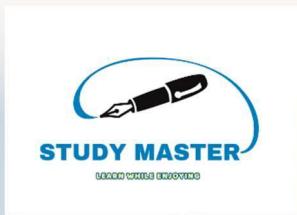


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1. INDIA DURING ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

Factors Responsible for European advent in India:

- Advancement of Europeans in art of ship building and navigation
- Economic development of Europeans.
- Demand for luxuries Indian commodities like spices, calicoes, silk, various precious stones, porcelain, etc.
- Immense wealth of India.

CHRONOLOGY OF EUROPEAN CONQUEST OF ASIA:

The Portuguese (1498) à the English (1600) à the Dutch (1602) à the French (1664)

PORtUGUESE

- **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)**- between Portugal and Spain divided non - Christian world by an imaginary line in the Atlantic east for Portugal and west for Spain.

Vasco-de-Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vasco-de-Gama reached Calicut via cape of good hope in 1498 and was warmly welcomed by Zamorin (Ruler of Calicut).• By 1502, Vasco's second visit led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore and fortification of the same.• Portugal unlike other traders wanted to monopolize trade in India.
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established first factory at Calicut, in 1500• Embarked the era of European rule on Indian subcontinent.
Francis - De - Almeida (1505-1509)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st Portuguese governor in India, initiated "Blue water policy" (cartaze system) - was to be powerful at the sea instead of building fortresses on Indian land.• Cartaze system: Naval trade license or pass issued by Portuguese in the Indian ocean.
Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509- 1515)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Considered to be the founder of the Portuguese power in India: captured Goa from Bijapur; persecuted Muslims; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of Vijayanagara;• Initiated the policy of marrying with the natives of India.• Banned the practice of sati in his area of influence.• Albuquerque died in 1515 leaving Portuguese as strongest Naval power in India.
Nino da Cunha (1529-38)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. Goa became capital of Portuguese settlements in India.• In his rule, Diu and Bassein came under the Portuguese occupation from Gujarat King Bahadur Shah.• Bahadur Shah got killed in 1537 at Diu while negotiating with the Portuguese.• Pragmatic leader who expanded territory beyond Western coastal region. Portuguese power expanded to eastern coast during his time.

Religious Policy of the Portuguese: Initially, hostile only towards Muslims, later towards Hindus also. In 1579 missionaries were sent to convert the emperor Akbar to Christianity.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DECLINE OF THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA:

- Emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia and north India and the appearance of the Marathas as neighbours;
- Political fears aroused by the activities of Jesuit missionaries, and hatred of persecution (such as inquisition) that caused reaction against Portuguese spiritual pressure;
- Rise of the English and Dutch commercial ambitions challenging the Portuguese supremacy;
- Rampant corruption, greed and selfishness along with piracy and clandestine trade practices of the Portuguese administration in India;

- Diversion of Portuguese colonising ambitions towards the West due to the discovery of Brazil.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PORTUGUESE:

- Portuguese not only initiated what might be called the **European era**, it marked the **emergence of naval power**.
- **Introduction of cannon** on ship
- The Portuguese were masters of improved techniques at sea. Their multi-decked ships were heavily constructed.
- Missionaries and the Church were also teachers and patrons in India of the arts of the painter, carver, and sculptor.
- The **Portuguese skill at organisation**—as in the creation of royal arsenals and dockyards and the maintenance of a regular system of pilots and mapping and pitting state forces against private merchant shipping—was even more noteworthy.
- **Introduced** European art of warfare
- The art of the **silversmith** and **goldsmith** flourished at Goa.

Note: Portuguese were first to come in India and last one to leave India.

Why a Sea Route to India?

