

■ Essential Question:

- What was the impact of British imperialism in India?

■ CPWH Agenda for Unit 10.5:

Clicker questions

- “Imperialism in India” notes
- Today’s HW: 27.4
- Unit 10 Test: Friday, March 4

During the Age of Imperialism from 1850 to 1914, Europeans dominated

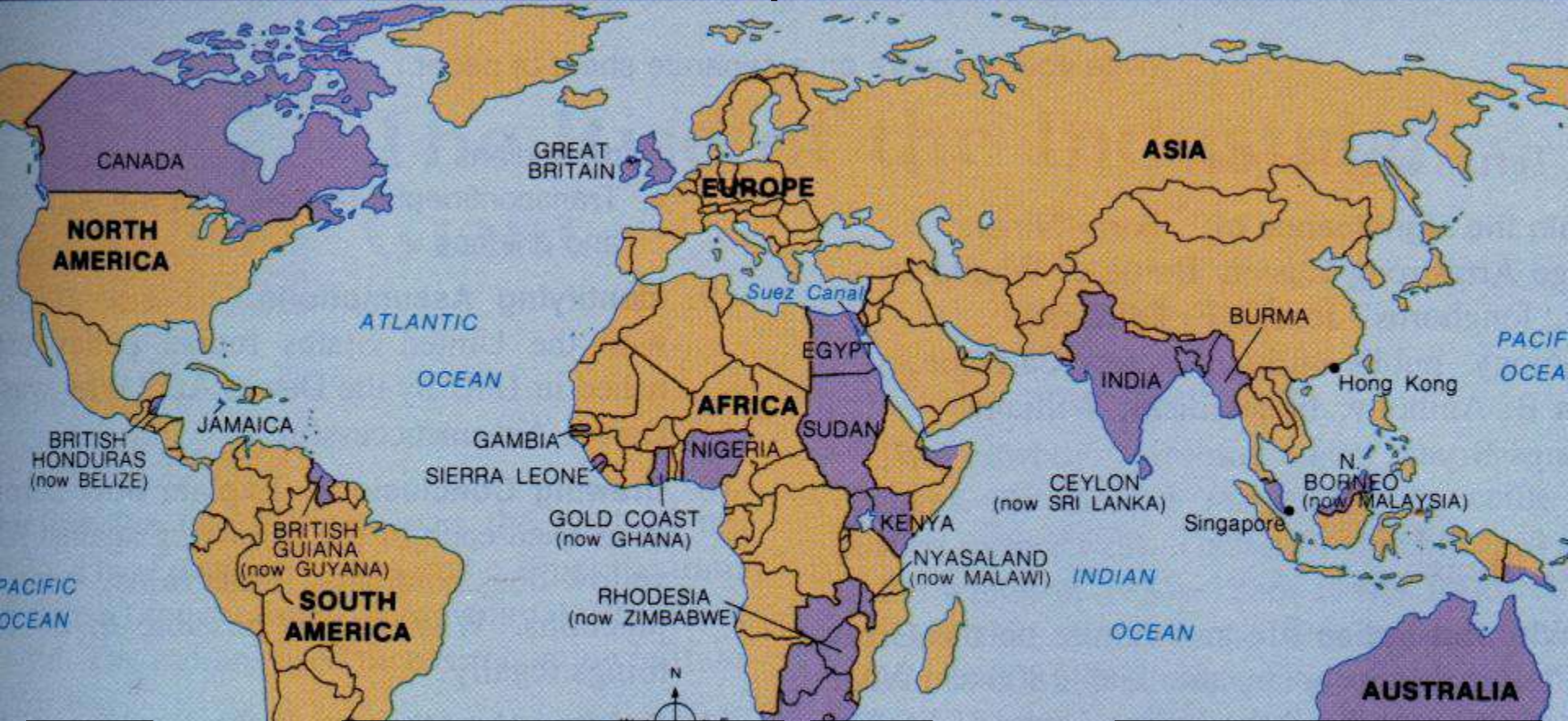
During this era, no nation could match the industrial, military, or colonial power of

