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The Failure

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to:

My parents, my honorable father(Mohamed) and my generous mother(Yamina).

My husband, Sofiane.

My dear father and mother in law (Mohamed, Lwiza).

To my grandmother Khaira.

My helpful brothers and my lovely sisters :

(Djamel, Hadj, Yassine ,Nabil ,Khaled) (karima ,Souria, Zahira, ,Rachida,Sabria,Ilham)

My Angels, azzadine,Aya ,Malak,Riham,Fatima, Ahlam .

My best friend and my sister, Ghania

My family, Friends

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Abstract

This dissolve dissertation aims to investigate a specific period of the British presence in India. This work also examines why East India Company fallen after a great achievement, the argument of this study is that some historical events had a great impact in the dissolve of East India Company. The main cause of the dissolve of East India Company was back to the Indian Mutiny, which was a war of Independence, Sepoy against their Britain officers. That rebellion was a consequence of the non-respect of EIC to the Indian culture and belief. Then due to that mutiny British government ruled Indian directly. This dissertation focuses on the main cause of the of East India Company.

KeyWords :

Britain- India -East India Company -Independence -Indian Mutiny

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List of abbreviations

EIC East India Company

VOC Verengde Oostindische Compagnie

HEIC Honorable East India Company

General introduction

The British Empire started as an enterprises missions. Those enterprises were encouraged by the English Crown as East India Company. This company was the representative of English trade in India. All the imports and exports to England were with East India Company. In fact, the English were not the first comers in India. The Portuguese, for example, were the first who tried to monopolize trade in the Indian subcontinent. In 1498, they controlled over spice trade depending on their powerful shipping network. In addition, the Dutch who came after the Portuguese sent their first expedition to India in 1595. The Dutch system was like the English one. They both relied on chartered companies, the East India Company (EIC) for England, and the Verengde Oostindishe Company (VOC) for Netherlands. Both companies used their armies and negotiations to establish their position in the region. Meanwhile, the Mogul dynasty (1526-1857), an Asian dynasty which was the third comer to India, had another vision towards India. According to Barbara D. Mectalf and Thomas R, in the case of the Mogul Empire, “there was no monopoly of military force; there was no monopoly of political authority”. They had not any commercial interest in the region; their only aim was to establish an Islamic Empire there. So, the competition between European countries to control over the Asian trade and the decline of the Mogul Empire shaped a great opportunity for Britain to encourage its chartered companies to make India as a market for its products (Ciechanowski 4;"Mogul Empirepar.1; Parthesisus 11).

In the seventeenth century, India had a special importance in English Trade. The quantity and the quality of its commodities caused an acrimonious debate among the English mercantilists because of many reasons. Firstly, the commodities which were imported from India were more numerous than the commodities that were exported to it. In fact, the English commodities were too costly for Indian consumer. Therefore, the efforts of the company had a little success. Secondly, the nature of manufactured Indian products displaced and discouraged local products. Thirdly, the company monopolized trade in the region, and excluded other foreign companies from trading with India. As a result, the company waged many wars with its rivalries. From the 1740s to 1763, the East India Company and its French counterpart were engaged in a military and commercial rivalry in which the British were ultimately victorious. Because of those three elements, the company was attacked and blamed

for the economic distress during James I's reign. However, this situation was changed as soon as the Industrial Revolution emerged (Thomas and Litt 7).

Research Problem:

The research shedding light on the presence of British in India. The presence began with commercial benefits by monopolizing the region trade by East India Company, and ended with Imperial expansion. In addition, this study focuses on the main elements and events that led to the dissolution of East India Company. It also intends to investigate an important question: what were the causes that led to the ending of East India Company?

Limitation of the study:

In this work, we deal with the major historical events that led to the ended of EIC. This study relies on facts and events that occurred from the establishment of East India Company until the proclamation of queen Victoria as the Empress of Indian in 1876.

