



TN - PSC

State Civil Services

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission

Volume - 4

**INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT**



TAMILNADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

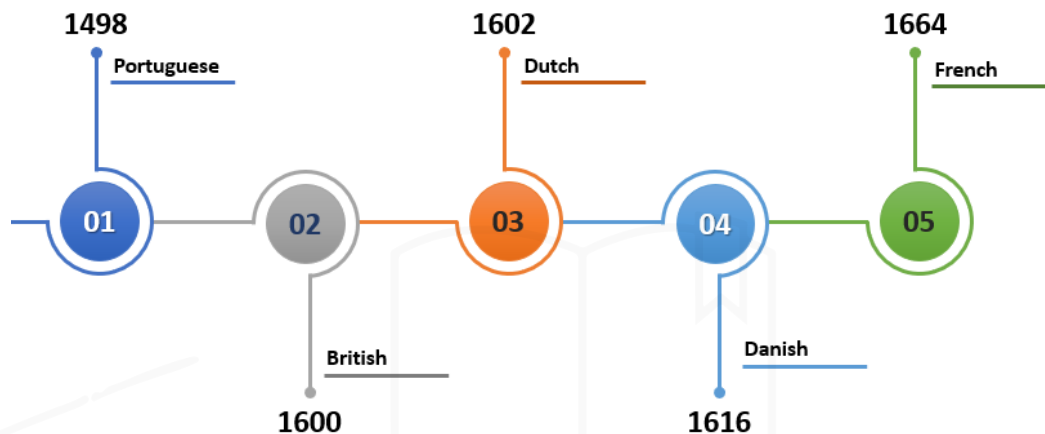
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1 CHAPTER

The Early Arrival of European Powers

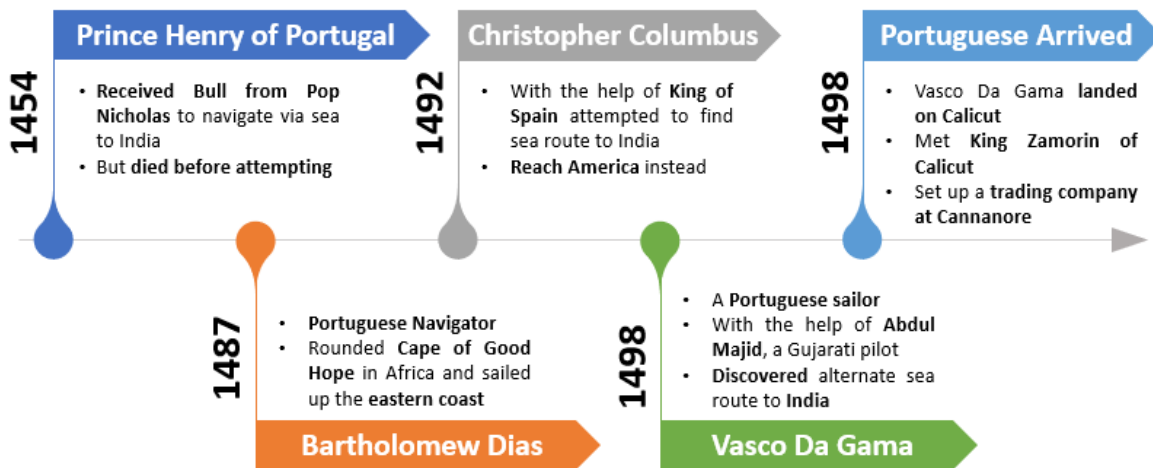


- **Weak rulers and fragmented regional powers:**
 - **Weak Mughal Powers** after Aurabgzeb in 1707
 - **Rise of regional powers**
- **Europeans arrived in India** mainly to procure **cinnamon, cloves and pepper**.
- **Vast wealth of India:**
 - Europeans came to know about the **immense wealth of India** 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 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: 5px;"> <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 colonizing 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 armor, 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), **Balasore**, **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, 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

