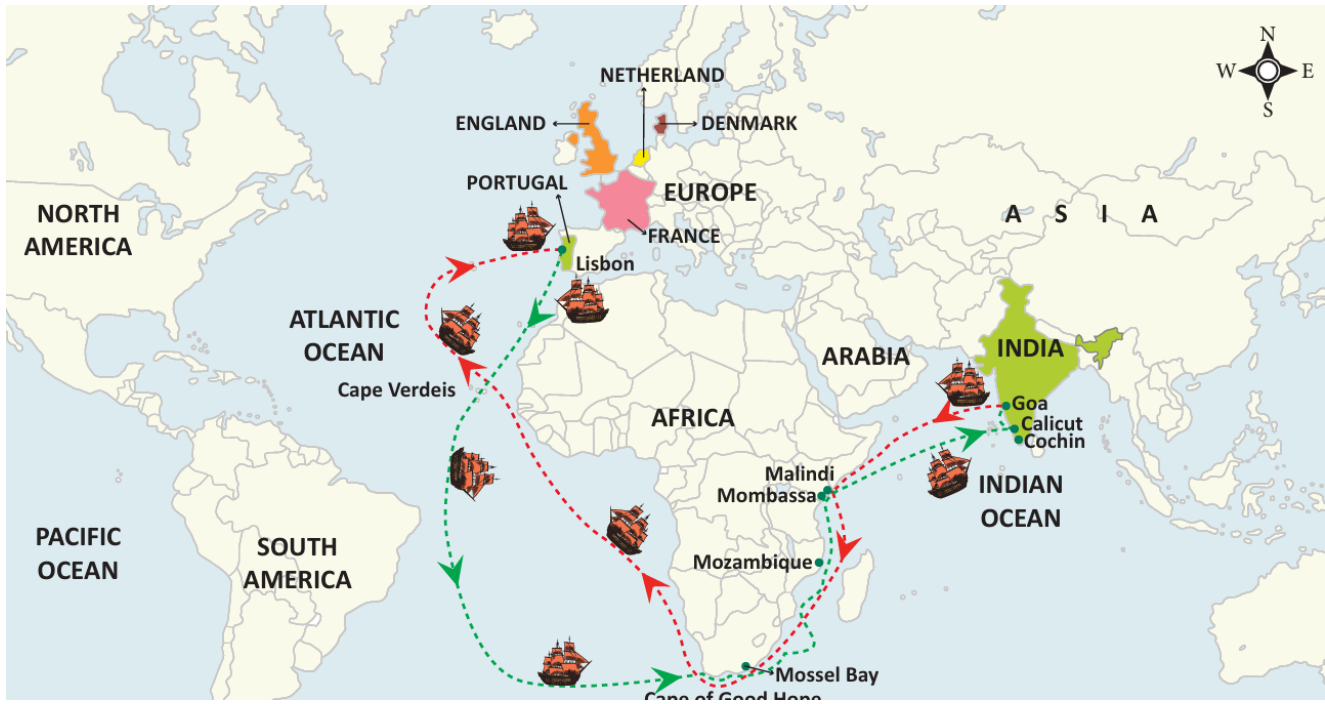


## EUROPEAN INVASION IN TO INDIA



- After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 A.D. (C.E.), the land route between India and Europe was closed.
- The Turks penetrated into North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula.
- It became imperative on the part of the European nations to discover new sea routes to the East.

### Portugal

- Amongst the entire European nations Portugal was the foremost to make a dynamic attempt to discover a sea route to India.
- Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the “Navigator”, encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.
- Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor reached the southernmost point of Africa in 1487. He was patronized by King John II.

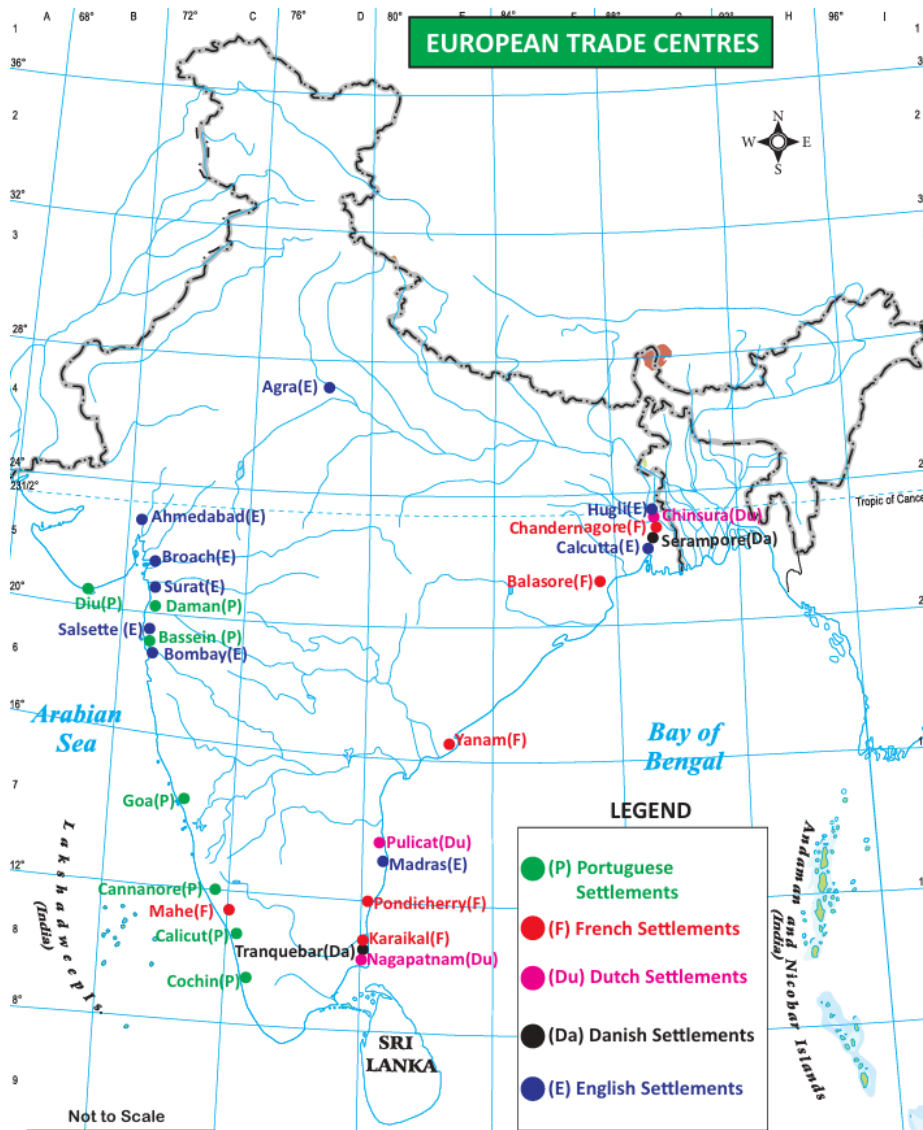
- Vasco da Gama Vasco da Gama, another Portuguese sailor reached the southernmost point of Africa and he continued his journey to Mozambique, from where he sailed to India with the help of an Indian pilot.
- In A.D. (C.E.) 1498, he reached Calicut, where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut.
- A second Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailed towards India, following the route discovered by Vasco da Gama with 13 ships and a few hundred soldiers in 1500.
- On his arrival at Calicut, there arose conflicts between the Portuguese and King Zamorin.
- Vasco da Gama came to India for the second time in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore. One after another, they established factories at Calicut and Cochin.
- King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese in Cochin, but was defeated. Cochin was the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.
- The third voyage of Vasco da Gama was in 1524. He soon fell ill, and in December 1524 he died in Cochin.