Aims of the study:

The purpose of this study is to understand the real purposes behind the establishment of EIC in India. In addition, this dissertation focuses on the events that led to the end of EIC.

Significance of the study:

A focus on that specific period is important in helping history students to get an idea about how the British Empire was made to become the greatest one in the world.

Research methodology:

In our study, we look at relevant secondary sources. This study relies with quantitative methods, it deals with facts and historical events to answer our question.

Structure of the research:

the present dissertation attempts to highlight the different causes that led to the ending the East India Company. The study is divided into two chapters. the first one, focuses on the foundation of the company and the monopolization of the company on trade, after from trade to colonize and ruling India. The second one, emphasizes on the historical event that was the main cause on the decline of the East India company.

Introduction:

The Victorian age is considered as the golden Age, to the British empire it was the greatest empire in the world economically, politically during the British presence in India, it reached a stage of power by using many policies. The first policy stated during the seventeenth century. It was an economic dealing between British East India company and India.

East India company was an English commercial Company. The East India Company (EIC), also known as the Honorable East India Company (HEIC) or the British East India Company and informally as John Company, was an English and later British joint-stock company, which was formed to follow trade with the "East Indies".

The East India Company had great significance in the British history in India. The first chapter focuses on the establishment of east India company. Discuss how the company transformed from trading to colonizing finally, discuss the regulating act of the company.

1-1. East India company: (Definition)

“the company chartered in 1600 by the British government to trade in the east Indies, after being driven out by the Dutch, it developed trade with India till the Indian mutiny (1867),

when the crown took over the administration, the company was dissolved in 1874". (English Dictionary).

East India Company was formally established in 1600 by a Royal Charter, during approximately three hundred and fifty years of its existence, it not just ended up being the best of the business companies occupied without side exchange, yet additionally an important in the making of English colonial and Imperial system (K.N. Chaudhuri 3).

1-2-The Establishment of East India company

After 1756 Britain recognized a large local empire in south Asia. By the start of the nineteenth century, various associates considered India as the wealthiest jewel of the Imperial Crown. That position was a result of a private business association which was called EIC. That company monopolized the English trade in the Cape of Good Hope (Bowen¹). English traders much of time involved in a conflict with their Dutch and Portuguese partners in India ocean. After the great victory that English companies achieved over the Portuguese's in the battle of Swally in 1612, it began thinking in gaining more lands in the region ("East India

Company” par 4). The east India company winning in couple of years in gaining large lands and ruling millions of people. The English connection in India began on December 31st, 1600, when queen Elizabeth I arranged a group of businessmen calling themselves the company of merchants of London trading into East India Company (EIC) for a time of fifteen years. The group changed into the East India Company (EIC) which became of free state with right to select troops to protect its interests (Perret 113).

The company was managed by a governor and 24 directors chosen from its owners. They were mostly interested in trading cotton, silk indigo color, salt Peter, tea and opium. The EIC was powerless militarily in its start. It depended on exchange with India and some neighboring nation to become reach. The company advanced economically, it's began thinking in controlling trade in the area by adding a new domain and selecting troops to help its development. To protect its trade from its rivals, the company had three armed forces in three organization: Bengal, Madras, Calcutta. Those organization were considered as administrative and military establishments (“British East India Company” par 4).

The East India Company was a joint stock business. It was a need for the company to work with the military corporation. That system protected the company from pirates and its foreign enemies in its long route to reach India (Thomas and litt 37).

1-3-From trading to colonization:

The English East India Company was formed to trade the spices of the East India actually the British were late comers to East Indies trade, the principal English traveled into India through the Cope of Good Hope in 1582. After 1600, its trade developed with the East, the company turned into the greatest business in London. It chose to build its Owen ships instead of letting them. This new strategy winning conveying money to the company. The first ship cost the company about £10 per ton rather than the £ 45 per ton that company paid for leasing ships. Nevertheless, this strategy did not keep going for a long time as Bowen of London University explains.” The situation as the Deptford Yard came to be expansive to run”. By the 1650, the company thought that it was well to its old strategy comeback (Bowen “the Rise” 1).

