

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Trauttmann

- India affected by the successful expansion of Islam
 - Created globalized multiculturalism
 - Expanded Indian ideas and invention to Europe
 - Chess
 - Folktale collection
 - *Panchatantra* animal fables
 - Literally Zero
 - And, Arabic Numerals (#what)
- Europeans interact with India
 - Indian very strange for Europeans
 - Created legacies and mysteries about India
 - CLAIM: Images/representations were dreamlike
 - Misrepresentation goes back to greco-Roman times
 - Viewed India as a land of strange people + desirable luxuries
 - Originally leveraged the Muslims as the point of trade, but later developed desire to handle trade w/ India independently
 - One attempt to do that failed very badly, i.e. Colombus. We all know where he ended up.
 - India was thought as sprawled throughout Asia, as in...

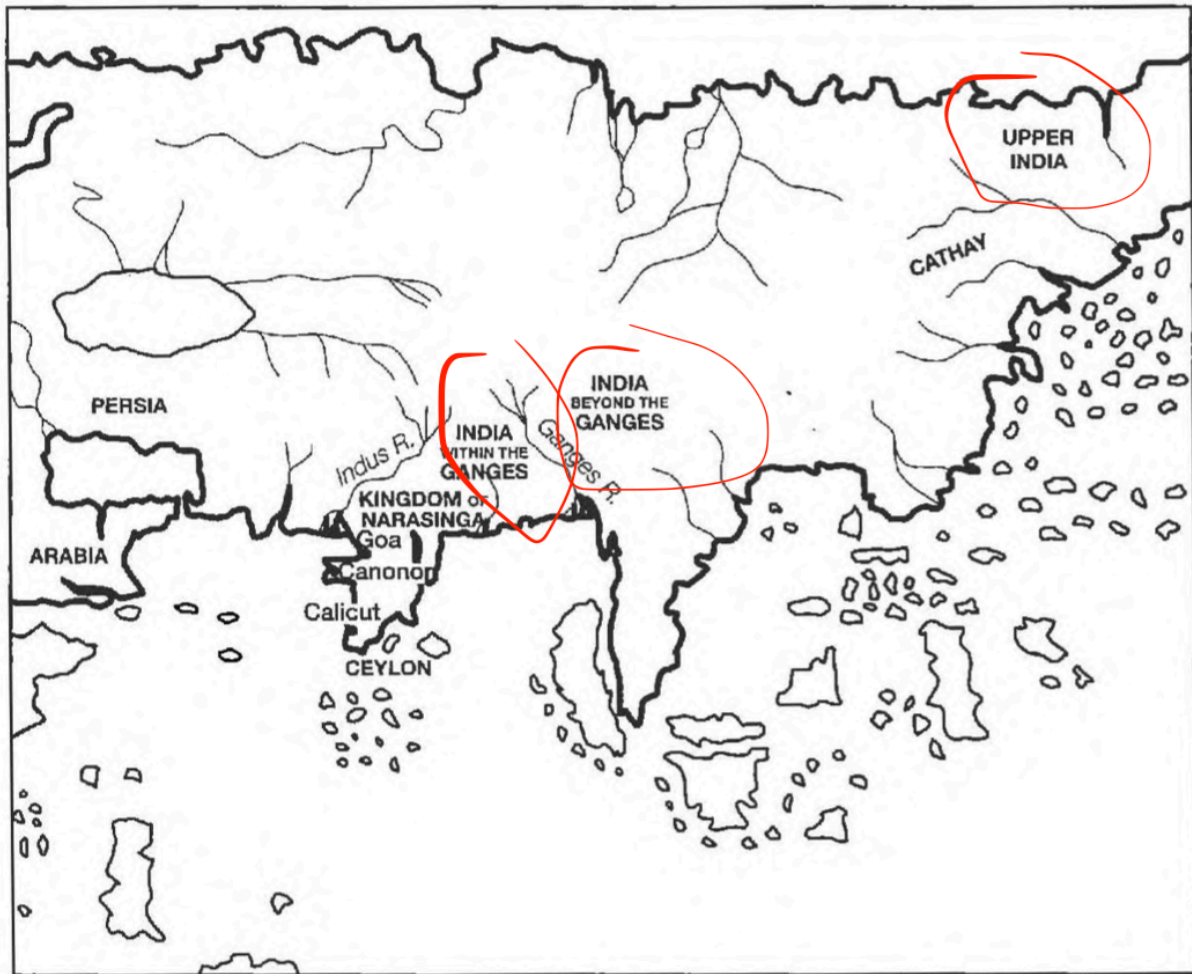


Figure 1: indiaiseverywhere.png

- Portugal in India
 - Created the first effective voyages in the Indian direction
 - Traveled around Africa to reach the coast of India, dominating Euro-Asian trade
 - Created treaties with local governments
 - Established seaborne trade domination by requiring trading licenses
 - Supplied local governments with resources
 - American crops: potatoes and corn
 - Luxuries: tobacco and pineapple
 - Other foods: tomatoes and chilli
 - Also, brought Catholic Christianity with them; who could have guessed?
 - Converted Indians
 - Established Roman Pope's supremacy over already Existent Thomas Christians
 - Employed two strategies
 - Please the Indians: adopted the form of a Brahmin renouncer
 - Force the Indians: instituted Inquisition to force orthodoxy
- Portuguese vs. Spain
 - Squabble squabble squabble

- Eventually the... Pope? settled the issue: awarding Portugal everything to the east of Brazil and Spain everything to the west
- Merchant Companies
 - Novel trading strategies
 - Created companies with independent armies that traded
 - Promoted merchantilists monopolies on a region/a good
 - Entered into political relationships to establish power = control
 - Lead companies to rule Indian territory
- The Brits
 - Competition spawned from rivalry between England and France
 - Wiping French rule in Canada
 - Amercian independence w/ assistance by france
 - Establishing Bengal terrirory in India
 - CLAIM: fighting, and winning BEI.C vs. FEI.C established Britian's Empire in India
 - Fought and implicated Indian allies
 - Indian princes leased independently-governed trading posts ("factories") to help either one side or the other
 - Eventually BEI.C army defeated Mughal army in 1757, and effectively achieved indepen-
dence in Bengal by installing a new governor
 - Delhi Emperor allowed BEI.C to be the political and millitary admin (*diwani*) of the region
 - Goals of doing this
 - Failed with trading with the Dutch example
 - Struggles with the French to acquire new territory
 - Turns BEI.C from small company to one with huge rule and control
 - Company rule lasted from 1765-1858 when India is officially ruled by the crown
 - Ruling strategy
 - Not army based, and instead evolved from trading companies
 - Goal of rulers is to eventually retire to England + consider Britain their home
 - Resisted the idea of colonization, otherwise may create the Amercia problem
 - Prevented admission of non-company Europeans, including missionaries
 - A few thousand Europeans controlling lots more indians
 - Most Europeans born and schooled in Britain and sent as adults
 - Working under the direction of the headquarters
 - Retained British identity and ideology
 - Controlled large Indian army
 - CLAIM: Success was more because of Indian manpower than of military tech
 - Men were well-drilled
 - Created new organizational structures
 - Also, allied with Indian rulers
 - Gave independent control at the price of controlling fro