



The Rise of Colonialism: From the Mughal Empire to British Rule





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Introduction

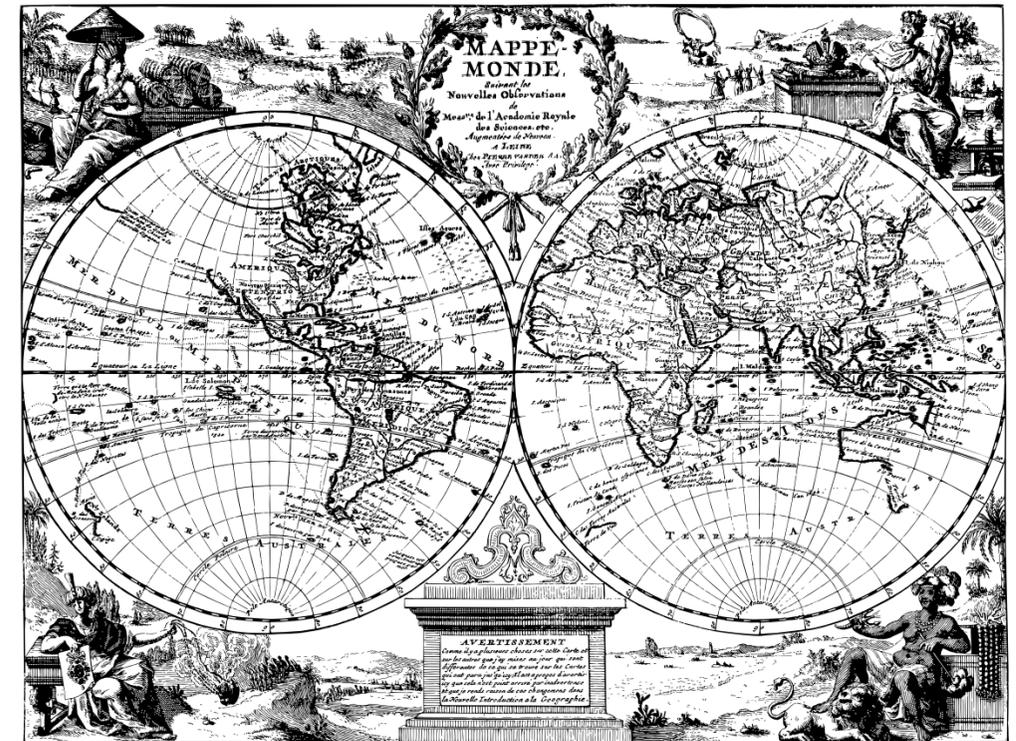
- Colonialism means political and economic control by a foreign power.
- In South Asia, colonial rule developed gradually.
- The decline of the Mughal Empire created opportunities for European powers.
- The British eventually became the dominant colonial power.





The Mughal Empire

- One of the largest empires in South Asia.
- Strong administration and rich economy.
- Famous rulers included Akbar, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb.
- The empire ruled most of the Indian subcontinent.





Decline of the Mughal Empire

- Weak successors after Aurangzeb.
- Internal conflicts and political instability.
- Rise of regional powers (Marathas, Nawabs, etc.).
- Foreign invasions weakened the empire.





Decline of the Mughal Empire

The decline of the Mughal Empire in the early 18th century created political instability in the Indian subcontinent. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the empire began to weaken due to internal conflicts, weak successors, economic problems, and regional rebellions. Powerful regional states such as the Marathas, Nawabs of Bengal, and Hyderabad began to gain autonomy. This fragmentation of power created opportunities for European trading companies to expand their influence.





