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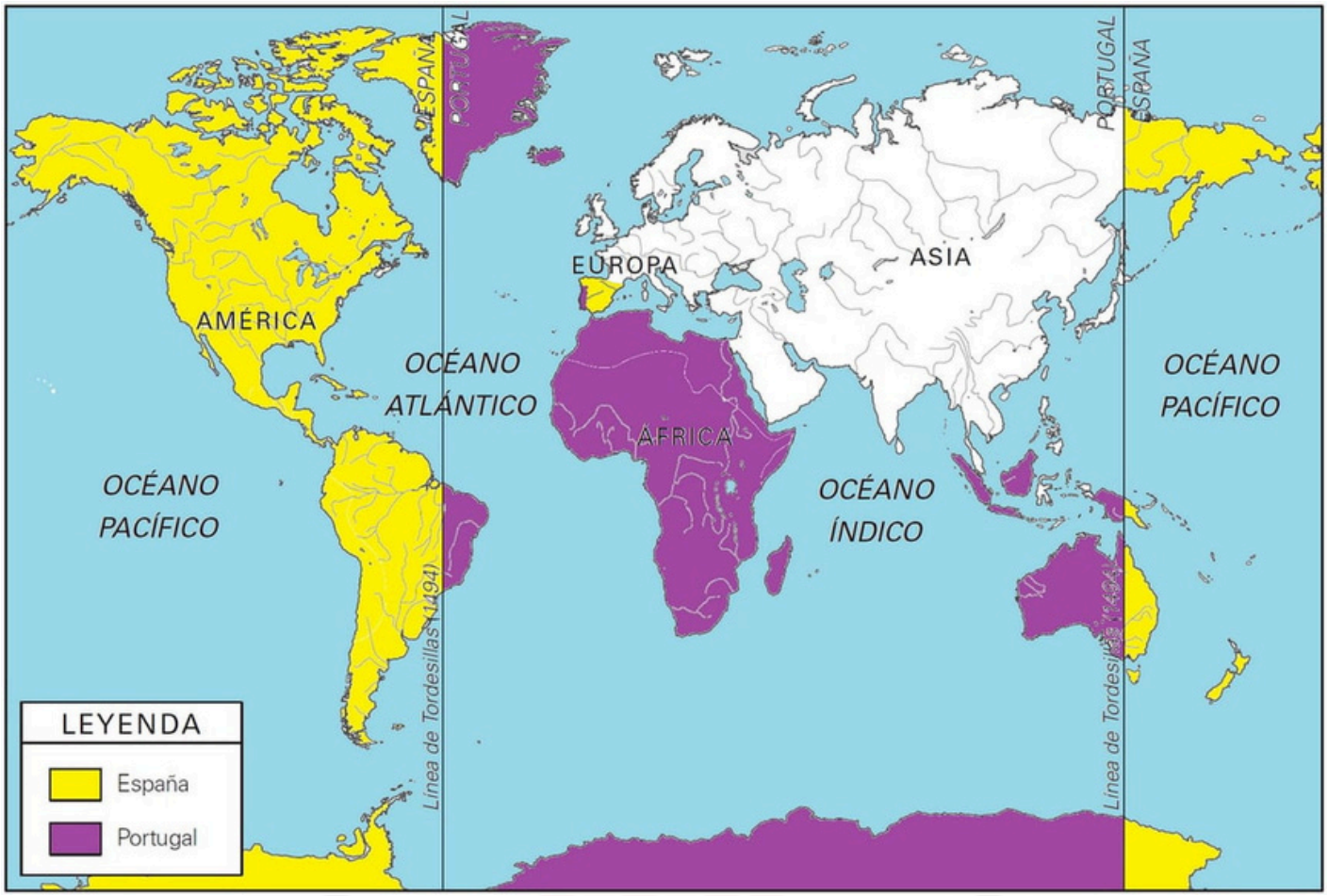
Advent of Europeans



Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

How the world was divided between Spain and Portugal before they reached India.

