



FROM TRADE
TO TERRITORY
MODULE 1/2

TIMELINE OF THE MUGHALS

BABUR
1526 -1530

BAHADUR SHAH II
1837 - 1857

AURANGZEB
1658 -1707

- BABUR 1526-1530
- HUMAYUN 1530 – 1540
- 1555- 1556
- AKBAR 1556-1605
- JAHANGIR 1605 – 1627
- SHAHRYAR 1627 – 1628
- SHAH JAHAN 1628 – 1658
- AURANGZEB 1658-1707
- BAHADUR SHAH I 1707 – 1712
- JAHANGIR SHAH 1712 – 1713

- FARUKHSIYAR 1713-1719
- RAFI UD UDARAJAT 1719
- SHAH JAHAN II 1719
- MUHAMMAD SHAH 1719 – 1748
- AHMAD SHAH BAHADUR 1748 – 1754
- ALAMGIR II 1754 - 1759
- SHAH JAHAN III 1759 – 1760
- SHAH ALAM II 1760 – 1806
- AKBAR II 1806 – 1837
- BAHADUR SHAH II 1837 - 1857



Aurangzeb

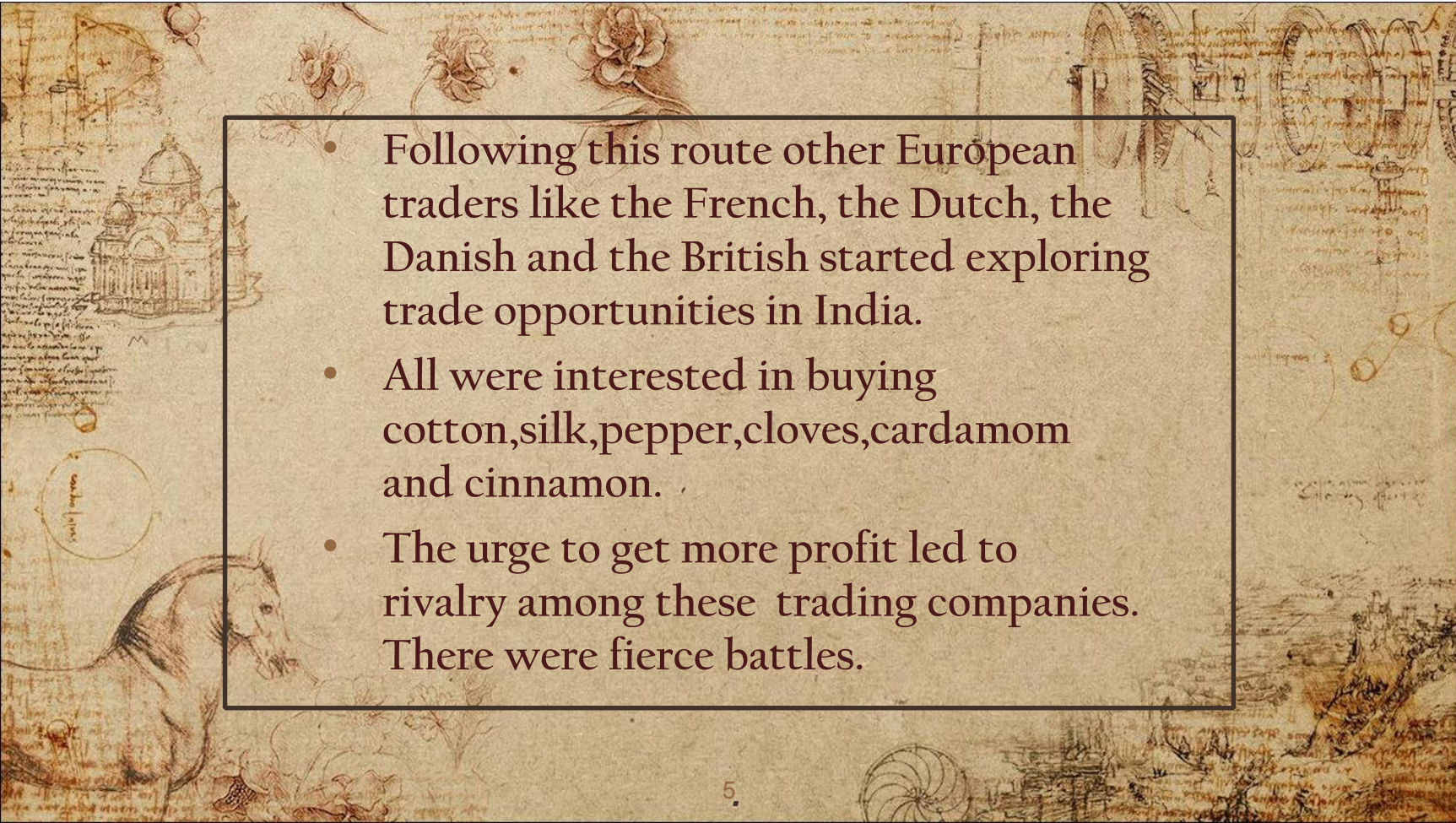
EMERGENCE OF EAST INDIA COMPANY

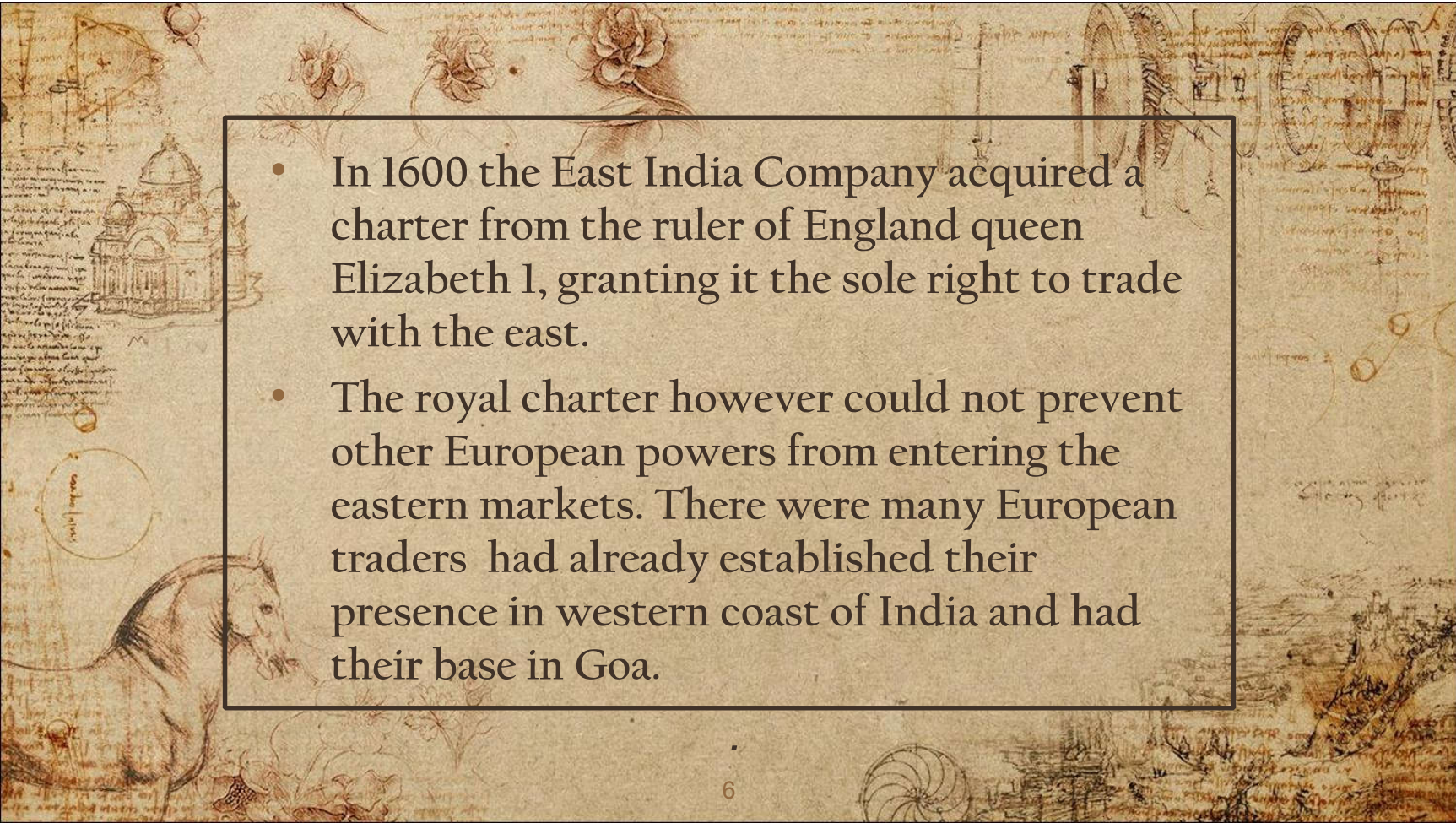
- Aurangzeb was the last Mughal ruler.
- Many regional kingdoms came to exist in India after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
- A Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498.



THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN TRADERS IN INDIA

- Portuguese – Calicut 1498
- Dutch – Pulicat 1595
- British – Surat 1608
- Danish – Tranquebar 1616
- French – Pondicherry 1664

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- Following this route other European traders like the French, the Dutch, the Danish and the British started exploring trade opportunities in India.
 - All were interested in buying cotton, silk, pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.
 - The urge to get more profit led to rivalry among these trading companies. There were fierce battles.

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- In 1600 the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the east.
 - The royal charter however could not prevent other European powers from entering the eastern markets. There were many European traders had already established their presence in western coast of India and had their base in Goa.

In 1600, the East India Company got a royal charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I.

I grant you the sole right to trade with the East.

No other trading group shall compete with you now.

With this charter we can venture across the oceans, looking for new lands and things we could buy cheap, carry them back to Europe, and sell at higher prices.

And without the fear of competition from other English trading companies!

The royal charter, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. By the time the first English ships sailed down the west coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese were already present in the western coast of India, and had their base in Goa.

In fact, it was Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered this sea route from Lisbon to Calicut in 1498. Soon after 1600, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean, and soon the French traders arrived on the scene.

East India Company comes East

The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things.

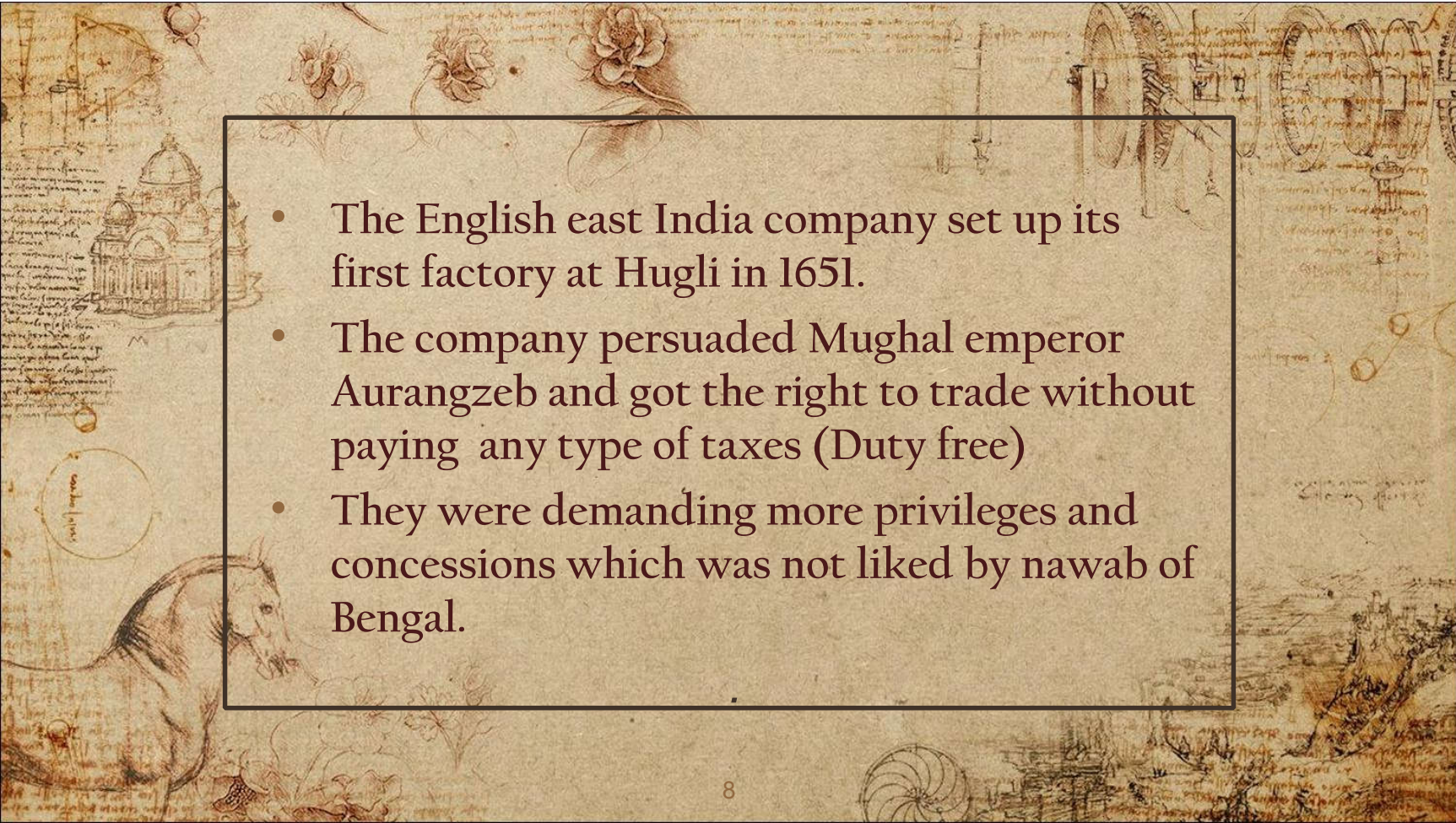
This fine Indian cotton and silk has a big market in Europe.

Spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon are in great demand back home!

Competition amongst the companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which these goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profits that could be earned. The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors.

This urge to secure markets led to fierce competition and battles among the Europeans. For 200 years, from 1600 to 1800, they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes, and stopped rival ships from moving with supplies of goods; business was carried on with the help of firearms, and trading posts and offices were guarded with forts.

Building forts in India and making huge profits also led to intense conflicts with the local rulers, and the company found it increasingly difficult to keep business separate from politics.

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- The English east India company set up its first factory at Hugli in 1651.
 - The company persuaded Mughal emperor Aurangzeb and got the right to trade without paying any type of taxes (Duty free)
 - They were demanding more privileges and concessions which was not liked by nawab of Bengal.