After the act of union 1707, the EIC became the best company in Britain. Thomas Mun, one its directors, wrote in 1621 that the principal ships liked profits of 132 percent... he also expressed that they sent seventy-nine ships to India. Thirty- four of those ships had come securely and richly laden. But the twenty others had been lost either because of boats crash or catch by the Dutch (Bowen "The Rise 1"). Despite the fact the company confronted a few difficulties like the long separation amongst India and England, it flourished in gaining wealth, prestige and control of factories in the whole subcontinent.

At initially, the EIC had no imperial intention in India. all what the company need from the district was business interest. the company's secretary Robert James proclaimed to the house commons in 1767 that the company "do not want conquest and power, it is commercial interest only look for "(at dim Bowen 8). These words explain the reason of the company for its battle to secure its economic returns from its territorial possession.

During that time, the EIC was in its prosperous position. as the political economist David Macpher-son stated in his explanation of EIC in 1813," The most illustration and most flourishing commercial organization that ever existed in any age or country" (qtd in Bowen 9). After 1756, the company could force its well and specialist upon various parts of India. The company was controlled by the London Merchant who protected their select monopoly over trade with India and China. The contract of the company was up for recharging in three times 1793,1813 and 1833(Civin 191). In 1833, the part of the company turned out to be more effective. The British parliament selected the company the right to control over its issues with the help of the parliament as an administrative upper hand. The parliament consent gave the company more desire to grow in India. Therefore, the land development changed the company as imperial power. The change rose many questions about the role of the company in Britain and Asia (Taylor 208).

1-4-The regulating act:

The seventeenth and eighteenth hundred of years saw a progression of battles against the imposing business model controls of the organization. Those battles finished with the triumph of the private ventures and the opportunity of rivalry. Those last were the overwhelming qualities of the nineteenth century financial life. The East India Company was assaulted by the advocates of unhindered commerce. Those defenders as Adam smith saw that the organization was the main champion of the monopolistic exchanging (Thomas and litt 18).

What's more, there were numerous monetary complaints concerning the organization's imposing business model in India. The organization was, as per Thomas P.J and M.A litt of Oxford College, the helpful side in the exchange with India. They contend that "It was additionally the interests of the organization to pitch crude materials to the home makers at as high costs as possible". Indeed, those high costs were a weight to the national economy. The British government saw that it was smarter to the nation if the exchange was free. Thusly, the costs would have fallen. By following this technique, English could expel their adversaries from the area.

British government set numerous directions keeping in mind the end goal to find debasement and the mishandle of energy of the EIC. In 1767, the board of trustees of the House of Commons obliged the organization to pay £400,000 consistently to the legislature. What's more, the English government approached the EIC for a credit of £1,400,000. That

cash was as a guarantee between the British government and the organization after its military crusade in India. The crusade was driven by Robert Clive who vanquished the Mughal powers and controlled Bengal. The organization got from that battle £1, 200,000 to put a manikin on the Bengali position of royalty. Thus, to limit the organization's benefits, the managing Act of 1773 denied any individual to get a blessing, remunerate or budgetary points of interest from the Indians. This demonstration additionally made an incomparable court in India in which the judges were designated by the English Crown and conveyed to India. By the Act of 1773, the legislative head of Bengal, Warren Hastings, was raised to the rank of senator general over all the Indian EIC domains (Bowen "the ascent" 8).

William Pitt's India Act 1784 was another direction demonstration which the British government put to direct the organization's imposing business model. The demonstration set up legislative control by giving a duty to the parliament to direct the organization's body. It forced an assortment of six officials over the Company Directors in London, known as leading body of control. This body comprised of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of the State of India other than of four councilors delegated by the crown. Besides, in 1813, the organization's imposing business model of Indian exchange was nullified. In expansion, under the demonstration of 1833, the organization lost its China exchange imposing business model. Nonetheless, the organization proceeded with its managerial capacities until the Sepoys Rebellion (1857-1858) (Bowen "the ascent" 8).

