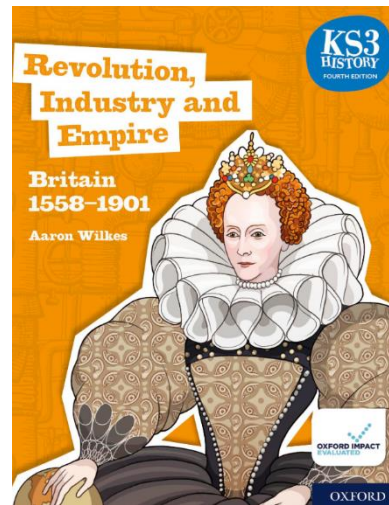
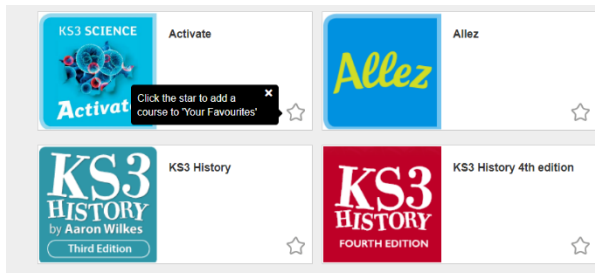


### Week beginning 13<sup>th</sup> July 2020



Using the KS3 History (4<sup>th</sup> Edition) link and the Revolution, Industry and Empire book on Kerboodle, read pages 202-211 (India: A British Empire Case Study).

On page 208-209, click on 'Resources' at the bottom left of the screen.

1. Complete the 11.4 interactive 'History Skills: Cause and Consequence' activity.
2. Complete the 11.4 worksheet 'Consequences' (foundation or core. Foundation is an easier version)

Revision, Industry and Empire: Britain 1558-1901 Digital Student Book
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| RIE 11.3 Worksheet (Core) Change        | Worksheet (Core)       | Oxford |
| RIE 11.3 Worksheet (Foundation): Change | Worksheet (Foundation) | Oxford |

## Depth Study 11.3 Invasion of India

In 1497, a Portuguese explorer named Vasco da Gama discovered how to get to India from Europe by sea. Soon, many European countries were sending ships to India to trade. At first, the ships simply reached an Indian port, traded their goods with local traders for silk, spices, cotton or tea, and brought these home to sell for a big profit. After a few years, and with the permission of Indian rulers, the traders began to set up permanent trading stations. These were large warehouses surrounded by huge fences and guarded by arms with gun. So who ran the trading stations and how did they work?

**Which countries?**

Britain, France and the Netherlands were the main countries with trading stations in India in the early years, but Denmark and Portugal traded there too (see B).

**The East India Company**

The British trading stations in India were at run by the East India Company (EIC). Set up in 1600, it sent ships all over the world for many years. The ships left Britain full of cheap British goods, and traded them for goods such as tea, cloth, silk, coffee and spices in countries as far away as Japan, China and, of course, India. Then they brought these goods back to Britain to sell at high prices.

The businessmen in charge of the Company, and the king and queens when they paid taxes, all made a fortune from this trade (see C).

**Objectives**

- Examine how trading works.
- Discover the history of the Invasion of the Battle of Plassey.

**Key Point A** A painting of the British trading station at Bombay run by the East India Company, c.1721

**Key Point B** European settlements and trading ports in India by the mid-1700s – see the section that followed this.

**Key Point C** India had become not just a valuable source of goods, but also a place people fled to. Britain could not always find enough people to help control its growing empire, so it trained and paid local Indian people to become soldiers and fight for them. Indian soldiers would go on to play an important role for Britain and its allies in the First and Second World Wars.

### Depth Study

**Stage 1:** A group of ship businessmen got together to form the EIC for each voyage.

**Stage 2:** They loaded the ship with goods wanted in India – guns, ammunition, swords, beads, fabrics and cloths.

**Stage 3:** They sailed to India for goods like spices, China or pearls.

**Stage 4:** They sold the huge cargo to Indian rulers.

**Stage 5:** They sailed back to Britain with the goods they traded for.

**Stage 6:** They used the huge profits to buy more ships and goods for the next voyage they traded for.

**What a great way to make money!**

**The East India Company was the only British company allowed to trade with India.**

**Let's do it again!**

Over the following decades, more Indian rulers were either beaten in battle or played off against each other, so that there of independence came under British rule. In the late 1700s, Britain took control of colonies in North America when it lost the American War of Independence. India was viewed as an ideal replacement for the 'lost' American colonies. By the mid-1850s, most of India was controlled by the British – but a major rebellion that shooked the world was just around the corner.

### Change Your Mind

- List the European countries that set up trading stations in India in the 1600s.
- Why were these countries so interested in India?
- What was the East India Company?
- Explain how the company gradually took control of more of India.

**Change Your Mind**

'Turning point' in history are points of change, having different features from how they were before.

The Battle of Plassey was a turning point in the British control of India. How far do you agree?

Revision, Industry and Empire: Britain 1558-1901

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