Africa, Asia, and Oceania in



Britain had so many colonies that it was said that the “sun never set on the British

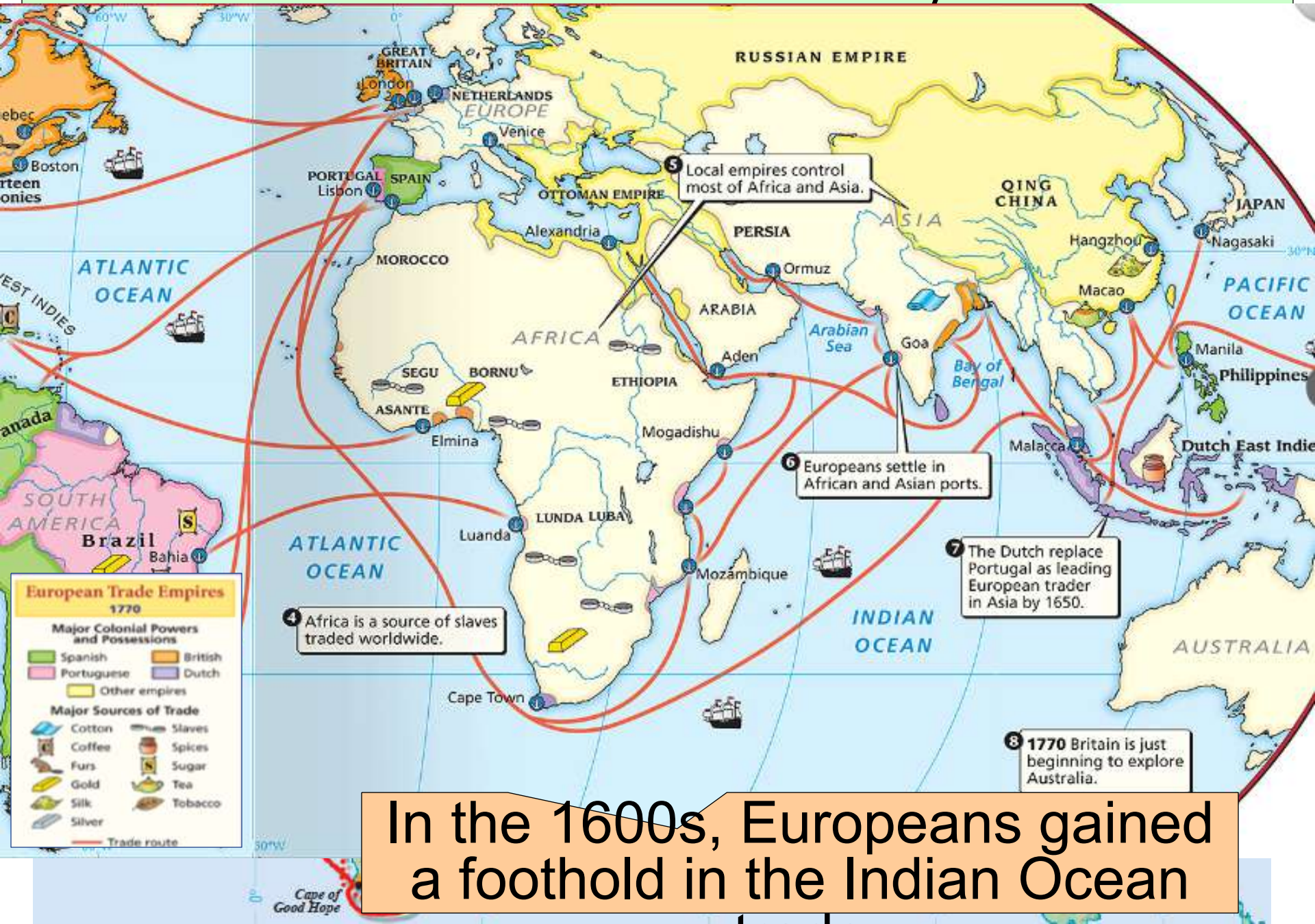
The British Empire and Commonwealth, About 1914



Among all of Britain's colonies, the most valuable was India

How did India become the “brightest jewel in the crown”?

