

Portuguese in India

Below are the sequential events that contributed to Portuguese history in India from 1498 to 1961.

Year	Portuguese in India Timeline
1498	Zamorins accepted a seashore created by Vasco-da-Gama at Calicut
1503	Cochin (currently Kochi) had the First Portuguese fort.
1505	The construction of the Second Portuguese fort took place at Cannanore.
1509	Portuguese crushed the combined caravan of Zamorin, Arabs, and Egyptians during the Diu Battle.
1510	Goa got seized from the Sultanate of Bijapur by Alfonso Albuquerque.
1530	The capital of the Portuguese (in India) was Goa.
1535	Noticed the defeat of Diu.
1539	Portuguese Diu was under blocking by the Zamorin of Calicut, Ottomans, the Gujarat Sultanate, and Mamluks of Egypt. It finished with Portuguese decisive success.
1559	Portuguese held Daman.
1596	The Dutch established a spice trade monopoly after displacing the Portuguese in South-East Asia.
1612	English had the authority over Surat.
1661	English got the control over Bombay.
1663	All forts of Portuguese were lost to the Dutch on the Malabar Coast.
1779	Purchase of Nagar Haveli and Dadra.
1843	The new capital of Portuguese in India was Panjim.
1961	Portuguese lost their final colony, Goa when the Indian army founded a martial process on unleashing it.

Portuguese Settlements in India

Portuguese arrival in India and their colonialism started on May 20, 1498, when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on the Malabar Coast. He encountered the ruler of Zamorin (Calicut) and got consent to trade from Zamorin even after many disapprovals from the Arab raiders.

- Vasco da Gama could not pay the patronages' burdens and expenses for his goods.
- His men were imprisoned by Zamorin's officials when the commitments were not disbursed.
- It outraged Vasco da Gama and forced him to abduct some residents and fishermen.
- The journey was booming till the Lisbon Portuguese government was involved.

- The profit from the voyage was far more than the initial investment, and there was a discovery of sea passage avoiding the Ottoman Empire.

Portuguese Invasion in India

The tours of Vasco da Gama and other disputes with the Zamorin Kingdom set the ground for functions on the Malabar coast. Francisco de Almeida was the first ruler who founded his centers in modern-day Cochin.

Year	Important Events Related to Portuguese Invasion in India
1509	The second Portuguese governor of the residences in the East was Alfonso de Albuquerque.
1510	Afonso de Albuquerque overthrew the Bijapur sultanate, setting up Goa's permanent colony with the Vijaynagar Empire's assistance.
1513	Albuquerque capitulated and joined into a compact with the Zamorin to guard Portuguese stakes in Malabar.
1661	Another colonial occupancy was modern-day Mumbai, which was later offered to the British.
1799 - 1813	The British shortly colonized Goa, during which the last traces of the investigation were eliminated.
1843.	The official executive seat and capital of the Portuguese in India was changed to Panjim (Named again as Nova Goa).

Important Events Related to Portuguese Arrival In India

A Portuguese caravan arrived off the shore of Calicut under Marshal Fernão Coutinho with instructions of the Zamorin devastation. The palace of Zamorins was seized, and the metropolis was diminished to leftovers.

- The native forces rallied and caused the occupied Portuguese to withdraw after injuring Albuquerque.
- The state became the centre of the Portuguese colonial tenancies in India and the seat of the ruler.
- Portuguese authority was confined to Goa and the territory of Diu and Daman and Goa for the next century.

Advent of Portuguese in India

With its inquiry request, the Renaissance movement enchanted Europe in the fifteenth century. Europe made notable progress in shipbuilding and navigation during this period.

- Resulting, there was a tremendous urge across Europe for adventurous naval journeys into the unknown countries of the East.

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach India and the last to leave the country.
- The Portuguese State of India was a Portuguese colonial state in India.
- Vasco De Gama was the first Portuguese to arrive in India in 1498.
- The rule of the Portuguese in India was between 1505 and 1961.
- Portuguese colonization had less influence beyond its borderlands though it outlived its English enemy.
- Under the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), the rulers of Spain and Portugal split the non-Christian world in 1497 by a mythical line in the Atlantic, extending some 1,300 miles west of the Cape Verde Islands.
- As per the contract, Portugal could inhabit the East of the line, whereas Spain could settle and colonize everything on the west.
- As an outcome, the stage was designed for Portuguese attacks into the Indian Ocean.

Significance of Portuguese in India

According to many historians, the Portuguese arrival signalled the commencement of the European age and led to the growth of marine administration.

- For example, the Cholas stood as a maritime force, but a foreign power arrived in India by water for the first time.
- The initial approach towards assuring a monopoly over the business included arming the Portuguese yachts with guns for threats.
- The Portuguese accustomed to weapons, matchlock troopers, and body armor, landed from ships in Malabar (16th century), illustrating the military invention.
- They were masters of progressive sea tactics.
- The Portuguese onshore contributed to the military by creating a system of drilling infantry groups implemented in the 1630s to react to the Dutch force.
- Goa became a headquarter of intricate latticework, stewed greenery work, and metalwork containing diamonds as the goldsmith and silversmith crafts prospered.
- The interiors of churches constructed under the Portuguese comprised a lot of woodwork, art, and painted ceilings.
- Their multi-decked ships were powerfully created to resist Atlantic hurricanes and qualify to bear more weapons.

Decline of Portuguese in India

Even after India's independence from British rule, the Portuguese controlled their colonial base in India.

- An organization designated "United Front of Goans" captured the innocent Dara on July 24, 1954, while Azad Gomantak Dal took Nagar Haveli in August 1954.
- The International Court of Justice's judgment at The Hague, which gave access to Portuguese territories in India, was rendered useless.
- Regional rallies started in opposition to Portuguese rule in Goa but ultimately stopped with insensitive force.
- The Indian Government repeatedly requested the Portuguese Government, under António de Oliveira Salazar's dictatorship, to hand over its colonial holding. Still, they denied and assured that they played a crucial role in the territory of the Portuguese.
- The Government of India adopted wait-and-watch tactics from 1951 to 1961. Also, it emphasized the issue of decolonization in front of the global communities, along with implementing economic prohibition.

- The Indian military attacked Goa in December 1961. Against overwhelming probabilities, the Portuguese risked fighting but were defeated by the Army of India.
- Portuguese in India Governor freed Goa after 450 years by signing the Instrument of Surrender on December 19, 1961.
- Salazar's Government did not recognize India's dominance until its decline (1970), after which the connection between Portugal and India became friendly.

