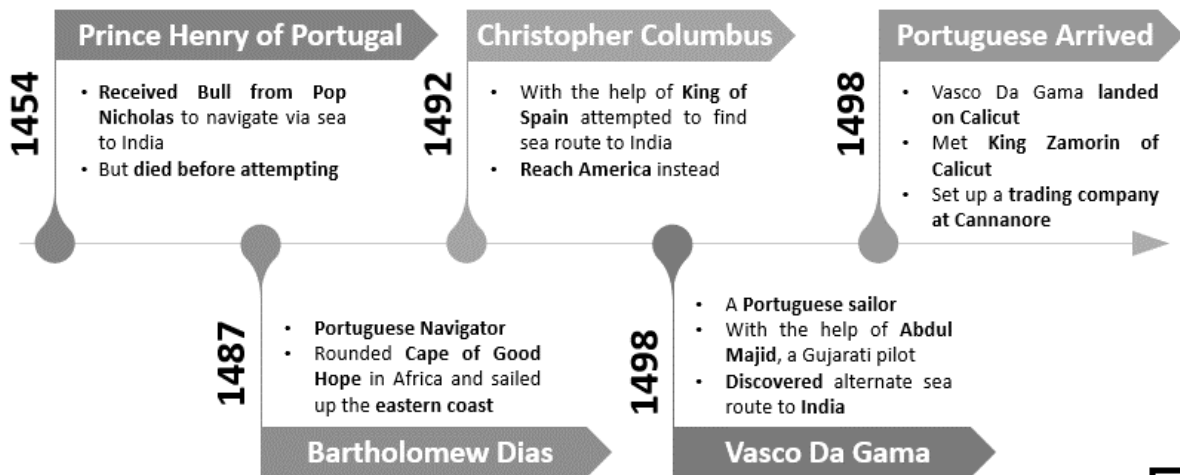


Discovery of a Sea Route to India

- **Need:**
 - **Decline of Roman Empire**
 - **domination of Arab** in Egypt and Persia
 - High **demand of Indian commodities** and reduced contacts
 - **Arab control over sea route** (Suez Canal route)
 - **Renaissance in Europe** and advancement in the art of ship-building and navigation.

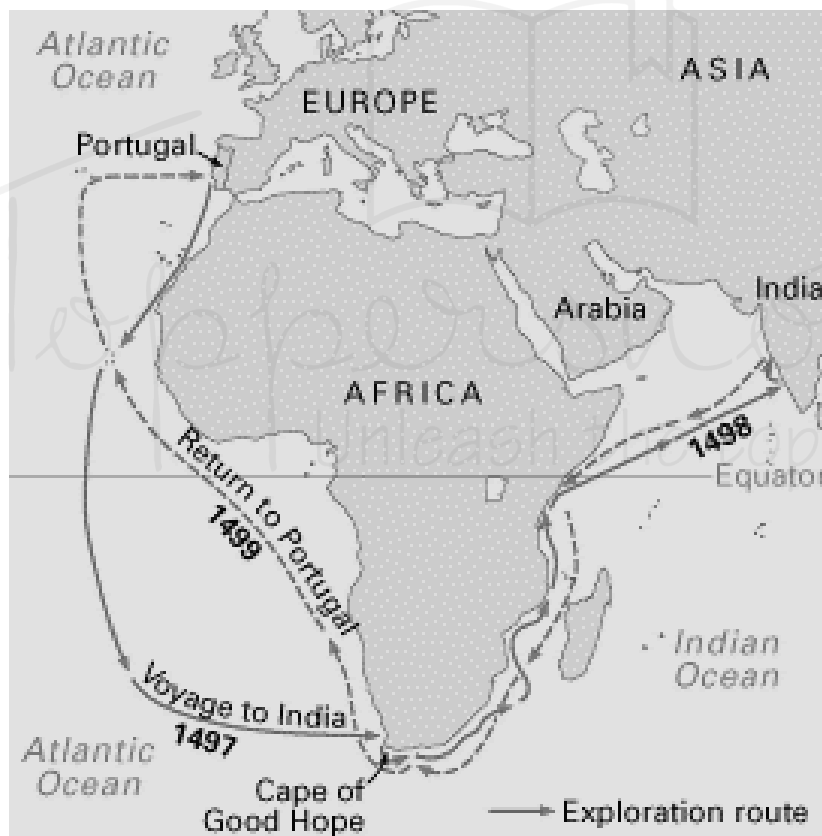


● **Attempts:**



Foreign Powers

Portuguese



Important Personalities

Vasco Da Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrived at Calicut in May 1498 ● Received permission to establish business by King Zamorin of Calicut ● At Cannanore, he set up a trading factory .
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Established first European factory in India in 1500 at Calicut ● Successfully retaliated Arab attack on Portuguese