### **Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509)**

- In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India. Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the “**Blue Water Policy**”.
- As the Portuguese tried to break the Arabs' monopoly on Indian Ocean trade, it negatively impacted on the trade interests of Egypt and Turkey.
- Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu, and by the year 1509, the Portuguese claimed naval supremacy in Asia.

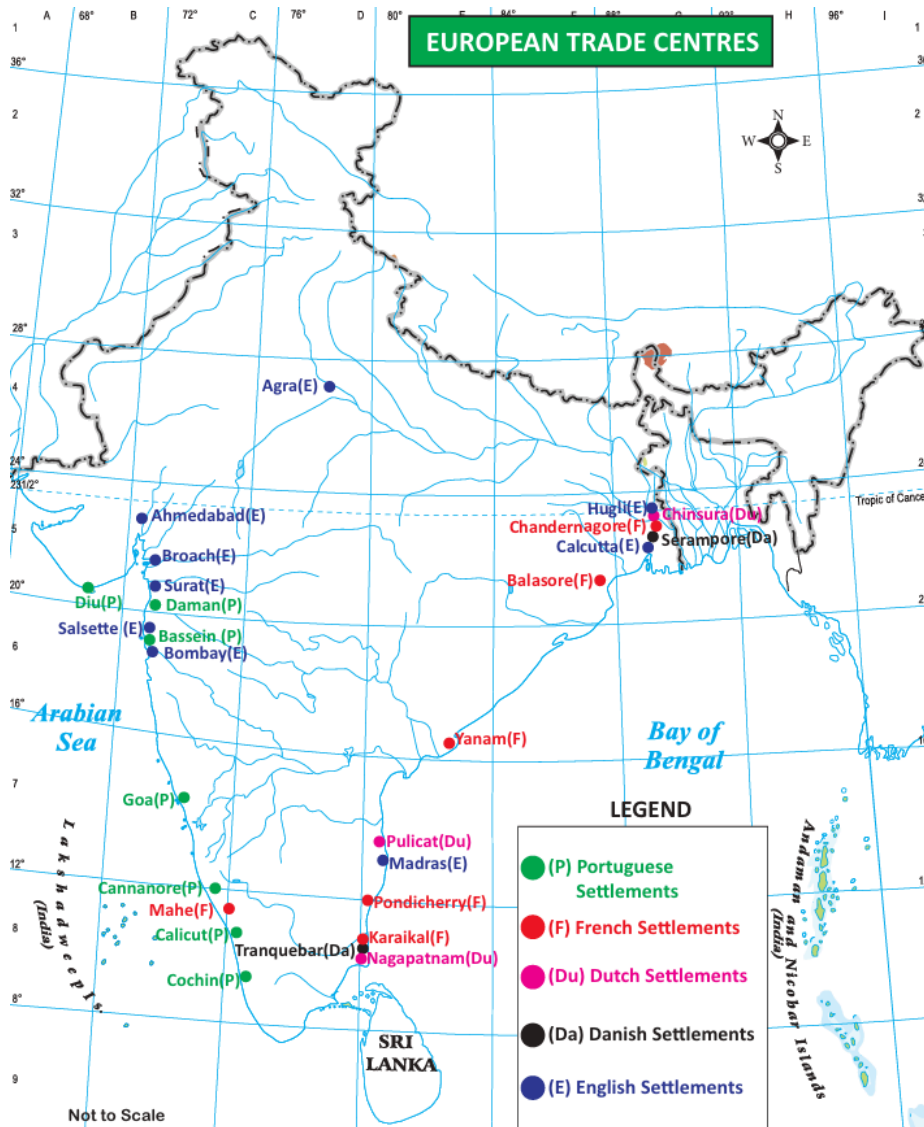
## Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)

- The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque.
- He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in November 1510. In 1515, he established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf.
- He encouraged the marriages of the Portuguese with Indian women. He maintained friendly relations with Vijayanagar Empire.