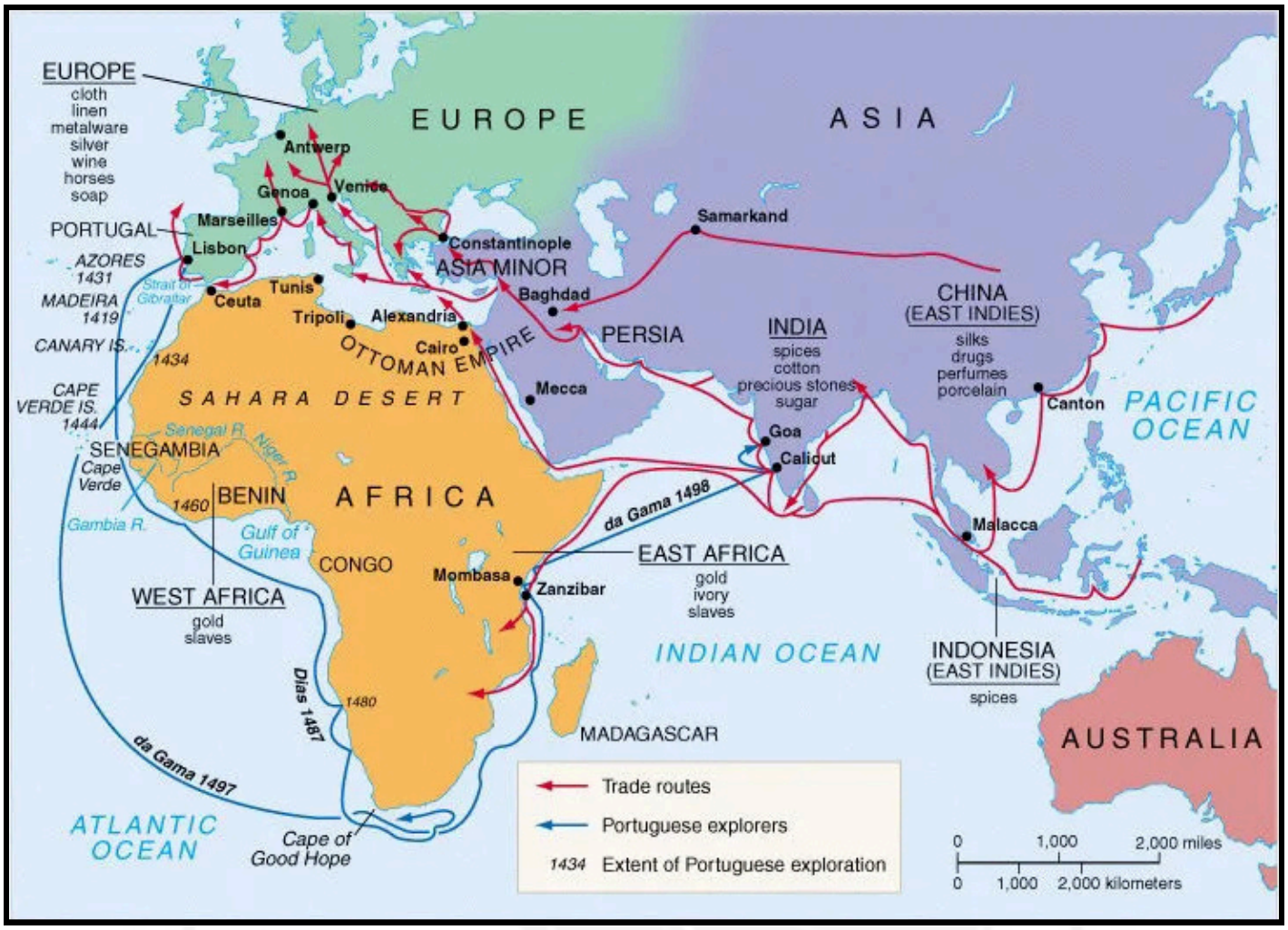
- **Date:** Signed on 7th June 1494.
- **Parties:** An agreement between Spain and Portugal.
- **Objective:** To resolve conflicts over newly discovered lands by dividing the world into two spheres of influence.
- **The Division:** A demarcation line was established; lands to the East belonged to Portugal, and lands to the West belonged to Spain.