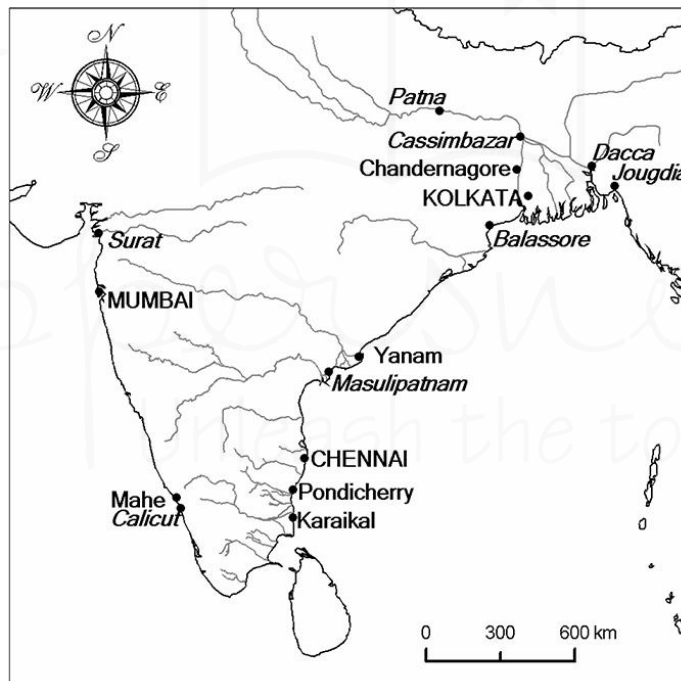
Expansion in Bengal

- **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 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 Vizanagaram 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, 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.

2 CHAPTER

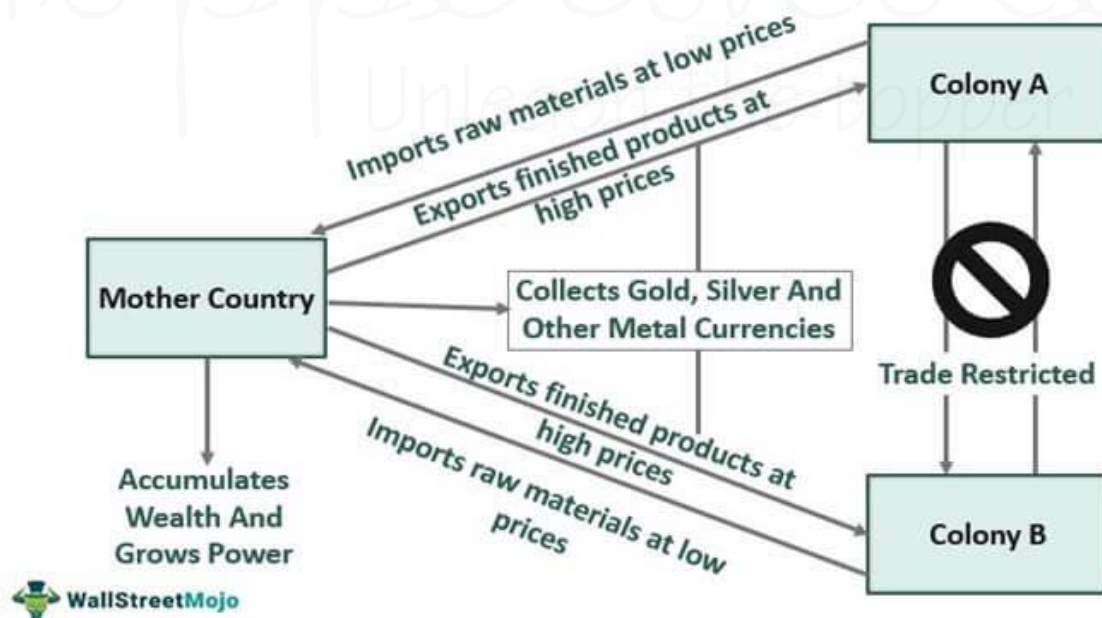
Establishment of British Powers in India

- British EIC gradually expanded its trading activities in India after getting permission from the Mughals and the local rulers.
- During the course of Mughal rule decline, the British EIC developed a political power by the middle of the 18th century.
- **British came as traders**, and realized that in order to obtain the profits from Indian trade, they had to secure political power, backed by force.

