



I B PATEL ENGLISH SCHOOL (PRIMARY SECTION)

CLASS - 8

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER-1

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA



Land Route to India

- ❑ Earlier many merchants from the various countries came to India from north-west by land route.
- ❑ For years, the Arab traders undertook trade through land route.
- ❑ After the Constantinople was conquered by Turk Muslims situations changed.
- ❑ Trade through land route to India was stopped for the countries of north west.



1. ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

➤ Why do Europeans arrive to India?

- ❖ Many years ago, India was one of the leading countries in the world.
- ❖ It was distinct in the whole world.
- ❖ The demand of Indian commodities like silk, cotton clothes, muslin, black pepper, spices, etc.
- ❖ Many countries were eager to do trade with our country and earn wealth.

The Search of Sea Route to India

- ✘ **Christopher Columbus(An Italian explorer)**
- ✘ He was one of the sailors who ventured out to find the sea route to India.
- ✘ He thought that one can go to East via west and accidentally reached to America.
- ✘ As long as he lived, he was under the misconception that he had discovered the sea route to India.
- ✘ Hence, the natives of America are called red Indians and the island group in the Caribbean is as the West Indies.
- ✘ **Vasco-Da-Gama(A native of Portugal)**
- ✘ He discovered the sea route to India.
- ✘ He encircled the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa and reached the port of Calicut.



Vasco-Da-Gama at Calicut

- ❑ He reached at the port of Calicut on 22nd May 1498.
- ❑ Zamorin the king of Calicut, gave permission to the Portuguese to trade.
- ❑ Portuguese established fort and fortified it for trade in 1500 C.E.
- ❑ They appointed a commander chief, namely Albuquerque.
- ❑ Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1506 C.E.
- ❑ The Portuguese took control of Mangalore, Cochin, Goa, Diu, Mumbai and Island of Lanka.



End of Portuguese Rule

- ❑ The Subedar of Bengal complained to the Mughal Emperor, Shahjahan about the behaviour of the Portuguese.
- ❑ The Emperor order to demolish Portugueses' fort at Hugli and to burn their ships.
- ❑ Thus the Portuguese rule came to end with the exception of the territories of Diu, Daman and Goa.



The Dutch

- ❑ At the end of 1600 Century, the Dutch of Holland came to India for trade.
- ❑ They established fort at Pulicat and Madras.
- ❑ They established a trading centre at Agra in 1663.
- ❑ Meanwhile the British came to India .
- ❑ The Dutch could not compete against the British.

Britishers in India

- ❑ Britishers established East India Company in India during the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England in 1600 C.E.
- ❑ The first British ship arrived in India at the port of Surat in the year 1608 C.E.
- ❑ Captain W. Hawkins was the first British to set foot in India,
- ❑ He failed to get Jahangir's Permission to trade.
- ❑ After him Sir Thomas Roe, arrived and acquired the permission to establish a trading centre in Surat.
- ❑ Shahjahan gave permission to carry out trade in Bengal.

The French

- ❑ The French established 'The French East India Company' in the year 1664 C.E.
- ❑ The head of French company was Francois Dupleix.
- ❑ The French and the British had competition.
- ❑ The British emerged as the winners to become the strongest European company in India.
- ❑ However, the French retained their control over the trading centers of Puducherry, Mahe and Chandranagar.



British Trade in Bengal

- ⊠ The British first started to trade at the bank of the river Hugli and established fort in 1651 C.E.
- ⊠ The British got the permission from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to trade without paying taxes .

The Expansion of the British Rule

- ❑ The permission of tax free trade was given to the East India Company only but many officers who were engaged in private trade did not pay the taxes.
- ❑ The Nawab of Bengal Murshid Quli khan and than Ali Verdi Khan opposed to those officers.
- ❑ After Aliverdi Khan, his son Siraj-ud-Daulah involved into battle with the British for the same purpose.



Battle of Plassey

- ⊠ Siraj-ud Daulah had an overwhelming influence over the British so they helped the competitors of Siraj-ud-Daulah to remove him from the throne.
- ⊠ The British merchants failed to pay the taxes.
- ⊠ Siraj-ud Daulah ordered that the British should not fortify the factory, pay the taxes as per the rules and trade as per the terms and conditions.
- ⊠ He succeeded in expelling the British from Calcutta.
- ⊠ Robert Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander in chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah, with a promise to confer the throne of Bengal.
- ⊠ With Mir Jafar's help Clive defeated and murdered Siraj-ud Daulah in the Battle of Plassey.
- ⊠ This was the first war fought by the Company in India which marked as the beginning of the British rule in India.

The Battle of Buxar

- ❑ As promised, the East India Company appointed Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal.
- ❑ With the passage of time Mir Jafar became hostile to the British.
- ❑ The Company replaced him with Mir Qasim.
- ❑ The problem arose between the Company and Mir Qasim on account of non payment of taxes.
- ❑ In 1763, Mir Qasim was defeated by the company but escaped,
- ❑ Mir Qasim reorganised his army with the forces of Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- ❑ Their combined forces were defeated by the company forces at Bauxar in 1764.
- ❑ The company took Bengal, Avadh and Mughal empire under its control.
- ❑ Thus, the East India Company , a trading company, emerged as a political power in the subcontinent of India.

