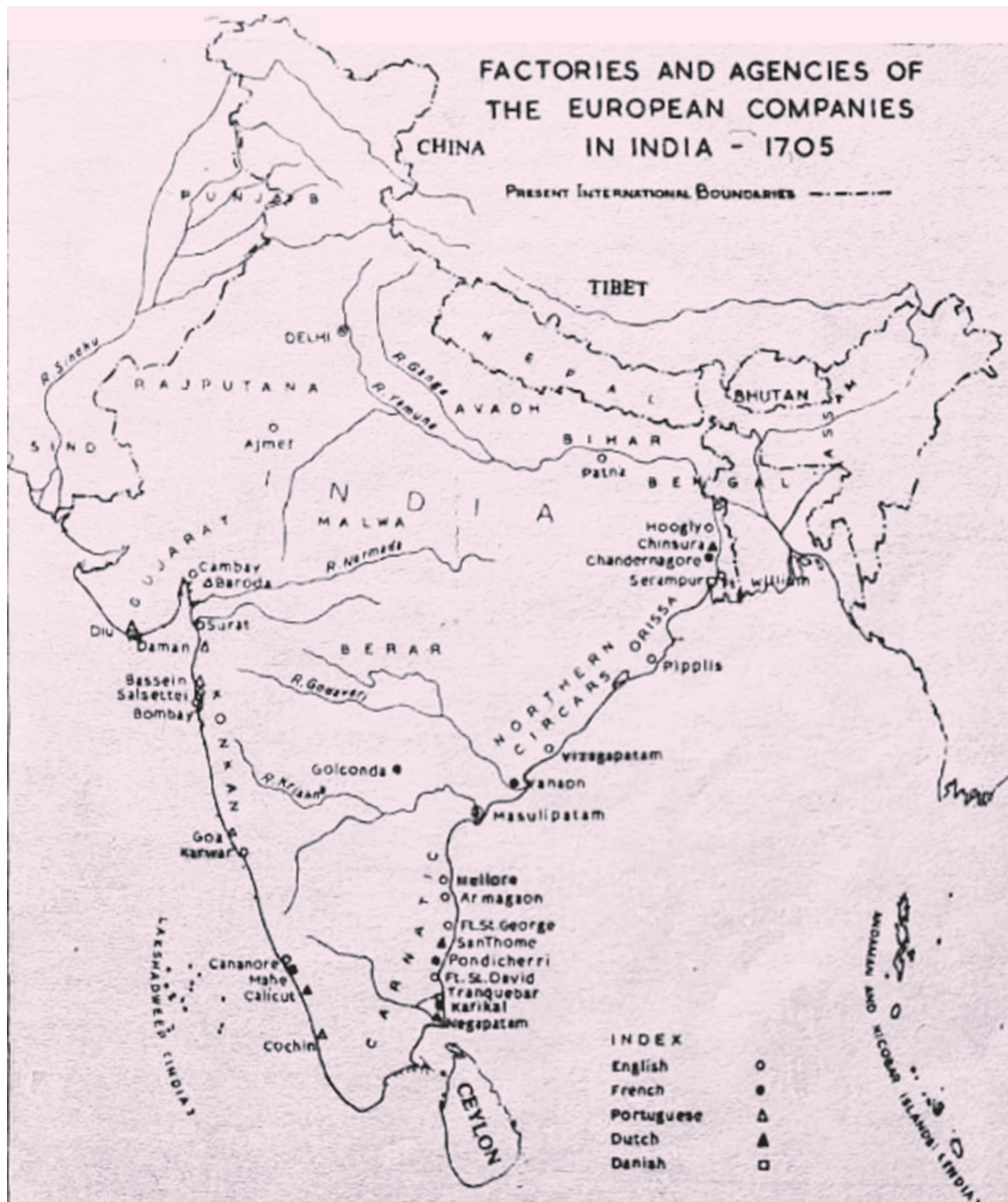




ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS



Source: NCERT book

THE PORTUGUESE

- First among Europeans to reach India
- **Estado da India:** name of Portuguese maritime empire.

Vasco da Gama's Visit

- From Lisbon to Calicut.
- Reached **Calicut** on **May 17, 1498**.
- Time taken – 10 months 14 days.
- Received friendly treatment from **Hindu ruler of Calicut** (who bear the hereditary title of **Zamorin**).
- **Abdul Majid**, a Gujarati, helped him in reaching there.
- **Vasco's Second Visit:** in 1502.