Murshid Quli Khan

HOW TRADE LED TO BATTLES

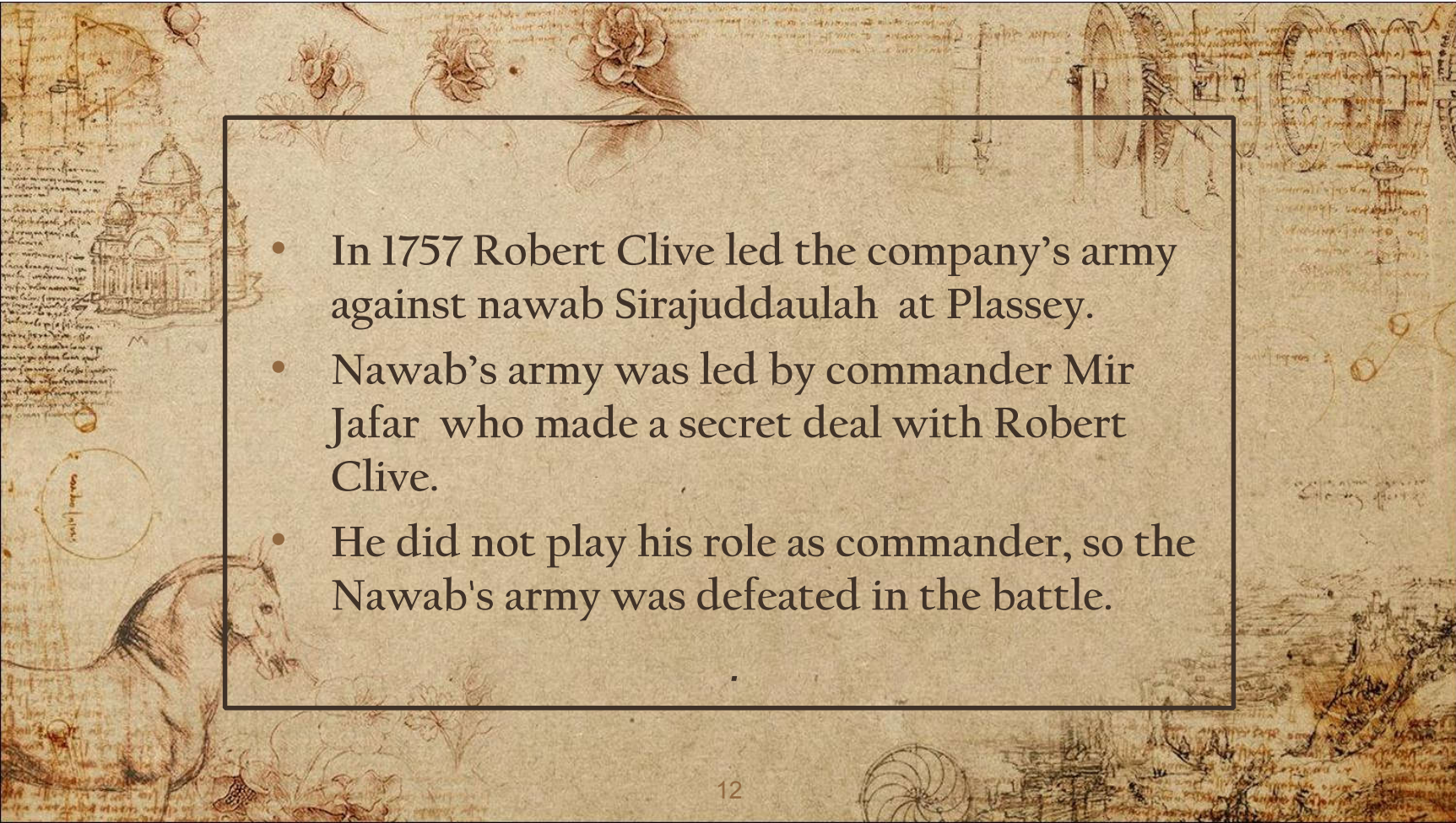
- After the death of Aurangzeb, the nawabs became powerful in Bengal.
- Murshid Quli khan followed by Alivardi khan and Sirajuddaulah were the nawabs of Bengal.
- The nawabs of Bengal refused to grant concessions to the East India Company.
- This led to conflicts and finally in to a battle.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