Arrival of European Powers in India

The Portuguese

- **Arrival (1498):**
  - **Vasco da Gama** was the first to discover the sea route to India via the **Cape of Good Hope**.
  - He arrived at **Calicut** in 1498 during the rule of **King Zamorin** (Hindu ruler).
  - He came to India on a Portuguese ship called **Gabriel**.
- **Contributions:** They were the first to introduce Tobacco and Cashew nuts in India.
- **Timeline:** They were the first to arrive and the last to leave (Goa was liberated in 1961).



Important Portuguese Governors:

1. **Francisco de Almeida (1505):**
   - First Portuguese Viceroy of India.
   - Introduced the "**Blue Water Policy**" (Cartaz System), a licensing system to control trade in the Indian Ocean.

2. **Afonso de Albuquerque (1509):**
   - Second Governor; considered the real founder of Portuguese power.
   - He captured Goa in 1510 (from Adil Shah of Bijapur).
   - He abolished Sati in his territories.
   - He received permission to build a fort at **Bhatkal** from Krishnadevaraya.

3. **Nuno da Cunha (1529-38):**
   - Moved the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.

DID YOU KNOW

Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat, surrendered Diu to the Portuguese in 1535

Arrival of Dutch



- "Dutch" refers to people from the Netherlands.
- Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.
- **First Factory**: Established at Masulipatnam / Machlipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605.

Arrival of English

- East India company came into existence in **1599**.
- The East India Company (EIC) received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31st December **1600** to trade in India.

Key Events in Arrival:

- **1608**: William Hawkins was sent by King James I of England and arrived at the court of Jahangir.
- **1611**: Trading started at Masulipatnam (temporary).
- **1613**: First permanent factory established at Surat.
- **1615**: Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of Jahangir, arriving on the English ship Hector, to obtain official trading rights for the English East India Company.

The Danes (Denmark)

- **1620**: Established their first factory at **Tranquebar** (Tamil Nadu).

The French

- **1668**: Established their first factory at **Surat**.

Important Battles of European Expansion

Important battles where the British eliminated their European rivals.

1. **Battle of Swally/Suvali (1612):** Fought in Surat. British defeated the Portuguese.
2. **Battle of Chinsurah/Bedara/Hooghly (1759):** Fought on the banks of the Hooghly River. British defeated the Dutch.

Battle of Colachel (1741): Fought between Marthanda Varma (King of Travancore) and the Dutch. The Dutch were defeated.

The Carnatic Wars (Anglo-French Rivalry)

A series of wars between the British and French East India Companies (1744–1763).

1st Carnatic War (1744-1748):

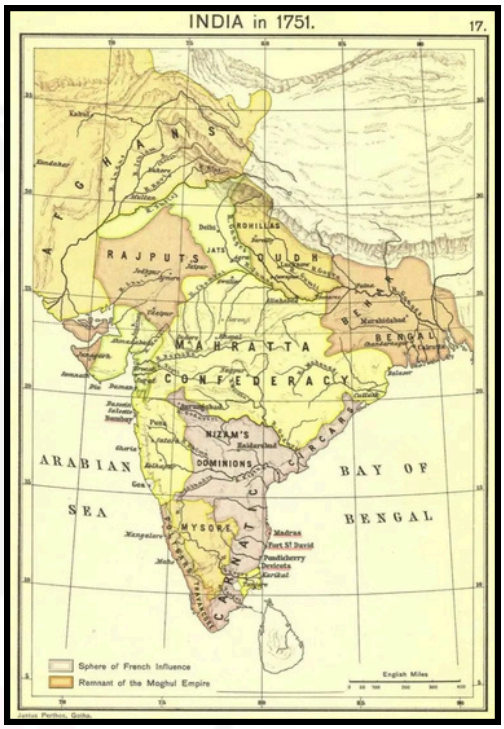
- **Cause**: Extension of the Austrian War of Succession.
- **Key Battle**: Battle of Adyar (St. Thome) in 1746.
- **Treaty**: Ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- **Winner**: French EIC (led by Dupleix).