Arrival of European Powers

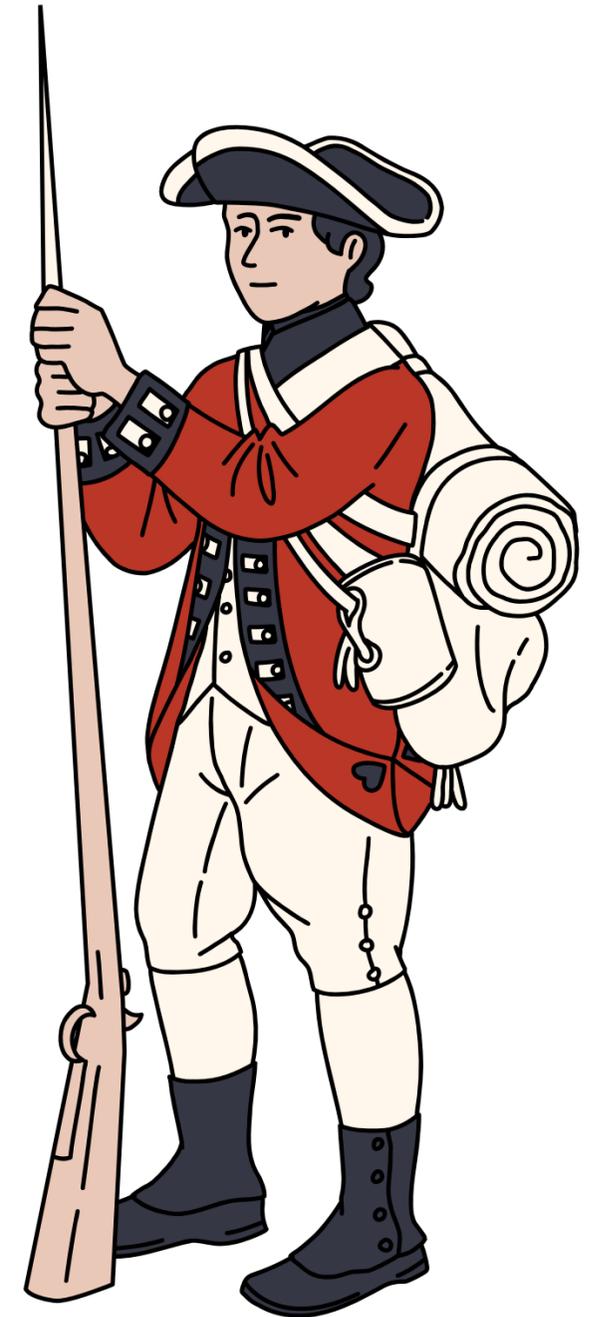
- European countries came mainly for trade.
- Important trading companies included:
 - British East India Company
 - Dutch East India Company
 - French East India Company
- They established trading centers in coastal cities.