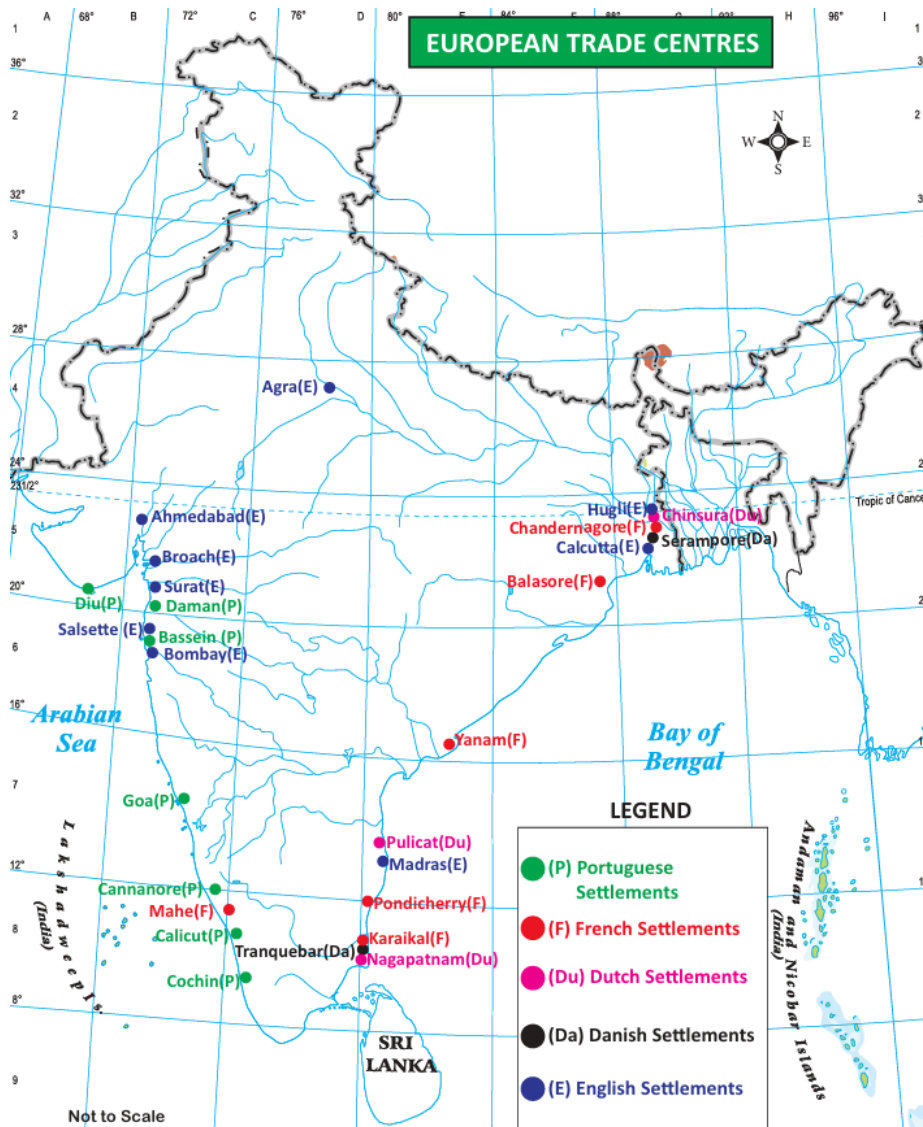


## The Dutch

- The Dutch followed the Portuguese into India.
- In 1602, the United East India Company of the Netherlands was formed and it received the sanction of its government to trade in East India. After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam, (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605.
- This company captured Amboyna from the Portuguese in 1605 and established its supremacy in the Spice Islands.
- They captured Nagapattinam near Madras from the Portuguese and made this place as their strong hold in South India.
- At first, Pulicat was their headquarters. Later, they shifted it to Nagapattinam in 1690.
- The most important Indian commodities traded by the Dutch were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium. They monopolized the trade in black pepper and trading other spices.
- The important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazar, Patna, Nagapattinam, Balasore and Cochin.
- The English East India Company remained engaged in rivalry with the Portuguese and the Dutch throughout the 17th century. In 1623, the Dutch cruelly killed ten English traders and nine Javanese in Amboyna. This incident accelerated the rivalry between the two European companies.
- Their final collapse came with their defeat by the English in the Battle of Bedera in 1759. The Dutch lost their settlements one by one to the English and were completely wiped out by the year 1795.



