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# MODERN HISTORY

STATIC **REVISION** SIMPLIFIED

For UPSC CSE Prelims & Other Competitive Exams





# **Modern History**

## **Static Revision Simplified**

**A quick revision booklet of Modern History for  
UPSC Prelims and other competitive exams**



**Study IQ Education Pvt. Ltd.**

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# Preface

## Dear Aspirants,

CSE Prelims is just around the corner. It is considered to be the iron gate toward your goal to become a civil servant. Prelims is the most competitive part of UPSC CSE, and therefore, reading-revising and testing one's knowledge is imperative for clearing Prelims. According to the present competition, around 1 in 100 people who attempt UPSC Prelims clear it. Given the growing competition, there is an urgent requirement for content specially curated to crack Prelims. The need of the hour is simplified content that helps in a quick and complete revision of the UPSC syllabus.

Taking inspiration from the overwhelmingly positive response to our UPSC CSE books, we are taking another leap towards simplifying Prelims preparation. To fulfill our aspirants' demand, Study IQ Publications is delighted to present you with the first edition of 'SIP+ Static Revision Simplified booklets'.

The SIP+ booklet series has been strategically divided into 2 parts; SIP+ Static Revision Simplified and SIP+ Current Revision Simplified. The UPSC syllabus is huge, it is further complicated by information overload and increasingly difficult questions. These booklets have been created especially keeping in mind, the concerns and challenges that students face during their Prelims preparation. This is an honest attempt to tackle all of the student's issues and save their precious time before Prelims.

## Special Features of This Book:

This booklet aims to make your preparation focused and relevant based on UPSC's current trends and patterns, revision-friendly, and up-to-date.

- The requirements of the UPSC Prelims are the exclusive focus of this book.
- We have taken great care to ensure that the material is written in a clear; ready revision format so that students can learn and recall key concepts and facts to their advantage.
- Wherever necessary, we've incorporated relevant tables, charts and mind-maps to help students grasp and revise key concepts and facts.
- The special feature of SIP+ booklet series is the availability of ready revision charts which students can take out and paste on their wall or study table to revise key concepts and facts anytime on their own discretion.

With all sincerity and humility, the StudyIQ team wishes you the best in your preparation, and we are hopeful that this book will help you in your journey.

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## CHAPTER 1

# Advent of Europeans in India

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Delhi no longer functioned as a strong center. This made it easy for the Europeans, who originally came for trade, to settle and rule the country. This period in history marked the advent of four major European countries- **Portugal, Dutch, Britain and France**. Among all the Europeans who came to India, **Britain emerged as the most powerful, successfully colonising India for 200 years**.

### Old Trade Routes

During the **Middle Ages** trade between Europe and India and South-East Asia was carried on along several routes.

- The **first route** was by sea **along the Persian Gulf**, and from there over land-through Iraq and Turkey, and then again by sea to Venice and Genoa.
- A **second route** was **via the Red Sea** and then overland to Alexandria in Egypt and from there by sea to Venice and Genoa.
- The **third route** was **through the Baltic Sea**. It covered an overland route to the Baltic, which ran through the passes of India's North west Frontier, Central Asia, and Russia.

The **Asian part of the trade** was carried on mostly by **Arab merchants and sailors**, while the **Mediterranean and European part** was the virtual monopoly of the **Italians**.

## DISCOVERY OF NEW TRADE ROUTE

The first steps in discovering trade routes were taken by Portugal and Spain. The merchants and navigators of Portuguese and Spain (sponsored and controlled by their governments), began a great era of geographical discoveries.

- In 1494, **Columbus of Spain** set out to reach India and **discovered America** instead.
- In 1498, **Vasco da Gama of Portugal** discovered a new and all-sea route from Europe to India. **He** sailed around Africa via the **Cape of Good Hope** and **reached Calicut**.

**Factors which led the Europeans to find an alternative route** were:

- **Capture of Constantinople:** The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 adversely affected European trade with India.
- **Monopoly of Arab merchants:** The Red Sea route and the land route to India were both monopolized by the Arabs.
- **Opposition from Italian merchants:** The Italians were opposed to west European merchants engaging in trade with India via traditional land and sea route.
- **Decline in Indian goods available to European markets:** As the direct access to India declined, the easy accessibility to the Indian commodities like spices, calicoes, silk, and various precious stones that were greatly in demand in Europe was affected.

## ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA

European Power	Major Facts
Portuguese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First Europeans to set foot in India with the quest of direct trade with India.</li><li>• They controlled important ports of <b>Mumbai, Daman &amp; Diu, Gujarat, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin and Calicut</b>.</li><li>• They controlled the military Posts and settlements on the east coast at <b>San Thome</b> (in Chennai) and <b>Nagapattinam</b> (1554) (now in Tamil Nadu).</li><li>• A wealthy Portuguese settlement grew in <b>Hooghly</b> (in West Bengal) towards the end of the 16th century.</li><li>• <b>Goa</b> was the primary Portuguese settlement in India and administrative headquarter</li></ul>

European Power	Major Facts
Portuguese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>trade in precious metals</b> from Portugal to India, and <b>spice trade</b> in from India to Portuguese was a <b>royal monopoly (Portuguese Crown)</b> since 1506.</li> <li>The Portuguese procured bulk of spices from the <b>Malabar region</b> and later from <b>Kanara</b> (region in the southwest coast of India)-and <b>sold in Antwerp</b> until the mid-16th century and in <b>Lisbon</b> thereafter through contract sales.</li> <li><b>After 1564</b>, the Portuguese Crown was unable to maintain its monopoly of pepper trade and shared it with private trading interests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Portuguese Imperial Officers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500-1501)</b>- He established a Portuguese factory at Calicut in 1500.</li> <li><b>Vasco Da Gama (1501)</b>-Vasco's second visit in 1501 led to the establishment of a trading factory at <b>Cannanore</b>. Gradually, <b>Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin</b> became the important trade centres of the Portuguese.</li> </ul> <p><b>Portuguese Governors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Francisco De Almeida (1505-1509)</b>: He was the first Portuguese governor in India by the king of Portugal. He started the <b>Blue Water Policy</b> (Policy of Naval Superiority) which favors supremacy on the sea instead of establishing a territorial empire in India and to confine their activities to purely commercial transactions.</li> <li><b>Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)</b>: He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in the year 1510 with the help of the Vijayanagara Empire. After this, Goa became the primary Portuguese settlement in India. He seized and made strongholds at Malabar and at Omruz in the Red Sea. By commanding all of the exits to the sea routes, he ensured Portugal's strategic control over the Indian Ocean. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He <b>abolished Sati</b> in 1515 in the regions he governed in India.</li> <li>He introduced new crops such as <b>Tobacco and Cashew nuts</b>.</li> <li>He also introduced <b>new varieties of Coconut</b> to meet the need for Coir rigging and cordage.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Nino da Cunha (1529-1538)</b>: He <b>shifted</b> administrative head-quarters from <b>Cochin to Goa</b>. He <b>secured</b> Bassein (Vasai) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat by helping him in battle against Humayun (1534). He <b>killed Bahadur Shah</b>, the ruler of Gujarat by deceit by inviting him to a Portuguese ship (1537). He <b>set up Portuguese settlements in Bengal</b> with their head-quarter at <b>Hooghly</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Cartaze System</b> was a method used by the Portuguese to extract money from Indian ships. Under this system, captains of all Indian ships sailing to a destination not reserved by the Portuguese were obliged to buy passes or license from the Viceroy of Goa. In the absence of a pass, their ships could be seized by the Portuguese.</li> </ul> <p><b>Portuguese and the Mughals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Portuguese got an <b>Imperial Farman (1579)</b> on the bank of the river Hooghly during Akbar's reign. <b>Akbar</b> also <b>invited two learned priests from Goa, Rodolfo Aquavia and Antonio Monserrate (Jesuit fathers)</b>, who were sent to Akbar's court at Fatehpur Sikri (1580).</li> <li>During the period of Shah Jahan, the Portuguese siezed two slave girls of Mumtaz Mahal which enraged Shah Jahan and Mughal seize of Hooghly began in June 1632. Hooghly fell to the Mughal after 3 months.</li> </ul> <p>By the <b>mid-17<sup>th</sup> Century</b>, the Portuguese finally left India. But three of their settlements, namely <b>Goa, Diu and Daman</b> remained in their hands till 1961. In this way, <b>Portuguese were not only the first to come to India but also the last ones to leave India.</b></p> <p><b>Impact of Portuguese</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Portuguese <b>began to propagate Christianity</b> in the Malabar and the Konkan coast. Missionaries like <b>St. Francis Xavier, Father Rudolf and Father Monserette</b> played a leading role in propagating the Christian faith. In 1540, all temples of Goa were destroyed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Missionaries <b>started schools and colleges</b> along the west coast, where education was imparted in the native language.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Portuguese <b>brought the printing press to India</b>. The Bible came to be printed in the Kannada and Malayalam language.</li> <li>The Portuguese <b>introduced into India several types of crops, fruits and vegetables</b> which they had obtained from different countries. These included- potato, sweet potato, tobacco, corn, lady's finger, chilly, pineapple, papaya, sapota, leechi, orange, groundnuts, cashew, almonds etc.</li> </ul>