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bombarded Calicut and made advantageous treaties with rulers of Cochin and Cannanore
Francisco De Almeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1505, Francisco De Almeida tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India. ● He built fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa. . ● Vision: to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. ● His policy was k/a the Blue Water Policy and cartaze system. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Blue water policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fortification of the Indian Ocean, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian ocean <p>Cartaz system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● naval trade license issued by Portuguese in the Indian ocean in 16th century. ● Similar British System = navicert system in the 20th century. </div>
Alfonso de Albuquerque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Real founder of the Portuguese power in India. ● Introduced a permit system for other ships. ● Acquired Goa in 1510 and Goa became “the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”. ● Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the abolition of sati

Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu** and then to Gujarat, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages. .
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra).**
- **Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for **trading activities.**

Portuguese Administration in India

- **Important Posts:**
 - **Viceroy:** head of the administration, serving for three years.
 - **Vedor da Fazenda:** revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.
 - **Captain:** incharge of fortresses, assisted by ‘factors’.
- **Policies:**
 - **Monopolised the manufacture of salt,**
 - Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco.**
 - Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.

Religious Policy of the Portuguese

- Zeal to **promote Christinity.**
- **Intolerant toward muslim and hindu religion.**
- Attempted to **convert Akbar to Christinity:**
 - Jesuits **made a good impression at the court of Akbar**, due to his interest in theology.

- In **September 1579**, **Jesuit fathers, Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** were sent to Akbar's court
 - Again in 1590 and 1595 missions were sent
- **Jahangir**, on ascending throne, **assuaged the Muslims** and neglected Jesuit fathers.
 - 1606 he again renewed his favours to them.
- **Church and collegium at Lahore** was allowed to be retained by them

Decline of the Portuguese

- **Local advantages** gained in India were **reduced** with immediate neighbours.
- **Religious policies made Hindus resentful.**
- **Dishonest trade practices** met a strong reaction and gained notoriety as sea pirates.
- **Arrogance and violence** brought them the animosity of the rulers of India.
- **Discovery of Brazil diverted colonising activities** of Portugal to the West.
- **Dutch and the English** also learnt the **skills of ocean navigation.**
- **Different trading communities from Europe** began a fierce rivalry among them.
 - **Dutch and the English** had greater resources to expand overseas, and they overcame the Portuguese resistance.
- **Spice trade** came **under** the control of the **Dutch**, and Goa was superseded by Brazil as the economic centre of the overseas empire of Portugal.

Significance of the Portuguese

- **Military:**
 - **Military innovation** in the use of body armour, matchlock men, and guns
 - Contributed to the Mughal use of field guns, and the '**artillery of the stirrup**'.
 - System of **drilling groups of infantry, on the Spanish model.**
- **Naval Techniques:**
 - **Multi-decked ships** were heavily constructed, designed to ride out **Atlantic gales** rather than run before the regular monsoons
 - This permitted them to **carry heavier armament.**
 - use of **castled prow and stern**
 - **creation of royal arsenals and dockyards** and the maintenance of a **regular system of pilots and mapping** and pitting state forces against private merchant shipping
- **Cultural Work:**
 - Art of **silversmith and goldsmith flourished at Goa**, and the place became a centre of **elaborate filigree work, fretted foliage work and metal work embedding jewels.**
 - **Interior of churches** built by Portuguese have **woodwork, sculpture and painted ceilings; they** are generally simple in their **architectural plan.**

Dutch

- In **1596**, **Cornelis de Houtman** → **first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.**
- In **1602**, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands.**
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses.**



Dutch Settlements in India

- **First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- In **1609** opened a **factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.