## The British

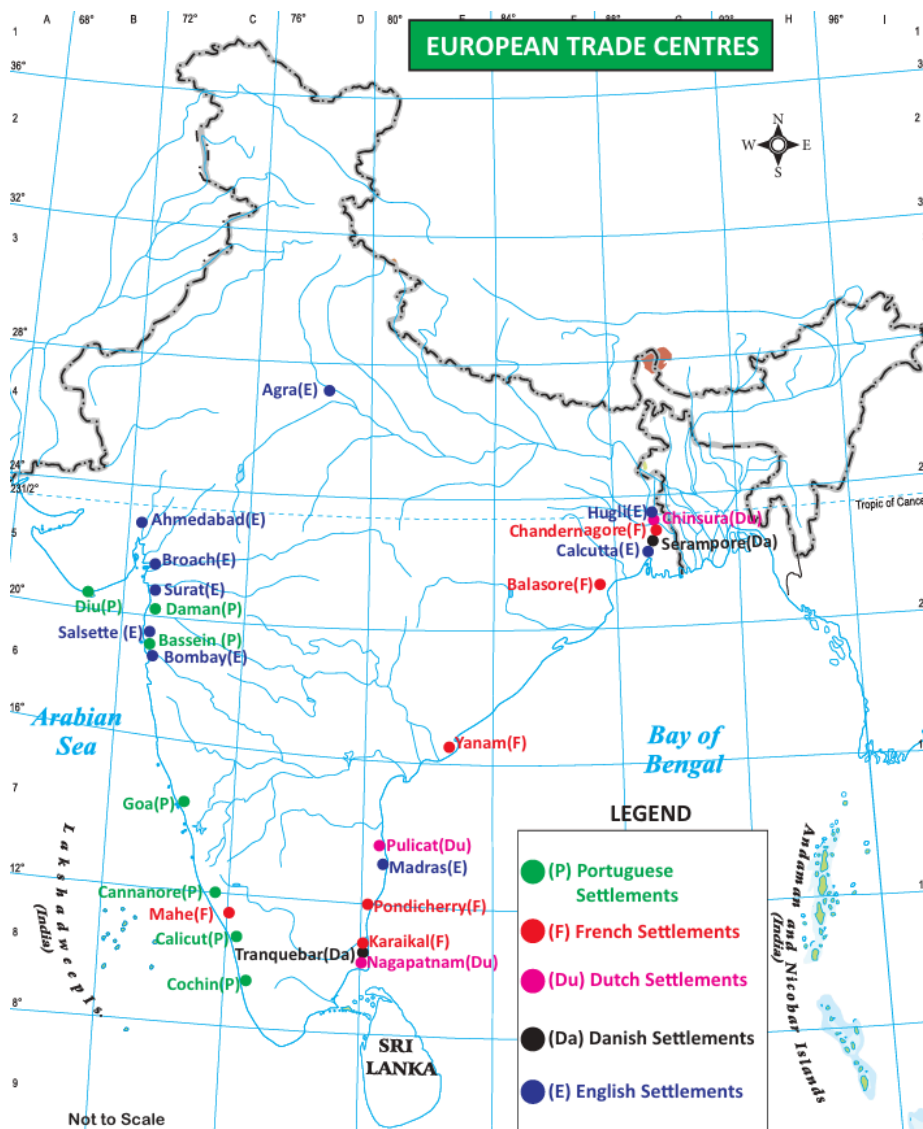


- On 31st December 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with the East Indies.
- The Company was headed by a Governor and a court of 24 directors. Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court in 1608 to get certain concessions for the company. He secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat. However, the Emperor cancelled the permission under pressure from the Portuguese.

- In 1612, the English Captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.
- The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat, which initially became the headquarters of the English in Western India.
- Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.
- These events enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.
- He remained at Agra for three years and succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor.
- Before the departure of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
- On the coastline of the Bay of Bengal, the English established their first factory in 1611 at Masulipatam, an important port in the territory of the kingdom of Golconda.
- In 1639, the English merchant, Francis Day, obtained Madras as a lease from Chennappa Nayaka, the ruler of Chandragiri. The East India Company built its famous factory known as 'Fort St. George' in Madras, which became their headquarters for the whole of the eastern belt and was the first fort built by British.
- King Charles II of England received the island of Bombay as a part of his dowry from the Portuguese King, on the occasion of his marriage with Catherine. In 1668, the East India Company acquired the island at an annual rent of £ (pounds) 10 from Charles II.
- In 1690, a factory was established at Sutanuti by Job Charnock. The Zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur was acquired by the British in 1698. These villages later grew into the city of Calcutta. The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1696 and this new fortified settlement was named 'Fort William' in 1700.

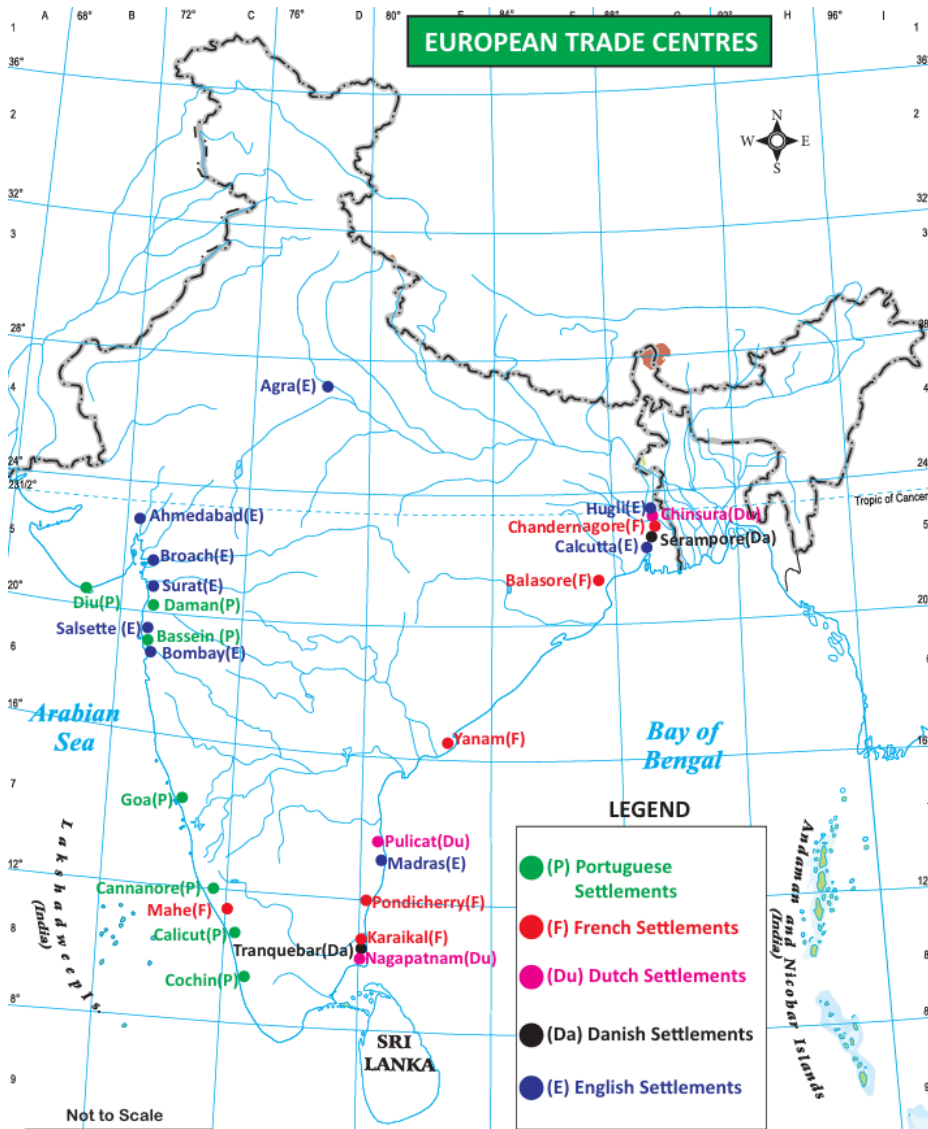
## Danish

- On March 17, 1616 the King of Denmark, Christian IV, issued a charter and created a Danish East India Company.
- They established settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676.
- Serampore was their headquarters in India.
- They failed to strengthen themselves in India and they sold all their settlements in India to the British in 1845.