After Vasco da Gama's discovery of a water



In the 1600s, Europeans gained a foothold in the Indian Ocean



The British East India Company was formed to trade exotic Asian goods in Europe &

The East India Company set up trade posts in major port

By 1700, India's Mughal Empire was in decline & small states ruled by a maharajah

Conflicts between Hindus & Muslims further weakened

The East India Co gained more control of

The East India Company made huge profits creating plantations to harvest tea, coffee, cotton & opium

Raw materials like cotton helped fuel Britain's industrial

revolution
Opium was refined in India & smuggled into China; Opium addition helped the British gain access to Chinese

The East India Company sold cheap, British-made textiles to Indian people

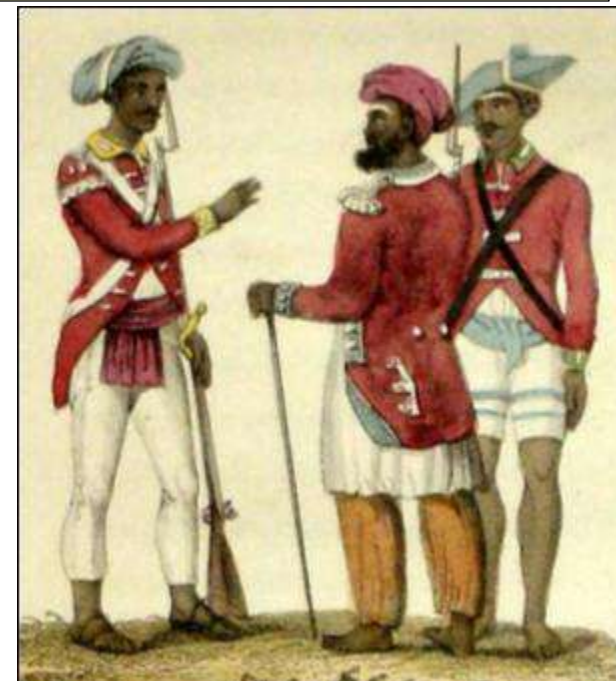
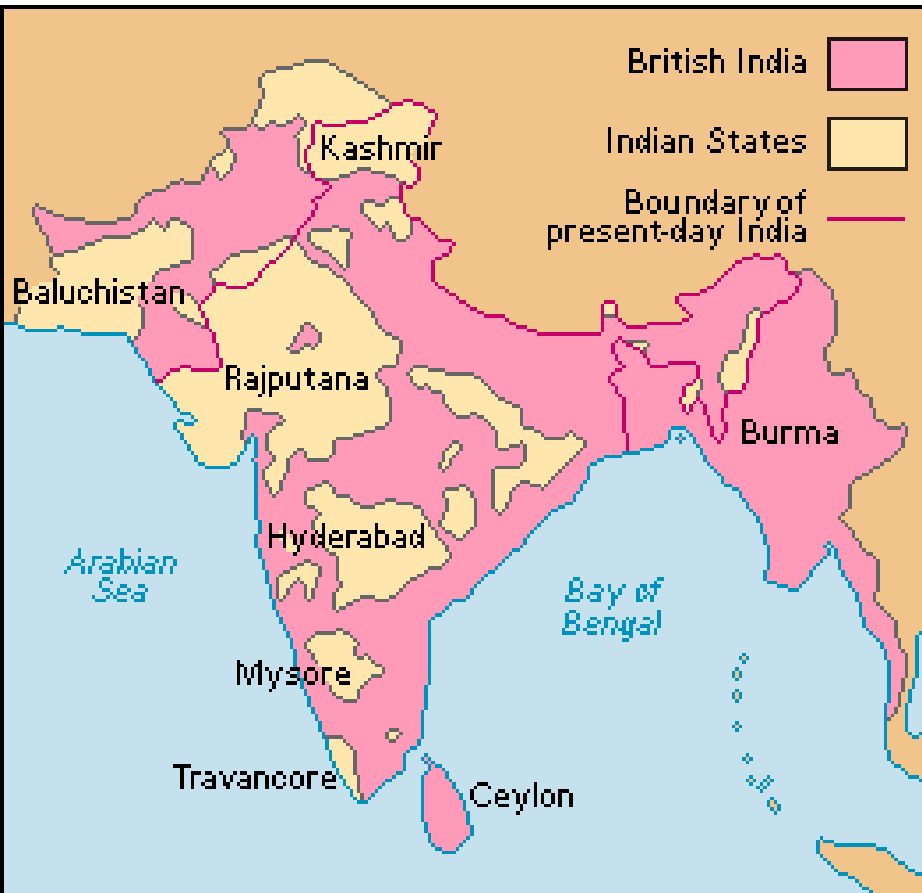




