

BY
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PLEASE

ENROLL

COMMENT OR MESSAGE

LIKE AND RATE

UPVOTE

Siege of Cannanore (1507)

The Siege of Cannanore was a four-month siege, from April to August 1507, when troops of the local ruler (the Kōlattiri Raja of Cannanore), supported by the Zamorin of Calicut and Arabs, besieged the Portuguese garrison at St. Angelo Fort in Cannanore, in what is now the Indian state of Kerala. It followed the Battle of Cannanore, in which the fleet of the Zamorin was defeated by the Portuguese.

Peace was negotiated, These events would eventually be followed by the defeat of the Portuguese at the Battle of Chaul in 1508.



Battle of Chaul

The Battle of Chaul was a naval battle between the Portuguese and an Egyptian Mamluk fleet in 1508 in the harbour of Chaul in India. The battle ended in a Mamluk victory. It followed the Siege of Cannanore (1507) in which a Portuguese garrison successfully resisted an attack by Southern Indian rulers. This was the first Portuguese defeat at sea in the Indian Ocean

Nevertheless, among the dead was the viceroy's own son, Lourenço, whose body was never recovered, despite the best efforts of Malik Ayyaz to retrieve it for the Portuguese viceroy.

Battle of Diu (1509)

The Battle of Diu was a naval battle fought on 3 February 1509 in the Arabian Sea, in the port of Diu, India, between the Portuguese Empire and a joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice.

The Portuguese victory was critical: the great Muslim alliance were soundly defeated, easing the Portuguese strategy of controlling the Indian Ocean to route trade down the Cape of Good Hope, circumventing the traditional spice route controlled by the Arabs and the Venetians through the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

After the battle, Portugal rapidly captured key ports in the Indian Ocean like Goa, Ceylon, Malacca and Ormuz, crippling the Mamluk Sultanate and the Gujarat Sultanate, greatly assisting the growth of the Portuguese Empire and establishing its trade dominance for almost a century, until it was lost at the Battle of Swally during the Dutch-Portuguese War, over a hundred years after.



ALFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE

REAL FOUNDER OF PORTUGUESE POWER IN EAST.

ESTABLISH BASE AT-

EAST AFRICA, RED SEA, ORMUZ, MALABAR, MALACCA.

START PERMIT SYSTEM, CONTROL ON SHIP BUILDING CENTRES.

1510- ACQUIRE GOA FROM SULTAN OF BIJAPUR.

INTERESTING- ABOLITION OF SATI.



ENCOURAGE PORTUGUESE TO MARRY LOCAL WIVES.

ESTABLISHED AS LANDLORD- NEW
ROAD, IRRIGATION, NEW CROP LIKE TOBACCO AND
CASHEW NUT.

PLANT BETTER VARIETIES OF COCONUT

SETTLED ARTISAN AND CRAFTSMAN.



NINO DA CUNHA

