MODERN INDIA ──

LAST MINUTE
NOTES

Modern Indian History: Conquer the Past Before UPSC Conquers You!
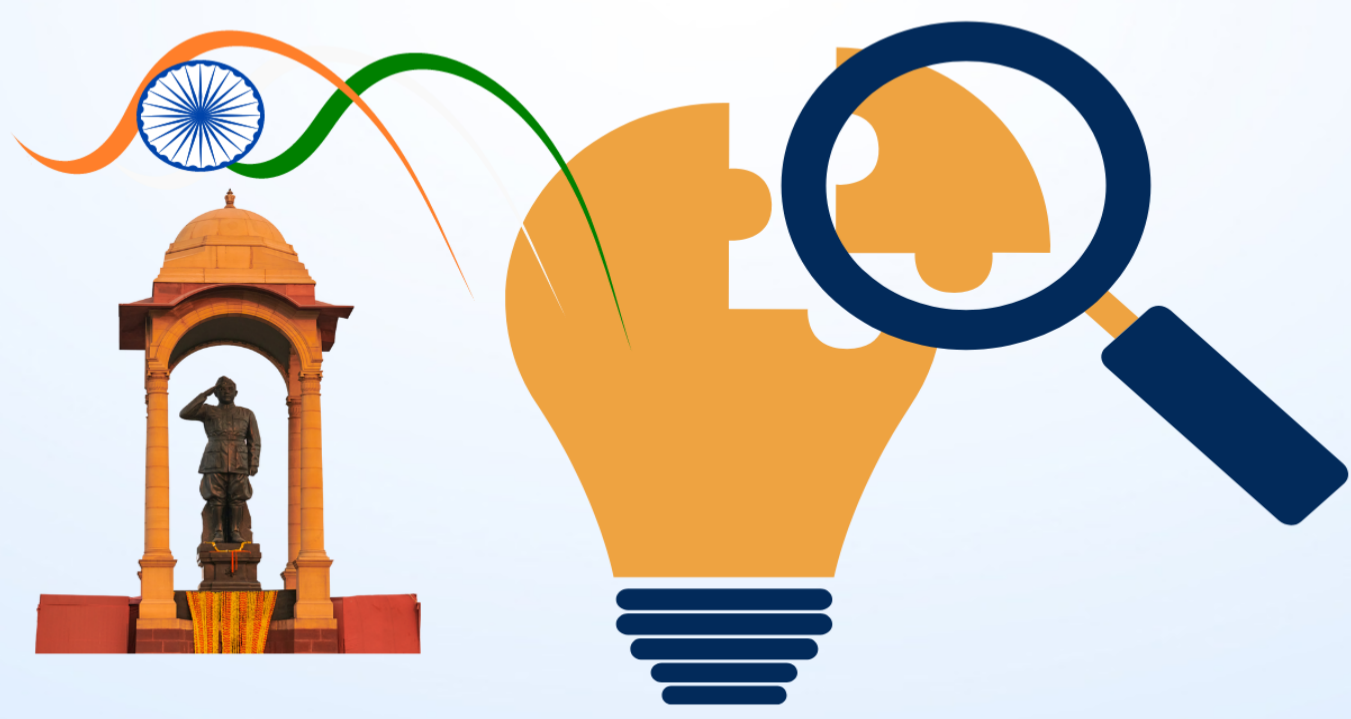
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Establishment of English Rule

Portuguese

Key Figures and Policies:

1. **Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509)**
   - **Role**: First Portuguese Viceroy of India.
   - **Blue Water Policy**: Emphasized naval dominance to control the Indian Ocean and protect Portuguese interests from other European and Asian powers. This policy involved aggressive maritime warfare to dominate sea routes.
   - **Notable Achievements**: Victory in the Battle of Diu (1509), which established Portuguese naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean.

2. **Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)**
   - **Role**: Second Portuguese Viceroy of India.
   - **Key Policies**: Focused on establishing strongholds on land and fostering relationships with local rulers.
   - **Notable Achievements**: Captured Goa (1510) and Malacca (1511), making them important Portuguese bases. Encouraged mixed marriages between Portuguese and local women to consolidate power.
   - **Administration**: Strengthened Portuguese control by building forts and engaging in diplomatic and military alliances.