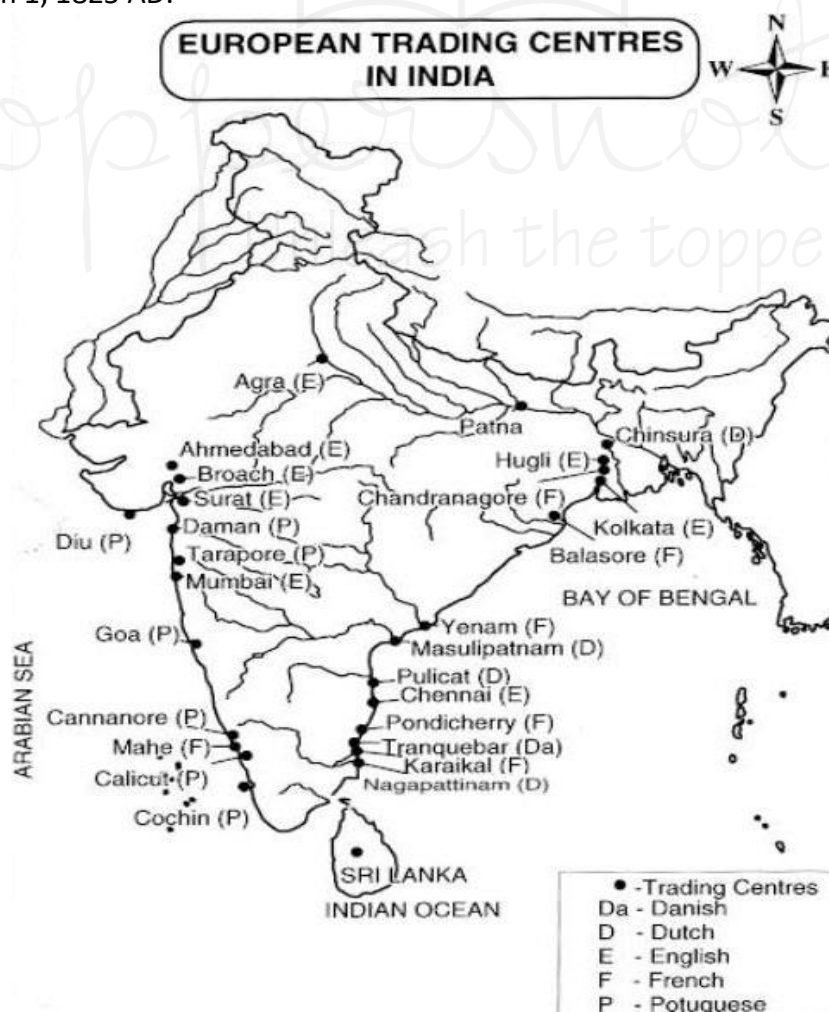
- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616)**, **Bimlipatam (1641)**, **Karaikal (1645)**, **Chinsurah (1653)**, **Baranagar**, **Kasimbazar** (near Murshidabad), **Balasure**, **Patna**, **Nagapatam (1658)**, **Cochin (1663)**.

Trade under Dutch in India

- **Manufactured:**
 - **Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,
 - **textiles and silk:** Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
 - **Saltpeter:** Bihar
 - **Opium and rice:** the Ganga valley.
- **Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices.**

Decline of the Dutch

- Got drawn into the **trade of the Malay Archipelago**.
- In the **third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch, in **battle of Hooghly (1759)**.
- **Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in Malabar region.
- **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814):**
 - signed Dutch and English
 - facilitated **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
 - **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)** returned these places to British
 - ☞ Made it **binding on the Dutch** to ensure all **transfers of property** and establishments till/on March 1, 1825 AD.



English

● Factors contributed:

- Charter of Queen Elizabeth I → Francis Drake's voyage the world in 1580
- English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588
- In 1599, a group of English merchants a.k.a. '**Merchant Adventurers**' formed a company.
- On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'.
- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely in **May 1609**
- Shifting **Dutch focus to the East Indies**, the English turned to India for trade.