After the skirmish of Buxar of 1764, the Mughal Emperor marked an arrangement with the EIC enabling it to oversee Bengal. All through the next century, the EIC proceeded to add an area after domain until the point that the whole district was controlled by the organization. The organization added domains normally when two cases happened. The First was after the demise of an Indian sovereign. At the point when an Indian Prince kicked the bucket without leaving a beneficiary, EIC added his Territories. The second case was the point at which an Indian Prince neglected to keep paying cash to the organization for upkeep an armed force to help him against Mughal Empire. Subsequently, the expenses that the EIC gathered in India from 1792 to 1838 gave the organization a net benefit came to £700,000 a year (Bowen "the ascent" 8). To finish up, the addition of local states added to the Mutiny of 1857.

conclusion:

East India Company from its sources as a little London enterprise, it developed as a strong business and political association. In the early of 1600 EIC started managing the Mughal leaders of India. On the Indian coasts, English deals set up stations which would in the long run turn into the urban communities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Various products including silk, cotton, sugar, tea, opium, began to send out of India. In comeback to English merchandise, counting fleece, silver and other metals were delivered to India.

However, the company wound up hiring its own armed forces to defend exchanging posts, after some time started as a business undertaking also turned into military political association. The east India Company was a privately-owned business which after a long time of arrangement of wars and optional efforts, came to control India in the nineteenth century.

To finish up, the company change its strategy from trade to colonization. EIC ruling India for long time. But the company reserved its position in India or lose it. The next chapter will answer that question.

Introduction:

The first chapter had shed light on the East India Company and its founding in India. It has also examined how the company transmission its strategy trading to colonizing and ruling India. The second chapter deals with the historical event that were behind the decline of East India Company.

East India Company was chartered by the English crown to trade in India. that company had a decisive history in the region. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the East India Company was the only representative of Britain. The company continued to control commercial policy and lesser administration, but the British government became increasingly the effective ruler of India. Parliamentary acts of 1813 and 1833 ended the company's trade monopoly.

However, with the Indian mutiny of 1857, the British government became involve directly. This chapter focuses on the significance of the Indian mutiny as an element in the broken up of the East India company. It also high light on the causes that led to this rebellion.

2-1-The Indian Mutiny:

"The Indian Mutiny a serious revolt (1857-8) by the Indian army against British rule in India. It began in the north of India and in some places developed into a general protest. When it was defeated by the British, India was placed under the direct control of the British government, rather than the East India Company which had previously governed it"

(Definition of *the Indian Mutiny* from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary).

The Indian mutiny was a term used to define a struggle raged across northern and central India in 1857,1858. The struggle happened when Indian troops in the armed force of East India Company opposed their officers. The Indians called that struggle the first war of independence. However, the British called it "The Great Mutiny", "The Great rebellion" or "The Sepoy Revolt". (Banners 9). The rebellion was one of the most important event in the history of British Empire. That revolt was surprise to Britain. It occurred by their own people whom they had trusted (McCord and Purdue 323).

2-2-The causes of the Rebellion:

The Mutiny of 1857 was a consequence of many issues. A long time before the revolt EIC proceeded with its expansionist policy. The company similarly presented many changes with the Indian culture. Those changes influenced education, communication, law and finance. In fact, those changes expanded and helped the development of India economy, however they also influenced the India culture. This last developed the anger of the Indian society (McCord and Purdue 323).