3. **Nuno da Cunha (1529-1538)**
   - **Role**: Governor of Portuguese India.
   - **Notable Actions**: Strengthened Portuguese control over the western coast of India. Initiated the construction of the fort at Diu.
   - **Policies**: Focused on expanding Portuguese territories and consolidating power through military and diplomatic means.

4. **Vasco da Gama**
   - **Role**: Navigator and explorer, first to reach India by sea from Europe.
   - **Notable Voyages**: His first voyage (1497-1499) opened the sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope.
   - **Impact**: His expeditions marked the beginning of European exploration and colonization in India, establishing Portuguese presence.

Portuguese Struggle with Marathas

War Part	Timeline	Participants	Key Battles/Events	Outcome
Portuguese-Maratha Conflicts	1668-1739	Portuguese, Marathas	Siege of Goa (1683)	Marathas, led by Sambhaji, besieged Goa but were repelled.

			Battle of Vasai (1739)	Marathas, led by Chimaji Appa, captured Vasai (Bassein), marking a significant defeat for the Portuguese.
Overall Result				The Marathas successfully weakened Portuguese power, especially in the northern Konkan region.

Portuguese Administration in India:

1. **Vedor da Fazenda**
   - **Role**: Financial officer responsible for revenue collection and managing royal property.
   - **Function**: Ensured the efficient collection of taxes and tributes, crucial for maintaining Portuguese strongholds in India.
2. **Other Key Administrative Roles**:
   - **Capitão-Mor (Captain-Major)**: Military commander responsible for defense and military operations.
   - **Ouvidor (Judge)**: Judicial officer overseeing legal matters and ensuring justice in Portuguese territories.
   - **Provedor (Provider)**: Official in charge of provisioning and supply management for Portuguese settlements and military.

Portuguese Contributions to India:

1. **Military Contributions**
   - **Field Guns**: Introduced advanced artillery, enhancing battlefield tactics.
   - **Body Armor**: Brought European-style body armor, improving soldier protection.
   - **Matchlock Men**: Introduced matchlock firearms, revolutionizing warfare in India.
   - **Artillery of the Stirrup**: Enhanced military technology with advanced artillery techniques.
2. **Shipbuilding and Navigation**
   - **Castled Prow and Stern**: Advanced ship designs with fortified prows and sterns, improving naval combat capabilities.
   - **Navigation Techniques**: Improved maritime navigation, establishing efficient trade routes.
3. **Cultural Contributions**
   - **Filigree Work**: Introduced intricate filigree work in jewelry making.
   - **Fretted Foliage Work**: Enhanced craftsmanship in goldsmithing and silversmithing.
   - **Cuisine**: Introduced new ingredients and culinary techniques, influencing Indian cuisine (e.g., vindaloo, balchão).
   - **Architecture**: Brought European architectural styles, evident in churches and public buildings in Goa.
   - **Language**: Portuguese language influenced local languages, with many Portuguese words assimilated into Indian vernaculars.

Portuguese- Cartaz System

Overview
- **Full Name**: Cartaz System (also known as "Cartaz System" or "Portuguese Cartel")

- **Implementation**: Early 16th century, under the rule of the Portuguese Empire, particularly during the tenure of Afonso de Albuquerque.
- **Purpose**: The cartaz system was a naval trade license or pass introduced by the Portuguese to control and monopolize maritime trade in the Indian Ocean.

Key Features

1. **Mandatory Pass**: All ships trading in the Indian Ocean were required to purchase a cartaz from the Portuguese authorities.
2. **Control of Trade**: This allowed the Portuguese to control maritime trade routes and ensure that only ships with a cartaz could engage in trade legally.
3. **Revenue Generation**: The system served as a significant source of revenue for the Portuguese Empire.
4. **Enforcement**: Portuguese naval forces patrolled the waters and enforced the system by intercepting and seizing ships without a cartaz.
5. **Protection**: Ships with a cartaz were offered protection by the Portuguese navy against pirates and other threats.

