

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Image of Calicut.” 1572. Picture. Web. 8 March 2013.

<<http://shop.thespicelab.com/index.php/peppers-spices/peppers-list/kubeben-cubeb-pepper-indonesia-no-8011-in-a-glass-spice-jar.html>>

I chose this picture because, I thought that it showed the settlements of Calicut at that time in a very glamorous and attractive way.

“Letter from MK Gandhi to Lord Irwin.” Document. 1930. Web. 3 April 2013.

<<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/asia/india/indianindependence/indiannat/source3/large14219.html>>

I used this primary source in my Conclusions page. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation appeals his views to the British colonial representative I wanted to share the deep emotions felt by Indians under the British rule through my website.

“Plan of the Battlefield.” Engraving from London Magazine 1760. Picture. Web. 2 February 2013.

<<http://www.caparkinson.com/caparkinson/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/engraving-from-London-magazine-1760-plassey1757max.jpg>>

I have used the picture of the Battle field to show how the small British troops were placed against the large army of the Nawab .I used this picture to help my battle pages bring out the setting of the battlefield.

“Robert Clive and Admiral Watson.” Picture. Web. 15 January 2013.

<<http://bargad.org/2011/06/24/statement-on-254th-anniversary-of-british-east-india-company-treacherous-conquest>>

I chose this picture because both Clive and Watson are watching the Battle from a distance as they already knew that they had put in place the deceitful plan wherein the Nawab of Bengal would lose the battle due to his generals who would no longer have allegiance to him.

“Siraj-Ud-Daulah.” Picture. Web. 26 February 2013.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/5/50/Siraj_ud-Daulah.JPG>

Siraj ud Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal and upon his defeat the Battle of Plassey was won. I used his rare photo to show how the Indian rulers looked in the past era.

“Treaty of Plassey - Victoria Memorial Museum, Kolkata.” Picture. Web. 1 January 2013.

<<http://www.victoriamemorial-cal.org/armizafor.html>>

This picture of the original document of The Treaty of the Battle of Plassey was sourced from the Victoria Memorial Museum in Kolkata. I think it was important for me to keep this picture of the part of the Treaty to explain how the British conquered Bengal and plunder the state coffers with deals on favorable terms. It was the signing of this document which got enormous economic gains for the British.

Secondary Sources

“Anwarrudin Muhammed.” Picture. Web. 9 February 2013.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/5/57/Muhammad_Anwaruddin.jpg>.

I included this picture to let the viewers of my website know that who was the ruler at the time of proxy wars in Carnatic.

Banierjie, Indranil. “Remembering the Battle of Plassey.” Asian Age. 2008. Web.

<http://www.academia.edu/1266993/India_-_Remembering_the_Battle_of_Plassey>.

I think that this article was absolutely sensational as it tells you everything about the Battle of Plassey and the prior conditions to it, as well as the aftermath.

“Battle of Kohima 1944 - The British Empire’s Last Stand.”

anglosaxonwarlord. 2011. 7 April 2013.

<http://www.liveleak.com/view?i=73c_1321109854>.

This video shows that the British superior power is now weakening and the Sepoy army is still fighting for the British to protect the British supremacy.

“Battle Order.” Picture. Web. 13 February 2013.

<<http://murshidabad.net/history/history-topic-siraj-ud-daulla.htm>>.

I loved this picture as it showed the entire Battlefield plan and how a very small army won this Battle due to its influential ways.

Bhowmick, Subir. “Plassey rekindles Indian anti-imperialism.”BBC News. Print. Jun 2007. Web. 10 May 2013

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6242346.stm

I included a quote in my Conclusions page as I am looking to provide a balance of opinions on the Empire in India. This newspaper article appeared as a reaction to the celebration in India of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Plassey. Senior politicians like Debabrata Biswas continue to harbor an unpleasant feeling of the way the Western Empires treated Asian countries. The feeling also represents emotions of increasing nationalism as the East begins to match the West.

“Black Hole Tragedy Plan.” Picture. Web. 7 February 2013.

<<http://murshidabad.net/history/history-topic-black-hole.htm>>.

This picture drew my attention as I wanted to know how can so many people get locked in a small room and also excited to know where exactly was this room located.

“British Raj: Occupied India and the Chinese Opium Wars Part 1.”

Mughalistsansipahai. Video. 2010. Web. 4th April 2013.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNhADTcnx4k>>.

The excerpts of the movie clearly show that monopoly of Opium trade provided the British with large sums of money that strengthened their position in the subcontinent.

Brown, Stephen R. Merchant Kings. Picture. Web. 25 February 2013.

<<http://www.amazon.com/Merchant-Kings-Companies-Ruled-1600-1900/dp/0312616112>>

The cover page of the book shows how the Europeans came disguised as merchants but underneath were seeking to plunder the coffers by militarily taking a superior position. To me, this cover represented an interesting way of connecting my thoughts to the audience.

Carey, Peter, Video Interview by Aditya Mathur. 9 May 2013.
Peter Carey is a at the faculty of humanities at the University of Indonesia, he is an authority on Southeast Asia, and particularly Java. I was fortunate enough to speak to him and talk to him about the expansion of the British Empire in Asia.

