**Imperialism in India**

1600’s Great Britain set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout India

**The British East India Company**

* Controlled British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India
* Eventually the company gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control over Bangladesh, Southern India, and Northern India
* 1800’s: company operated in India with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by British government
* Company had its own army that was led by British army officers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Indians who joined British armies in India
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by other Indians

**“The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Crown”:**

* Great Britain considered India its most precious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (colony) in its Imperial crown
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turned India into a major supplier of raw materials to Great Britain
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indians: a large market of people to sell British products to
* British forbade India from trading on its own with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Eliminated competition
* India was forced to produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for only Britain and to buy finished products from only Britain
* Indian competition with British finished products was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Britain set up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network to take raw materials from inside India to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the coast

**Raw Materials taken from India:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Indigo (dye for clothing)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Cotton
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fiber for making rope)
* Opium (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that heroin is made from)
* Britain relied more on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from India as wars around the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British supplies from other places
* Example: American Civil War (1861-1865) made Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more important to Great Britain because cotton supply from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was cut off

**Positives for India**

* Great Britain laid the world’s third largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India
* Railroads brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to disconnected regions in India
	+ Modern road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and telegraph lines
	+ Dams, bridges, canals
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and public health improves
	+ Schools/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between local warring rulers in India

**Negatives for India**

* British held all political and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power
* British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indian-owned industries
* Cash crops made it impossible for small farmers to produce enough food for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Cash crops are crops that are meant to be sold and are not used by the person growing them.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attitudes of most British officials and missionaries threatened Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life.

**Indians Rebel**

* By 1850 most Indians resented that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owned their country
* Indians were angry Britain controlled all useful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their country
* Indians were angry at attempts to forcefully convert them to Christianity
* Indians were angry at the constant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expressed towards them by the British

**This leads to the Sepoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* 1857 gossip spread amongst Sepoys (Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working for the British)
* the seals of their ammunition had to be bitten off
* they believed the British dipped the seals of their ammunition in beef and pork (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot eat beef/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot eat pork)
* British commander was outraged when 85 Sepoys refused to accept the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Sepoys were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for disobeying orders
* May 10, 1857 Sepoys rebelled; marched on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Indian capital)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread into northern and central India
* Fierce fighting between British and Sepoys (aided by other Indians)
* British government sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help them
* East India Company took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to regain control of the country

**Turning Point**

* 1858 British government took direct control over India (because of the Mutiny)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (time period when India was under Great Britain’s control: 1857-1947)