Mercantilism

- **economic system of trade** from the 16th to 18th century.
- based on the idea that a **nation's wealth and power were best served by increasing exports** and so involved increasing trade.
- nations frequently engaged their military might to ensure local markets and supply sources were protected

How Mercantilism Works?



Orientalism

- a **concept** that **stresses** the uniqueness of the **culture and civilization of the Orient**.
- argued that **peace would promote trade** and it would be to Britain's advantage.
- **Asiatic Society was established in 1784** to undertake research into the past of Indian culture and civilization.

- William Jones, Wilkins, H.T. Colebrooke, W.H. Wilson and Max Muller were well-known orientalists.
- Translations of imp. Sanskrit classics in European languages by orientalists of **Asiatic Society**.
- **Warren Hastings**, the Governor General of Bengal **patronized Asiatic Society**. Halhead prepared the 'Gentoo laws' with a view **to ensure stability to the acquisitions of the British in India**.
- **Wellesley established Fort William College at Calcutta in 1800** to study the past of India.
- **Focus of Fort William College** was to impart scholarship in Indian languages to the students to enable them to become good administrators..
- The British followed the policy of learning about Indian society to the extent that knowledge enabled the administrators to be conversant with laws and customs of Indians.

“Gentoo” is an archaic term once employed by Europeans to refer to the native inhabitants of India. The Code of Gentoo Laws is a translation into English from the original Sanskrit by way of Persian.

Characteristics of British Expansion in India

Territorial and commercial ambitions of the Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Company followed aggressive mercantilist policy in India ● aim was to find a solution to its payment problem as trade imbalance was a continuous threat to EIC’s solvency. ● Plunder and territorial acquisition emerged over time as the means to address the solvency issue
Growing boldness of the Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decline of Mughal power → empowered EIC to confront weaker rulers. ● EIC misused the privileges in Bengal given by Farrukhsiyar. ● Company not afraid of flouting state regulations.
Lack of unity in the Indian powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the absence of an economic transformation of the country the indigenous powers fought unending wars of expansion. ● Gave Europeans the opportunity to interfere in Indian affairs.
Company’s superior alliance diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EIC forged alliances with the Portuguese and later with Peshwa (1756) to defeat Tulajee Angre based in Vijaydurg. ● In Bengal EIC isolated Siraj-ud-daula by buying his rivals; ● Meddling in internal affairs & involved Nizams of Hyderabad in war against Tipu Sultan. ● EIVC leaders proved skillful diplomats. They made sure that a lasting alliance of Indian powers against the British never materialized.
Resources of Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● conquest of Bengal (1757-65) provided EIC money, men and material needed to conquer other regions of India. ● gave EIC easy access to the large military labour market
Vision, cohesion and discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Well trained and drilled Company troops were regularly paid in cash and were better disciplined. ● EIC officers, all Englishmen, created social cohesion under pressure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EIC represented a mercantile capitalist system different from the feudal Indian kingdoms.
<p>Insufficient modernization & institutional weaknesses of Indian Rulers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impressed by European military technology and training methods, several Indian states modernized their armies by hiring European military experts. ● However, these modernization attempts had several noticeable weaknesses. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian states failed to evolve a system of military finance like the Company did. 2. Shinde state of Gwalior raised battalions led by English, European and Anglo-Indian officers who were paid in the jayedad system. i.e. revenue of a particular area was marked as payment to these foreign officers. 3. the excessive reliance on European mercenaries proved fatal in certain cases. Ex: before Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05) all the European officers of Daulat Rao Shinde defected to the EIC under Lord Wellesley. 4. native rulers could not develop a corps of Indian officers because they trusted European commanders>their own relatives due to the constant court intrigue they faced.
<p>Alienation of masses from the Indian rulers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian states fell to the advancing Company during the 18th and 19th centuries or became part of Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance treaty system. ● Indian states did not try to convert their resistance to mass resistance because the Indian peasants did not sympathize with their rulers. ● Marathas, and the Pindaris which usually accompanied their armies as scouts and raiders, did not endear themselves to the people in many parts of India.