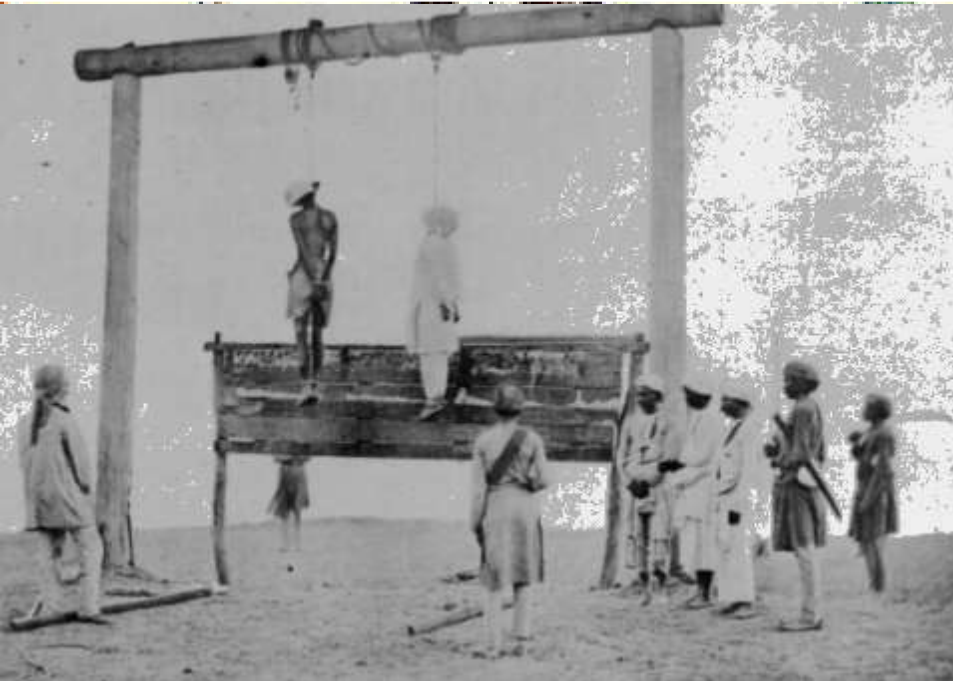
From 1750 to 1850, the British East India Co ruled most of India with little interference from

Britain

To protect their trade & territories, British officials hired Indian soldiers called sepoy