## The French

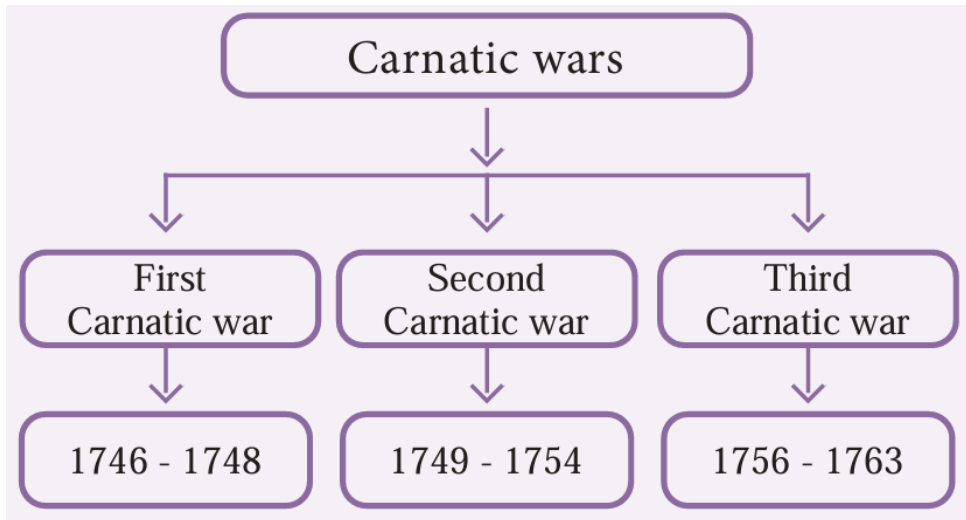
- The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a Minister of King Louis XIV. In 1667, a French expedition came to India under Francois Caron.
- France was the last European country to come to India as traders. Caron founded the first French factory in India at Surat.
- In 1669, Marcara founded a second French factory at Masulipatam by securing a patent from the Sultan of Golkonda.
- In 1673, the settlement of Pondicherry was founded by Martin under a grant from Sher Khan Lodi, the ruler of Bijapur.
- Pondicherry became the most important and prosperous French settlement in India.
- A fort known as St. Louis was built by Francois Martin in Pondicherry. In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subedar (governor) of Bengal to establish a township at Chandranagore, near Calcutta.
- The French East India Company established factories in different parts of India, particularly in the coastal regions such as Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Kasim Bazar. These were a few important trading centres of the French East India Company.



# BATTLE AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN INDIA



## CARNATIC WARS (1746-1763)



### First Carnatic war (1746 - 48)

- On the outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe, the English and the French were on opposite camps and this increased the hostility between these two forces. The echo of this war was felt in India.
- The war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle which brought the Austrian War of Succession to an end. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was returned to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America

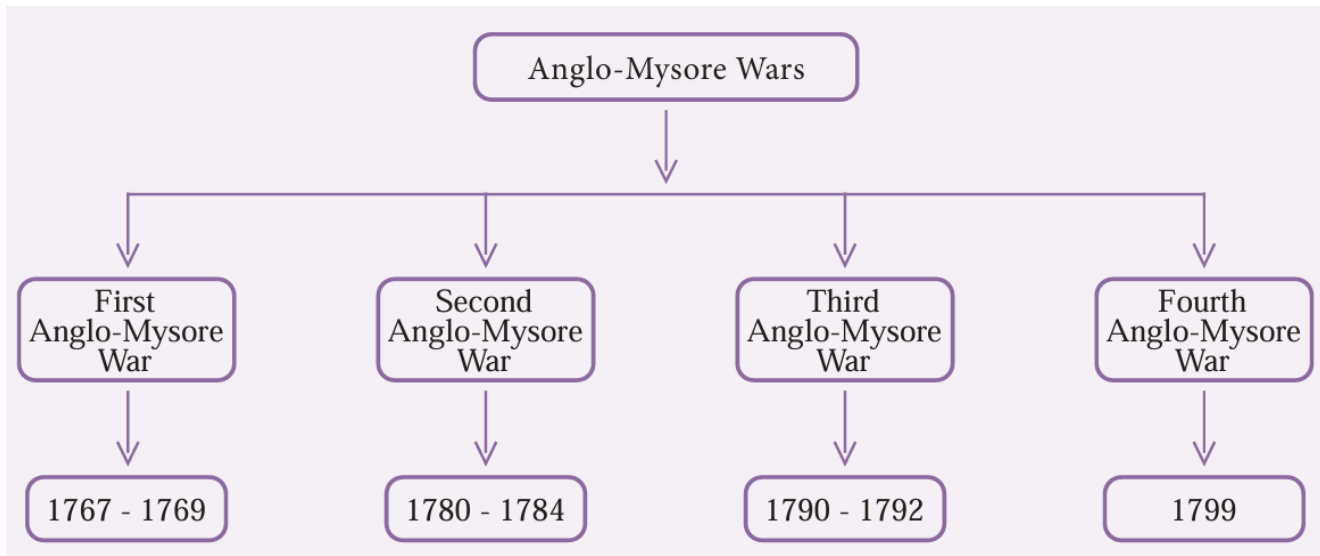
### Second Carnatic War (1749 - 54)

- The main cause of this war was the issue of succession in Carnatic and Hyderabad.
- Anwar-ud-din Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.