Bengal

- **commercial interests in trading in Bengal**, as nearly **60% of the British imports from Asia** consisted of goods from **Bengal**.
- In 1700, **Murshid Quli Khan became the Dewan of Bengal** and ruled till his death in 1727. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, **Shujauddin** who ruled till 1739. After that, for a year (1739-40), **Sarfraz Khan, an incapable son of Murshid Quli Khan, became the ruler; he was killed by Alivardi Khan**.
- Alivardi Khan ruled till 1756 and also stopped paying tributes to the Mughal emperor. Under the rule of these rulers, Bengal made unprecedented progress.
- The friction b/w the **English commercial interests and the Bengal government became the chief cause for conflict b/w the two**.
- During a short period b/w 1757 and 1765, the power gradually got transferred from the Nawabs of Bengal to the British with the latter defeating the former.

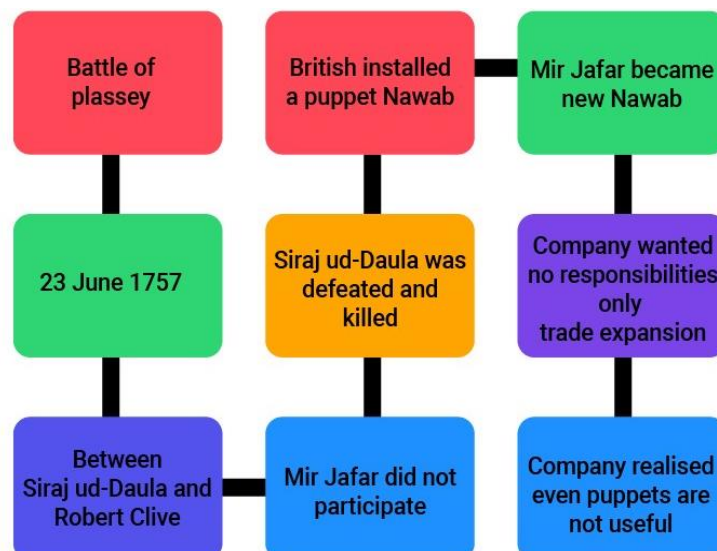
Nawabs of Bengal and the British

- **Murshid Quli Khan** was appointed as the **Diwan of Bengal by Aurangzeb**.
- **Shujauddin Khan**, annexed **Suba of Bihar** to become a part of Bengal.
- **Sarfraz Khan** took the title of **Alam-ud—daula Haider Jung**.
- Alivardi Khan nominated **Siraj-ud-daula** as his successor.
- **Siraj-ud-daula prohibited the English from fortifying** their factories at Calcutta which led to the **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.
- **Mir Qasim** granted **Zamindari of Burdman, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British**.
- **Mir Jafar** granted the **right to free trade** in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Zamindar of 24 parganas to the British. He is aka the **Jackal of Clive**.
- **Najm-ud-daula** was the son of Mir Jafar and **made Nawab** British puppet ruler during the period of 'Dual System of Government'.

Black Hole Tragedy (1756)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Siraj-ud-daula sieged Fort William. ● 146 British people were compelled to surrender. ● stuffed for a night in a room of 18 square feet, with only two windows and 123 people (Including natives) suffocated to death. ● Clive relieved Calcutta survivors & recovered the city on January 2, 1757 ● An indecisive engagement led to a treaty with Sirāj ud-Daula on February 9, which restored the company's privileges.
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Battle of Plassey (1757)

- **Clive forged a secret alliance with** the traitors of the nawab—**Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omi Chand**.
- On 23 June 1757, the armies of Siraj-ud-Daulah and the EIC met at Plassey (Palasi).
- Mir Jafar, the Commander in Chief of the Siraj-udDaulah did not take part in the battle.
- Jagat Seth, the richest banker of Bengal, also refused to help the Siraj-udDaulah
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, imprisoned and later killed**.
- **The British made Mir Jafar the nawab of Bengal**.
- After Plassey, the **English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal**.