“China and Opium war Edited Final 6 Mins.” Jay MacMichael.Video. 2010. Web. 15 April 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DzsOjOatvLO>

The video shows how the British were ready to even wage wars when it came to their economic or political benefits.

Crocker, W. H. The Politically Incorrect Guide to the British Empire. Regnery Publishers, 2011. Print.

This book talk about how the British Empire was actually the greatest establisher and defender of freedom in history, much against what most Historians have said.

Dey, Diptendu, Audio Interview by Aditya Mathur. 4 April 2013.

I was very excited to get in touch with Mr Dey, the director of the movie Palashi Ki Jung, which is the only movie been made so far, on the Battle of Plassey. Though, I didn't have any contact details of him but with a lot of effort i was able to get in touch with him, my main reason for speaking to him was to understand what motivated him to make a film on the Battle of Plassey. While talking to him he told me, that Siraj-Ud-Daulah was not only an indulgent and weak ruler but an intelligent Nawab and the first political leader of India who recognized the ulterior motive of the British.

De, Barun, Audio Interview by Aditya Mathur. 5 May 2013

Barun De is a noted historian of Bengal, his main research is on Modern India. i wanted to speak to him to know about the sentiment of the province which came under the British rule first.

Dodwell, HH, Edward Rapson, Sir Wolseley Haig, Sir Richard Burn. The Cambridge History of India: British India, 1497-1858. The University Press, 1858. Print.

This book, does a full justice in explaining the causes, events and consequences of the Battle Plassey. This book explains to us how governments are shaped, supported and even broken by foreign intrigues.

“European Settlements in India.” Picture. Web. 25 February 2013.

<<http://www.rodhandeland.com/FreshWater/Class%20II.htm>>

I like this picture because it shows very clearly the various European settlements in India

Ferguson, Niall. How Britain Made the Modern World. Penguin Books, 2004. Print.

This book talks about how the British Empire grew to a global status from a small island and also shares the reasons for its subsequent decline. I read excerpts of the book to pick key threads for my research and validate some of my assumptions.

“Foreign Settlements, at the end of the 17th Century.” Picture. Web. 24 January 2013.

<http://outline-of-history.mindvessel.net/_static/figures/0807.png>

This beautiful map shows how the various European settlements are scattered all over India.

“Fort William.” Picture. Web. 8 February 2013.

<[http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_pCG_c3Rq788/TB5M4QH0gI/AAAAAAAAAH8M/M4NTeTPNdLY/s1600/St.+Peters+Church+Fort+William+Calcutta+\(Kolkata\)+-+Mid+19th+Century.jpg](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_pCG_c3Rq788/TB5M4QH0gI/AAAAAAAAAH8M/M4NTeTPNdLY/s1600/St.+Peters+Church+Fort+William+Calcutta+(Kolkata)+-+Mid+19th+Century.jpg)>.

I like this image of Fort William as it shows the Fort's stately structure and it also gels well with my background/theme.

Glendinning, Victoria. Raffles and the Golden Opportunity 1781 - 1826. Profile Books, 2012. Print.

The British Empire after the India conquest grew into South East Asia particularly Singapore. Stamford Raffles led the charge and this book gave me a sense of how and why did the British Empire grew Eastward from India.

Hayman, Francis. 1762. Picture. Web. 21 February 2013.

<<http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/battle-plassey>>.

I used this picture as amongst my core pictures of the titles across the whole website which portray the Battle of Topic. This photo depicts a

victorious Clive of the British with Mir Jafar who deceived his Nawab of Bengal.

“Islamic India: 18th Century and the Start of the British Occupation”. Video. Web. 25 February 2013.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uihySe8LFPI>>.

The animation and commentary of this video, tells me why India attracted European Traders and I thought it was relevant to the pages I put it on.

Jackson, Peter. 2006. Picture. Web. 22 February 2013.

<http://www.allposters.com/-sp/The-Battle-of-Plassey-of-1757-Posters_i7687760_.htm>.

I have used this picture as one of the core pictures across the whole website. This is a beautiful painting which depicts the Battle of Plassey and how it was fought. The British had smart military might but the Indian Nawab had only elephants, horses and less sophisticated artillery.

Keegan, John. The Second World War. Penguin Books, 1989. Print.

I looked up this book to understand how the British Empire was in the decline in the 2nd world war and many of its Empires were conquered by the Japanese in the East leading to a decline and ultimate independence. This book gave me a detailed description about the Battle at Kohima. I used this book to validate my assumptions and what I was reading from other secondary sources.

Laden, Jennifer, and Patrick Whelan. World History 2009. Kaplan Publishing, 2009. Print.

I took the letter that the Mughal Emperor sent to King James I, this letter explained to me that the Mughal Ruler in the 18th Century were very indulgent and did not pay much attention to administration, it was this condition which allowed the foreign interferences in the politics of India.

“Lecture - Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia.” DrPalmerHistory. 2010.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01ZeODshtIo>

The Movie shows how and why the British create Burma and Singapore as British Colony and I thought it was relevant for my website.

Luscombe, Stephen, E-Mail Interview by Aditya Mathur. 12 May 2013.

Dr Stephen Luscombe is an expert on the British Empire, and the interview with him really stepped up my project as he gave me some excellent answers, as to why the Battle of Plassey happened and how it was a Turning Point in History.

“Map of India.” Picture. Web. 13 January 2013.

<<http://sagarsrivastavagd.blogspot.com/2010/11/names-of-india.html>>

Depicts a clear division of the regional kingdoms during the 18th century so I used it for explaining the internal weakness of the country to fight against a foreign enemy.

“Mir Jaffar.” Picture. Web. 24 February 2013.

<http://www.indianetzone.com/43/mir_jafar.htm>.

Mir Jaffar betrayed the Nawab of Bengal by siding with the British. He was an important player in the outcome of the Battle and in today's India, people don't want to name their children by this name anymore. Nehru, Jawaharlal. The Discovery of India. Penguin Books, 1946. Print.

I used this book to source a few quotes from Pandit Nehru who was the first Prime Minister of independent India. He gave a perspective on the British Empire and I wanted to share the same.

“Ore Amar Dorodi.” Music. Web. 25 February 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_tJgo-TFow>.

A soulful piece of Bengali instrumental music that was the genre of the past. I have attached this music clip to give a sense of mystique and variety to my home page representing 18th Century India.

“Palashi Ki Jung.” IndianDiplomacy. Video. 2007. Web. 27 December 2012.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPDi5VdNkvo&wide=1>>

The movie Palashi Ki Jung by Diptendu Dey was made on the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Plassey. The movie shows how Siraj-Ud-Daulah ascended the throne after the death of his grandfather but the nobles were dissatisfied with this and they hatched a conspiracy against the Nawab with the foreign traders. This movie is all about my research and has brought alive the era of the 18th Century.

“Robert Clive.” Picture. Web. 25 February 2013.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/shropshire/content/articles/2005/03/29/robert_clive_feature.shtml>

Robert Clive was the main protagonist of the war and he won the war against the Nawab through deceit. He gathered significant wealth and some of his quotes in the webpages give an idea of his opinions on the conquest and the financial opportunities. I wanted to show him and his style to give perspective to the Battle.

Robins, Nick. The Corporation that Changed the World. Pluto Press, 2012. Print.

This book shows the greed of the way the British Empire was run and how materialism and profit at any cost would bring down this firm just like the modern day era. I spoke with Nick Robins to get his views on the same.

Robins, Nick, E-Mail Interview by Aditya Mathur. 12 May 2013.

Nick Robins is a well known banker, writer and historian. During his time in India and Bangladesh, he went deep to study the way the East India company profited from it's conquest of India, I gained a lot through the interview and Nick shared how monetary greed and a lust for power drove the British to push ahead their plans.

Shakur, Thaseem, Audio Interview by Aditya Mathur. 10 May 2013.

Getting in touch with Dr Shakur was a real benefit for my project as he gave me some insights on the Battle of Plassey for the British perspective.

“Singapore's History.” TravelVideoSource. Video. 2011. Web. 17 March 2013

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EeTMO-hclOg>

The video shows why Raffles chose to establish a port in India and I thought it is relevant to my website.

Sinha, Daya Prakash, Audio Interview by Aditya Mathur. 10 April 2013.

D P Sinha is a noted historian and playwright who still writes and enacts historical plays, which remind the present generation of India to recall their glorious past and also educate them about the mistakes of the past rulers.

“The British Empire and India.” mrgreen1066. Video. 2012. Web. 15 March 2013.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E9wO-NoP7h4>>.

This video attracted my intentions as it shows how colonies not only served as markets of the colonists but also provided with new job opportunities.

“The East India Company.” mocomikids. Video. Web. 6 April 2013.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYNGZHatOHI>>.

This video excerpt shows in a very simple manner how the British East India company who came as traders started to have political motives and slowly took over India.

“The Mughals (1526-1707).” The Brar’s. Video. Web.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdu5y9DoEbg>>.

I included this video in my website because it clearly talks about the decline of the Mughal dynasty giving way to the regional kingdoms and exhibiting political instability of the country.

“Thomas Roe.” Picture. Web. 27 February 2013.

<http://www.amazon.com/wiki/East_India_Company>.

I like this picture because it looks original and is colorful and goes well with the theme of my website.

“Treaty of Plassey.” Document. Web. 10 May 2013.

<<http://www.scribd.com/doc/47665919/Ramsay-Muir-The-Making-of-British-India>>.

I submitted this Document in my Supplements as it clearly states the Terms and Conditions, to which Mir Jaffar agreed, and it was these Terms and Conditions which made the British richer day by day, by looting India’s wealth.

“Tryst with Destiny.” anukoolchavhan. Video. 1947. Web. 10 May 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wUcw8Ufx_Y>.

This speech by Jawahar Lal Nehru the first prime minister of India is given by him on the eve of the Independence of India. I used an excerpt from his speech to demonstrate how India non-violently fought its whole freedom struggle.