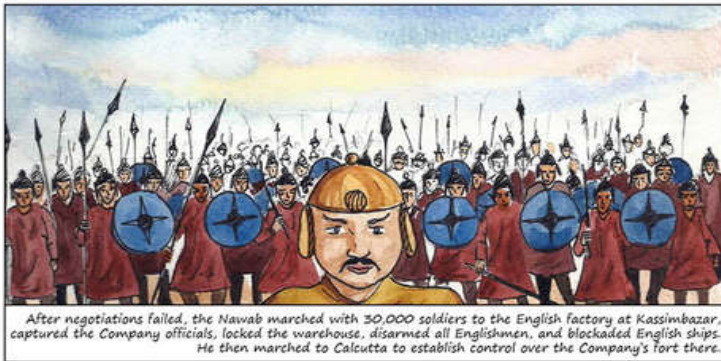
- Sirajuddaulah became Nawab of Bengal
- In 1756 and he asked the company to stop it's fortification and demanded them to pay revenues.
- But the Company defied the orders of the nawab and the negotiations too failed.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

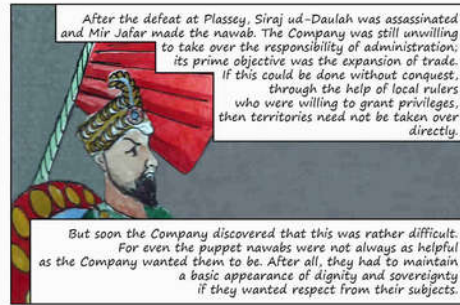
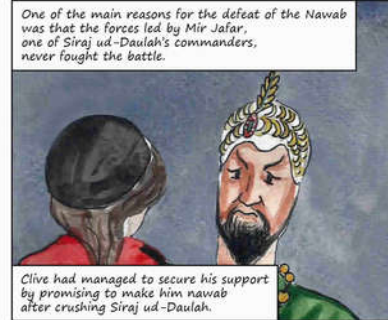
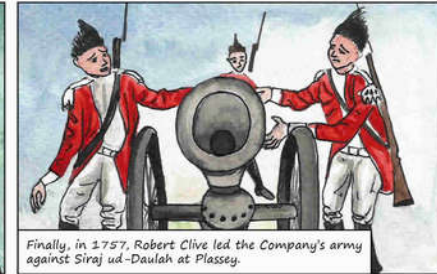
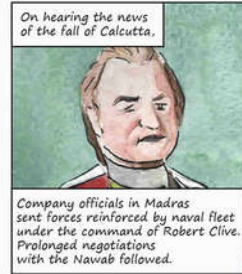
- The Nawab with 30,000 soldiers marched to Kassimbazar, where English factory was located.
- Nawab's army attacked the factory and captured the company officials.
- By hearing this news company officials from madras sent forces under the command of Robert Clive.

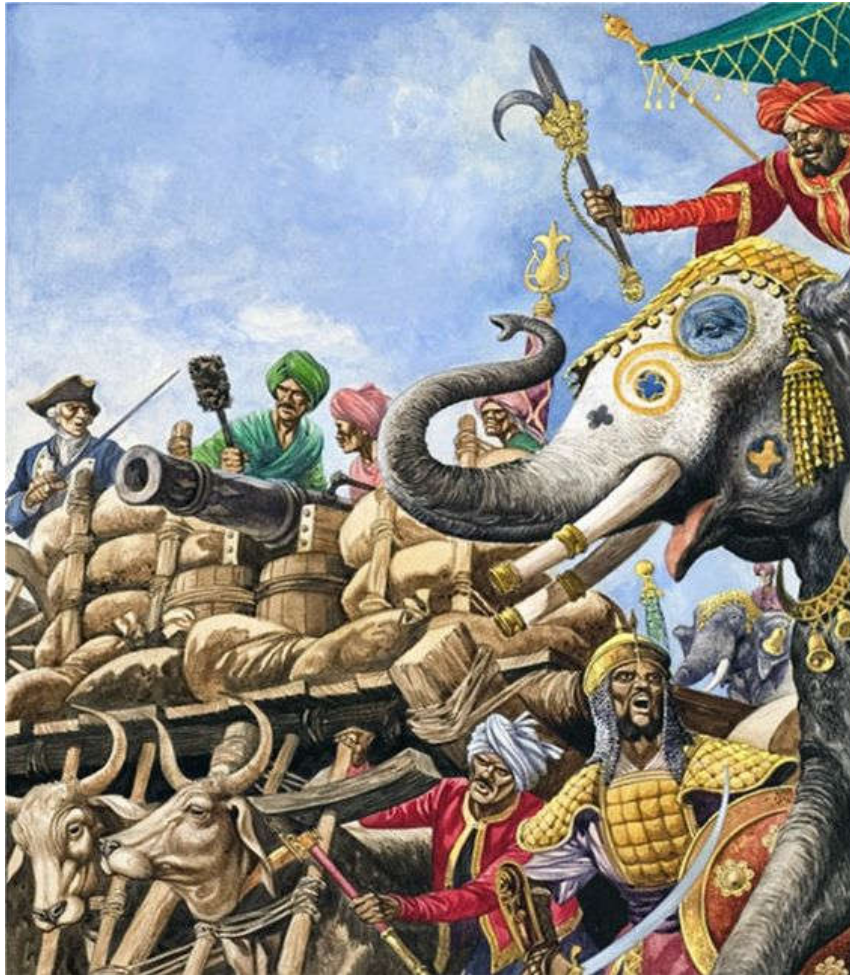
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- In 1757 Robert Clive led the company's army against nawab Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.
 - Nawab's army was led by commander Mir Jafar who made a secret deal with Robert Clive.
 - He did not play his role as commander, so the Nawab's army was defeated in the battle.