Arrival of European Powers

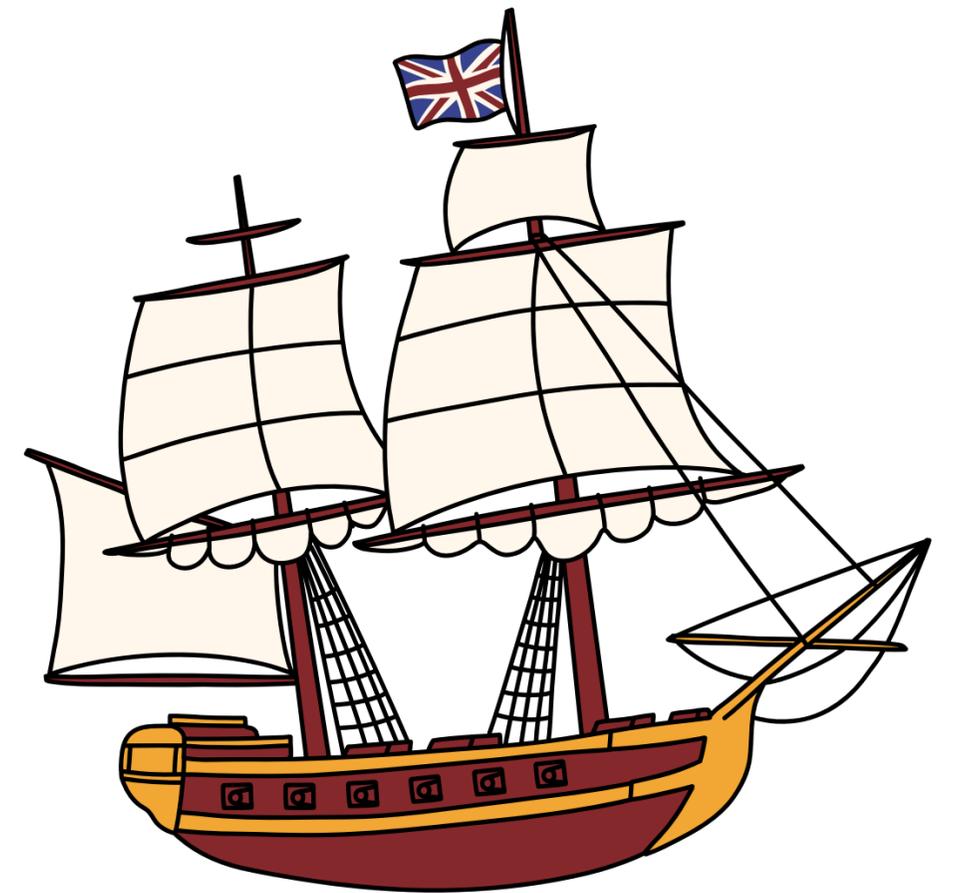
European powers came to South Asia mainly for trade. The most important among them was the British East India Company, established in 1600. Initially, the company only wanted to trade goods such as spices, silk, and cotton. They set up trading posts in cities like Surat, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta with permission from Mughal rulers. Over time, the company began interfering in local politics and forming alliances with local rulers to strengthen its position.





Expansion of British Control

- A turning point in British expansion.
- Conflict between Siraj ud-Daulah and the British East India Company.
- British forces led by Robert Clive.
- British victory gave them control of Bengal.





The Battle of Plassey (1757)

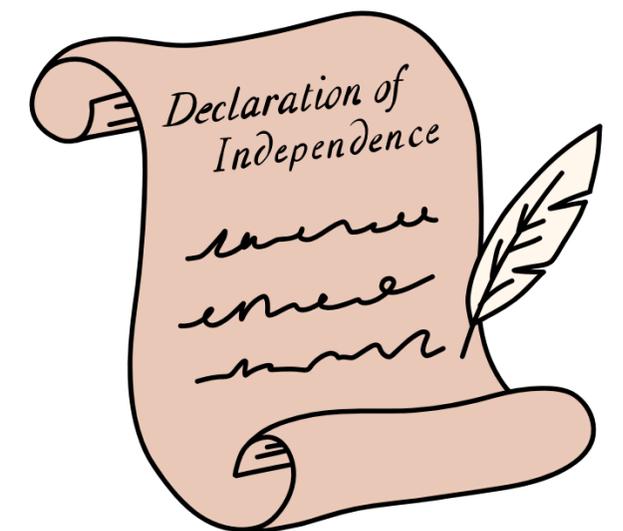
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The Battle of Plassey (1757)

A major turning point in the rise of British colonialism was the Battle of Plassey in 1757. The British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, defeated the Nawab of Bengal Siraj ud-Daulah. This victory gave the British control over Bengal, which was one of the richest regions in India. This event marked the beginning of British political power in the subcontinent.





The Battle of Plassey (1757)

The reason Siraj-ud-Daula lost the Battle of Plassey. Labid Rahat
409k views • 4 years ago

Labid Rahat ✓

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies...

