Imperialism in India Notes Part 2

**The Turning Point**

* 1858 British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took direct control over India (because of the mutiny)
* **Raj** (time period when India was under Great Britain’s control: 1757-1947)

**World War I**

* Great Britain got **\_\_\_** million Indians to enlist in the British army to fight in World War I
  + Britain promised Indians \_\_\_\_\_-government in exchange for them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the British army
  + 1918 Indian troops returned home: expected Britain to fulfill its promise
* Instead Indian troops were treated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens again by Great Britain
  + Many Indians committed acts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against British in India in response

**Amritsar Massacre**

* Britain had earlier banned public protests: Britain issued the ban without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most Indians!
  + Indians were protesting in a public area.
  + Shooting lasted 10 minutes: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Indians Killed; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wounded
* British General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crowd without warning
* News of the massacre spread rapidly across India: Indians demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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**Mohandas Gandhi**

* Amritsar Massacre set the stage for Mohandas Gandhi to become leader of the Indian Independence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* His teachings blended ideas from all major world religions (especially Hinduism, Christianity, Islam)
  + Gandhi preached/practiced **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    - Deliberate and public refusal to obey any unjust law
    - Rebellion without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1920 Indian National Congress officially adopts Gandhi’s policy as a means to push for independence.
* Gandhi’s Plan for Civil Disobedience:
  + Refuse to buy British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Refuse to attend British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Refuse to pay British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Refuse to vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Indians weave their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to put British cloth out of business)
* 1922 Indian rioters attacked a police station and set officers on fire!
  + Many British businesses went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India
  + British arrested Indians who protested and boycotted

**Salt Acts of 1930**

* These laws required that Indians buy \_\_\_\_\_ only from the British government (without refrigeration, salt was crucial to keeping food from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
  + Required Indians to pay a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to British on salt as well
* In protest Gandhi and his followers walked \_\_\_\_\_\_ miles to the coast to make their own salt
  + Demonstrators marched to a British salt processing plant to protest
  + Made salt by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea water
* British police attacked protestors with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clubs
  + British arrested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peaceful protestors (including Gandhi)
  + Protestors refused to defend themselves: marching peacefully
  + International newspapers covered the event: won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support for Gandhi’s movement

**Great Britain Grants India Self-Rule**

* 1935 Government of India Act
  + British Parliament allows India some self-rule
  + Allowed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-government (mayors) and limited elections (regional representatives)
  + This was the first step in full independence for India
  + Gandhi and his campaign was successful
* India does not get full independence until after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (after 1945)
  + Hindus and Muslims had conflicting views for India’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Hindus far outnumbered Muslims in India
  + Leads to more internal conflict