Execution of sepoys

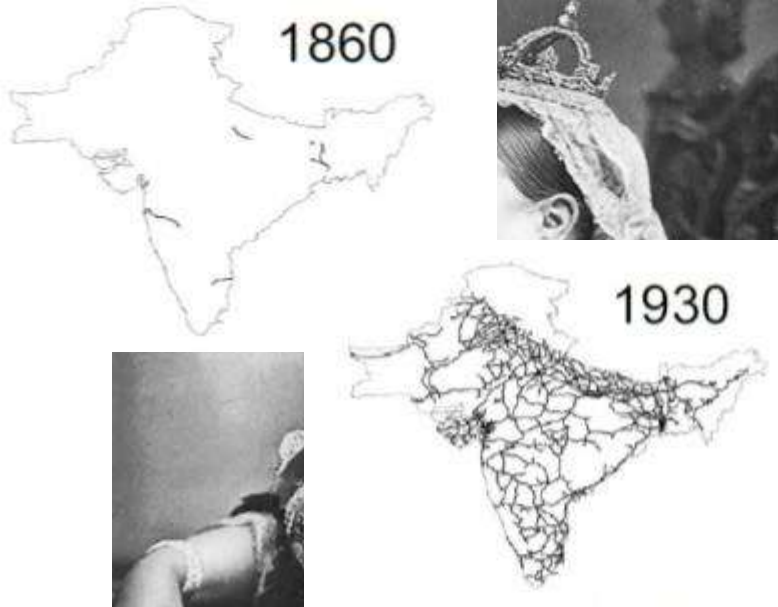


By the 1850s, Indian resentment for the British was growing

In 1857, rumors spread that sepoy gun cartridges supplied by the British by were greased with pork &

Hindu & Muslim sepoys were outraged & rebelled against the

The Sepoy Mutiny lasted over 1 year; The British gov't had to send troops to help the East India Co



The Sepoy Mutiny was a turning point in Indian history.

In 1858, the British gov't took control from the East India Company & ruled India directly; British rule was called the Raj & lasted

up to 1947. The British government made important improvements in India including railroads, telegraph & telephone

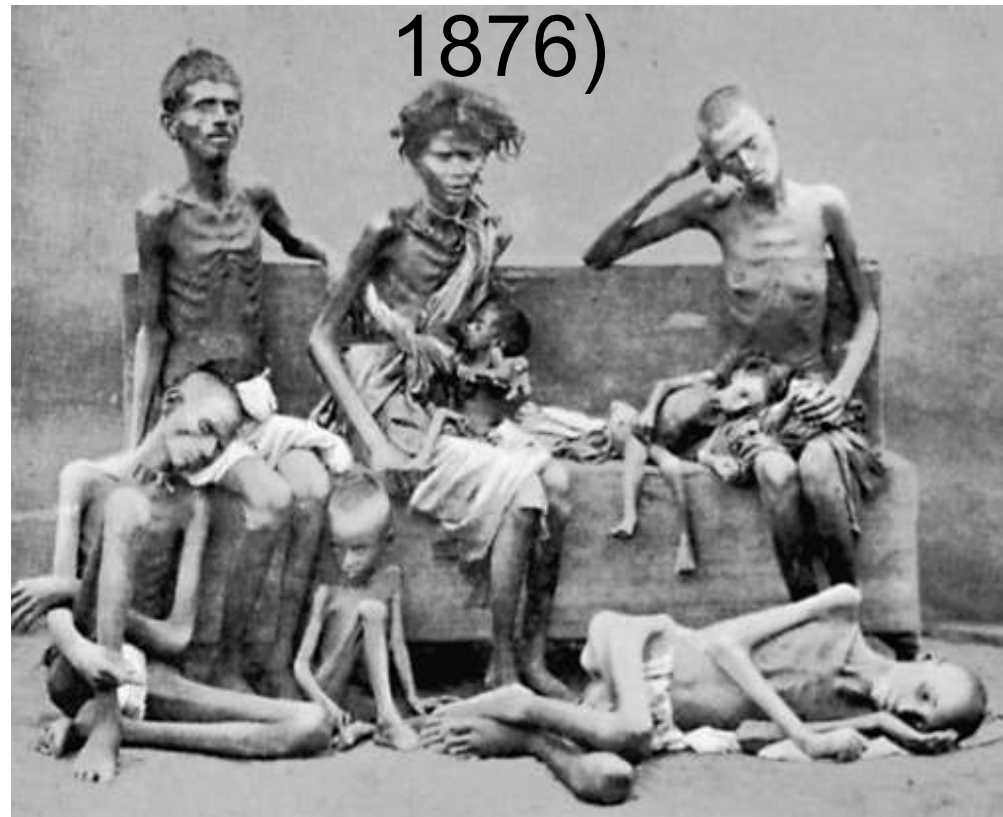
lines, roads, canals, dams. Britain also built schools, hospitals, irrigation projects, & medical improvements.