Expansion of the English Company

Expansion in West and South

1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court to establish a factory at Surat but, didn't succeed ● Faced opposition from the Portuguese ● Left Agra in November 1611.
1611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Started trading at Masulipatnam and later established a factory in 1616.
1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; ● Received permission from Jahangir to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sir Thomas Roe, an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Received 'Golden Farman' issued by the Sultan of Golconda
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seat of the Western Presidency shifted from Surat to Bombay

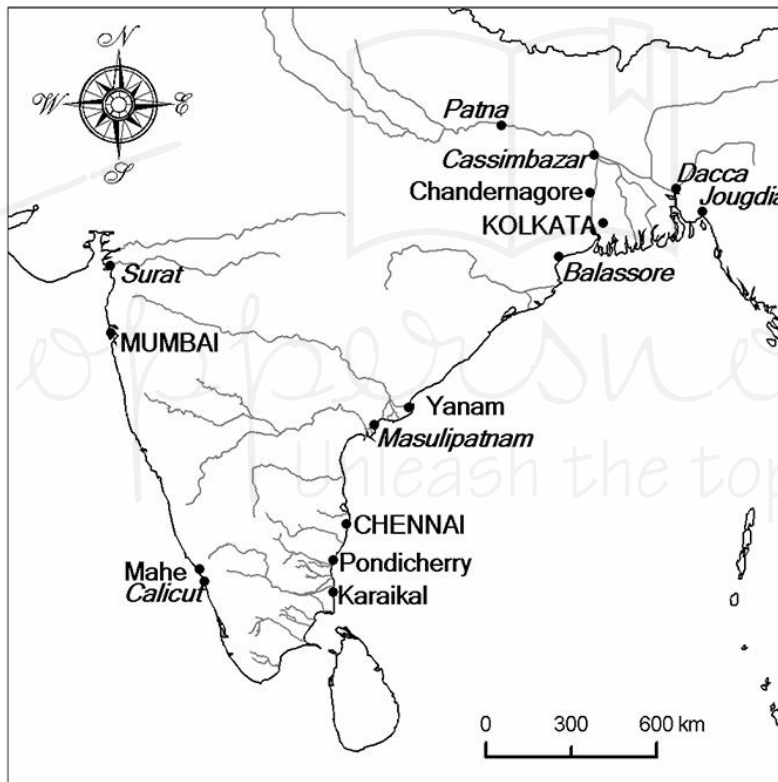
Expansion in Bengal

- **Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651**, allowed the **English to trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal: Hooghly (1651)**, Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- **William Hedges**, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the Mughal governor of Bengal **in August 1682, for redressal of the grievance.**
 - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals.**
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern Garden Reach), **raided Hijli in east Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore.**
- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- Established **Fort William in 1700**,
 - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (Calcutta)
 - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, John Surman secured farmans from Farrukhsiyar giving the Company privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.
- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its important terms are:
 - In Bengal:
 - Imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties in Bengal accepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
 - Permitted to issue dastaks for the transportation of such goods.
 - Permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
 - In Hyderabad, privilege of freedom from duties in trade
 - Had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
 - In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, exempted from levy of all duties.
 - Coins of Company minted at Bombay to have currency throughout the Mughal Empire.

French



Foundation of French Centers in India

- Last Europeans to come to India with the purpose of trade.
- Louis XIV, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC) in 1664..**
- Granted a **50-year monopoly on French** trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **1667, Francois Caron** headed an expedition to India, setting up a **factory in Surat**.
- **Mercara**, a Persian who accompanied Caron, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda**.
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan**, Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta**.

Pondicherry- Center of French Power in India

- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- In **1674, Pondicherry was founded** and **Francois Martin** became **French governor**.
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**

French EIC

- Badly affected with the outbreak of **war b/w the Dutch and the French**.
- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693**.
- the **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** restored **Pondicherry** to the French
- In **1720**, the French company was reorganized as the '**Perpetual Company of the Indies**' which revived its strength.

British French Rivalry

- **Anglo-French rivalry** in India reflected the **traditional rivalry of England and France** beginning with the outbreak of the **Austrian War of Succession** and ending with the conclusion of the **Seven Years War**.
- In 1740, the **political situation in south India was uncertain** and confused. **Nizam Asaf Jah of Hyderabad** was old and fully **engaged in battling the Marathas** in the western.
- **Decline of Hyderabad** was the signal for the **end of Muslim expansionism** and the English adventurers got their plans ready.