European Power	Major Facts
Dutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The States-General, the national governing body of the Dutch republic, founded the <b>Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie or Dutch East India Company</b>.</li> <li>The Dutch East India Company was <b>established by a charter in 1602 CE</b>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Charter had given the Dutch East India company <b>monopoly rights</b> to trade in the east for 21 years.</li> <li>The charter <b>also empowered</b> the Dutch East India Company <b>to make wars, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Dutch settlements and Trading depots in India:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>West India:</b> Surat (1616), Broach (Bharuch), Cambay and Ahmedabad.</li> <li><b>South India :</b> Cochin in Kerala, Karaikal &amp; Nagapatam in Madras and in Bimlipatam &amp; Masulipatam in Andhra Pradesh. In 1609, they opened a factory in Pulicat.</li> <li><b>Central and East India :</b> Agra in Uttar Pradesh, Patna in Bihar and in Chinsura, Balasore, Baranagar and Kasimbazar in the Bengal province.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In 1658 they also <b>conquered Ceylon</b> from the Portuguese.</li> <li>They <b>exported</b> indigo, raw silk, cotton textiles, saltpetre, and opium from India.</li> </ul> <p><b>Decline of the Dutch in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>main interest of the Dutch</b> lay not in India but in the <b>Indonesian Islands of Java, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands</b> where spices were produced. Thus, they <b>didn't focus much on</b> expansion of their Indian territories or acquisition of more territories in India.</li> <li>The <b>final blow</b> to Dutch consolidated power in India was laid by the <b>English</b> in the conclusive <b>Battle of Bedara/Hooghly, 1759</b>.</li> </ul>
English/British	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1599, the '<b>English Association of the Merchant Adventurers</b>' was formed as a joint-stock company to trade with the East. The company was popularly known as <b>East India Company</b>.</li> <li>The company was granted a <b>Royal Charter</b> and the <b>exclusive privilege to trade</b> in the East by <b>Queen Elizabeth</b> on 31 December 1600.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expansion of East India Company:</b></p> <p><b>Western India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The East India Company arrived first at <b>Surat, India in 1608</b> in the ship Hector commanded by William Hawkins.</li> <li>In <b>1609</b>, the Company had sent Captain Hawkins to the court of the <b>Mughal Emperor, Jahangir</b> to secure permission to establish a "factory" (store house of goods) at Surat. It was turned down initially. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A factory was eventually established at Surat in 1612 when the Portuguese fleet was defeated by the English (<b>Battle of Swally</b>).</li> <li>In <b>1613</b>, Jahangir issued the firman permitting the East India Company to establish <b>its trading post/factory at Surat</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In 1615, <b>Sir Thomas Roe</b> (a representative diplomat of Queen Elizabeth I of England) reached the Mughal Court and succeeded in getting an <b>Imperial Farman</b> to trade and establish factories in all parts of the Mughal Empire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accordingly, the English set up factories at <b>Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In 1662 the Portuguese gave the <b>Island of Bombay</b> to King Charles II of England as dowry for marrying a Portuguese Princess. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1668, the <b>Company obtained Bombay</b> on lease from their King, Charles II for a rent of 10 pounds per annum in 1668.</li> <li>Bombay was <b>fortified</b> and soon superseded Surat as the <b>headquarters of the Company on the West Coast</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Southern India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East India Company had since 1611 been based at <b>Masulipatam</b> on the Coromandel coast of India.</li> <li>In 1639, <b>Francis Day</b> established the city of Madras and constructed the <b>Fort St. George</b>.</li> <li><b>Madras</b> replaced Bantam in 1682 as the headquarters of the eastern trade.</li> <li>In 1690, Fort St David near Cuddalore on the Coromandel Coast, was sold by Marathas to the Company. In the 18th century this fort became a second centre of British power in southern India.</li> </ul> <p><b>Eastern India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Eastern India, the East India Company had <b>opened its first factories in Orissa</b> in 1633.</li> <li>In 1651 it was given permission to trade at <b>Hugli in Bengal</b>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It soon opened factories at <b>Patna, Balasore, Dacca</b> and other places in <b>Bengal and Bihar</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



