

1 | Roberts Ch. 5

#disorganized

1.1 | India

- England challenged the "Indian Ocean supremacy"
 - England had before sought to enter spice trade of India, but had issues trying to do so
 - Had French interference when trying to do business in India
 - For a century held only Fort St. George and Bombay
 - Conducted trade in Coffee and Textiles
- Coffee!
 - Establishment of coffee-houses of London brought popularity of the drink
 - Tea drinking was also growing at the time
- Company growth
 - East India Co. 1689 defeat pivoted direction to use non-force strategies
 - Collapse of Mughals after 1707 brought energy and land to the British Trade
 - * Increased polarity between the Marathas Hindus and the Mughals caused distress
 - * Sikhs formed their own sect of Hinduism, detaching from both true Hindu ideology and Islamic ideology
 - * 1730s Persian invasion caused loss in territory
 - Britian did not invade the Indian region until much later than the 1740s => CLAIM: because it considered trade very important
 - * Finally decided to take action due to CLAIM: hostility towards the French
 - * Ownership of station at Calcutta provided access to riches part of India
 - * Wanted not to interfere with Indian politics, and instead employ the Mughal model of acceptance-and-profit
 - British vs French conflict
 - * Supported opposite Indian princes
 - * Brought armed struggle between French and British forces
 - * French governor Dupleix controlled brilliantly, but was recalled
 - * Provincial government of Bengal attacked + captured Calcutta
 - * East India Co.'s army recaptured the city + recaptured both territory of he French and of the governors
 - * Recapturing opened the way to British monopoly in India + diminishing of French dominance
 - British Raj
 - * Britian proper sent an army to India, legetimizing the corporate armies of the Co.
 - * Taking over Mughal government services @sushu
 - TAX FARMING: government gives a person right to collect taxes
 - * The Co. formally became ruler of Bengal in 1764
 - French bases became scattered/useless
 - Peace of 1763 left only 5 French trading posts

- 1769 Compagnie des Indes dissolved
- * Took Ceylon from Dutch year after #verify?
- * Growth => Decline
 - The company turned a bit too territorialist
 - Gave employees too many opportunities to cheat/bribe, and not enough profit for the company itself
 - British government began nationalizing
 - Set up system of "dual control" in 1784 => lasted until 1858
- British successful because of the tax-and-spend cycle
 - Heavy tax to citizen
 - Use tax to fund expansion
 - Citizens get benefit of expansion + don't mind high taxes
- Obviously, this works only if your country is mercantilist where

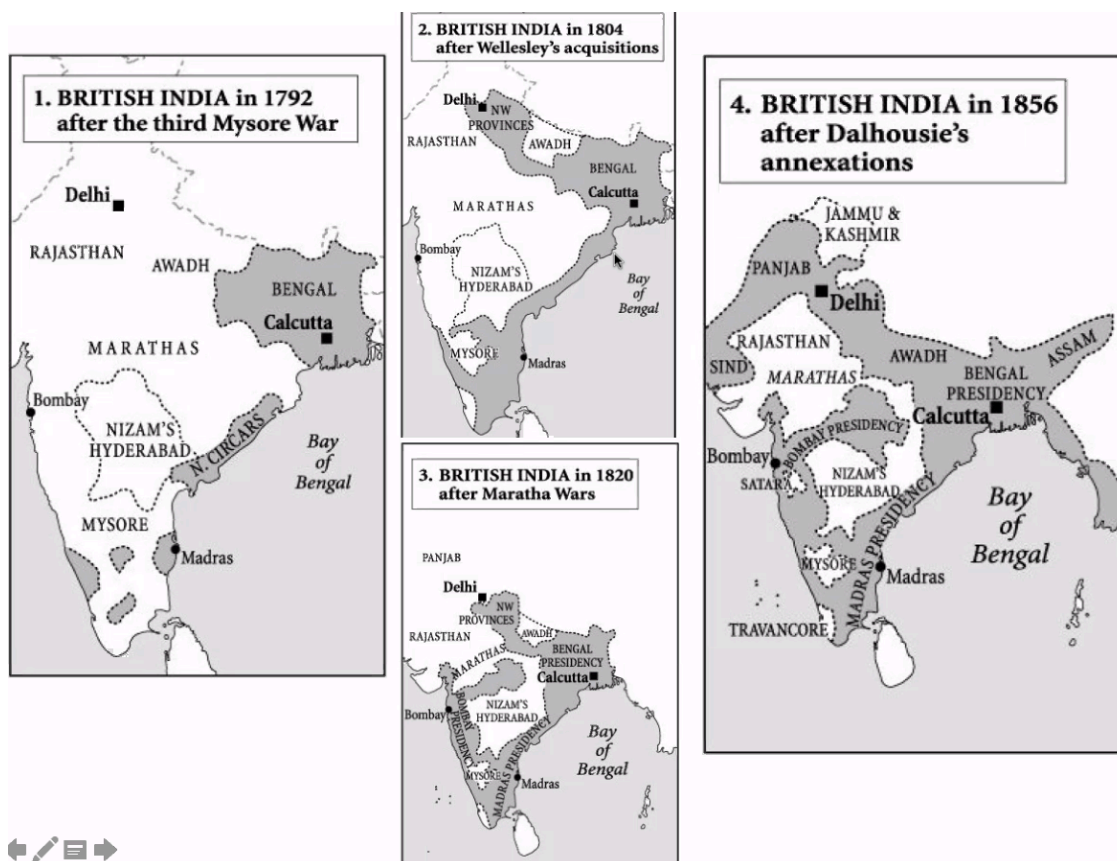


Figure 1: britsacquireinda.png

- Roberts => empirization is because of increased commercial opportunity
- Trauttmann => empirization is due to the failure of the silent Dutch model

- Salt hedge
 - Salt in + opium out
 - 400 miles (SF:Chicago)
 - Controlled the economy

1.2 | Carribeans

- Brazil and Carribeans boomed due to sugar crops
- Main crops: tobacco, hardwood, coffee
- Spanish influence on Caribbean agriculture
 - Began with growth of fruit + cattle
 - Sugar and Rice was then introduced, but production was slow
- European settlements later appeared with the usual suspects => Netherlands, England, French * England established 2 colonies => St. Christopher + Barbados * St. Christopher => 3000, Barbados => 2000
 - Early successes due to tobacco: "tobacco colonies"
 - * Supplied great customs values to England
 - * Left the French with 7,000 and England, 50,000 in the island
 - Introduction of sugar crops lead to shift towards Slave trade
 - * Tobacco economical if cultivated in small quantities
 - * Sugar needed large plantation
 - * => Contributed to the overall demographic change in North America
 - Spanish control now vested on its control of the slave trade
- Eventually, North Amercia emerged to be a bigger economy than that of new Spain

1.3 | Impacts

- Colonies had extracted varied economic benefit from their colonies
 - Spanish => Silver from South America: broke the world economy
 - England => Stimulated European exports + manufacturing: leading people to flow from Europe to Africa to Asia
 - CLAIM: colonization of Americas brought huge, incalculable economic benefits
- The Western hemisphere is decidedly European
 - Organized under European legal system

- Christianized

Europeans did not just conquer; they exterminated local cultures and peoples and replaced them with their own.

- The older Amercian cultures cut off from populating other parts of the world
- CLAIM: the European dominance was a sign to "Asian Nationalists" (Japan??) as the sign of European injustice
- Americas suffered some species going extinct, and yet others massively planted
 - Plants
 - * Potato
 - * Sweet potato
 - * Maize
 - Domesticated Animals
 - * Pigs
 - * Sheep
 - * Chicken
 - => "Colombian exchange"