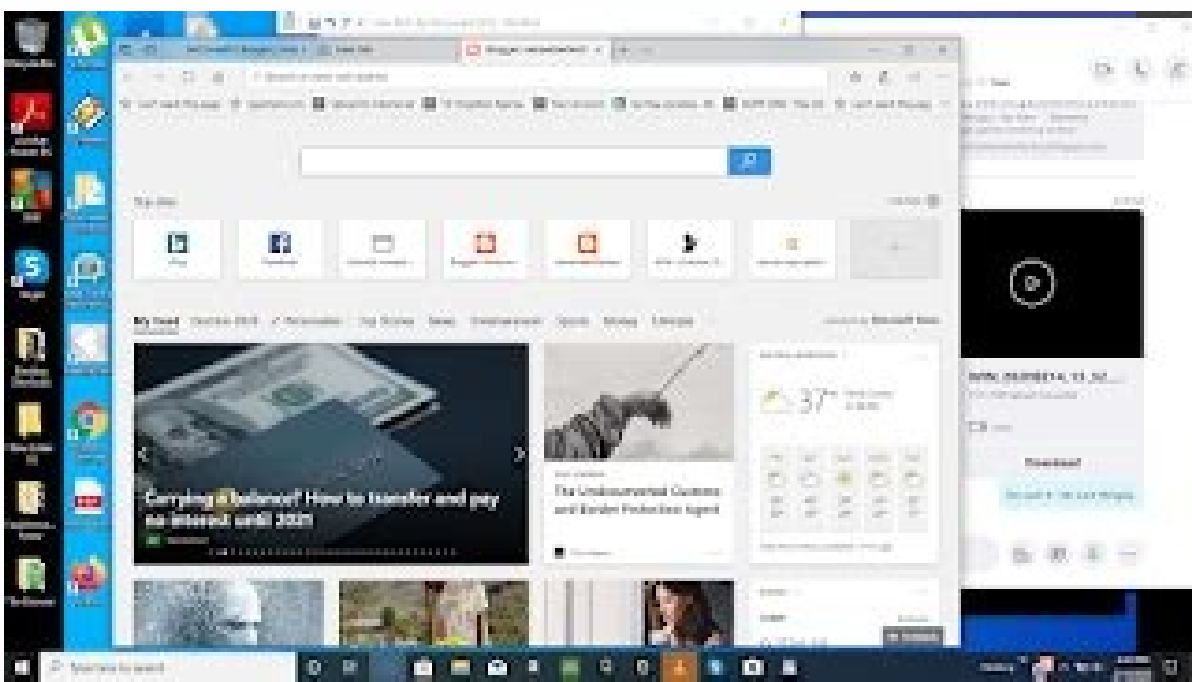
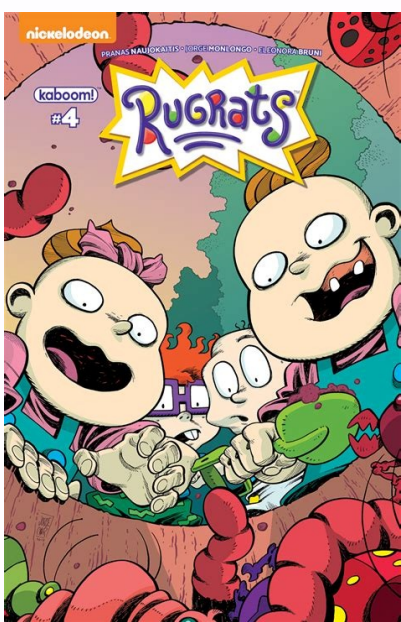
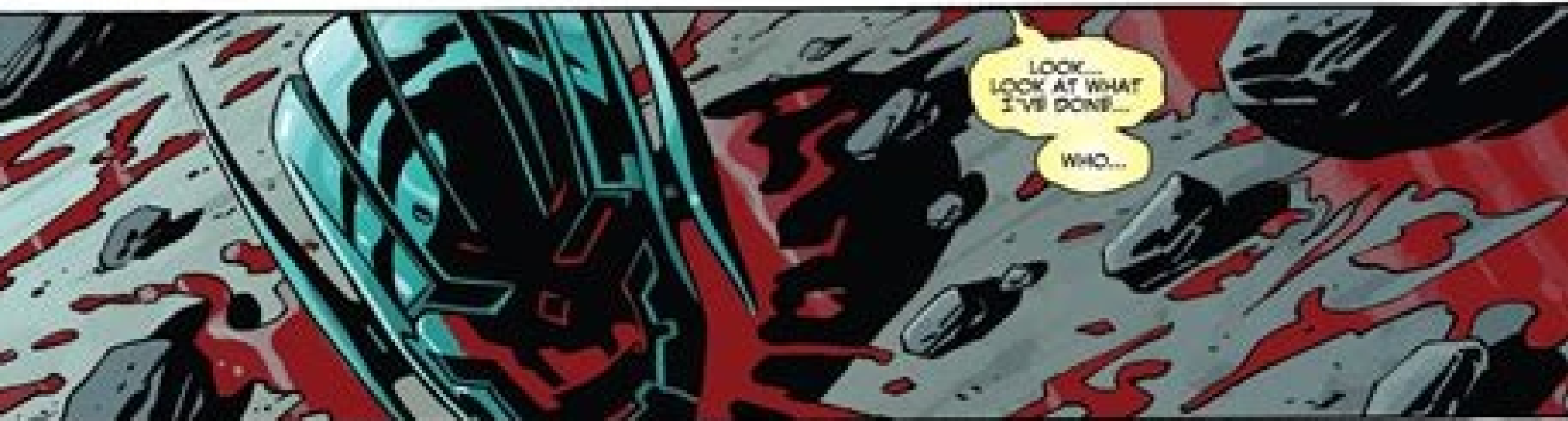


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LUNCHTIME





This became a source of conflict with the British in India with the entry of Britain into the War of the Austrian Succession in 1744.[24] The Indian theatre of the conflict is also known as the First Carnatic War, referring to the Carnatic region on the southeast coast of India. The British began sending additional arms to Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah and sought to bring Nasir Jung into the fray to oppose Chanda Sahib. London: Samson Low Marston & Co. Retrieved 22 March 2019. It was a result of this action and the increased British influence that in 1765 a firman (decree) came from the Emperor of Delhi, recognising the British possessions in southern India. Minney, see Clive of India (play). In 1750 Clive was afflicted with some sort of nervous disorder, and was sent north to Bengal to recuperate.[41] It was there that he met and befriended Robert Orme, who became his principal chronicler and biographer. Retrieved 16 August 2020. In stifling summer heat, it was reported that 43 of the 64 prisoners died as a result of suffocation or heat stroke.[50][51] While the Black Hole became infamous in Britain, it is debatable whether the Nawab was aware of the incident.[52] By Christmas 1756, as no response had been received to diplomatic letters to the Nawab, Admiral Charles Watson and Clive were dispatched to attack the Nawab's army and remove him from Calcutta by force. His bad behaviour continued, and he was then sent to a trade school in Hertfordshire to complete a basic education.[16] Despite his early lack of scholarship, in his later years he devoted himself to improving his education. New York, NY: Oxford UP. Clive has been widely credited for laying the foundation of the British East India Company rule in Bengal.[4] [5][6][7][8][9] He began as a writer (the term used then in India for an office clerk) for the East India Company (EIC) in 1744 and established Company rule in Bengal by winning the Battle of Plassey in 1757.[10] In return for supporting the Nawab Mir Jafar as ruler of Bengal, Clive was granted a jagir of £30,000 (equivalent to £4,100,000 in 2020) per year which was the rent the EIC would otherwise pay to the Nawab for their tax farming concession. Jane Clive (d. 269. Through the 17th and early 18th centuries, the French, Dutch, Portuguese, and British had vied for control of various trading posts, and for trading rights and favour with local Indian rulers. ISBN 0-09-459830-4. Umichand threatened to betray Clive unless he was guaranteed, in the agreement itself, £300,000 (equivalent to £45,600,000 in 2020). um 20 October 1795) Margaret Clive (bapt 18 September 1763 Conover, Shropshire, d. Those British who were captured were placed in a punishment cell which became infamous as the Black Hole of Calcutta. Clive's political opponents turned these hearings into attacks on Clive. This placed the British at Madras in a precarious position, since the latter was the last of their major allies in the area. 23-24 ^ a b Harvey (1998), p. Historians have criticised Clive's management of Bengal during his tenure with the EIC and his responsibility in contributing to the Great Bengal Famine of 1770, which historians estimate resulted in the deaths of more than 1 million people. Clive was taken through the treasury, amid £1,500,000 (equivalent to £210,000,000 in 2020) sterling's worth of rupees, gold and silver plate, jewels and rich goods, and