Impact

- **Economic Monopoly**: The system allowed the Portuguese to monopolize spice trade and other valuable commodities in the Indian Ocean.
- **Local Resistance**: It led to resistance from local traders and rulers who were forced to comply with the system or face consequences.
- **Decline**: The cartaz system began to decline in the late 16th and early 17th centuries as other European powers like the Dutch and English entered the Indian Ocean trade and challenged Portuguese dominance.

Major European East India Companies in India

Name of the Company	Year Formed	First Factory in India	Other Settlements	Battles Fought for Control	Exit from India	Contributions
British East India Company	1600	Surat (1612)	**Calcutta** (capital), Bombay, Madras, Bengal, etc.	Battle of Plassey (1757), Battle of Buxar (1764), Anglo-Mysore Wars, Anglo-Maratha Wars, etc.	1858	**Military**: Modern army structure, new weapons like muskets and cannons. **Crops**: Tea, coffee, rubber. **Infrastructure**: Railways, telegraph, roads. **Social**: Western education, legal systems.
Dutch East India Company (VOC)	1602	Masulipatnam (1605)	**Pulicat** (capital), Surat, Chinsurah, Cochin, Nagapattinam	Battle of Colachel (1741), Battle of Bidara (1759)	1825	**Military**: Introduction of European-style fortifications. **Crops**: Coffee, tobacco. **Industry**: Textile production, spice trade.

						Crafts: Introduced techniques in shipbuilding and metallurgy.
Danish East India Company	1616	Tranquebar (1620)	**Serampore** (capital), Nicobar Islands	Minor skirmishes with other European powers	1845	**Military**: Fortifications and defense structures. **Social**: Education and missionary work. **Cultural**: Danish architectural styles and practices.
Portuguese East India Company	1628	Goa (1510)	**Goa** (capital), Diu, Daman, Bassein, Cochin	Battle of Swally (1612), Siege of Goa (1683), Battle of Vasai (1739)	1961	**Military**: Coastal fortifications, field guns, matchlock men. **Crops**: Cashew, pineapple, potato, tobacco. **Crafts**: Filigree work, fretted foliage work in jewelry. **Cultural**: Cuisine, architecture, Catholicism.
French East India Company	1664	Surat (1668)	**Pondicherry** (capital), Chandernagore, Mahe, Karaikal	Carnatic Wars, Battle of Wandiwash (1760)	1954	**Military**: Modern military training and tactics. **Crops**: Grapes, various vegetables. **Architecture**: French architectural styles in buildings. **Social**: Education, French language and culture.

Carnatic

War part	Timeline	Participants	Treaty	Important points of the treaty	Aftermath
First	1746-1748	Dupleix- Fench Governor, Anwaruddin Khan- Nawab of Carnatic and Robert Clive	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)	Return of captured territories and prisoners to their respective sides	Temporarily restored peace, but tensions between the British and French persisted

Second	1749-1754	Nasir Jung, Mohammad Ali and Robert Clive on one side. Muzaffar Jung, Dupleix and Chanda Sahib on the other.	Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)	Returned most territories to their respective sides, French influence reduced	British emerged as the dominant power in the Carnatic region
Third	1756-1763	Count de Lally on the French side. Sir Eyre Coote on the British.	Treaty of Paris (1763)	British gained control of most French territories in India	British became the dominant colonial power in South India

Plassey and Buxar

Battle of Plassey	June 23, 1757	British East India Company, Nawab of Bengal	-	The British East India Company gained control over the province of Bengal, establishing their authority in the region. The Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, was removed from power, and Mir Jafar was installed as a puppet Nawab under British influence. The British East India Company received extensive financial compensation and various trade concessions from the newly appointed Nawab.	British East India Company gained significant power and influence in Bengal, marking a turning point in their dominance in India
Battle of Buxar	October 22, 1764	British East India Company, Mughal Empire, Nawab of Awadh	Treaty of Allahabad (1765)	The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha to the British East India Company, giving them control over the revenue administration of these territories. The Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, ceded a large part of his territories to the British East India Company. The Mughal Emperor recognized the British East India Company as the	British East India Company became the virtual ruler of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, marking a significant expansion of their territorial control

				Diwan, the revenue collector, of the aforementioned territories, further solidifying the Company's authority.	

