

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Roberts Ch. 5

- 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
 - Britain 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 the French and of the governors
 - Recapturing opened the way to British monopoly in India + diminishing of French dominance
 - British Raj
 - Britain proper sent an army to India, legitimizing the corporate armies of the Co.
 - The Co. formally became ruler of Bengal