2nd Carnatic War (1749-1754):

- **Key Battle**: Started with the Battle of Ambur.
- **Treaty**: Ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry.
- Clive led British forces.

Note: Dupleix led French forces in the first two wars.



3rd Carnatic War (1756-1763):

- **Cause**: Extension of the Seven Years' War in Europe.
- **Key Battle**: Battle of Wandiwash (1760).
- **Commanders**: British forces led by Sir Eyre Coote defeated French forces led by Comte de Lally.
- **Treaty**: Ended with the Treaty of Paris.
- **Result**: French were limited to their enclaves (Pondicherry, etc.) and no further expansion was allowed.

British Expansion in Bengal

- 1717-1727: **Murshid Quli Khan** served as the first Nawab of Bengal.
- In 1717, Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar** issued a **Golden Farman** (Magna Carta of Trade) that allowed the British East India Company to trade freely in Bengal for a yearly payment of 3,000 Rupees.
- The farman also granted the company the **right to issue Dastaks**, or trade permits, to move goods.



Nawabs of Bengal

- Murshid Quli Khan
- Shuja-ud-Din Muhammad Khan
- Alivardi Khan
- Siraj-ud-Daulah

Siraj-ud-Daulah



- Became Nawab after Alivardi Khan. He was the last self-governing Nawab.
- **Conflict**: He opposed the misuse of Dastaks and British fortification of Calcutta.
- **Action**: He captured Fort William (Calcutta).
- **Black Hole Tragedy (1756):** British prisoners suffocated in a tiny room in Fort William. This provoked Robert Clive to attack.
- **Treaty of Alinagar (1757):** Signed between Siraj and British before Plassey.



Battle of Plassey (1757)



- It was fought between the East India Company force led by Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal).
- Mir Jafar, the military commander of Siraj-ud-Daulah joined hands with the Britishers.
- This battle confirmed the formal beginning of British Empire in India.

Outcome of Battle of Plassey

- Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed (forces led by Mir Madan).
- Mir Jafar was made the new puppet Nawab of Bengal.
- Then Mughal Emperor: Alamgir II.
- Subsequently, Mir Qasim (son-in-law of Mir Jafar) came to the throne. He shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger (he also ended Dastak issued by Farrukhsiyar).
- Combined forces of Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh), Mir Qasim and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) led to Battle of Buxar (1764) against the Britishers.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- **Parties**: The combined forces of Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh), Mir Qasim, and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) fought the Battle of Buxar against the British in 1764.
- The British won this battle under the leadership of Hector Munro.
- **Treaty of Allahabad**: The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 between Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh), Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Robert Clive (then Governor).
- Under this, two separate treaties were signed.

- First Nawab of Awadh: Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
- Fourth Nawab of Awadh: Asaf-ud-Daulah built the Bara Imambara in Lucknow.

- **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**

1. First Treaty with the Nawab of Awadh
2. Second Treaty with Shah Alam II



1. First Treaty with the Nawab of Awadh:

- Allahabad and Kara were handed over to Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- The Nawab paid ₹50 lakh to the British as war indemnity.

2. Second Treaty with Shah Alam II:

- Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was kept in Allahabad under British protection.
- The Diwani (revenue rights) of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha was granted to the East India Company in exchange for an annual payment of ₹26 lakh.
- The Company was to receive ₹53 lakh from the Emperor to discharge Nizamat (military and judicial) functions in these provinces.
- This control of the East India Company over Diwani and Nizamat functions in Bengal is called "Dual Government" (or Dyarchy).
- Mir Jafar was reinstated as the Nawab.
- The Treaty of Allahabad lasted for 7 years and was abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772.