- The French supported Chanda sahib and Muzaffar Jang, while the British supported the other claimants with the objective of keeping their interest and influence in the entire Deccan region.
- Treaty of Pondicherry (1755) - Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu, who agreed to the Treaty of Pondicherry. According to it, both the powers agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the native states. They were to retain their old positions. New forts should not be built by either power. The treaty made the British stronger.
- **Third Carnatic War (1756 - 63)**

The outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe led to the third Carnatic war in India. By this time, Robert Clive established the British power in Bengal by the Battle of Plassey which provided them with the necessary finance for the third Carnatic war.
- Treaty of Paris (1763) - The Seven Years' War was concluded by the Treaty of Paris. The French settlements including Pondicherry were given back to the French. But they were forbidden from fortifying those places. They were not allowed to gather armies. The French dominance in India practically came to an end.

## Mysore and its Resistance to British Expansion



- The state of Mysore rose to prominence in the politics of South India under the leadership of Haider Ali (1760-82).
- He and his son Tipu Sultan (1782-99) played a prominent role against the expansion of the British Empire in India. Both of them faced the English with undoubted courage. In 1761, he became the de facto ruler of Mysore. He also proved to be the most formidable enemy of the English in India.

### The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767 - 69)

#### Causes

- Haider Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
- The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali

### Treaty of Madras (1769)

- At the end of the war, the Treaty of Madras was signed between Haider Ali and British East India Company.

- Both the parties returned the conquered territories and promised to help each other in case of any foreign attack on them.

## **The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)**

### **Causes**

- The English did not fulfill the terms of the treaty of 1769, when Haider's territories were attacked in 1771 by Marathas, Haider did not get help from the British.
- British captured Mahe, a French settlement within Haider's Jurisdiction. It led to the formation of an alliance by Haider with the Nizam and Marathas against the English in 1779.

### **Treaty of Mangalore (1784)**

On 7th March 1784, the Treaty of Mangalore was signed between the two parties. Both agreed to return the conquered territories and also the prisoners of war.

## **The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)**

### **Causes**

- Tipu was trying to seek alliance of foreign powers against the English and for that purpose he had sent his ambassadors to France and Turkey.
- Tipu attacked on Travancore in 1789 whose ruler was an ally of the British. The English, the Nizam and the Marathas entered into a "Triple Alliance" against Mysore.

### **Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792)**

- Tipu surrendered half of his kingdom to the allies.
- Tipu agreed to pay 3.6 crore of rupees to the English as war indemnity and surrendered two of his sons as hostages to the English.

- The English acquired Malabar, Coorg, Dindigul and Baramahal (Coimbatore and Salem)

### **The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)**

Tipu Sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam imposed upon him by Cornwallis in 1792.

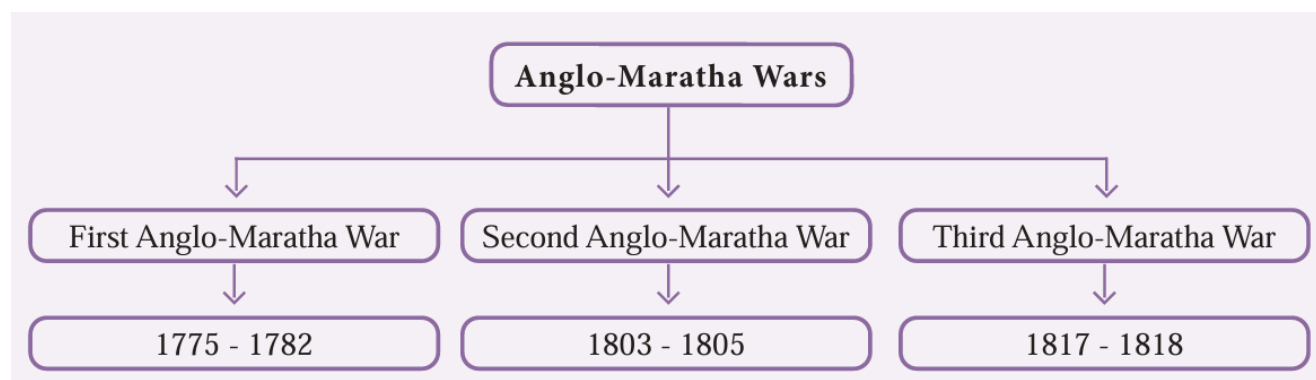
#### **Causes**

- Tipu sought alliance with foreign powers against the English and sent ambassadors to Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.
- Tipu was in correspondence with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.
- The French officers came to Srirangapatnam where they founded a Jacobin Club and planted the Tree of Liberty

#### **Mysore after the War**

- The English occupied Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Darapuram and Srirangapattinam.
- Krishna Raja Odayar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.
- Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

## Anglo-Maratha Wars



### The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

#### Causes

- In the case of the Marathas, the first British intervention was at the time of dispute over succession to the Peshwaship following the death of Narayan Rao. After the death of Narayan Rao, Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) became the Peshwa, but his authority was challenged by a strong party at Poona under Nana Phadnavis.
- The party recognised the infant born posthumously to Narayan Rao's wife, Ganga Bai, as the Peshwa and set up a council of regency in his name.
- Having failed in his bid to capture power, Raghunath Rao approached the British for help.
- The Treaty of Surat between the English and Raghunath Rao was concluded in 1775.
- However, the majority of the Supreme British Council in Calcutta was opposed to the Surat treaty, although Warren Hastings himself had no objection to ratifying the treaty.
- The council sent Colonel Upton to Poona to negotiate a peace with the Poona regency. Accordingly, Upton concluded the Treaty of Purandhar in 1776. The treaty, however, did not take effect due to opposition from the English government in Bombay

## Results

- Raghunath Rao was pensioned off and Madhav Rao II was accepted as the Peshwa.
- Salsette was given to the British.
- The Treaty of Salbai established the British influence in Indian politics. It provided the British twenty years of peace with the Marathas.