- Spirit of renaissance in the 15th-century Europe.
- European economy growing rapidly, leading to prosperity and demand for luxury goods; increase in the supply of meat requiring spices for preservation.
- Capture of Constantinople in 1453, and Syria and Egypt later by the Ottoman Turks calling for a new route to reach India without dealing with Arabs and Turks.
- Venice and Genoa too small to stand up to the Turks.
- Spain and Portugal aided with money and men by the North Europeans and by ships and technical knowledge by the Genoese.
- The Portuguese the pioneers followed by the Dutch, English, Danes and the French respectively to reach India.

DUTCH (NETHERLANDS)

- Cornelis de Houtman was the first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam in 1596.
- **United East India Company of the Netherlands**, formed in March 1605 by the Charter of Dutch Parliament, had the powers to wage wars, make treaty and build forts.
- Founded their **first factory** in **Masaulipatam** in Andhra in 1605.
- Subsequently they won over Portuguese & emerged as most dominant European trade power.
- **Pulicat** was their main center in India, later replaced by **Nagapattinam**.
- Dutch carried **indigo** manufactured in the Yamuna valley and Central India, **textiles and silk** from Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel, **saltpetre** from Bihar and **opium and rice** from the Ganga valley.
- In 1623, a **treaty between British and Dutch** → Dutch withdrew their claim from India and British from Indonesia
- 1650 (17th century), English began to emerge as big colonial power in India.
- Anglo Dutch rivalry lasted for 70 years, during which Dutch lost their settlements to British one by one.
- The Dutch were **not much interested in empire building in India**; their concerns were trade. In any case, their main commercial interest lay in the **Spice Islands of Indonesia** from where they earned a huge profit through business.
- **Decline in India**- The defeat of the Dutch in the **Anglo-Dutch rivalry** and the shifting of Dutch attention towards the **Malay Archipelago**. In **Battle of Bedara** (1759), the English defeated the Dutch.
- After prolonged warfare, both the parties compromised by which the British agreed to withdraw all their claims on Indonesia, and the Dutch retired from India.

Dutch established factories in: Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663). (It covered both Eastern and western Coasts).

BRITISH

- On December 31, 1600 the charter was issued by **Queen Elizabeth I of England** which gives trade monopoly for 15 years. English east India Company was established in **1600**.
- Captain Hawkins** of England arrived at royal **court of Jahangir in 1609** seeking permission to establish England trade center at Surat, but was refused by Jahangir due to Portuguese pressure
- With captain **Thomas Best's victory over Portuguese est. first factory in Surat**
- Later in 1613, Jahangir issued a Farman (permission letter) to English (Sir Thomas Roe)** to establish their trade center in Agra Ahmedabad and Baruch, hence British established their **1st trading factory at Surat in 1613**.
- In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe** came to India as ambassador of James 1 (King of England) & obtained permission from Jahangir to settle English trading factories in different parts of India
- Bombay's Control → **Charles II** received as dowry from Portuguese.
- Madras → **Fort St. George** replaced Masulipatnam.
- Bombay, Madras & Calcutta became 3 presidency towns of English** settlements in India by 1700 with capital **Calcutta**.

WHY THE ENGLISH SUCCEEDED AGAINST OTHER EUROPEAN?

- Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies:** English East India Company, formed through amalgamation of several rival companies at home, was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually.
- Naval Superiority:** Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest; it was the most advanced of its times.
- Industrial Revolution:** The industrial revolution reached other European nations late and this helped England to maintain its hegemony. The Industrial Revolution started in England in the early 18th century.
- Military Skill and Discipline:** The British soldiers were a disciplined lot and well trained. The British commanders were strategists who tried new tactics in warfare.
- Stable Government:** Britain witnessed stable government with efficient monarchs.
- Lesser Zeal for Religion:** Britain was less zealous about religion and less interested in spreading Christianity, as compared to Spain, Portugal or the Dutch.
- Use of Debt Market:** Britain used the debt markets to fund its wars.