European Power	Major Facts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1690, <b>Job Charnock</b>, the agent of the East India Company purchased three villages namely, <b>Sutanuti, Govindpur and Kalikatta</b>, which, in course of time, grew into the <b>city of Calcutta</b>. It was fortified by Job Charnock, who named it <b>Fort William</b> after the English King, William III.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1717, the Company secured from <b>Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar</b> a Farman confirming the privileges granted in 1691 and extending them to Gujarat and the Deccan.</li> <li>Eventually, the factories and trading centres which the English established all along the sea-coast of India were grouped under three presidencies namely <b>Bombay, Madras and Calcutta</b>.</li> </ul> <p>After <b>the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764</b>, the Company became a political power. India was under the East India Company's rule <b>till 1858</b> when it came under the direct administration of the British Crown.</p>
Danes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Danes <b>came from Denmark</b> and they were a <b>minor colonial power</b> to set foot in Indian soil.</li> <li>The <b>Danish East India Company</b> was <b>established in 1616</b> and they <b>set up trading outposts in 1620 at Tranquebar near Tanjore (Tamil Nadu)</b>.</li> <li>In 1755, they founded a colony called <b>Fredricknagore near Serampore</b> in Bengal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupied twice by British, the Danish colony <b>failed</b> as a commercial venture.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In 1777, the Danish company <b>went bankrupt</b> and Serampore was transferred to the Danish Crown. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However, Serampore became a safe haven for missionaries in India and earned immense fame for the cultural and educational activities of the missionaries.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>In 1845, Denmark ceded Serampore to Britain</b>, thus ending nearly 150 years of Danish presence of Bengal.</li> </ul>
French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1664, <b>Jean-Baptiste Colbert</b> founded the <b>French East India Company</b>.</li> <li>The company established its <b>first factory at Surat</b> under Francis Caron in 1668 and the <b>Second factory</b> was established a year later in <b>Masulipatnam</b>.</li> <li>The French were the <b>last Europeans to come to India</b> with the purpose of trade.</li> <li>The governor of Valikondapuram, <b>Sher Khan Lodi</b> (under the Bijapur Sultan) in 1673 <b>granted Francois Martin</b> (the director of the Masulipatnam factory) as a territory for the settlement of the French.</li> <li><b>The French founded Pondicherry in 1674</b>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In 1701</b> Pondicherry was made the capital of French settlements in India..</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar</b> were <b>other few important trading centres</b> of the French East India Company.</li> </ul>

## ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY

The **roots of Anglo-French rivalry in India** was the **traditional rivalry** between France and England. It **began with the Austrian war of succession and ended with the seven year's war**. Meanwhile, the political situation in few parts of the Indian subcontinent gave the foreigners an opportunity to expand their influence. This **rush for expansion and gaining political influence** resulted in wars between the foreign rivals in India.

### Carnatic Wars

The Anglo- French rivalry, taking the form of **three Carnatic Wars**, constituted landmarks in the history of British conquest of south India in the eighteenth century.

