



Independence of India

SS7H3-The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st century.

- a. Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.**

Nationalism – the loyalty to a group with whom one shares a common history, culture, and/or religion.



- Nationalism in India began in the 1800s.
- Indians did not like being under British colonial rule because:
 - They were treated badly
 - British got the best jobs
 - British got the best education
 - Indian craftsmen were not allowed to run traditional businesses because they would compete with British businesses.



Example

- All Indian cotton had to be shipped to Britain then made into cloth. Cloth making was a traditional job in India.
- Finished products would be shipped back to India to be purchased.



Two groups fighting for Indian rights

1. Indian National Congress (1885) – mainly made up of Hindus Indians.
2. Muslim League (1906) - Islamic Indians.

As the groups better organized they began to call for independence



During WWI

- Indians fought alongside the British hoping to gain control of their government.
- Britain had promised that at the end of the war India would work toward self government but they broke the promise.

Rowlatt Act

- Indians could be sent to jail for 2 years without a trial.
- Protestors of British rule were arrested under the Act.

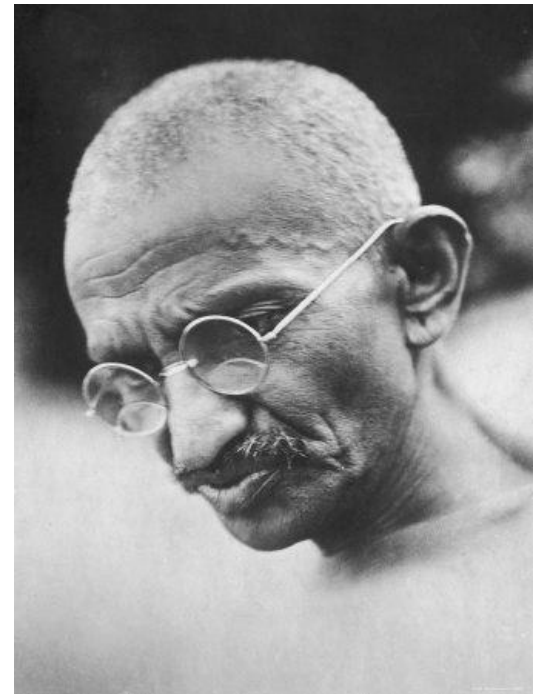
Amristar Massacre

- In April 1919, British troops fired on a large group of protestors.
- 400 were killed and 1200 wounded.
- This united ALL Indian citizens to call for total independence.



Mohandas Gandhi

- Urged Indians to refuse to follow any British law they felt was unfair.
- They should do this without violence.



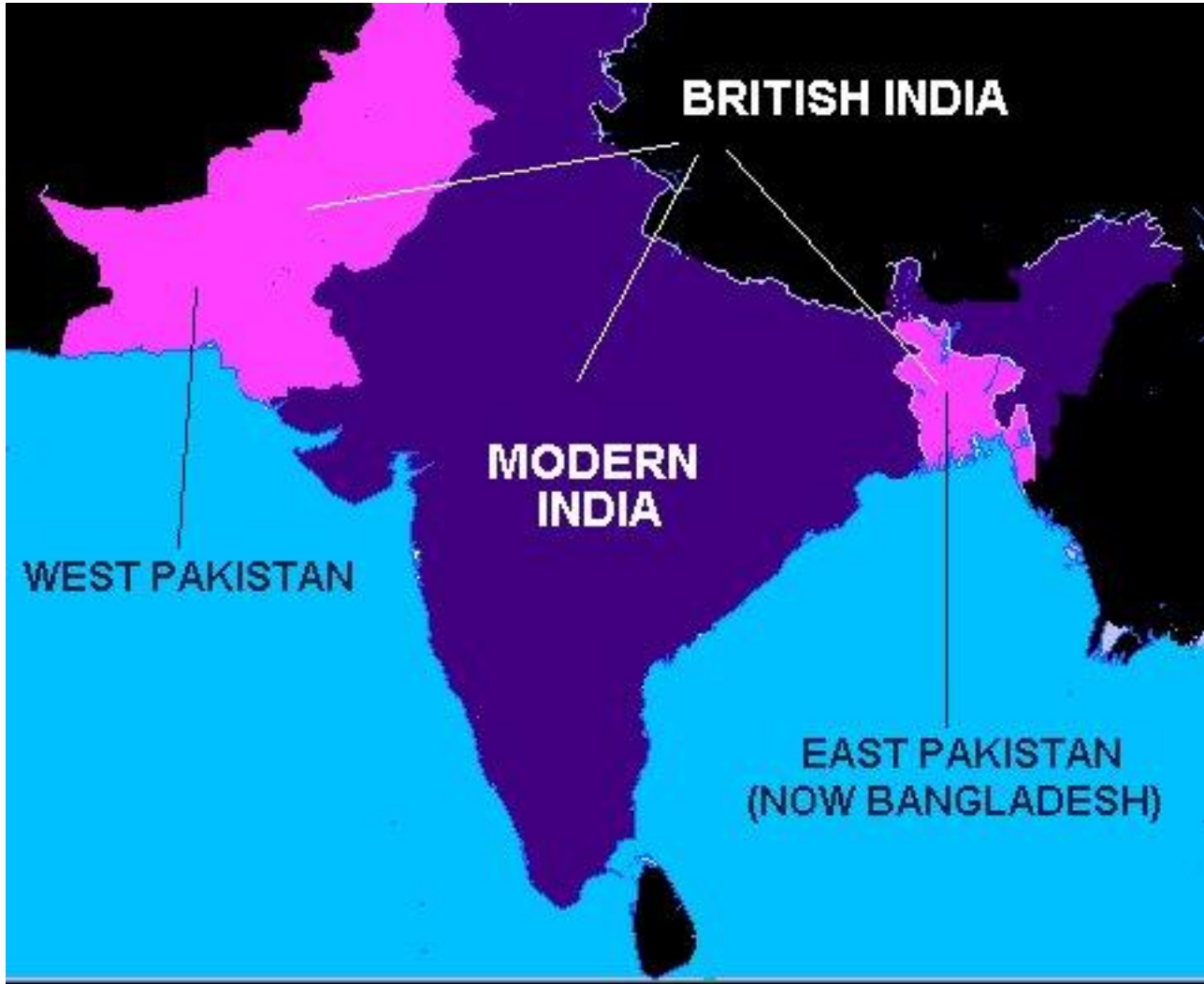
Civil Disobedience

- Gandhi's non-violent refusal to obey an unfair law.
 - Boycott British made goods
 - Refuse to attend 2nd class schools
 - Refuse to pay unfair taxes.
- Civil Disobedience began to effect the British economy.

- 1935 – Government of India Act, gave some self government to India.
- 1939 when WWII began Britain offered to make India a dominion but Gandhi and Indian National Congress refused. However they said they would not take sides.
- Muslim League supported the British because they were worried what independence would bring.

- After WWII India was given Independence
- Disputes broke out between Indian Hindus and Muslims about how the new country should be organized.
- Each group was more influence by religion than what each had in common.

- British colonial leader decided to divide the country between the Hindus and Muslims.
 - Hindu India (largest)
 - East Pakistan
 - West Pakistan
- 1947- millions were forced to leave their homes to move where the government had ordered.



BRITISH INDIA

MODERN INDIA

WEST PAKISTAN

EAST PAKISTAN
(NOW BANGLADESH)