Battle of Plassey



THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

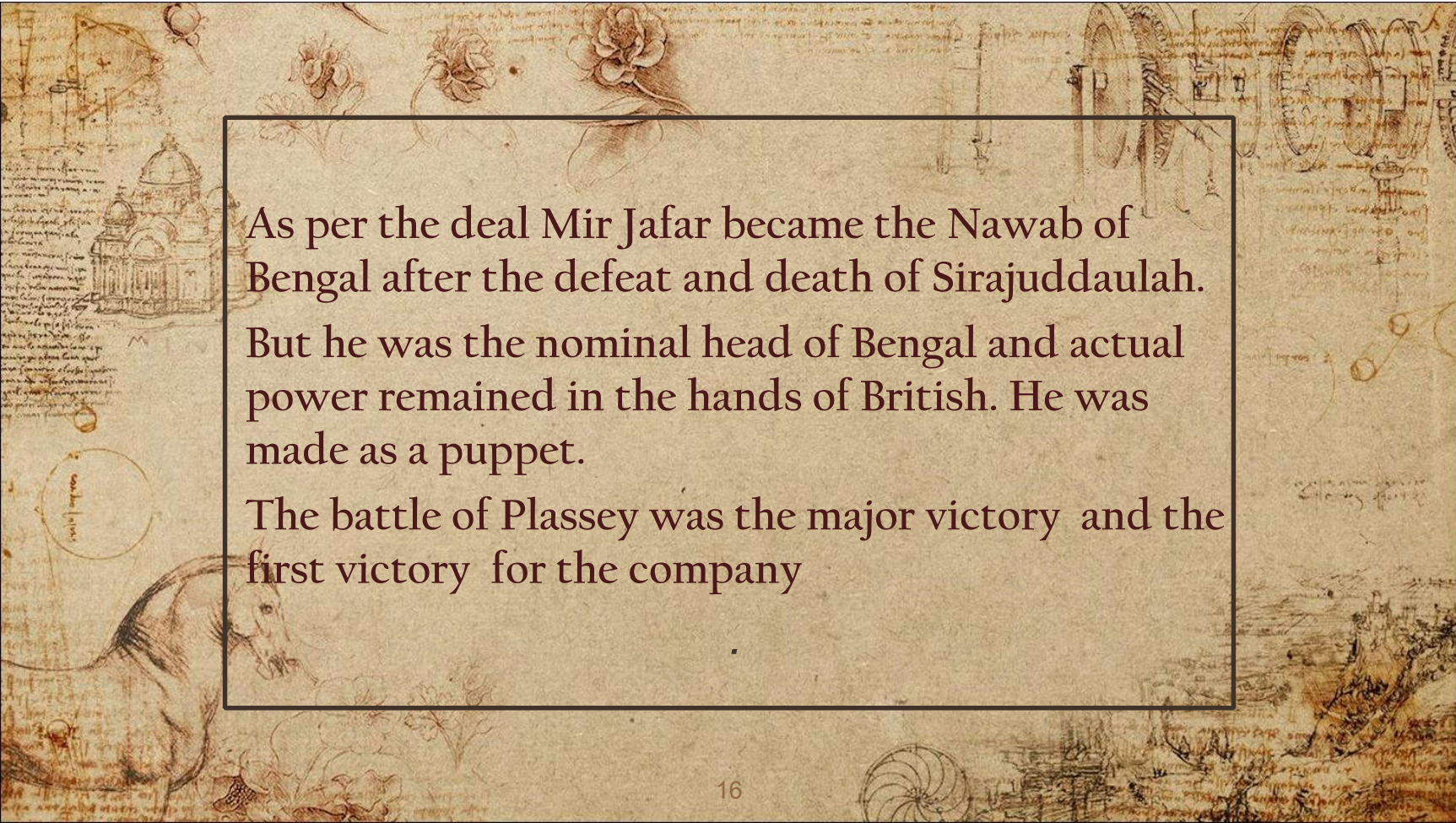




SIRAJUDDAULAH'S ARMY IN THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY



ROBERT CLIVE AND MIR JAFAR¹⁵ AFTER THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY



As per the deal Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal after the defeat and death of Sirajuddaulah.

But he was the nominal head of Bengal and actual power remained in the hands of British. He was made as a puppet.

The battle of Plassey was the major victory and the first victory for the company

THE BATTLE OF BUXAR

- Mir Jafar did not agree with the company's interference in collecting revenues. He protested. The company deposed Mir Jafar and installed Mir Qasim as nawab of Bengal.
- When Mir Qasim could not maintain good understanding with the company, the company declared war on Bengal
- Now there was a battle between Mir Qasim and the company at Buxar in 1764 and it is known as "Battle of Buxar".

THE BATTLE OF BUXAR

- The Mughal emperor appointed the company as the Diwan which made the company to collect revenues which was used to meet the expenses of the company. The company officials also earned
- huge amount of money and led a luxurious life even after returning from India and imitated the life style of Nawabs and called themselves as 'Nabobs'.

THE BATTLE OF BUXAR