Subtitles

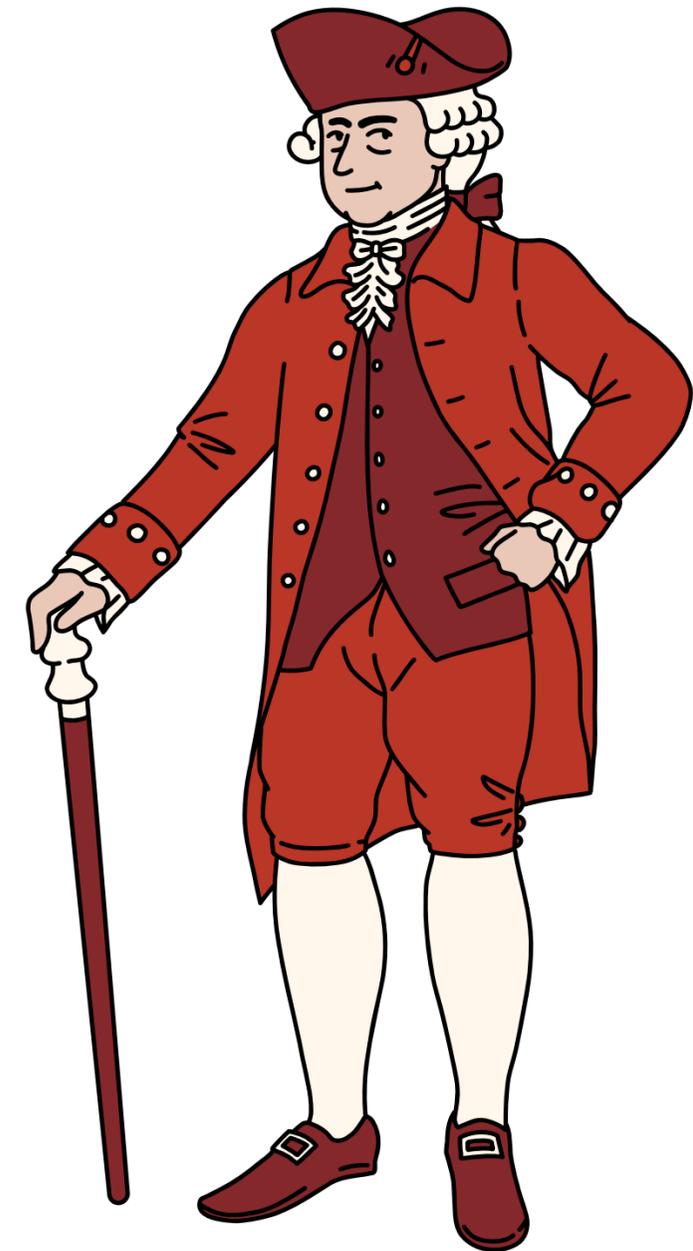
7 chapters Intro | Before the battle | The Battlefield's description | Details about the Army of both side...

পলাশীর
BATTLEFIELD
এক
WARPLAN
10:17



Expansion of British Power

- British gained revenue rights in Bengal in 1765.
- Gradual control over large territories.
- Used alliances, wars, and political influence.
- Became the most powerful European force in India.





Expansion of British Power

- After gaining control of Bengal, the British gradually expanded their authority through wars, treaties, and political manipulation. They defeated other powers such as the Marathas and Mysore rulers. The company also introduced systems of taxation and administration that allowed them to control large territories.
- In 1765, the Mughal emperor granted the company the right to collect revenue (Diwani) in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, further strengthening British rule.





The Revolt of 1857

- Major uprising against British rule.
- Known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- Involved soldiers, rulers, and civilians.
- British eventually suppressed the revolt.