FRENCH

- French east India Company was formed in **1664** establishing their **1st factory at Surat** → by **Francis Caron**
- Francis Martin founded Pondicherry in 1673** & became **1st governor of Pondicherry**. Henceforth Pondicherry became **headquarter of French possessions in India**.
- In beginning of 18th century, English & French were competing for their supremacy in India, Mainly in Carnatic & Bengal region.
- After 3 Carnatic wars, finally French were crushed & limited to Pondicherry
- First Carnatic war (1740-48)** → extension of rivalry, ended in 1748 by treaty of Aix-La Chapelle
- Second Carnatic War (1749-54)** → inconclusive, undermined the French and English power in south India
- Third Carnatic War (1758-63)** → decisive war, treaty of Paris (1763)

DANE (DENMARK SETTLEMENTS)

- The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and, in 1620, they **founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore**, on the eastern coast of India.
- Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta. The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.
- The Danes are **better known for their missionary activities** than for commerce.

CHALLENGES BEFORE THE MUGHALS

- End of Mughals began with the **reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707)** with formal ending on November 1, 1858 i.e., declaration of Queen Victoria.

- Aurangzeb's misguided policies weakened the stability of the state and the decline gained momentum after his death due to wars of succession and weak rulers.
- Muhammad Shah ruled for 29 years (1719-48) but could not revive the imperial fortunes.
- **New states of Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh and Punjab** established and the Marathas began to make their bid to inherit the imperial mantle.

<p>INTERNAL:</p> <p>Weak Rulers after Aurangzeb:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahadur Shah (Shah-i-Bekhabar) [1709- March 1712] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Eldest son of Aurangzeb, Emperor at 63. Ø Pacifist policy towards Marathas (released Shahi), Jats, Rajputs. Ø Attack of Sikh leader Shah Bahadur. • Jahandar Shah [Feb 1712-Feb 1713] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Introduced Izara Ø Abolished Jizya • Farruk siyar [1713-1719] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Killed Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid Brothers, The King Makers (Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali). Ø Religious tolerance: abolished Jizya and Pilgrimage tax. Ø First emperor to be killed by Nobles. Ø Issues three Fazmans in 1715 to English (Magna Carta of the Company). • Rafi-ud-Darajat [Feb 28-June 4, 1717]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Ruled for the shortest period. • Rafi-ud-Daula (Shah Jahan II) [June 6- Sept 17, 1719]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Opium addict • Muhammad Shah (Rangeela) [1719-48]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Killed Sayyid Brothers with the help of Nizam-ul-Mulk. Ø 1724: Independent state of Hyderabad by Nizam-ul-Mulk. Ø 1737: Invasion of Baji Rao I in Delhi. Ø 1739: Battle of Karnal: Nadir Shah defeated Mughals. • Ahmad Shah (1748-54): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Incompetent, left throne at the hands of Udham Bai (Queen Mother/ Qibla-i-Alam). • Alamgir II (1754-58): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Battle of Plassey (1757). • Shah Jahan II (1758-1759) • Shah Alam II (1759-1806): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Third Battle of Panipat (1761). Ø Battle of Buxar (1765): Treaty of Allahabad. Ø Issues fazmans to Company granting them Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. • Akbar II (1806-37): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Gave the title of Rai to Raja Ram Mohan Rai. • Bahadur Shah II/ Zafar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Last Mughal Emperor Ø Revolt of 1857.
<p>EXTERNAL:</p> <p>Lack of Internal Strength and Unity against Invasions from North-West.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nadir Shah (Persian) Invasion [1738-1739] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Battle of Karnal (1739): Defeated Mughals. Ø Captured Lahore and Emperor Mohammad Shah. Ø Annexed areas west of Indus. Ø Looted Peacock throne, Kohinoor. • Ahmad Shah Abdali invasion (1748-1764) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Successor of Nadir Shah. Ø Third Battle of Panipat (1761): defeated Marathas.

CAUSES FOR THE DECLINE OF MUGHALS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despotic Rule with weak rulers after Aurangzeb.