besought to ask what he would. Retrieved 11 July 2012. ^ Domaine de Larzac Archived 11 September 2016 at the Wayback Machine. coolivines.com, accessed 30 January 2012 ^ Keeling-Roberts, Margaret (1981). Shrewsbury Town Council. Another, turned into verse by Sir Alfred Lyall, pictures his resolution as the result of a dream. India Today. Because of the darkness, the besiegers had no idea how large Clive's force was, and they fled in panic. Archived from the original on 29 November 2014. ^ Banerjee, Sumanta (2000). Bevor die Übersetzung für alle sichtbar wird, muss sie von mehreren anderen Beiträgen geprüft werden. Bengal, The British Bridgehead: Eastern India 1740-1828. Clive came into direct contact with the Mughal himself, for the first time, a meeting which would prove beneficial in his later career. Some miles farther down is the field of Plassey, then an extensive grove of mango trees.[15] On 21 June 1757, Clive arrived on the bank opposite Plassey, in the midst of the first outburst of monsoon rain. He sought to make terms with Clive, and surrendered control of Calcutta on 9 February, promising to compensate the East India Company for damages suffered and to restore its privileges. It is all pictured by a Muslim contemporary, who indignantly exclaims that so great a "transaction was done and finished in less time than would have been taken up in the sale of a jackass". At the fort of Devikottai on the Coleroon River the British force was confronted by the much larger Tanjore army. 1764 In 1720 France effectively nationalised the French East India Company, and began using it to expand its imperial interests. This expedition, on which Clive, now promoted to lieutenant, served as a volunteer, was a disastrous failure. Clive of India, is a play written by British author R. That night Clive led most of his force out of the fort and launched a surprise attack on the besiegers. Duplex was rewarded for French assistance with titled nobility and rule of the nizams's territories south of the Kistna River. "First Opium War". 31-34 ^ (Malleon 1893, p. 38) ^ Harvey (1998), pp. This name, however, this shadow, it is indispensably necessary we should seem to venerate.[15] Attempts at administrative reform Having thus founded the Empire of British India, Clive sought to put in place a strong administration. The next day Clive learned that heavy guns he had requested from Madras were approaching, so he sent most of his garrison out to escort them into the fort. ^ a b c Gibbs, Vicary, ed. Dictionary of National Biography. Clive is a Senior Girls house at the Duke of York's Royal Military School, where, as at Welbeck college, all houses are named after prominent military figures. ISBN 9780598503046. Shortly afterwards, on 2 January 1757, Calcutta itself was taken with similar ease.[53] Approximately a month later, on 3 February 1757, Clive encountered the army of the Nawab himself. "Clive, Robert". 46-47 ^ Harvey (1998), pp. ISBN 0-9507849-0-7. Darby, it portrays the life of Clive, particularly focusing on his victory at the Battle of Plassey. A. Retrieved 31 January 2022. Retrieved 22 March 2019. Clive took £160,000 (equivalent to £21,900,000 in 2020), a vast fortune for the day, while £500,000 (equivalent to £70,000,000 in 2020) was distributed among the army and navy of the East India Company, and provided gifts of £24,000 (equivalent to £3,300,000 in 2020) to each member of the company's committee, as well as the public compensation stipulated for in the treaty.[15] In this extraction of wealth Clive followed a usage fully recognised by the company, although this was the source of future corruption which Clive was later sent to India again to correct. p. 299. When she arrived Clive was a national hero. Prior, Holwell's biographer in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, reports figures of 64 prisoners and 21 survivors. www.britishtonlinearchives.co.uk. These forces met those of Anwaruddin Mohammed Khan in the Battle of Ambur in August 1749. Anwaruddin was slain, and Chanda Sahib victorious entered the Carnatic capital, Arcot. "It appeared", wrote a contemporary on the spot, "as if the soul was departing from the Government of Bengal". "Clive [née Masjkelyne], Margaret, Lady Clive of Plassey (1735-1817), society figure". The Complete Peerage, Volume III. Made Debut Here in 1930. A bestselling children's novel, G. He arrived after having lost a considerable fortune en route, as the Doddington, the lead ship of his convoy, was wrecked near Port Elizabeth, losing a chest of gold coins belonging to Clive worth £33,000 (equivalent to £5,200,000 in 2020). He financially supported his parents and sisters, while also providing Major Lawrence, the commanding officer who had early encouraged his military genius, with a stipend of £500 (equivalent to £100,000 in 2020) a year. p. 325. The success prompted the Tanjore rajah to open peace talks, which resulted in the British being awarded Devikottai and the costs of their expedition, and the British client was awarded a pension in exchange for renouncing his claim. Cambridge University Press. There is a settlement named after Clive in the Hawke's Bay province of New Zealand. Andere Nutzer oder Browserinstallationen werden davon nicht beeinflusst und spielen weiterhin die gesamte Bandbreite der Aufgaben ab. Shortly beforehand, he had been offered command of British forces in North America which he had turned down.[69] He was buried in St Margaret's Parish Church at Moreton Say, near his birthplace in Shropshire. After several days of bombardment the British surrendered and the French entered the city.[29] The British leadership was taken prisoner and sent to Pondicherry. Questions about some of the large sums of money he had received while in India, Clive pointed out that they were not contrary to accepted company practice, and defended his behaviour by stating "I stand astonished at my own receiving presents and the reduction of batta (extra pay) at a time when two Maratha armies were marching on Bengal." ^ a b Bowen, H. For reasons that are unknown, Clive was sent to live with his mother's sister in Manchester while still a toddler. ^ "Hundreds sign petition to remove 'Clive of India' statue in UK". Biographer Robert Harvey suggests that this move was made because Clive's father was busy in London trying to provide for the family.[17] Daniel Bayley, the sister's husband, reported that the boy was "out of measure addicted to fighting".[18][19] He was a regular troublemaker in the schools to which he was sent.[20] When he was older he and a gang of teenagers established a protection racket that vandalised the shops of uncooperative merchants in Market Drayton. Lawrence procured for Clive a position as the commissary at Fort St. George, a potentially lucrative posting (its pay included commissions on all supply contracts).