## The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)

### Causes

- After accepting the subsidiary alliance by the Peshwa, Daulat Rao Scindia and Raghoji Bhonsle attempted to save the Marathas' independence.
- But the well-prepared and organised army of the English under Arthur Wellesley defeated the combined armies of Scindia and Bhonsle at Assaye and Argaon.

### Results

- The Maratha power was gradually weakened.
- The English East India Company started becoming the paramount power in India.

## The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18)

### Causes

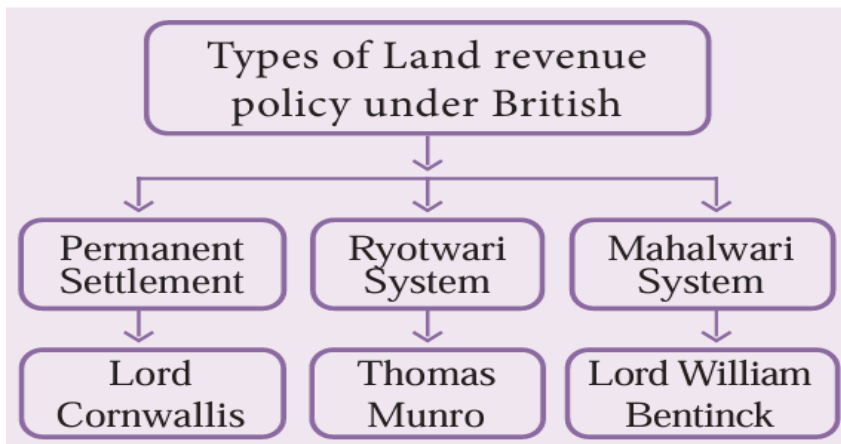
- The Third Anglo-Maratha War was the final and decisive conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire in India.
- It began with an invasion of the Maratha territory by British East India Company troops.
- The troops were led by the Governor General Hastings and he was supported by a force under General Thomas Hislop.

## Results

- The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished.
- Most of the territory of Peshwa Baji Rao II was annexed and became part of the Bombay Presidency.
- The defeat of the Bhonsle and Holkar also resulted in the acquisition of the Maratha kingdoms of Nagpur and Indore by the British.
- Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa of the Maratha was given an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees.

## THE LAND REVENUE POLICY UNDER BRITISH

### The Land Revenue Policy under the British



### Permanent Settlement

- When Robert Clive obtained the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765, there used to be an annual settlement (of land revenue). Warren Hastings changed it from annual to quinquennial (five-yearly) and back to annual again. During the

time of Cornwallis, a ten years' (decennial) settlement was introduced in 1793 and it was known as Permanent Settlement.

- Permanent settlements were made in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Varanasi division of U.P., and Northern Karnataka, which roughly covered 19 percent of the total area of British India. It was known by different names like Zamindari, Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari.

### **Salient Features of the Permanent Settlement**

- The Zamindars were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
- The Zamindars acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.
- The amount of revenue that the Zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances.
- They gave 10/11 of the revenue collected by them from the cultivator to the Government.
- The Zamindars would grant patta (written agreements) to the ryots. The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.
- All judicial powers were taken away from the Zamindars.

### **Ryotwari system**

- The Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro and Captain Read in 1820. Major areas of introduction of the Ryotwari system included Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam, and Coorg provinces of British India. By Ryotwari system, the rights of ownership was handed over to the peasants. British government collected taxes directly from the peasants. Initially, one half of the estimated produce was fixed as rent. This

assessment was reduced to one-third of the produced by Thomas Munro. The revenue was based on the basis of the soil and the nature of the crop.

- Rents would be periodically revised, generally after 20 to 30 years. The position of the cultivators became more secure. In this system the settlement was made between the Government and the Ryots. Infact, the Government later claimed that the land revenue was rent and not a tax.

### **Salient Features of the Ryotwari system**

- Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
- Measurement of field and an estimate of produce was calculated.
- The government fixed the demand at 45% to 55% of the produce.

### **Mahalwari system**

- Mahalwari system, a brain child of Holt Mackenzie, was a modified version of the Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga Valley, the North-West Province, parts of Central India and Punjab in 1822.
- Lord William Bentinck was to suggest radical changes in the Mahalwari system by the guidance of Robert Martins Bird in 1833.
- Assessment of revenue was to be made on the basis of the produce of a Mahal or village.
- All the proprietors of a Mahal were severally and jointly responsible for the payment of revenue. Initially the state share was fixed two-thirds of the gross produce. Bentinck, therefore, was reduced to fifty percent.
- The village as a whole, through its headman or Lambardar, was required to pay the revenue.
- This system was first adopted in Agra and Awadh, and later extended to other parts of the United Provinces. The burden of all this heavy taxation finally fell on the cultivators.

## SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE SYSTEM - 1798

- Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.
- It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territories and political influence in India. The princely state was called 'the protected state' and the British came to be referred to as 'the paramount power'.
- It was the duty of the British to safeguard the state from external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

### Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance

- An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces.
- A British Resident would stay in the ruler's capital.
- Towards the maintenance charges of the army, he should make annual payments or cede some territory permanently to the company.
- All the non-English European officials should be turned out of his state.
- The native ruler should deal with foreign states only through the English Company.
- The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