When Mir Qasim complained, he, in turn, was defeated in a battle fought at Buxar (1764), driven out of Bengal, and Mir Jafar was reinstated. The Nawab had to pay Rs 500,000 every month, but the Company wanted more money to finance its wars, and meet the demands of trade and other expenses.

By the time Mir Jafar died in 1765, the mood of the Company had changed. Having failed to work with puppet nawabs,

Clive declared: "We must, indeed, become nawabs ourselves."

Finally, in 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal.

It wanted more territories and more revenue.

The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenues from Bengal. This solved a major problem that the Company faced earlier: Although its trade with India had expanded, it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain. This was because at that time Britain had no goods to sell in India.

But the outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey, and stopped entirely after the assumption of Diwani.

Now revenues from India could finance Company expenses. These revenues could be used to purchase cotton and silk,

maintain Company troops,

and build fort and offices for the Company in Calcutta.

LET US RECALL

END OF THE MUGHAL RULE
DISCOVERY OF SEA ROUTE TO INDIA
ARRIVAL EUROPEANS
FORMATON OF ENGLISH EAST INDIA
COMPANY
DEMAND FOR SPICES
FIRST FACTORY AT HUGLI
BATTLE OF PLASSEY
BATTLE OF BUXAR



LET US DISCUSS

- WHO WAS THE RULER OF ENGLAND IN 1600?
- WHO DISCOVERED SEA ROUTE TO INDIA?
- WHICH ITEMS FROM INDIA WERE IN GREAT DEMAND IN THE EUROPEAN MARKET?
- WHO WON IN THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY?