

# 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

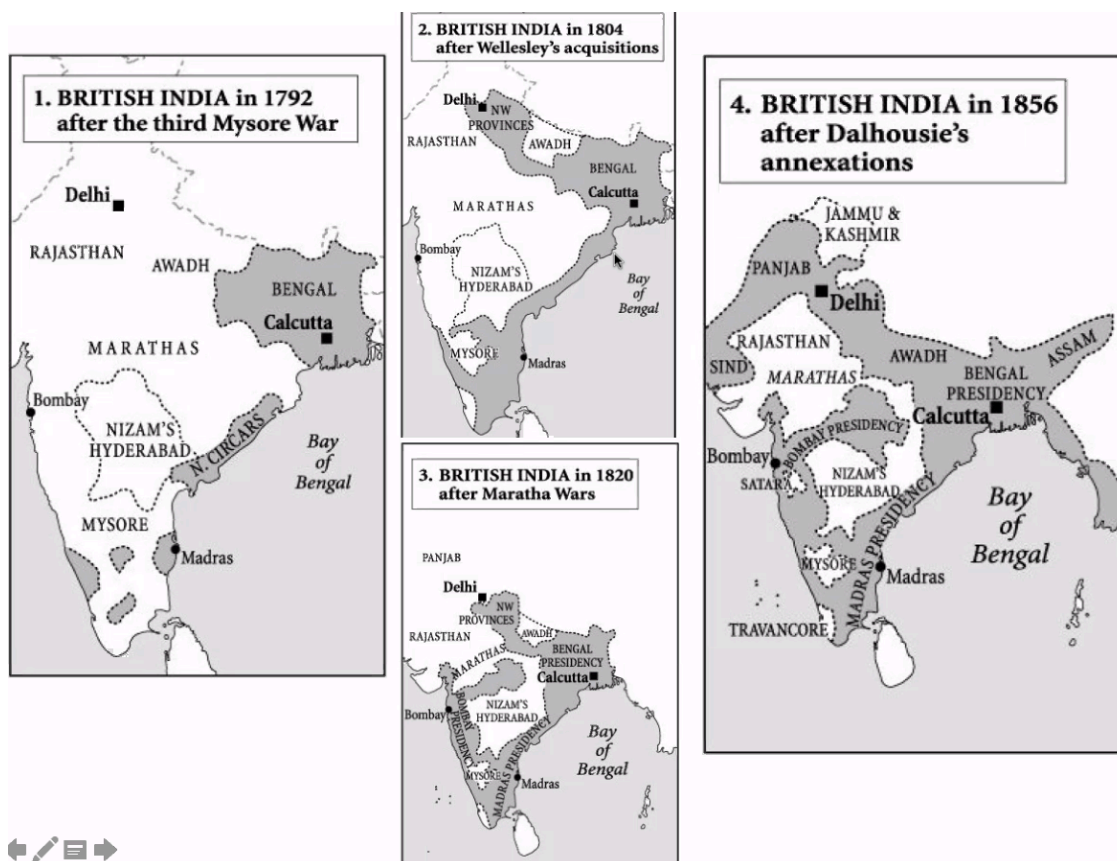


Figure 1: britsacquireinda.png

- 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"