### NOTE:

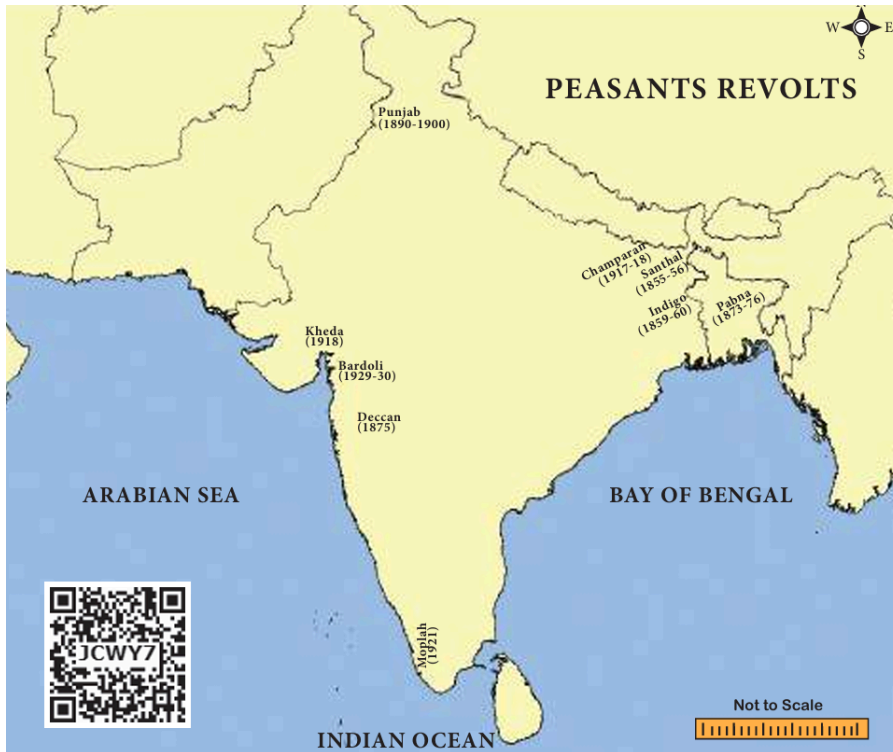
The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).

## Doctrine of Lapse - 1848

- Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India. He was an imperialist. He adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire.
- He made use of this precedent and declared in 1848 that if the native rulers adopted children without the prior permission of the Company, only the personal properties of the rulers would go to the adopted sons and the kingdoms would go to the British paramount power.
- This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
- It was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.

**NOTE:** By applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy, Dalhousie annexed Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849, Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853 and Nagpur in 1854.

## Peasants Revolts



### The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)

- The first revolt which can be regarded as peasants' revolt was the Santhal Rebellion in 1855-56.
- The land near the hills of Rajmahal in Bihar was cultivated by the Santhals.
- The landlords and money-lenders from the cities took advantage of their ignorance and began grabbing their lands.
- This created bitter resentment among them leading to their armed uprising in 1855.
- Consequently, under the belief of a divine order, around 10,000 Santhals gathered under two Santhal brothers, Siddhu and Kanhu, to free their country from the foreign oppressors and set up a government of their own.
- The rebellion assumed a formidable shape within a month.

- The houses of the European planters, British officers, railway engineers, zamindars and money-lenders were attacked.
- The rebellion continued till February 1856, when the rebel leaders were captured and the movement was put down with a heavy hand.
- The government declared the parganas inhabited by them as Santhal Parganas so that their lands and identity could be safeguarded from external encroachments.

### **Indigo Revolt (1859-60)**

- The Bengal indigo cultivators' strike was the most militant and widespread peasant uprisings.
- The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.
- The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefited the latter.
- There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning. Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas, the ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859.
- Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread. To take control of the situation, the Government set up an indigo commission in 1860 whose recommendations formed part of the Act VI of 1862.
- The indigo planters of Bengal, however, moved on to settle in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- The newspaper, Hindu Patriot, brought to light the misery of the cultivators several times. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama, Nil-Darpan, in Bengali with a view to draw the attention of the people and the government towards the misery of the indigo-cultivators.

## Pabna Revolt (1873-76)

- Pabna Peasant Uprising was a resistance movement by the peasants against the oppression of the Zamindars.
- It originated in the Yusufshahi Pargana of Pabna in Bengal. It was led by Keshab Chandra Roy.
- The zamindars routinely collected money from the peasants by the illegal means of forced levy, abwabs, enhanced rent and so on. Peasants were often evicted from land on the pretext of non-payment of rent.
- Large crowds of peasants gathered and marched through villages frightening the zamindars and appealing to other peasants to join with them.
- Funds were raised from the ryots to meet the costs. The struggle gradually spread throughout Pabna and then to the other districts of East Bengal.
- Everywhere agrarian leagues were organised.
- The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance.
- There was a very little violence. It occurred only when the zamindars tried to compel the ryots to submit to their terms by force. There were only a few cases of looting of the houses of the zamindars.
- A few attacks on police stations took place and the peasants also resisted attempts to execute court decrees.
- Hardly zamindars or zamindar's agent were killed or seriously injured. In the course of the movement, the ryots developed a strong awareness of the law and their legal rights and the ability to combine and form associations for peaceful agitation.

## Deccan Riots (1875)

- In 1875, the peasants revolted in the district of Poona, this event has been called the 'Deccan Riots'.
- The peasants revolted primarily against the oppression of local moneylenders who were grabbing their lands systematically.
- The uprising started from a village in Poona district when the village people forced out a local moneylender from the village and captured his property.
- Gradually, the uprising spread over 33 villages and the peasants looted the property of Marwari Sahukars.
- The uprising turned violent when the Sahukars took help from the police. It was suppressed only when the army was called in to control it.
- However, it resulted in passing of the 'Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act', which removed some of the most serious grievances of the peasants.

## Punjab Peasant Movement (1890-1900)

- The peasants of the Punjab agitated to prevent the rapid alienation of their lands to the urban moneylenders due to their failure to pay debts.
- British India did not want any revolt in that province which provided a large number of soldiers to the British army in India.
- In order to protect the peasants of the Punjab, the 'Punjab Land Alienation Act' was passed in 1900, "as an experimental measure" to be extended to the rest of India if it worked successfully in the Punjab.
- The Act divided the population of the Punjab into three categories, viz., the agricultural classes, the statutory agriculturist class and the rest of the population including the moneylenders.

- Restrictions were imposed on the sale and mortgage of the land from the first category to the other two categories.















