

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 Existant 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 interfered with
 - Rights and territories of princely states won't either
 - Reorganized to increase Britons in the Indian army
 - Harsh feelings divided India, CLAIM: leading it to gather the new goal of turning India into a US/Europe nation state
- India and Europe
 - Initially worked under a interference policy
 - Goal was not to take over
 - All had the shared goal of making money for the Company
 - Minimal government for the goal of law-and-order
 - Jesuits spreader Christianity => Beschi very successful. BEI.C eventually prohibited it.
 - Family and civil disputes settled based on religious court; criminal and contract law were made uniform => law that hinged on religion remained a problem until this day
 - Company took the stance of minimal interference in land revenue, too!
 - Created policy of settling revenue in obligation to *zamindars*
 - CLAIM: minimal interference came under pressure during attempted Indian reform to European values
 - Newly settled land identity on individual cultivator
 - Government reached every cultivator directory + not through landlords
 - New reformation movements Utilitarianism => governmental reform, and evangelical movement => social reform
 - This reformation ebbed and flowed: Britain, after 1857 rebellion, decided that they overdid it and tuned down the reformation
 - European reform of India
 - New family + kinship rules
 - Brought the idea of popular sovereignty as a cool governmental model
 - Higher respect for learning, science, and technology => turning India from the centre of learning to not and to respecting learning again due to THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
 - Textiles! (destructing handicraft along with it)
 - Railway!
 - Historiography of India!