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
    - Britian 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 he French and of the governors
        - Recapturing opened the way to British monopoly in India + diminishing of French dominance
    - British Raj
        - Britian 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 Indies dissolved
        - Took Cerlon 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 Amercia 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
    - CLAIM: colonization of Americas brought huge, incalculable economic benefits

- The Western hemisphere is decidedly European

    - Organized under European legal system
    - Christanized

    Europeans did not just conquer; they exterminated local cultures and peoples and replaced them with their own.

- The older Amercian cultures cut off from populating other parts of the world
- CLAIM: the European dominance was a sign to "Asian Nationalists" (