Carnatic Wars	
<b>First Carnatic War (1740-1748)</b>	<p>The First Carnatic War was <b>an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe</b> which was <b>caused by the Austrian War of Succession</b>.</p> <p><b>Immediate Cause:</b> The English Navy under Barnet, seized some French ships to provoke France.</p> <p><b>Course of War:</b> Dupleix (the French Governor of Puducherry since 1741) asked for help from another settlement and from Mauritius (Isle of France). A fleet of French navy under <b>Admiral La Bourdonnais</b>, the French governor of Mauritius, came for rescue. In 1746, the <b>French captured Madras</b>. Captain Paradise of the French Army <b>defeated the army of Anwaruddin</b> (an ally of the British) commanded by Mahfuz Khan at <b>St. Thome</b>, on the bank of river Adyar.</p> <p><b>End of War:</b> War ended when the Austrian War of Succession ended with the signing of the <b>Treaty of Aix La Chapelle in 1748</b>. Under the <b>terms of this treaty</b>, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America.</p>

### Carnatic Wars

#### Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

Dupleix sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India by **interfering in local dynastic disputes** to defeat the English.

**Immediate Cause:** In 1748, **Chanda sahib** began to conspire against the **nawab of Carnatic Anwaruddin**. Parallely in Hyderabad after the death of the Nawab Asaf Jah, a civil war broke out between **Nasir Jang** and his grandson **Muzaffar Jang**. Seizing this opportunity **Dupleix (French)** wanted to intervene and consolidate his hold in south India, he **backed Chanda sahib in Carnatic and Muzaffar Jang in Hyderabad**. The **British supported the claims of Nasir Jang and Anwaruddin**.

**Course of War and Result:** In 1749, during the **Battle of Ambur**, the **combined army of Chanda Sahib, Muzaffar Jang and French** fought and **defeated the army of Anwaruddin** at Vellore. Anwaruddin was killed. **Muzaffar Jang** became the Subedar of Deccan. **Chanda Sahib** became the Nawab of Carnatic and areas around Pondicherry (eighty villages). Some **areas on the Odisha coast including Masulipatnam** (by Muzaffar Jang) were ceded to the French. Dupleix was made **honorary governor** of the Mughal Empire on the east coast from the river Krishna to Kanyakumari. The **French army under Bussy** (Marquis De Bussy, Castelnau) was stationed at Hyderabad to secure French interest there.

To undermine the growing French power in the region, the **English decided to support Muhammad Ali**. Robert Clive (later Governor of Bengal) attacked Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, as a diversionary tactic. This is called the **Siege of Arcot**, which **resulted in British victory**. After this many battles were fought and **Chanda Sahib was killed** in one of them. Thus, **Muhammad Ali was installed as the Nawab of the Carnatic**. The war ended with the **Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754**.

#### Third Carnatic War (1756-1763)

In 1756, a conflict known as **the Seven Years' War between France and Britain** started when Austria sought to retake Silesia (1756-63). France and Britain were once more on opposing sides.

**Course of War and Result:** The first hostility during this conflict was opened by the French against the British in 1758. The French army under **Count De Lally** captured the English **Fort of St. David** (on Coromandel Coast near Chennai) and Vizianagaram. The British responded and inflicted heavy losses on the French fleets under D'Ache at Masulipatnam.

A **decisive battle** was **fought at Wandiwash** (Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu in the year **1760**. **General Eyre Cootes** of English forces totally routed Count D Lally's forces and took Bussy as prisoner. Pondicherry was defended by **Lally** for eight months before he surrendered in January 1761.

**Result:** With the **loss of Mahe and Jinji**, the **French power was reduced to its lowest level** in India. **Lally** was taken as a prisoner and sent to London. Later he was given to the French, who in 1766 tried and executed him. The **Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763)** was **signed between the British and French** and the Third Carnatic War finally concluded. **French factories in India** were **restored** to the French and they were **not allowed to fortify** them anymore.

### Causes of French defeat and British victory

- **Government Control:** The **French India Company** was a **government sponsored enterprise**; hence it **lacked autonomy** and did not represent the interest of the French nation.
- **Seats of Power:** The French had influence only in Pondicherry, whereas the English had influence in diverse strategic locations.
- **Naval strength:** The French couldn't compete with the superior and the organized English navy.
- **Policy of conquest in place of commerce:** French East India company subordinated their commercial interests and focused on territorial expansion. Whereas the English did not forget that they were primarily a trading body.
- **Lack of enthusiasm and enterprise:** With the advent of industrial revolution England witnessed enthusiasm in trade and commerce, but it had minimal impact on the French.
- **Personal incompetence:** Apart from Dupleix, the French did not possess able strategists and commanders as compared to the English.