Mysore



- The Wodeyar dynasty ruled Mysore.
- Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar was a ruler of the Wodeyar dynasty, under whose reign the Mysore state reached its peak.
- Later, Mysore came under pressure from powerful surrounding states and European powers.
- Haider Ali, who was a soldier under the Wodeyar dynasty, eventually ascended the throne of Mysore.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769):

- **Parties**:- The East India Company, Marathas, and the Nizam of Hyderabad were on one side, while Haider Ali was on the other.
- **Victory**:- Haider Ali (Mysore) won this war.
- **Treaty**:- It ended with the Treaty of Madras (1769).
  - In the Treaty of Madras (1769), the British assured assistance to Haider Ali in the event of an attack by the Marathas or the Nizam.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784):

- **Cause**:- Violation of the Madras Treaty by the British.
- Haider Ali was defeated by the British army led by Sir Eyre Coote in the Battle of Porto Novo (1781).
- Tipu Sultan ascended the throne after his father Haider Ali died of cancer in the midst of the war.
- **Victory**:- There was no winner in this war.
- **Treaty**:- It ended with the Treaty of Mangalore.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792):

- **Parties**:- This war was fought between Tipu Sultan and the East India Company.
- The British were led by Lord Cornwallis.
- In this war, Tipu Sultan was defeated in his (Capital: Seringapatam).
- **Victory**: Tipu Sultan was defeated in this war.
- **Treaty**: This war ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
  - Under this treaty, a heavy war indemnity of ₹3 crore was imposed on Tipu Sultan.
  - Additionally, he had to cede half of his kingdom to the British, Marathas, and the Nizam, and two of his sons were taken as hostages.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798–1799):



- **Cause**:
  - Tipu Sultan was influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution.
  - He planted the "**Tree of Liberty**" in his capital, Seringapatam.
  - Tipu established the Jacobin Club and declared himself "Citizen Tipu".
  - He established contact with Napoleon Bonaparte and invited him to come to India to launch a joint struggle against the British.
- These activities made the British apprehensive that Mysore could become a center of French influence.
- Consequently, the British launched the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

The War (1799):

- The British attacked Mysore with the support of the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The decisive battle was fought at Seringapatam.

Result:



- Tipu Sultan attained martyrdom (died fighting) in the war.
- The independent power of Mysore came to an end.
- The Mysore state was handed back to the Wodeyar dynasty (under British suzerainty).
- British power was fully established in South India.

Subsidiary Alliance

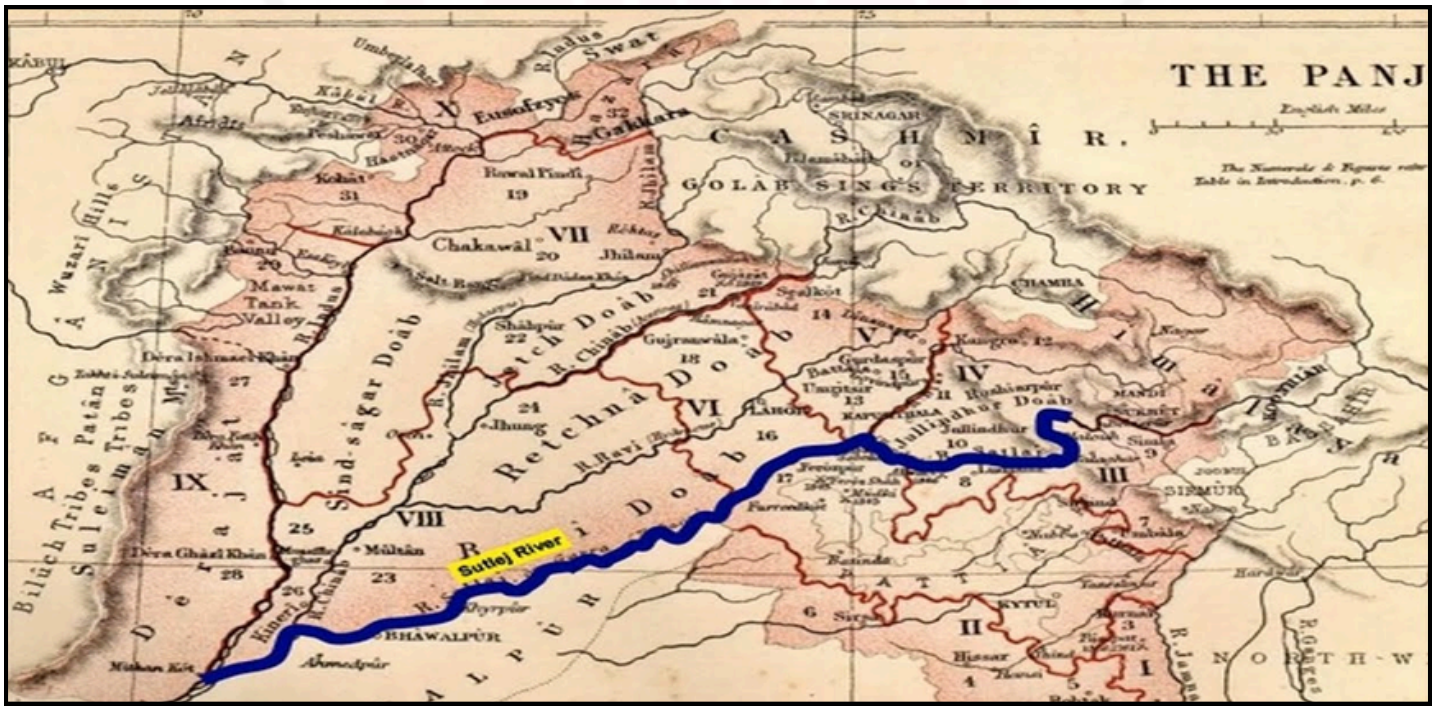
- The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798, although it originated from the ideas of the French Governor-General Lord Dupleix.
- Under the Subsidiary Alliance, Indian rulers had to pay a subsidy for the maintenance of British troops and cantonments stationed in their territory.
- They had to take permission from the British East India Company to partner with any other European power for any service or to negotiate with other Indian rulers.