Pedro Alavarez Cabrel

- sailing to India on March 9, 1500 in command of a fleet of 13 vessels.
- **Cabrel bombarded Calicut in retaliation against Arabs attack on a Portuguese factory.**
- After Cabrel came **DINOBA** and Lapo Soares.
- Lapo Soares burnt Crangnore.
- **Hostilities with the ruler of Calicut.**
 - **Reason:** Portuguese's involvement in molestation of merchants of other nations (esp. of Arab merchants on whom Calicut prosperity largely dependent).
 - Portuguese's alliance with enemies of ruler of Calicut, the chief of whom was the **ruler of Cochin**.

Capital of Portuguese in India

- Initially Cochin (**first Portuguese fort was built here**).
- Later Goa

Alfonso de Albuquerque

- Real founder of Portuguese power in India.

- First came to India in 1503 as the commander of a squadron.
- Was appointed **Second Governor of Portuguese affairs in India** in 1509.
- In Nov 1510, captured the rich port of Goa, then belonging to the Bijapur Sultanate.
- Conquered Malacca, Aden, Ormuz.
- Gave the Portuguese territorial base in India.
- **Created regular bodies of trained troops from among Indians.**
- To secure permanent Portuguese population, he encouraged **his fellow countrymen** to marry **Indian wives**.
- One serious drawback of his policy – **persecution of Muslims**.
- Maintained **friendly relations with Vijaynagar**. (Vijaynagar controlled **Bhatkal** and **Hannover** on the coast).
- Tried to secure goodwill of Bijapur. (initially Portuguese allied themselves with **TIMOJA**, powerful pirate chief on the coast).

Francisco de Alameda (1505-1509)

- First Governor.
- Built a fort at **ANJADIVA**.
- Settled a question of succession to the throne of Cochin.
- **Initiated 'BLUE WATER POLICY'.**
- **Battle with combined Muslim fleet:**
 - Muslim combination included Egypt, Turkey, Gujarat.
 - First Battle at **Chawl** (January, 1508): Muslim won.
 - Second at **Diu** (February, 1509): Portuguese won.
 - This victory **"Turned Indian Ocean for next century into a Portuguese sea"**

Nino da Cunha

- **Established** San Thome near Madras and Hughli in Bengal. Thus **developed commerce on Eastern coast**.
- Captured **Diu & Bassein** (1534).
- Shifted his **capital from Cochin to Goa** (1530).
- Helped Bahadur Shah of Gujarat against Humayun.
- **Satagaon (Porto Piqueno, little port) and Chittagong (Porto Grande, great port)** had Portuguese factories by 1534.
- Later Hugli became Porto Piqueno.

Garcia de Noronha

- Succeeded **Nino da Cunha**.

Portuguese Settlements

- **Goa, Diu, Daman, Salsette, Bassein, Chawl and Bombay, Cochin, San Thome (Mylapore) near Madras and Satgaon, Chittagong and Hugli in Bengal.**
- Their authority extended to major ports of Ceylon.
- **Main reasons for Portuguese success:**
 - Mughals reluctance in developing a strong navy.
 - Southern ports of India – outside the direct territorial influence of Mughals.

Cartaze System

- A system of license or pass, in which, captains of all those Indian ships sailing to a destination not reserved by the Portuguese, were obliged to buy passes from Viceroy of Goa.

St. Francis Xavier

- Jesuit saint **Francis Xavier** arrived in India in 1542 with Portuguese Governor **Martin Alfanzo De Souza**.
- **After 1540**, Portuguese Government came to be dominated by **Priests** (Dominicans, Franciscans and Jesuits).

- Organized Portuguese Indian Church.
- Converted to Christianity: **Paravars** (Fishermen tribe on the Coromandal) and **Mukkuvas** (Fisherman on the Malabar).

Decline of Portuguese Power

- After Governor **Dom Joao de Castro**, Portuguese fortunes began to decline.
- By the First decade of 17th century – much of Portuguese empire in East collapsed.
- Many of them took to robbery and piracy.
- In course of time, **lost most of these, except Diu, Daman and Goa till 1961**.
- Qasim Khan captured Hugli in 1631 during Shahjahan's reign.
- Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739.

Causes of Portuguese Decline

- Their religious intolerance.
- Their clandestine practices in trade.
- Discovery of Brazil drew the colonizing activities of Portugal to the west.
- Their failure to compete with the other European companies.
- Portugal's attachment to Spain, which was on the way to decline.
- Portugal's internal development.
- Dominance of aristocracy.
- No social influence of merchants.

Signs of Decline

- Decline in number of ships leaving Lisbon for Goa.

Period	No. of Ships
1500-49	451
1700 – 50	112
1750 – 1800	70

- Their '**feitorias**' – remained 'trading outposts' lacking adequate manpower and political will to carve out a territorial empire.