

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
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