



মহাশিক্ষা বিভাগ (সংস্কৃত)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

**Chapter 6**

**Modern Period**

### NOTES:

#### **Periodisation in History**

- In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and social philosopher, divided Indian history into three periods- Hindu, Muslim and British.
- Indian historians divided Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern period.

#### **Periodisation in Northeast India**

- Some societies in India do not have written records, as such the history of such group of people is divided into Pre- colonial, Colonial and Post colonial period.

#### **Modern period**

- According to some historians modern period in the Indian history started with the coming of Vasco Da Gama in 1498 A.D, while some dated it at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century shows the disintegration of the Great Mughal Empire.
- After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, there was fighting among his son for succession to the throne which led to the fall of Mughal Empire.
- The decline of the Mughal's, led to the transformation of India- politically, socially, economically and culturally in the hand of foreign power.

#### **East India Company in India**

- India's trade with foreign countries started from time immemorial and the Venetians and the Egyptians held the monopoly of trade for a long time.
- Many European countries started searching for a new and safer sea route to India as they knew that trade with India was profitable.

#### **Search for alternative routes**

- Bartholomew discovered Cape of Good Hope in 1487AD and Columbus discovered America in 1492AD, while searching for India.
- Vasco Da Gama discovered the direct sea route to India and reached Calicut in 1498 AD.
- In 1602, the United East India Company of the Netherlands was founded but later their attention was given to spice trade of Sumatra, Java and Malaccas.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> December 1600, Queen Elizabeth I granted a Charter of Monopoly to East India Company to carry out trade in east especially with India for 15 years.
- In 1615, Thomas Roe came as an ambassador of James I to the court of Jahangir and secure privilege for British Company from Jahangir.

- By 1619, British factories were established at Broach, Agra and Ahmedabad.
- The French also started trading with India from late 1664 and established their factories at Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry and Chandernagore.

Thus, the 17<sup>th</sup> Century marked the establishment of various factories of Companies in different parts of India and the struggle for dominance among the Companies of Europe