- **Adopted States (States that signed the alliance):**
  - Hyderabad (First state, signed in 1798)
  - Mysore (in 1799)
  - Tanjore (in 1799)
  - Awadh (in 1801)
  - Peshwa (in 1802)



Punjab

- Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Sukerchakia Misl (one of the 12 Sikh Misls) signed the Treaty of Amritsar with the British in 1809 and declared the Sutlej River as the boundary between the Sikh Empire and the British Empire.
- He died in 1839.
- After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1839), political instability spread in Punjab.
- Maharaja Duleep Singh ascended the throne at a very young age.
- Several rulers came in between, leading to a war of succession.



Anglo-Sikh Wars

The Battle of Aliwal (1846) was part of the First Anglo-Sikh War.

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846):

- **Cause**: The British violated the terms of the Treaty of Amritsar (1809).
- **Parties**: Fought between the British and the Sikhs.
- **Governor-General**: Lord Hardinge was the Governor-General of India at this time.
- **Treaties**:
  - **Treaty of Lahore (1846)**: (Lahore was the capital).
  - **Treaty of Bhairowal (1846)**: Signed between Maharaja Duleep Singh (Regent: Maharani Jind Kaur) and the British.
  - **Treaty of Amritsar (1846)**: In this treaty, the British handed over the Kashmir region to Raja Gulab Singh.
    - In exchange, Raja Gulab Singh paid ₹75 lakh
- **Result**: The defeat of the Sikh Empire and its partial subjection; transfer of Jammu and Kashmir as a separate state under British suzerainty.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848):

- **Cause**: Humiliating treaties were imposed on the Sikhs after the First Anglo-Sikh War.
  - These treaties caused massive resentment among the Sikhs.
  - Mulraj, the Governor of Multan, was dissatisfied with British control.
  - In 1848, Mulraj killed two British officers of the East India Company.
  - This incident sparked the Sikh rebellion.
  - This rebellion led to the start of the Second Anglo-Sikh War.
- **Governor-General**: Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India at this time.
- **Victory**: The British won this war.
- **Result**: Maharaja Duleep Singh was captured and sent to Britain, and the Kohinoor Diamond was stolen (taken away).

