

Modern India

Chapter – 1 Later Mughal Empire

States and Founders Who Became Independent from the Mughals

क्र.	State	Founder
1	Awadh	Saadat Khan
2	Hyderabad	Chin Qilich Khan / Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
3	Rohilkhand	Veer Daud & Ali Muhammad Khan
4	Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan
5	Karnataka	Sadullah Khan
6	Bharatpur	Churaman & Badan Singh

Note:

Emperor Muhammad Shah gave Saadat Khan the title of Burhan-ul-Mulk. His real name was Mir Muhammad Amin.

- Bahadur Shah's earlier name was Muazzam. He was known as Shah-e-Bekbar.
- Jahandar Shah authorized a courtesan named Lal Kumari to sign documents.
- In Mughal history, Sayyid Brothers – Hussain Ali Khan and Abdullah Khan are known as Kingmakers.
- Jahandar Shah was also called Rangin Murda (Colorful Corpse)
- Farrukhsiyar was known as the disgraced coward of the Mughal dynasty.
- Due to his excessive fondness for beautiful women, Muhammad Shah was called **Rangeela Badshah** (The Colorful King).
- As a musician, Muhammad Shah composed many **khayals** (melodic compositions).
- Turani soldier Haider Beg assassinated Husain Ali Khan (one of the Sayyid Brothers) on 9 October 1720.
- During Muhammad Shah's reign, Chin Qilich Khan of Hyderabad assumed the title Nizam-ul-Mulk and established an independent state in 1725 AD.

s.	Emperor Name	Reign Period
1	Bahadur Shah	1707–1712 (AD)
2	Jahandar Shah	1712–1713 (AD)
3	Farrukhsiyar	1713–1719 (AD)
4	Muhammad Shah	1719–1748 (AD)
5	Ahmad Shah	1748–1754 (AD)
6	Alamgir II	1754–1759 (AD)
7	Shah Alam II	1759–1806 (AD)
8	Akbar II	1806–1837 AD)
9	Bahadur Shah Zafar	1837–1857 (AD)

Chapter – 2

Arrival of European Trading Companies in India

- On **17 May 1498 AD**, Vasco da Gama reached the Calicut port on the western coast of India, discovering a new sea route between India and Europe.
- During this voyage, Vasco da Gama was assisted by a Gujarati guide named Abdul Manid.
- In **1505 AD**, Francisco de Almeida became the **first Portuguese Viceroy** in India.
- In **1509 AD**, Alfonso de Albuquerque became the Portuguese Viceroy in India. In **1510 AD**, he captured Goa from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur.
- The Portuguese established their **first trading factory** at Cochin.
- Their only settlement on the south-eastern coast was San Thome.
- After the Portuguese, the **Dutch** arrived in India.
- The first Dutch traveler Cornelis de Houtman reached Sumatra (Eastern India region) in **1596 AD**.
- The Dutch established their first trading factory in Masulipatnam in **1605 AD**.
- Their second trading post was set up at Pulicat, where they introduced their gold coins (Geldas) and made it their main center of operations.
- The Dutch were the first to employ industrial wage earners in India.
- The decline of Dutch power in India occurred after the Battle of Bidera in **1759 AD** between the British and the Dutch.

European Companies and Their Year of Establishment

s.	European Company	Year of Establishment
1	Portuguese East India Company	1498 AD.
2	British East India Company	1600 AD.
3	Dutch East India Company	1602 AD.
4	Danish East India Company	1616 AD.
5	French East India Company	1664 AD.
6	Swedish East India Company	1731 AD.

First Factory of European Companies in India

S.	Company	First Factory Location	Year
1	Portuguese	Cochin	1503 AD.
2	Dutch	Masulipatnam	1605 AD.
3	British	Masulipatnam	1611 AD.
4	Danish	Tranquebar	1620 AD.
5	French	Surat	1668 AD.

- On **31 December 1600 AD**, Queen Elizabeth I of England granted a Royal Charter to the English East India Company.
- In France, the East India Company had 217 partners, and its first governor was Thomas Smythe.

- The first Englishman to visit the Mughal court was Captain Hawkins, who came during Jahangir's reign in **April 1609 AD**.

Arrival of the English in India

- The **first English ship to arrive in India was 'Red Dragon'**.
- In **1611 AD**, the English established their **first trading factory** at Masulipatnam on the southeastern coast.
- In **1613 AD**, Jahangir issued a firman allowing the English to open a trading factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth.

Note:

The British opened their first trading post on the eastern coast at Masulipatnam (1611 AD) and on the western coast at Surat (1613 AD).

- In **1615 AD**, King James I sent Sir Thomas Roe as his **ambassador** to Jahangir's court.
- He stayed in India till **1619 AD** and successfully obtained **trade privileges** for the English from Jahangir and Nur Jahan.
- In **1632 AD**, the Sultan of Golconda issued a Golden Farman granting the English the right to trade freely in his territories by paying **500 pounds annually**.
- In **1639 AD**, Francis Day obtained Madras from the King of Chandragiri and built a fortified factory called Fort St. George. It became the **main English headquarters on the Coromandel Coast**.
- In **1661 AD**, Portuguese princess Catharine of Braganza married British Prince Charles II.
- On this occasion, the Portuguese gave Bombay as dowry to Charles II.
- In **1668 AD**, Charles II handed over Bombay to the East India Company for an annual rent of **10 pounds**.
- In **1687 AD**, the English shifted their headquarters on the western coast from Surat to Bombay.

Note:

Gerald Aungier (1669–1677 AD), President of Surat and Governor of Bombay, is credited with the **foundation of the city of Bombay**.

Chapter - 3

British Domination over Bengal

- Bengal was the most prosperous province under the Mughal Empire.
- Murshid Quli Khan was an independent ruler but regularly sent revenue to the Mughal Emperor.
- Murshid Quli Khan shifted his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad (on the bank of river Bhagirathi). This started the Ijaredari system and provided Taqavi loans (agricultural advances) to farmers. His successor was his son-in-law, Shujauddin.
- In the Battle of Giria (1740 AD), Sarfaraz Khan was killed, and Bihar's Subedar Alivardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal. He stopped sending revenue to the Mughals. During his reign, Bengal became so prosperous that it was called the "Paradise of India." His successor was his grandson, Siraj-ud-Daula.

Nawabs of Bengal

s.	Name	Reign Period
1	Murshid Quli Khan	1713–1727 AD.
2	Shujauddin	1727–1739 AD.
3	Sarfaraz Khan	1739–1740 AD.
4	Alivardi Khan	1740–1756 AD.
5	Siraj-ud-Daula	1756–1757 AD.
6	Mir Jafar	1757–1760 AD.
7	Mir Qasim	1760–1763 AD.
8	Mir Jafar	1763–1765 AD.
9	Najm-ud-Daula	1765–1766 AD.
10	Saif-ud-Daula	1766–1770 AD.
11	Mubarak-ud-Daula	1770–1775 AD.

- On June 20, 1756, the incident known as the Black Hole Tragedy occurred. According to J. Holwell, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula imprisoned 146 Englishmen in a small cell on the night of June 20, and by the next morning, only 23 survived.
- The Battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757, between the English forces led by Robert Clive and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula. The Nawab was defeated due to the betrayal of his commander Mir Jafar, who was later made the Nawab of Bengal by the British.

Note:

In the Battle of Plassey, Mohanlal and Mir Madan led a small army on behalf of the Nawab. Mir Madan was killed while fighting. The battle took place on the banks of the Bhagirathi River.

Target for IQ

Chapter - 4

Relations of the British with Mysore

- In 1761 AD, Hyder Ali became the ruler of Mysore.
- Hyder Ali died in 1782 AD during the Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.
- In 1787 AD, Tipu adopted the title of Padshah in his capital Srirangapatnam.
- Tipu planted the Tree of Liberty in Srirangapatnam and became a member of the Jacobin Club.

Major Anglo-Mysore War)

Name of War	Year	Governor General
First Anglo–Mysore War	1767–1769 AD.	—
Second Anglo–Mysore War	1780–1784 AD.	Warren Hastings
Third Anglo–Mysore War	1790–1792 AD.	Cornwallis
Fourth Anglo–Mysore War	1799 AD.	Lord Wellesley

Important Treaties

युद्ध (War)	Name of Treaty	Year
First Anglo–Mysore War	Treaty of Madras	1769 AD.
Second Anglo–Mysore War	Treaty of Mangalore	1784 AD.
Third Anglo–Mysore War	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	1792 AD.

Target for IQ