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...

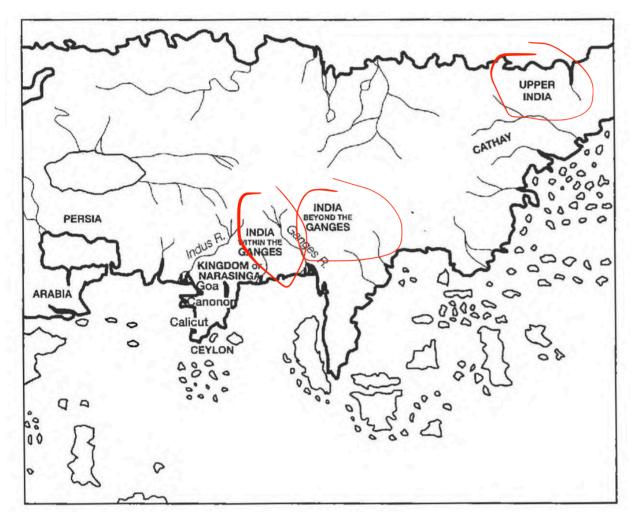


Figure 1: indiaiseverywhere.png

- · 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: potatos and corn
    - · Luxuries: tobacco and pineapple
    - · Other foods: tomatos and chilli
  - · Also, brought Catholic Christanity with them; who could have guessed?
    - · Converted Indians
    - Established Roman Pope's supermicy over already Existant Thomas Christians
    - · Employed two strategies
      - · Please the Indians: adopted the form of a brahmin renouncer
      - · Force the Indians: instituted Inquisition to force orthodoxy
- · Porchugual vs. Spain
  - Squabble squabble

- Eventually the... Pope? settled the issue: awarding Portugal every 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 independence 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 giving up control of foreign affairs + men for army
        - · Each region had a "resident" which informed and influenced strategic decisions

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