In addition, one of the annexation policies performed in India was the Doctrine of Lapse. It was a doctrine created by Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dalhousie Governor General of the EIC in India among 1848 and 1856. According to his doctrine, army state would be by the organization when it ruler passed on without leaving direct heir. With the application of the doctrine of Lapse the EIC controlled many regions. For example, Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Nuhpur (1854), Awadh and Udaipur (1856) were occupied by the company according to this doctrine. The state of Oudhor (or awardh) was a unique case since it was added in the claim of exploitation and domination experienced there under the local ruler. Those extensions were the fundamental factor in the Indian rebellion in 1857(McCord and Purdue 323).

The expansionist development was a continuous procedure. It started from the center of the eighteenth century to the center of the nineteenth century. According to Sir Percival Griffiths a retired India civil service, the development was divided into three stages. The primary stage which finished in 1765 was portrayed by the foundation of the British power in

Bengal and maintenance of Oudh as support state. The second stage was the considerable time of extension. It was related with the contention between Muslims and Hindus. what's more, Hindus. That contention did take a religious viewpoint as well as it had a political one. Numerous rulers utilized the conflict to take control in many local states as Mysore and Hyderabad. This stage was also showed by demanding Cornwallis as Governor General in 1786. The last stage was known as the aware extension. It started when Master Auckland was Governor-General. This stage proceeded with Sir Griffiths" It reached its culmination in the time of Dalhousie just before the Indian mutiny"

Before the finish of Dalhousie's term, the EIC practiced direct run over around two thirds of India. The staying third was separated between almost six hundred Indian sovereigns. Those rulers appreciated distinctive degrees of freedom. Moreover, their relationship with the British Crown differed by their states. The connection between states and the organization was characterized by treaties. Those treaties allowed the organization limited freedom of interference. For instance, a few states allowed the organization to affect e in their inner issues and in addition the outside organization. However, a few states forced that interference to just the outer issues of the state (Griffiths 101).

Then again, the British in India had an awesome economic achievement while the Indians suffered from unfair land tax and the lack of education. England changed India financially. There were high charges against Indian merchandise in Britain. At the same time, Britain authorized the importation of its items into India. The British considered India as a cheap source of crude materials. In addition, most Indians did not comprehend English laws. Numerous Indians favored the Persian law rather than the English one (Beck sec 1). Concerning this issue Marshall Peter of London University contends that Indians were profoundly traditionalist individuals. In any case, their customs and lifestyles were neglected by the British rulers. Furthermore, changes, new laws, new technology and, even Christianity, had been constrained upon them. Thusly, they opposed them with savagery .To finish up, the expansionist development and non-regard of Indian culture were the fundamental factors behind the Indian uprising.

2-3-The Rebellion

By 1857, many changes happened in India. The EIC opposed the outrage of the Indian. «From May 1857, British rule in northern India became seriously threatened by the mutiny or unreliability in the largest military force maintained in the sub-continent – an insurrection which sundry princes and notables saw as their opportunity to regain

lost power and property” (Barthorp 3).

In May 1857, troopers of Bengal armed force shot their English Officers. At that point, they walked into Delhi where they were joined by the officers positioned there. Also, the uprising supported numerous different regular peoples in northern and central India to defy the British. The Sepoys in Bengal armed force had a high position. They viewed themselves as first class. For a long time, the Sepoys remained loyal to the British side, however they additionally remained for their benefits. The British officers understood that for their advantages, it was smarter to bring fighters from Nepal and Punjab who did not remain for their benefits. Also, there were tales concerning the utilization of pig and cow fat as grease on the containers for the new rifles. But, the Muslim and Hindus convictions restricted their utilization. Those new changes flared the Sepoys to revolt. At the point when the revolt started numerous Indian rulers, privileged people, and regular citizens whom were offended with the British, revolted nearby the officers (Marshall sec 4).

