The East India Company, 1600-1858-Ian Barrow 2017-02-14 In existence for 258 years, the English East India Company ran a complex, highly integrated global trading network. It supplied the tea for the Boston Tea Party, the cotton textiles used to purchase slaves in Africa, and the opium for China’s nineteenth-century addiction. In India it expanded from a few small coastal settlements to govern territories that far exceeded the British Isles in extent and population. It minted coins in its name, established law courts and prisons, and prosecuted wars with one of the world’s largest armies. Over time, the Company developed a pronounced and aggressive colonialism that laid the foundation for Britain’s Eastern empire. A study of the Company, therefore, is a study of the rise of the modern world. In clear, engaging prose, Ian Barrow sets the rise and fall of the Company into political, economic, and cultural contexts and explains how and why the Company was transformed from a maritime trading entity into a territorial colonial state. Excerpts from eighteen primary documents illustrate the main themes and ideas discussed in the text. Maps, illustrations, a glossary, and a chronology are also included.

The East India Company, 1600-1858-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The East India Company, 1784-1834-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The East India Company, 1600-1858: England's quest of Eastern trade-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The East India Company, 1600-1858: The East India Company, 1784-1834-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The East India Company, 1600-1858: Trade, finance and power-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998
Contrary to popular belief, the capture of India was not accomplished by the British Army, but by the private armies of the East India Company, which grew in size to become larger than that of any European sovereign state. This is the history of its army, examining the many conflicts they fought, their equipment and training, with its regiments of horse, foot and guns, which rivalled those of most European powers. The development of their uniforms, which combined traditional Indian and British dress, is illustrated in detail in this colourful account of the private band of adventurers that successfully captured the jewel of the British Empire.

The medieval university at Oxford was one of the most prestigious venues in Europe for the circulation of scholars and books. In complicated networks of acquisition and exchange, books were bought, borrowed, copied, and bequeathed. Colleges came to own collections of books for the use of their fellows and built library-rooms to house their books securely. Some colleges - notably All Souls, Merton, and New College - still own large remnants of their medieval collections. This volume collects for the first time all the medieval documents that refer to library holdings in both the medieval university and its colleges, documents as varied as borrowing registers, inventories, and formal catalogues of various dates and degrees of sophistication. It takes the libraries through the critical years of the Reformation, including books from the first generations of print. Also included is a substantial biographical section on individuals who gave or bequeathed books to Oxford libraries.
The East India Company: The East India Company, 1784-1834 - Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

England’s Quest of Eastern Trade - Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

Die East India Company, 1600-1858 - 1993

Trade, Finance and Power - Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The Honourable Company - John Keay 2010-07-08 A history of the English East India company.

The East India Company - Captivating History 2020-01-19 For years, the topic of the East India Company has fascinated historians as well as economists, anthropologists, sociologists, and other scholarly types.

Die East India Company, 1600-1858 - Michael Mann 1993

Die East India Company, 1600-1858 - 1993

The East India Company: Warfare, expansion and resistance - Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

The Dutch East India Company and British East India Company - Charles River Editors 2017-12-04 *Includes pictures *Includes contemporary accounts of the companies *Includes a bibliography for further reading From classic grilled meat to exotic and savory 5-star dishes, pepper has long been the ultimate staple spice. While bulk pepper may be readily stocked in supermarkets and convenience stores today, there was once a time when the common spice was considered one of the most valuable commodities in the world. Merchants tripped over one another to get their hands on the tiny black beads, which live in colorful clusters of berry-like shells reminiscent of Christmas lights. They were so precious that an uncountable number of men crossed the turbulent and uncharted seas for them. In fact, the tropical spice was so highly sought after that blood was shed over the edible gold. To many, the mention of maritime merchants evokes an imagery of growling pirates donned in their stereotypical hats and a colorful parrot perched upon their shoulders. These nautical rascals wander the high seas in search of treasure and adventure. Though that imagery may be inaccurate, the real life companies that once dominated international waters operated on a similar thirst for conquest and riches. Perhaps the most famous - or as many would put it, infamous - of these naval corporations was the Dutch East India Company, also known as VOC. Established around the beginning of the 17th century, this nautical behemoth of a corporation was determined to squeeze everyone else out of the market. Vested with the power to wage war and exterminate any who dared stand in their way, the rest of the world stood by as the unstoppable force took over the whole of international maritime trade. The company would crush its opponents on the way to the top, establishing a monopoly on the global spice trade that would not only rock the world but forever change the course of modern business history. The British East India Company served as one of the key players in the formation of the British Empire. From its origins as a trading company struggling to keep up with its superior Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish competitors to its tenure as the ruling authority of the Indian subcontinent to its eventual hubristic downfall, the East India Company serves as a lens through which to explore the much larger economic and social forces that shaped the formation of a global British Empire. As a private company that became a non-state global power in its own right, the East India Company also serves as a cautionary tale all too relevant to the modern world’s current political and economic situation. Beyond its obvious influence in areas like trade and commerce, the East India Company also served as a point of cultural contact between Western Europeans, South Asians, and East Asians. Quintessentially British practices such as tea drinking were made possible by East India Company...
trade. The products and cultural practices traveling back and forth on East India Company ships from one continent to another also reconfigured the way societies around the globe viewed sexuality, gender, class, and labor. On a much darker level, the East India Company fueled white supremacy and European concepts of Orientalism (See Said, Orientalism). One of the major reasons that the East India Company remains the subject of intense interest is that the consequences of its influence remain visible in India, Britain, and other parts of the world to this day. While the British Crown eventually replaced the East India Company as the governing authority of India, the systems of production they had established remained intact. More than half a century after India declared independence from the British Empire, the economic and cultural effects of this colonial system of production remained apparent. The disparities in wealth and power between the Global North and the Global South may not stem from the East India Company alone, but the company played an indisputable role in imperial processes.

**Die East India Company, 1600 - 1858**


**The Corporation That Changed the World**-Nick Robins 2012-10-30 The English East India Company was the mother of the modern multinational. Its trading empire encircled the globe, importing Asian luxuries such as spices, textiles, and teas. But it also conquered much of India with its private army and broke open China's markets with opium. The Company's practices shocked its contemporaries and still reverberate today. The Corporation That Changed the World is the first book to reveal the Company's enduring legacy as a corporation. This expanded edition explores how the four forces of scale, technology, finance, and regulation drove its spectacular rise and fall. For decades, the Company was simply too big to fail, and stock market bubbles, famines, drug-running, and even duels between rival executives are to be found in this new account. For Robins, the Company's story provides vital lessons on both the role of corporations in world history and the steps required to make global business accountable today.

**Rise and Fall East India**-Ramkrishna Mukherjee 1974 0

**Die East India Company, 1600 - 1858**- 1993

**Die East India Company, 1600-1858**-Michael Mann 1993

**Problems of Empire**-Patrick J. N. Tuck 1998

Company defeated the young Mughal emperor and forced him to establish a new administration in his richest provinces. Run by English merchants who collected taxes using a ruthless private army, this new regime saw the East India Company transform itself from an international trading corporation into something much more unusual: an aggressive colonial power in the guise of a multinational business. William Dalrymple tells the remarkable story of the East India Company as it has never been told before, unfolding a timely cautionary tale of the first global corporate power.