

## The Advent of European Commerce

### Important Portuguese to visit India

1. Vasco da Gama - 1498
2. Alvarez Cabral - 1500
3. Lopo Soares - 1503
4. Francisco de Almeida - Sept.1505
5. Albuquerque - 1509
6. Nano da Cunha - 1529
7. Joa de Castro - 1545

### Important ports of Malabar Coast by the close of the fifteenth century

1. Cochin - Best of all the ports
2. Quilon - Carried trade with China and Arabs
3. Cranganore - Virtually Independent
4. Cannanore - Virtually Independent

### Albuquerque's aims in India

1. To control Red Sea, Persian Gulf
2. Establishment of a Portuguese Head quarter on the west coast.
3. Destroy Arab merchandise in the Fort east and Malaya Peninsula

### The Asiatic empire of Portugal was divided into three independent presidencies

1. Viceroy at Goa
2. Governor of Mozambique
3. Governor of Malacca

### St. Francis Xavier known as **Apostle of the Indies** converted-

1. **Paravars** - The Fisherman tribe living on coromondel coast.
2. **Mukkuvas** - Fisherman living on Malabar coast.

### Important Portuguese Writers

1. Duarle Barbosa
2. Gaspar Correa
3. Diago do Couto
4. Bros de Albuquerque
5. Dom Joao de Castro
6. Garcia de Orta

### Fact File

Vasco da Gama had, even during his first voyage, excited the jealousy of the Arab merchants of the East African ports. It quickly spread to the Arab and Moplah traders of the Malabar Coast. At Calicut, he encountered violent and open opposition from the muslim merchants and only the armed guards of the zamorin protected the Portuguese from their fury.

**Portuguese Gifts to India**

1. The cultivation of Tobacco
2. The first printing press in India (1556)
3. The cultivation of potato
4. The first scientific work on Indian medicinal plants

**Dutch Seats of Government**

1. Pulicat (1617-1689)
2. Negapatam (1689)

**Dutch Factories at Coromandel Coast**

1. Masulipatam
2. Pettapoli
3. Devanampatam
4. Tirupapuliyar
5. Pulicat
6. Negapatam
7. Porto Novo
8. Sadraspatam
9. Golconda
10. Negal Wanche
11. Palakollu
12. Drakshram
13. Bimlipatam

**Dutch Factories in Bengal**

1. Pipli : Abandoned it
2. Chinsura (1663)
3. Qasim Bazar
4. Patna

**British Settlement in Bengal Four Stages**

1. 1633-1663 - Peaceful trade under Mughal Protection
2. 1663-1685 - Trade hampered by quarrels
3. 1685-1690 - Position in a state of flux
4. 1690 onwards - English settlement took a definite shape.

**Madras Presidency grew strong because of able English Governors**

1. Thomas Pitt (1698-1709)
2. Edward Harrison (1711-1717)
3. Joseph Collet (1717-1725)
4. James Macrae (1725-1730)
5. Morton Pitt (1730-1735)
6. Richard Beyon (1753-1744)

**Mughals Concession to English in 1717**

1. Bengal –(a) Exempted custom duties in lieu of Rs. 3000 per annum  
(b) Allowed to rent additional rent near Calcutta
2. Hyderabad-Company's old privilege of freedom from dues in trade was retained

3. Gujarat-At Surat the company exempted from custom duties in lieu of an annual payment of Rs. 10000
4. Bombay – The Coins of company minted here were illegible through out the Mughal empire

### The important French Governors in India

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Francois Martin(died in 1706)           | 5. Dumas          |
| 2. Chevaliar Hebert (1708-1713, 1715-1718) | 6. Dupleix        |
| 3. Lenoir (1721-1723, 1726-1735)           | 7. Godeheu        |
| 4. Benoit                                  | 8. De Leyrit      |
|  | 9. Count de Lally |

### French Settlements in India

1. Surat -1667
2. Masulipatam - 1669
3. Pondicherry – 1673
4. Chandranagar – 1690
5. Balasore
6. Qosim Bazar

### Portuguese Factories in India

Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Kilva, Arjadiva, Goa, Malacca, Aden, Ormuz, Quilon, Daman and Diu, Chittogang, Satgong, Hughli.

### Gerald Aungier, the English Governor of Bomay

1. Regarded as true founder of Bombay's Greatness
2. Fortified the citadel and constructed a dock
3. Made Bombay a safe asylum for al merchants and manufactures.
4. Freedom of religion was given to the citizens.
5. He revived old panchyat system.
6. Made Bombay the best naval station on the Indian coast.
7. Saved English lives and properties during Shivaji's second sack of Surat.

### Governors of Dutch East India Company

1. Van Reede – Transferred the H.Q from Nagalwanche to Nagapatam
2. Van Revesteyn – Sent to Surat to obtain farman from Emperor Jahangir
3. Van Coen – Governor General of Batavia
4. Pieler Van den Broecke – Got the permission to start a provisional factory at Surat.
5. Van Goens – Captured Cranganore, Completed the Dutch conquest of Malabar

### Important Dutch Ports and Commodities Imported from other Places

1. Bantam – Textiles woven in special patterns
2. Batavia – Textiles, rice, diamonds, slaves
3. Masulipatam – Indigo
4. East Archipelago – Sandal wood, pepper
5. Japan – Copper
6. China – Tatenag and textiles

