

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

# 1 | Roberts Ch. 5

## 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
  - 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 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

## 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 America 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
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