

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 Existing 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
    - American independence w/ assistance by France
    - Establishing Bengal territory in India
  - CLAIM: fighting, and winning BEI.C vs. FEI.C established Britain'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 military 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 American 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
- 1857 Mutiny
  - Causes
    - The Enfield rifle cartridge was greased with animal fat => offended the Hindu + Muslim
    - Policy of "Lapse" => dissolving princely states without direct heir
  - Felt like that the religion was under attack
  - Mutiny spread across India, but it was eventually quelled after a year because it was not unified

- CLAIM: this showed that the Indians were discontent with British rule
- Aftermath
  - Mutineers were punished harshly
  - Mughal Empire formally abolished w/ the king exiled to Burmar
  - In Nov 1, 1858, the Queen assumed control of India => direct parliamentary control
    - Assured that indian religions will not be interferred with
    - Rights and territories of princely states won't either
    - Reorganized to increase Britons in the Indian army
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