**Important Battles of Portuguese**

1. Battle of Calicut – Cabral was defeated by Arabs (1500)
2. Battle of Cranganore (1503)-Loposoares destroyed all forts of Arab influence
3. Battle of Chaul (1508) – The combined army of Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat defeated Portuguese
4. Battle of Diu (1509) – Almeida defeated the triple Alliance.
5. Battle of Goa (1510) – Portuguese captured Goa
6. Rebellion of Shri Lanka – 1580
7. Battle of Bombay – English commander (1611) Middleton defeated Portuguese army
8. Battle of Swally – English defeated Portuguese (1616)
9. Emeror Jahangir destroyed their settlement at Hugli (1632)

**Points to remember**

- Vasco da Gama started his voyage from Lisbon in 1497.
- The Portuguese allied themselves with the rules of Honnavar, Bankipur and Bhatkal against Bijapur.
- Cochin was the best of all ports on the Malabar Coast.
- The trade was carried on to with China, Arabia and other countries from the port of Quilon.
- Portugal's initial objective was to capture the spice trade of the east.
- The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Sri Lanka (1638 to 1658)
- The Dutch occupied Cape of Good Hope in 1652
- Goa was made the seat of Bishop in 1538.
- The fanatic religious policy of the Portuguese was responsible for their rapid downfall.
- The Portuguese were responsible of crippling the Indian Navy for their benefits.
- Bartholomio Diaz accompanied Cabral to India.
- Christopher Columbus started his voyage in 1494 to explore the route to India.
- Dutch occupied Malacca in 1641.
- The Chief of the factory at Golconda was also the company's agent in the Court of Qutub Shahi ruler.
- The Chief articles of import to the Coromandel coast were spices, sandal wood and pepper.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque can be called the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.
- The Dutch conquered Java Island in 1619 A.D.
- The Englishmen were brutally massacred by the Dutch in the Battle of Amboyna (1623)
- Thomas Roe obtained the right to trade in Gujarat for East India Company.

## OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in India?  
a. Pedro Cabral      b. Almeida      c. Vasco da Gama      d. Alfonso de Albuquerque
2. Of the various Europeans who came to India, whose missionary activities were more important than commerce?  
a. Dutch      b. Portuguese      c. Danes      d. English
3. The battle of 'Swali Hole' was fought between which of the following countries?  
1. Portugal      2. Netherland      3. France      4. Britain  
a. 1 and 2      b. 2 and 3      c. 1 and 4      d. 3 and 4
4. Who was the founder of the French East India company?  
a. Colbert      b. De La Haye      c. Duplex      d. Dumas
5. The Danes sold all their settlements in India to  
a. The Portuguese      b. The Dutch      c. The English      d. The French
6. 'Calicoes' stood for Indian  
a. Indigo      b. Textiles      c. Cotton      d. Spices
7. The Portuguese established a number of factories in India. Which of the following was not one of them?  
a. Bombay      b. Masulipatam      c. Bassein      d. Salsette
8. On which occasion did the Portuguese handed over Bombay to English?  
a. Marriage of Charles II with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza  
b. By the treaty of Ax la Chapelle  
c. As a result of Portugal's independence from the control of Spain  
d. The defeat of Spanish Armada by the British
9. Match the following  
a. Pandicherry  
b. Goa  
c. Tranquebar  
d. Nagapattinam  
1. French  
2. Portuguese  
3. Donish  
4. Dutch  

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	3	2	1
B.	2	4	1	3
C.	3	2	1	4
D.	1	2	3	4

10. The term 'Interpolers' was used the  
a. Danish                      b. French                      c. English                      d. Dutch
11. From whom was Goa acquired by Albu querque?  
a. Bijapur                      b. Golkunda                      c. Berar                      d. Bidar
12. Arrange the following in proper chronological order  
1. Formation of Dutch East India Company  
2. Formation of French East India Company  
3. Formation of the Swedish East India Company  
4. Formation of the English East India Company  
a. 1, 2, 4, 3  
b. 4, 1, 2, 3  
c. 2, 1, 4, 3  
d. 3, 2, 1, 4
13. The Dutch who discovered commercial possibilities in India and whose book caused sensation in the western world is  
a. Jan Pietyoovan Coen  
b. Huyghen van Linschoten  
c. William Barents  
d. Houtman
14. Where did the English open their first factory in the South in 1611?  
a. Madras                      b. Trichonapally                      c. Masulipatam                      d. Pulicat
15. Who said about the English company in Bengal that it is 'A company of base, quarelling people and foul dealers?'  
a. Mir Jumla                      b. Shaista Khan                      c. Murshi Quli Khan                      d. Aliwardi Khan
16. The nickname of English East India Company was  
a. Bob company                      b. Sam company                      c. Tom company                      d. John company
17. Which of the following statement is false with regard to the Dutch interest and activities in India?  
1. They treated the local inhabitants cruelly and exploited them  
2. They did not get involved in the politics  
3. They became the carrier of trade between India and the Islands of the Far East  
4. Many attempts were made by them to monopolise the channels of trade between India and the west.  
a. 1, 2, 3                      b. 2, 3, 4                      c. 1, 3, 4                      d. 1, 2, 4
18. Which of the following statement in false?  
a. The lease of Madras in 1639 was obtained by the English from the of Chandragiri  
b. Colbert founded the French East India Company  
c. 'The Blue Water Policy' associated with Albuquerque  
d. The Portuguese power was not organised on commercial lines
19. Who founded Calcutta in 1690?  
a. Almeida                      b. Albuquerque                      c. Job Charnock                      d. Lins Choten

20. The Dutch fort called Geldria was to eated at  
a. Golkunda                      b. Goa                      c. Pune                      d. Pulicat
21. What was the reason of Mughal wrath towards the English company?  
a. Unreasonable demands of the Mughal official  
b. The French pirates  
c. Interpolers  
d. Arrongant attitude of the company's officials



GALAXY  
IAS ACADEMY