



The British East India Company (-)

1600

Britain's East India Company was founded.

1601

John Lancaster leads the first East India Company voyage from London.

1668

English King Charles II gives Bombay to East India Company.

1729

China banned opium importation which would be seriously compromised by the British East India Company until 1839.

1784

The India Act established a Board of Control to oversee the revenue administration and diplomatic functions of the East India Company as well as the aspects of its military expansion although the company maintained sole responsibility for trade and patronage

1823

East India Company employees Charles Alexander and Robert Bruce discovered a kind of tea previously unknown to Europeans (*Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica*). It was growing in Assam a province of northern India. The first shipments of Assam tea arrived in England in 1838.

1824

After decades of battles between the Dutch and English over control of East Indian spice trade a formal treaty gave the Dutch control of the Malay Archipelago minus North Borneo. The British retained control of North Borneo, the Malay mainland, India, Ceylon and Singapore.

1826

Straits Settlements formed by East India Company.

1838

The new viceroy in Canton destroyed the British East India Company's illegal opium imports a total of 2,640 thousand pounds.



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1839

Aden conquered by British East India Company.

1857

Start of Indian mutiny of local soldiers of the East India Company against the British Raj leading to a general uprising in places.

1857

The Indian Mutiny begins with revolt of Sepoys of Meerutkazerne in Delhi.

1858

End the Indian mutiny of local soldiers against the British Raj and the British crown took over the government of India from the East India Company.