Anglo Mysore

First	1767-1769	British: Robert Clive, Hector Munro; Mysore: Hyder Ali, Nanjaraja Wodeyar	Treaty of Madras (1769)	Mysore, under the rule of Hyder Ali, returned territories that were captured from the British East India Company during the war. The British East India Company recognized Hyder Ali as the ruler of Mysore and established a peace agreement between the two parties. Both sides agreed to restore prisoners of war and hostages taken during the conflict.	Temporary peace, set the stage for future conflicts between the British and Mysore
Second	1780-1784	British: Eyre Coote, William Medows, Richard Abercrombie; Mysore: Tipu Sultan, Hyder Ali	Treaty of Mangalore (1784)	The British East India Company and Mysore, under the rule of Tipu Sultan, agreed to restore all territories and prisoners of war to their respective sides. The terms of the treaty included the return of hostages held by both parties. Both sides agreed to a mutual cessation of hostilities, resulting in a temporary cessation of the war.	Ended in a stalemate, with no significant territorial gains or losses for either side
Third	1790-1792	British: George Harris, William Medows, Cornwallis (Governor General); Mysore: Tipu	Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)	Mysore, led by Tipu Sultan, ceded significant territories to the British East India Company, including parts of Malabar and Coimbatore districts. Mysore was required to pay a large war indemnity to the British, amounting to a substantial sum of money. The treaty allowed the British to station a resident in the court of Mysore, ensuring	Mysore lost significant territories to the British, weakening their power and influence

				their influence and control over the kingdom.	
Fourth	1799	British: George Harris, David Baird, Arthur Wellesley (Governor General); Mysore: Tipu	Mysore annexed by the British	Mysore's rule under Tipu Sultan ended, and the region was incorporated into British India	British East India Company gained complete control over Mysore, solidifying their dominion in South India and weakening Mysore

Anglo Maratha

First	1775-1782	Treaty of Salbai (1782)	The British East India Company and the Maratha Empire agreed to restore all territories, prisoners, and hostages captured during the war. The Marathas recognized the British East India Company's territorial gains in certain regions. Both parties agreed to a mutual cessation of hostilities and established a temporary peace agreement.	Temporary peace, resumption of hostilities in subsequent Anglo-Maratha Wars
Second	1803-1805	Treaty of Bassein (1802)	The Marathas accepted British suzerainty and acknowledged British paramountcy over their territories. The Marathas allowed the British East India Company to maintain a subsidiary force, essentially a British-controlled military presence, in their territories. The British East India Company gained significant political influence and control over the Maratha Empire's affairs.	British gained significant influence over the Maratha Empire, led to further conflicts and the ultimate decline of Maratha power

| Third | 1817-1818 | Treaty of Poona (1817) | Maratha territories were significantly reduced, and the Maratha Confederacy accepted the abolition of the office of the Peshwa, the head of the Maratha Empire. The British East India Company assumed direct control over most of the former Maratha territories. The Maratha rulers became subordinate to the British, marking the end of Maratha independence and the consolidation of British power in India. | British East India Company gained control over most of Maratha territories, marking the end of Maratha independence |

Anglo Sikh

| First | 1845-1846 | Treaty of Lahore (1846) | The Sikh Empire, under Maharaja Duleep Singh, ceded substantial territories to the British East India Company, including the Jalandhar Doab, Kashmir, and parts of western Punjab. The Sikh Empire agreed to pay a large war indemnity to the British. The Sikh Empire accepted the presence of a British Resident at Lahore, ensuring British influence and control over the affairs of the Sikh Empire. | The Sikh Empire's power and influence were significantly reduced, and the British gained control over parts of Punjab |
| Second | 1848-1849 | Annexation of Punjab (1849) | The Sikh Empire was formally annexed by the British East India Company, bringing Punjab under direct British rule. Maharaja Duleep Singh, the last ruler of the Sikh Empire, was deposed, and Punjab was incorporated into British India. The British introduced significant administrative changes in Punjab and initiated policies to consolidate their control over the region. | The British East India Company gained complete control over Punjab, which became a province of British India |