End of Mughal Authority

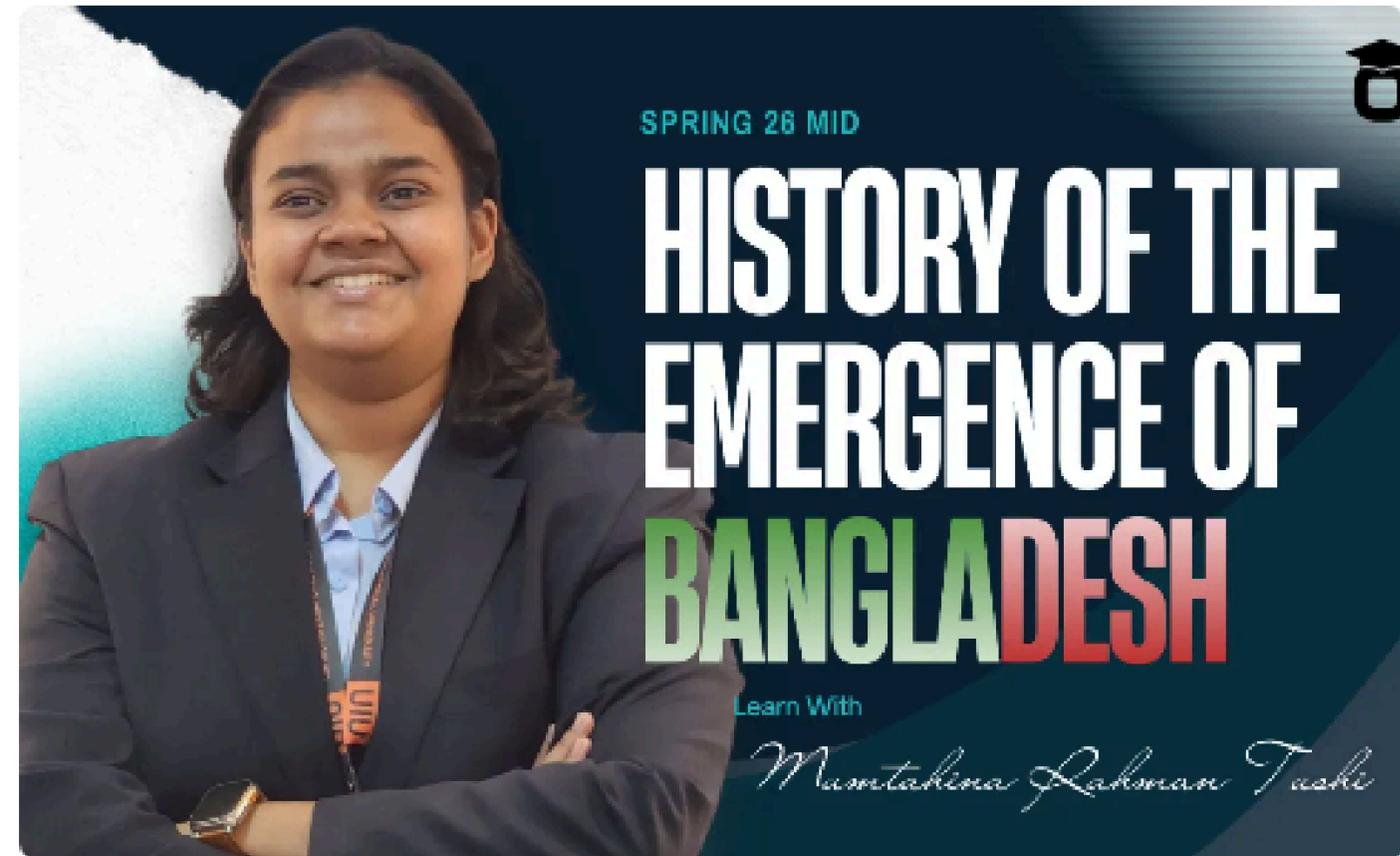
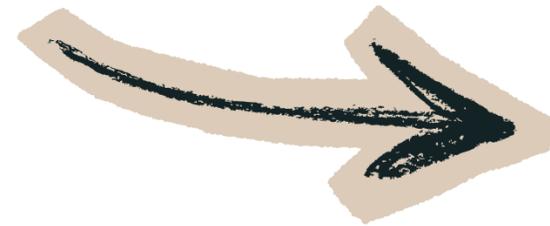
By the mid-19th century, the Mughal Empire had become largely symbolic. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against British rule. After suppressing the rebellion, the British government abolished the Mughal monarchy and exiled the last emperor, Bahadur Shah II.





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Beginning of Direct British Rule

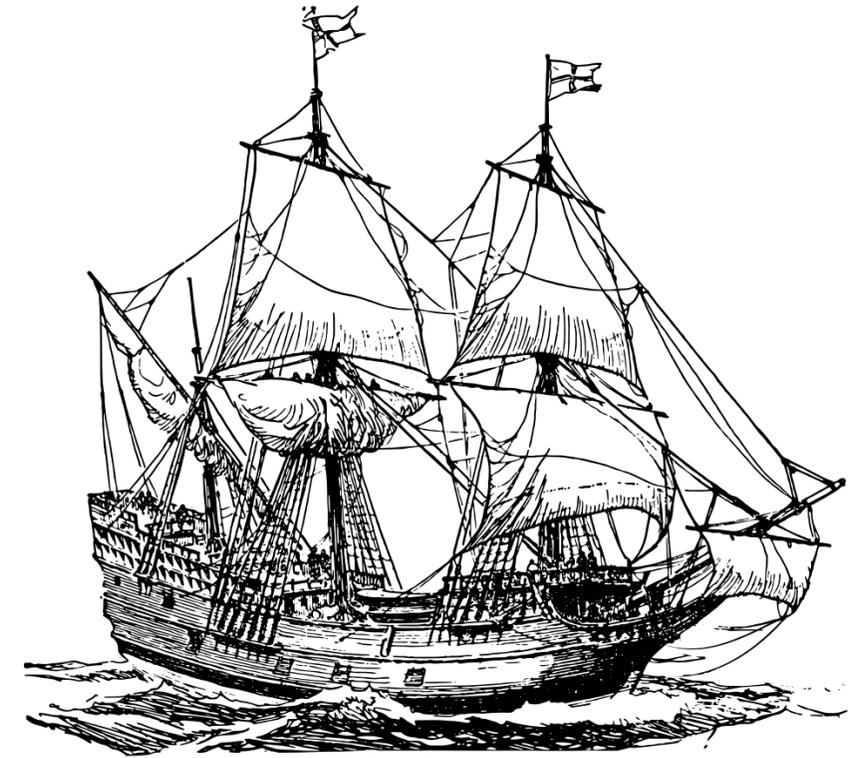
- British government took control from the company in 1858.
- Start of the British Raj.
- End of Mughal authority with exile of Bahadur Shah II.





Beginning of Direct British Rule

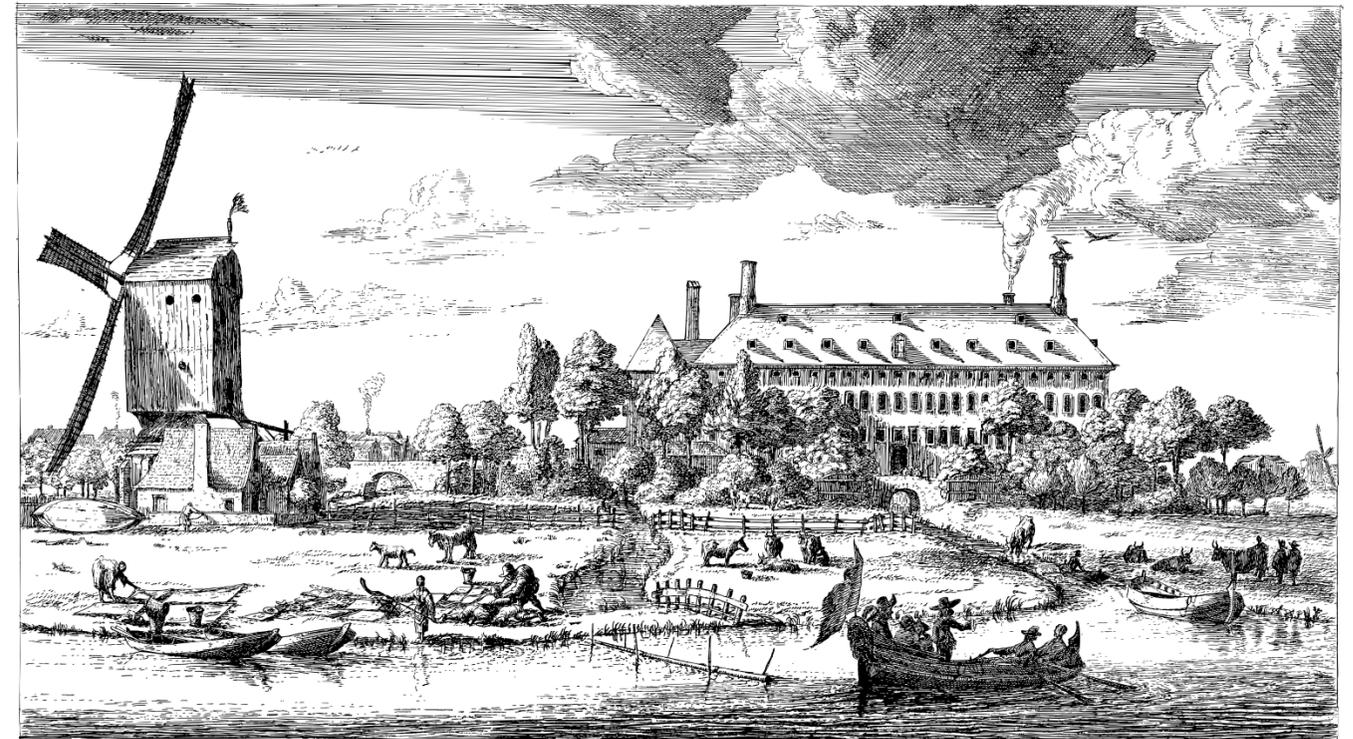
After 1858, the British government took direct control of India from the East India Company. This period is known as the British Raj. The British ruled the Indian subcontinent for almost 90 years, shaping its political, economic, and social systems.





Conclusion

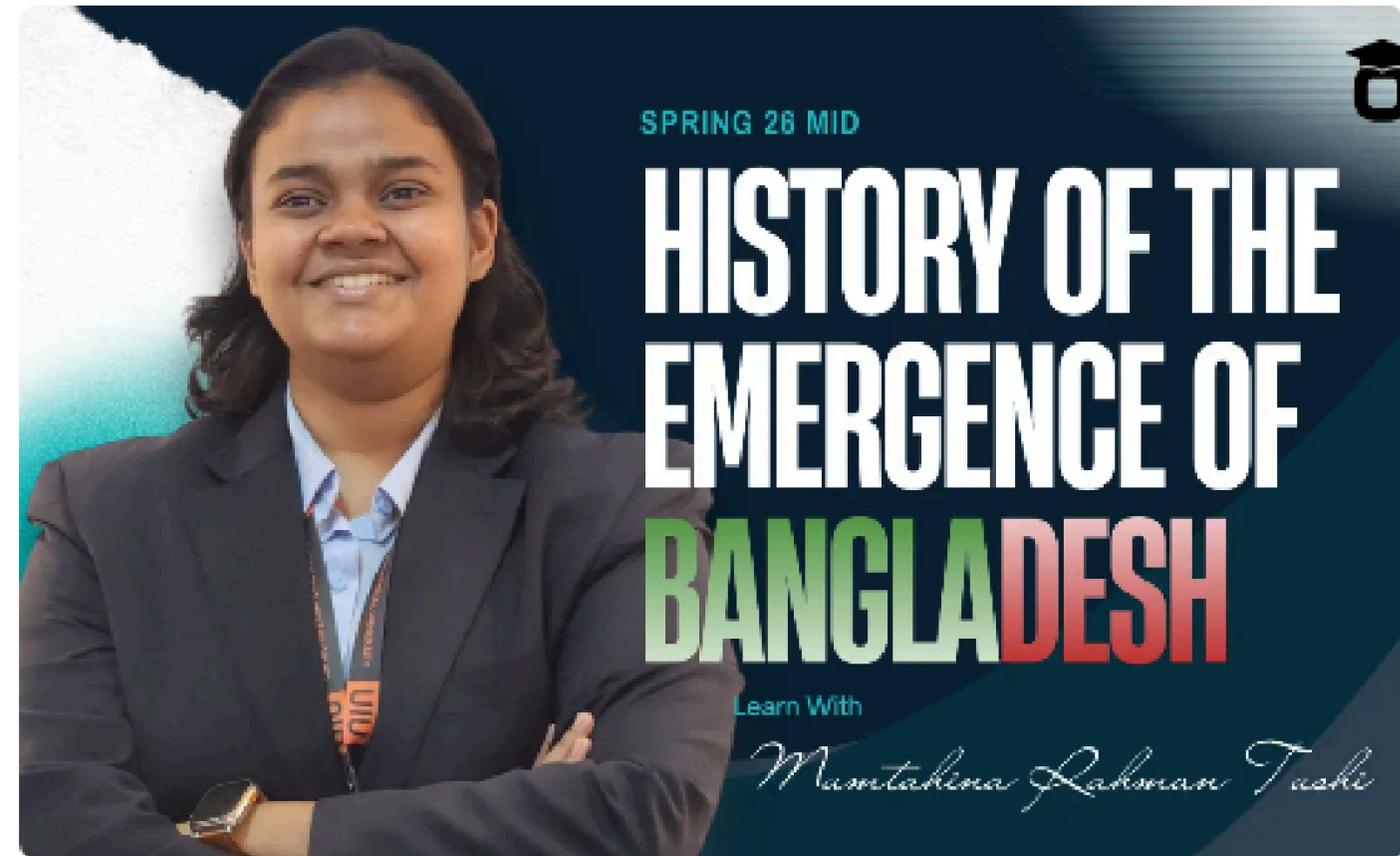
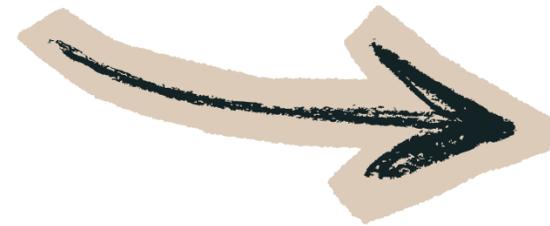
- Decline of the Mughal Empire created political instability.
- European trading companies took advantage of the situation.
- The British gradually established colonial rule.
- This marked the beginning of a new era in South Asian history.





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Why Note?

The screenshot shows a Google Docs interface. The document title is "The Rise of Colonialism: From the Mughals to the British". The left sidebar shows a table of contents with the following items:

- 1. Introduction: Colonialis...
- Brief Explanation
- Brief Explanation
- The Mughal Empire wa...
- Brief Explanation
- Brief Explanation
- Brief Explanation
- Brief Explanation

The main content of the document is as follows:

The Rise of Colonialism: From the Mughals to the British

1. Introduction: Colonialism in South Asia

Brief Explanation

Colonialism refers to the system where a powerful country controls another region politically, economically, and culturally. In South Asia, colonialism developed gradually over several centuries. During the early modern period, the Indian subcontinent was ruled by the powerful Mughal Empire. However, by the 18th century the empire began to weaken due to internal conflicts, economic problems, and weak leadership.

At the same time, several European powers arrived in India mainly for trade. They established trading posts along the coastal regions and gradually became involved in local politics. Among these European powers, the British East India Company became the most powerful. Initially they were traders, but later they became rulers.

Through wars, alliances, and political manipulation, the British expanded their influence across the Indian subcontinent. Over time, their economic and political control transformed into full colonial rule.

10 Line Summary

1. Colonialism means foreign political and economic control.
2. South Asia experienced colonialism mainly under the British.
3. The Mughal Empire was once very powerful.
4. The empire started weakening in the 18th century.
5. Political instability created opportunities for outsiders.
6. European traders came mainly for commerce.
7. They set up trading posts in different cities.
8. The British East India Company gained influence.



Thank You!