The Sepoy Mutiny finished in 1858. It unsuccessful in influencing the British control to out from India. There were two fundamental factors behind the disappointment of the resistance. The first was associated with the British power and its procedures. The British armed force was represented by its current innovation. The British had an unchallenged innovation as the new arms and the new telegraph line. That last helped the British armed force to respond rapidly because emergency. The Second factor concerned the Indians and the Sepoys. The uprising was not efficient. It experienced the absence of political authority, and the military techniques were equally difficult. Moreover, the local battle between Indian ethnic gatherings was the primary component in the disappointment of the uprising in 1858 (Beck sec 2).

The rebellion denoted a defining moment in Indian history. In 1858, Britain took coordinate control of India. The British was tired of the uncivilized lead of the EIC." If the Company had not treated the sepoys so inadequately, maybe the Sepoy Mutiny would never have happened"(Bauer 13). The British government complained the organization for the Sepoy Mutiny. In addition, the administration asserted that the organization non-regard to the Indian culture was the official purpose for the uprising. So, under the Government of India Act 1858, the British Crown expected all the organization's properties. On 1 January 1874 the organization was disintegrated by the East India stock Dividend Redemption Act of 1873. Therefore, Queen Victoria reported India as a piece of Britain. It was administered

specifically by the Queen and Parliament with the assistance of a head official called the Viceroy of India (Bauer 13;"East India Company" par2).

Conclusion:

Britain meddled directly in India because of the Indian rebellion in 1857. That last mentioned was a danger to its interest in the area. The British government shared the advantages of the India's exchange with the EIC. After the revolt, the organization lost its energy there. As a result, the British crown interfered to break the organization and to transmission India as English India.

Truth to be told, the rebellion occurred because of numerous religious and social reasons. It too was response to non-regard of the Indian traditions and beliefs. The company

in its expansionist preparation, tried to change the Indian culture. Those development angry the Indians.

Moreover, the changes in the Bengal military flared the sepoys to revolt against their officers. The rebellion cost the company money and people. After, the British crown broke up down the company and India be under the British control. The new British government influenced many changes with the specific end goal to control to the Indian culture. Those changes were military, social and financial, changed which served new government not the Indian culture. To finish up, the uprising was the immediate reason behind the involvement of English government in India. The Indian revolt finished the period of East India company's control.

General conclusion:

The British East India Company was formed to join in the East Indian flavor exchange. This exchange had been a close commanding business model of Spain and Portugal until the point when the Dutch moved into the area in the 1600s; after which they kept up a similar control by attempting to keep out different countries. The English were relative latecomers toward the East Indies exchange; the primary British pilot to sail to India by means of the Cape of Good Hope, did as such in 1582, just about a century after Vasco da Gama made the excursion for Portugal.

One thing that encourage the British to exchange the East, was seeing large quantity of the ships that made the outing there, and back. In 1593, a caught Portuguese ship was pulled into a English port — 1,500 tons trouble, 700 men and 36 metal order. This was the biggest ship that had ever been found in Britain, her structure brimming with eastern goods: gold, spices, calicos, silks, pearls, porcelain, and ivory.

The British interest in India in 1600 with the arrangement of East India Company. That organization consumed the exchange of the area, the East India Company as a business organization, saw India as a wellspring of crude materials and a market to the British items. Be that it may, this view changed when the Mughal Empire fallen in 1707.

The organization began another period of extension. The East India Company added domains by shaping its own armed force. The military was driven by British officers and staffed by Indian soldiers were called sepoys. Those last opposed their British officers in 1857. The resistance had many causes, extension development and the tax collection encouraged up. The second factor was religious The Muslims and Hindus sepoys declined to utilize the fact of pig and cow as ointment on the cartridges for the new riffles. as indicated by their convictions, the utilization of pig fat and cow was illegal. The Indians imagined that the British tried to change over them into Christianity.

After the revolt, the company lost its energy in India the British announced that the non-respect of the India culture was the explanation for the rebellion of 1857. The new government put numerous laws with a specific end goal to facilitate its administer in the region. To conclude, in 1876, queen Victoria would declare herself “Empress of India” and the British would retain control of India until independence was achieved in 1947.

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