

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The East India Company



The East India _____ played a significant role in the Elizabethan Age of Exploration. Established in 1600, it aimed to expand _____ with the East Indies. This company received a royal charter from Queen _____ I, granting it exclusive rights to trade in the region. The main goal was to break the _____ of the Portuguese and Spanish traders.

During this period, exploration was fueled by the _____ for new markets and resources. The East India Company became instrumental in establishing _____ and trade posts. It sought valuable commodities like spices, silk, and tea. The _____ of the company marked the beginning of British influence in Asia.

One of the key figures in the _____ was Sir Thomas Smythe, its first governor. Under his leadership, the company secured its first significant _____ by establishing a foothold in India. This led to the creation of various _____ or trading posts. These establishments were crucial for controlling trade _____ and local economies.

The East India Company also contributed to the development of the _____. The need for protection against pirates and rival traders led to advancements in _____ and naval tactics. Moreover, the company fostered relationships with local _____, which were essential for securing trade agreements.

In essence, the East India Company was a driving force behind the _____ of British trade and influence during the Elizabethan Age of Exploration. Its activities laid the _____ for the eventual British Empire in the East.

trade shipbuilding Company Elizabeth rulers groundwork navy company
colonies factories success routes expansion victory monopoly desire