Afghans

Background:

- In the 19th century, the Tsarist Empire (Russia) was expanding rapidly towards Central Asia. The British feared that Russia might attack India, which was the most important colony of the British Empire.

Buffer State Policy:

- To avoid this threat, the British wanted an independent state between India and Russia.
- Therefore, it was considered necessary to make Afghanistan a Buffer State.

Buffer State: A state located between two powerful countries to prevent conflict between them.

Ring Fence Policy:

- Warren Hastings adopted this policy in 1765 (Policy of Ring Fence).
- **Objective**:
  - To create a protective circle of friendly states around India's borders.
  - This policy was defensive.

Forward Policy: Lord Auckland

- Later, Governor-General Lord Auckland changed the policy.
- He thought that if Russia were to attack, it would be better to intervene in Afghanistan before they did.
- This thinking was called the Forward Policy.
- Under this policy, the British attacked Afghanistan.

Tripartite Treaty (1838):

- The Tripartite Treaty was signed in 1838 under the Forward Policy.
- This treaty was between three parties:
  a. British Government
  b. Shuja Shah Durrani (Afghan Ruler)
  c. Ranjit Singh (Sikh Ruler)

Objective: To remove Dost Mohammad Khan and install Shuja Shah on the throne of Afghanistan.

- To bring Afghanistan under British influence.

Anglo-Afghan Wars

First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842):

- Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad Khan was removed from the throne and Shah Shuja was installed.
- The First Anglo-Afghan War took place during the tenure of Lord Auckland (Governor-General of India).
- John Lawrence (Governor-General) adopted the policy of "Masterly Inactivity" towards the Afghan Empire during his tenure.
- **Result**:
  - The British were defeated.
  - The British had to retreat from Kabul.

Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880):

- **Treaty**: Treaty of Gandamak (1879).
- This treaty was signed between the British Government and Afghan ruler Yakub Khan.
- **Under this:**
  - Afghanistan's foreign policy went under British control.
  - Some frontier areas were given to British India.
- **Viceroy**: Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India at this time.
- Lord Lytton implemented the "Proud Reserve Policy" of Britain during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880).

Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919):

- At this time, the Viceroy of India was Lord Chelmsford.



Durand Line

The Durand Line was drawn in 1893.

- **Between:**
  - British India
  - Afghan Ruler Amir Abdur Rahman Khan
- Drawn by: Sir Mortimer Durand.
- **Objective:** To define the boundary between Afghanistan and British India.
- This laid the foundation for today's Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Other Wars & Events

Battle of Saragarhi (1897):

- This war happened during a tribal rebellion.
- This area was in today's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan).
- This event was linked to the Tirah Campaign (1897–98).

Burma (Myanmar)

- First Anglo-Burma War (1824–1826):
  - Ended with the Treaty of Yandabo (1826).
  - The old name of Myanmar was Burma.
- Second Anglo-Burma War (1852–1853).

Nepal

- **Anglo-Nepal War (1814–1816):**
  - The Treaty of Sugauli was signed after this war in 1816.
  - Through this treaty, the border between British India and Nepal was determined, and Nepal had to cede some territories.



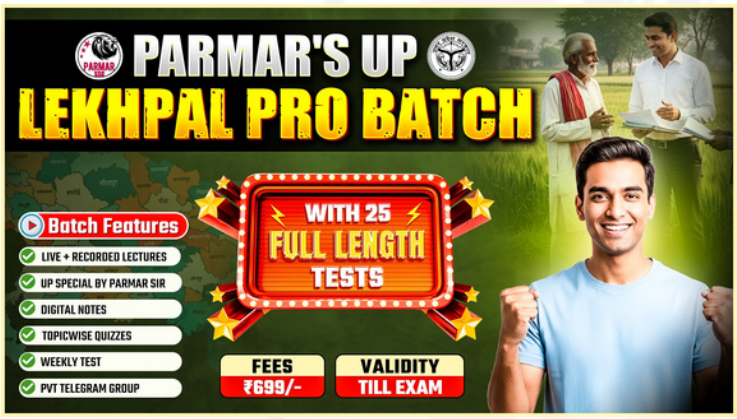


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