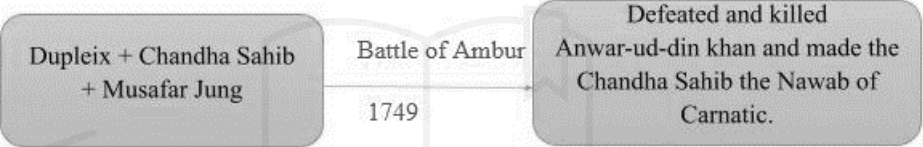
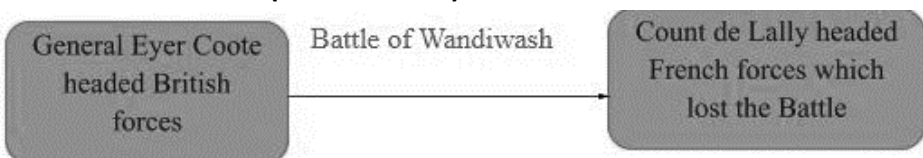
The Danes (Denmark)

- In **1616 the Danish EIC was founded**.
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** near Tanjore was established.
- Their principal settlement was at **Serampore near Calcutta**.
- **Danish factories** were **sold to British government** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known for their missionary activities** than for commerce.



Carnatic Wars

First Carnatic War (1740-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ English navy under Barnet seized French ships to provoke France. ○ Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius. ● ended in 1748 with Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Madras handed back to English, & French got territories in North America. ● Remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help.
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Second Carnatic War (1749-54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dupleix, the French governor → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India ● Hyderabad → After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk → civil war b/w Nasir Jang, (son) and Muzaffar Jang (grandson) <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carnatic → Anwar-ud-din Khan vs Chanda Sahib. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib while English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Failed to provide effective assistance to Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly, Robert Clive put forward the proposal for a diversionary attack on the governor of Madras, Saunders. ● Robert Clive attacked and captured Arcot. Mysore, Tanjore and the Maratha Chief, Morari Rao, came to aid of Trichinopoly, & of Clive & Stringer Lawrence. ● French faced heavy financial losses due to Dupleix's policy; recalled him in 1754. ● Godeheu succeeded Dupleix adopted a policy of negotiations with English and concluded a treaty with them. ● War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754
Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. ● In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in India in 1758. ● Battle of Wandiwash- decisive battle of Third Carnatic War → English (victorious) in 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763): french allowed to use their settlements for commercial purposes only and banned fortification ● English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.

Causes of English Success against French

- **English company** was a **private enterprise** and had **less governmental control** which created a sense of enthusiasm and **self-confidence** among the people.
- Whereas the **French company** was a **State concert** and was controlled and regulated by the **French government** and was hemmed in by government policies.
- The English navy was **superior** to the French navy.
- **English held Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** whereas **French** had only **Pondicherry**.
- **French company** was **short of funds** whereas the British had sound financial conditions which helped them significantly in the wars against their rivals.



Reasons for English Success against Other European Power

Structure and Nature of the Trading Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● English EIC controlled by a board of directors elected annually. ● France and Portuguese companies: State owned and feudalistic. ● Monarch had >60% share in the French company and its directors were nominated by the monarch from the shareholders. ● Shareholders took very little interest in promoting prosperity of the company. ● b/w 1725 & 1765 company was managed as a department of State.
Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Royal Navy of Britain: largest and most advanced ● Victory against Spanish Armada and against French at Trafalgar had put Royal Navy at peak of European naval forces. ● In India too, the British defeated the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships.
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In England resulted with the innovation of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, and the power loom → greatly improved production in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture.
Military Skill and Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The British had a disciplined & well trained army. ● Technological developments equipped the military well.
Stable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Britain had a stable government with efficient monarchs. ● France witnessed violent revolution in 1789 and Napoleon's defeat in 1815 weakened France's government position. ● Dutch EIC, affected by bankruptcy in 1800 coupled with revolution in 1830.
Lesser Zeal for Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity.
Use of Debt Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World's first central bank, Bank of England was established to sell government debt to the money markets. ● Britain was enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals.