

East Dutch India Company

Corruption, war, smuggling, and mismanagement resulted in the company's bankruptcy by the end of the 18th century. The company was formally dissolved in 1800 and its colonial possessions were nationalized by the Batavian Republic as the Dutch East Indies.

First company The area where the company could operate consisted of West Africa (between the Tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope) and the Americas, which included the Pacific Ocean and ended east of the Maluku Islands, according to the Treaty of Tordesillas. The intended purpose of the charter was to eliminate competition, particularly Spanish or Portuguese, between the various trading posts established by the merchants. The company became instrumental in the largely ephemeral Dutch colonisation of the Americas (including New Netherland) in the seventeenth century. **History** **Background** Dutch presence on the Indian subcontinent lasted from 1605 to 1825.

Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established themselves in Dutch Coromandel, notably Pulicat, as they were looking for textiles to exchange with the spices they traded in the East Indies. Dutch Suratte and Dutch Bengal were established in 1616 and 1627 respectively. After the Dutch conquered Ceylon from the Portuguese in 1656, they took the Portuguese forts on the Malabar coast five years later as well, as both were major spice producers, to create a Dutch monopoly for the spice trade. Statistically, the VOC eclipsed all of its rivals in the Asian trade. Between 1602 and 1796, the VOC sent nearly a million Europeans to work in the Asia trade on 4,785 ships, and netted for their efforts more than...

b5c5c2a283 == Africa == b5c5c2a283 British East India Company (1600–1874) b5c5c2a283 Genoese East India Company (1649–1650) b5c5c2a283

Company rule in the Dutch East Indies Company rule in the Dutch East Indies began when the Dutch East India Company appointed the first governor-general of the Dutch East Indies in 1610, and Company rule in the Dutch East Indies began when the Dutch East India Company appointed the first governor-general of the Dutch East Indies in 1610, and ended in 1800 when the bankrupt company was dissolved and its possessions were nationalized as the Dutch East Indies. By then it exerted territorial control over much of the archipelago, most notably on Java b5c5c2a283

East India Company (disambiguation) East India Company (1600–1874) Dutch East India Company (1602–1799) Danish East India Company (1616–1650), re-established 1670–1729 Portuguese East India East India Company is a general term, referring to a number of European trading companies established in the early modern era to establish trade relations with and subsequently political control over the Indian subcontinent, the Indonesian archipelago and the neighbouring lands in Southeast Asia. They would include: b5c5c2a283

Portuguese East India Company (1628–1633) b5c5c2a283 Dutch East India Company (1602–1799) b5c5c2a283

List of Dutch East India Company trading posts and settlements following were trading posts owned by the Dutch East India Company, presented in geographical sequence from west to east: Saint Helena Cape of Good Hope (Cape The following were trading posts owned by the Dutch East India Company, presented in geographical sequence from west to east: b5c5c2a283

The company eventually came to rule large areas of the Indian subcontinent, exercising military power and

assuming administrative functions. Under this...
b5c5c2a283 == Early years == b5c5c2a283

Flag of the East India Company The flag of the East India Company was chartered in England in 1600. The flag displayed in the canton was later replaced by the flag of Great Britain and then the flag of the United Kingdom, as the nation developed. The flag was altered as the nation changed from England to Great Britain to the United The flag of the East India Company was chartered in England in 1600. It was initially a red and white striped ensign with the flag of England in the canton. The flag was altered as the nation changed from England to Great Britain to the United Kingdom
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== Background == b5c5c2a283

Dutch India Instead, Dutch India was divided into the governorates Dutch Ceylon and Dutch Coromandel, the commandment Dutch Malabar, and the directorates Dutch Bengal and Dutch Suratte. Dutch India (Dutch: Nederlands Voor-Indië) consisted of the settlements and trading posts of the Dutch East India Company on the Indian subcontinent. Dutch India (Dutch: Nederlands Voor-Indië) consisted of the settlements and trading posts of the Dutch East India Company on the Indian subcontinent. It is only used as a geographical definition, as there was never a political authority ruling all Dutch India b5c5c2a283

Austrian East India Company (1776-1781) b5c5c2a283
The Dutch Indies, on the other hand, were the Dutch East Indies (present-day Indonesia) and the Dutch West Indies (present-day Suriname and the former Netherlands Antilles). b5c5c2a283

Dutch East India Company Because it traded across multiple colonies and countries from both the East and the West, the VOC is sometimes considered to have been the world's first multinational corporation. Established on 20 March 1602 by the States General of

the Netherlands amalgamating existing companies, it was granted a 21-year monopoly to carry out trade activities in Asia. Shares in the company could be purchased by any citizen of the Dutch Republic and bought and sold in open-air secondary markets, one of which became the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The United East India Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie [vər'e:nɪɣdə o:st'ɪndisə kɔmpɑ'ɲi]; abbr. VOC [ve:(j)o:'se:]), commonly known as the Dutch East India Company, was a chartered trading company and one of the first joint-stock companies in the world. The company possessed quasi-governmental powers, including the ability to wage war, imprison and execute convicts, negotiate treaties, strike its own coins, and establish colonies. VOC [ve:(j)o:'se:]), commonly known The United East India Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie [vər'e:nɪɣdə o:st'ɪndisə kɔmpɑ'ɲi]; abbr b5c5c2a283

The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was established as a chartered company in 1602 and was designed to replace a number of earlier Dutch trading companies. To prevent the constant infighting between rival companies, the Dutch States-General gave the company officially recognised status and allowed it fulfill some functions usually reserved for a state. The company's charter allowed it to have its own military forces, make treaties, and coin its own money. It was given full powers to act between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. The company grew rapidly, founding towns and colonies at Cape Town, Batavia (modern Jakarta), and elsewhere. b5c5c2a283 A 1596 Dutch expedition lost half its crew, killed a Javanese prince and lost a ship but returned to the Dutch Republic with a load of spices, the profit from which encouraged other expeditions. b5c5c2a283 In 1603, the first permanent Dutch trading post in Indonesia was established in Banten, northwest Java. The official East Indies government, however, was not created until Pieter Both was made governor-general in 1610. In that same year, Ambon Island was made

headquarters of the VOC's East Indies. Batavia was made the capital from 1619 onward. b5c5c2a283
Swedish East India Company (1731-1813) b5c5c2a283

Danish East India Company The first company operated between The Danish East India Company (Danish: Ostindisk Kompagni) refers to two separate Danish-Norwegian chartered companies. The second company existed between 1670 and 1729, however, in 1730 it was re-founded as the Asiatic Company (Danish: Asiatisk Kompagni). The first company operated between 1616 and 1650. The Danish East India Company (Danish: Ostindisk Kompagni) refers to two separate Danish-Norwegian chartered companies b5c5c2a283

Dutch East India Company coinage The Dutch East India Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, often known as VOC) was a chartered company which issued a considerable series The Dutch East India Company (Dutch: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, often known as VOC) was a chartered company which issued a considerable series of coinage in bronze, silver and gold for its territories in the Far East between 1602 and 1799 b5c5c2a283

East India Company It was formed for The East India Company (EIC) was an English, and later British, joint-stock company that was founded in 1600 and dissolved in 1874. At its peak, the company was the largest corporation in the world by various measures and had its own armed forces in the form of the company's three presidency armies, totalling about 260,000 soldiers, twice the size of the British Army at certain times. It was formed for Indian Ocean trade, initially with the East Indies (which included the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia), and later with East Asia. The East India Company (EIC) was an English, and later British, joint-stock company that was founded in 1600 and dissolved in 1874. The company gained control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent and

Hong Kong b5c5c2a283

Danish East India Company (1616-1650), re-established 1670-1729 b5c5c2a283 French East India Company (1664-1769), re-established 1785-1794 b5c5c2a283 Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East-Indies," the company rose to account for half of the world's trade during the mid-1700s and early 1800s, particularly in basic commodities including cotton, silk, indigo dye, sugar, salt, spices, saltpetre, tea, gemstones, and later opium. The company also initiated the beginnings of the British Raj in the Indian subcontinent. b5c5c2a283 Apart... b5c5c2a283 From 1624 to 1654, in the context of the Dutch-Portuguese... b5c5c2a283 Recognising the potential... b5c5c2a283

Dutch West India Company Among its founders were Reynier Pauw, Willem Usselinx, and Jessé de Forest. The Chartered West India Company (Dutch: Geoctrooieerde Westindische Compagnie; GWC), also known as the Dutch West India Company (Dutch: West-Indische Compagnie; The Chartered West India Company (Dutch: Geoctrooieerde Westindische Compagnie; GWC), also known as the Dutch West India Company (Dutch: West-Indische Compagnie; WIC), was a Dutch chartered company that was founded in 1621 and went defunct in 1792. On 3 June 1621, it was granted a charter for a trade monopoly in the Dutch West Indies by the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands and given jurisdiction over Dutch participation in the Atlantic slave trade, Brazil, the Caribbean, and North America b5c5c2a283

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