Anglo Burmese

War part	Timeline	Participants	Treaty	Important points of the treaty	Aftermath
First Anglo-Burmese War	1824-1826	British East India Company, Burmese Kingdom	Treaty of Yandabo	Burma ceded Assam, Manipur, Rakhine, and Taninthayi; paid	Burma became a British colony; significant loss of

				compensation; agreed to British residency.	Burmese territory and influence.
Second Anglo-Burmese War	1852-1853	British East India Company, Burmese Kingdom	No Treaty	No formal treaty; British annexed Pegu.	Further loss of territory for Burma; increased British influence.
Third Anglo-Burmese War	1885	British East India Company, Burmese Kingdom	Annexation of Upper Burma	Burma was fully annexed by the British.	Complete annexation of Burma into British India.

Anglo Nepal and Anglo Bhutan

War part	Timeline	Participants	Treaty	Important points of the treaty	Aftermath
Anglo-Nepalese War	1814-1816	British East India Company, Kingdom of Nepal	Sugauli Treaty	Ceded territories west of Kali River; accepted British Residents in Kathmandu; recognized British paramountcy.	Nepal maintained independence but lost significant territory; began modern reforms.
Anglo-Bhutanese War	1864-1865	British East India Company, Kingdom of Bhutan	Treaty of Sinchula	Ceded territories in Assam, Bengal, and Koch Bihar; received annual subsidy from the British.	Bhutan retained independence but lost territories and became economically dependent on British subsidies.

Pre-1857 Revolts

Peasant Revolts					
Revolt	Leader(s)	Primary Reason	Time Period	Areas Affected	British Response
Sanyasi Rebellion	Sannyasis	Socio-economic grievances, land dispossession	1763-1800	Bengal, Bihar, Odisha	Suppression through military force
Chunar Rebellion	Raja Cheit Singh	High taxes, agrarian discontent	1781-1782	Chunar, Uttar Pradesh	British forces captured and

Revolt	Leader(s)	Primary Reason	Time Period	Areas Affected	British Response
					executed the leader
Pagal Panthis Uprising	Pagal Panthi sect	Religious persecution, social grievances	1798-1806	Bengal, Bihar, Odisha	Suppression through military force
Pabna Peasant Uprising	Dadu Miyan	Oppression, high rents, landlessness	1872-1873	Pabna (now in Bangladesh)	Crushed by British forces
Farazi Movement	Haji Shariatullah	Socio-religious reforms, peasant grievances	1818-1823	Bengal, Assam, Bihar	Suppression through military force
Indigo Revolt	Digambar Biswas	Forced indigo cultivation, exploitation	1859-1862	Bengal, Bihar	Partial success; British reforms indigo system
Santhal Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu	Land encroachments, oppression	1855-1856	Bihar, Jharkhand	Brutally suppressed; leaders captured and hanged
Tribal Revolts					
Revolt	**Leader(s)**	**Primary Reason**	**Time Period**	**Areas Affected**	**British Response**
Bhil Rebellion	Bhil leaders	Land encroachments, exploitation	1818-1825	Gujarat, Rajasthan	Suppression through military force
Bodo Uprising	Bodo tribal leaders	Land alienation, political marginalization	1783-1832	Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya	Suppression through military force
Khasi Uprising	U Tirot Sing	British encroachments, exploitation	1829-1833	Meghalaya	Suppression through military force
Ho Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu	Land alienation, exploitation	1820-1821	Jharkhand	Suppression through military force
Santhal Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu	Land encroachments, oppression	1855-1856	Bihar, Jharkhand	Brutally suppressed; leaders captured and hanged

Kol Rebellion	Birsa Munda	Land alienation, cultural suppression	1899-1900	Bihar, Jharkhand	Suppression through military force
Gond Rebellion	Bir Singh Deo	Land alienation, political grievances	1782-1783	Central India	Suppression through military force
Mappila Rebellion	Mappila leaders	Agrarian grievances, religious tension	1793-1806	Malabar region (Kerala)	Suppression through military force
Toda Rebellion	Toda tribesmen	British interference, cultural issues	1799-1801	Nilgiri Hills (Tamil Nadu)	Suppression through military force
Kolhapur Rebellion (1817-1818)	Maratha tribesmen	Resistance against British colonialism	1817-1818	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Suppression through military force

Revolt of 1857

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