[39] Second Carnatic War Further information: Second Carnatic War The death of Asaf Jah I, the Nizam of Hyderabad, in 1748 sparked a struggle to succeed him that is known as the Second Carnatic War, which was also furthered by the expansionist interests of French Governor-General Duplex. When the former garrison was reinforced by 2,000 men Chanda Sahib sent from Trichinopoly it reoccupied the town on 15 September. Even allowing for overstatement this was considerably more than Clive's force of approximately 540 British infantry, 600 Royal Navy sailors, 800 local sepoys, fourteen field guns and no cavalry. After three desperate onsets, the besiegers retired behind the ditch. Clive and Major Lawrence were able to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. Clive himself was targeted on more than one occasion: one man pulled him down and was shot dead. Retrieved 10 May 2015. Its moat was shallow or dry, and some of its towers were insufficiently strong to use as artillery mounts. 2021-11-06: 19 Jahre dict.cc! In diesem Jahr habe ich die mobile Website neu programmiert und von den Funktionen her so weit ausgebaut, dass ich beim Aufruf von www.dict.cc am Handy direkt auf die mobile Version weiterleiten kann. (Washington, D.C.: Potomac Books, Inc.). "Clive of India" redirects here. pp. 216-217, 24-29. [Malleon 1893, pp. 16-32] ^ Harvey (1998), pp. 5, Par. With Admiral Watson, Governor Drake and Mr. Watts, Clive made a gentlemen's agreement in which it was agreed to give the office of viceroy of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha to Mir Jafar, who was to pay £1,000,000 (equivalent to £140,000,000 in 2020) to the company for its losses in Calcutta and the cost of its troops, £500,000 (equivalent to £70,000,000 in 2020) to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, £200,000 (equivalent to £27,400,000 in 2020) to the native inhabitants, and £70,000 (equivalent to £9,600,000 in 2020) to its Armenian merchants.[15] Clive employed Umichand, as an agent between Mir Jafar and the British officials. It appears in the records as "firman from the King Shah Aslum, granting the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha to the Company 1765." The date was 12 August 1765, the place Benares, the throne an English dining-table covered with embroidered cloth and surmounted by a chair in Clive's tent. Acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1956. In this he was aided by the news of reverses in Bengal. Dulwich: A Place in History. This fact is mentioned in a letter from the secret committee of the court of directors to the Madras government, dated 27 April 1768. The hearings highlighted the need for reform of the company, and a vote to censure Clive for his actions failed. Nothing remains to him but the name and shadow of authority. Its wreck was located in 2004 by diver Ruben Collado.[81] In Bengali literature, stage drama and movies on the historical battle of Plassey and the downfall of the last free Nawab of Bengal, Robert Clive has been depicted in corrupt and traitorous roles as the beginning of the loss of Indian independence at the hand of the East India Company.[citation needed] With the re-capture of Calcutta by Clive in 1756, the cultivation of poppies for the opium trade soon came to be the mainstay of the East India Trading Company's commerce with Imperial China.[82] Clive is responsible for opening first organized brothel within Army cantonment of Calcutta. Hence he returned to the Awadh viceroy all his territory save the provinces of Allahabad and Kora, which he presented to the weak emperor.[15] Mughal Firman In return for the Awadhian provinces Clive secured from the emperor one of the most important documents in British history in India, effectively granting title of Bengal to Clive. The British, under Colonel Francis Forde, defeated the Dutch in the Battle of Chinsurah, forcing them to withdraw. The

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