Impacts of Battle of Plassey

- British made **Mir Jafar a puppet** and constantly demanded money from him.
- **obtained a grant of territories for maintenance of a properly equipped military force**
- **supreme control of affairs passed to Clive.**
- **sovereignty of English over Calcutta was recognised**, and posted a Resident at nawab's court.

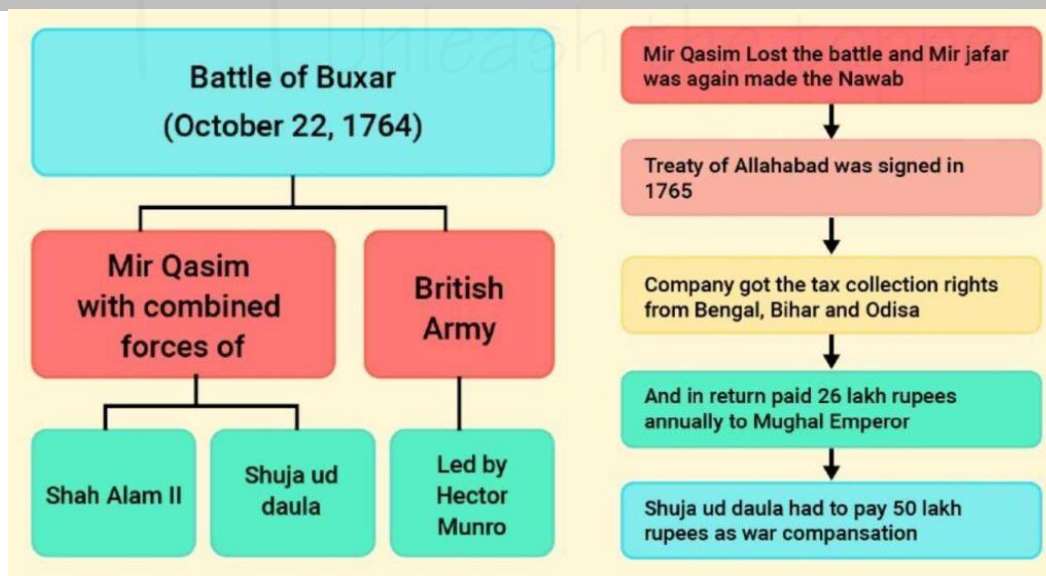
Mir Kasim

- **Mir Jafar was irritated by the interference of Clive and entered into a conspiracy with the Dutch at Chinsura.**
- But the **Dutch were defeated by the English forces at Bedara** in November 1759.
- **Treachery of Mir Jafar and his failure annoyed the English.**
- **Vansittart, the new Governor of Calcutta, supported Mir Kasim & signed a treaty in 1760.**
 - **Mir Kasim agreed to cede** to the Company the districts of **Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.**
 - **Mir Kasim promised to pay a sum of rupees five lakh** towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern India.
 - **Mir Kasim's enemies = Company's enemies**, and his friends, = Company's friends.
- **Mir Jafar resigned in favour of Mir Kasim & a pension of Rs 1,500 per annum was fixed.**

Administration of Mir Kasim

- Mir Kasim was the **ablest nawab** among the successors of Alivardi Khan.
- After assuming power, he **shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar.**
- He **reorganised the bureaucracy** with the men of his own choice and **remodeled the army** to enhance its skill and efficiency.

Battle of Buxar



- **Mir Qasim tried to free himself from British control.**
- He **dismissed the British officials** and hired European experts to train his army.
- He **abolished all duties on internal trade** and made Indian and British merchants to trade on equal terms.
- The **British decided to depose Mir Qasim.**