

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
 - CLAIM: colonization of Americas brought huge, incalculable economic