British rule hurt the native Indian economy, further divided social classes, increased hostility between Muslims & Hindus

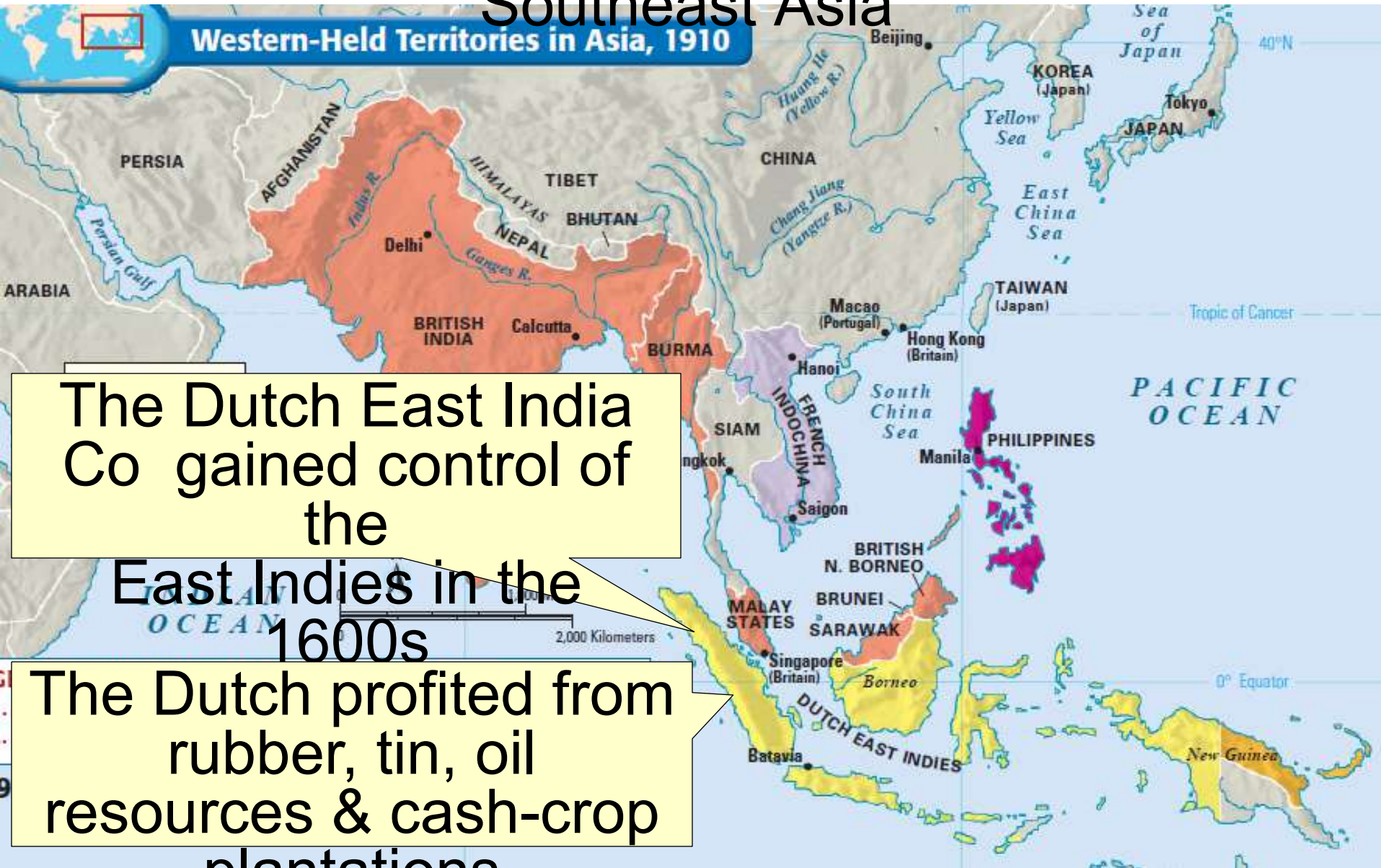


The British emphasis on cash-crop plantations led to food shortages & famine in India (7 million Indians died due to starvation in 1876)



India was not the only European colony in Southeast Asia

Western-Held Territories in Asia, 1910



The Dutch East India Co gained control of the East Indies in the 1600s

The Dutch profited from rubber, tin, oil resources & cash-crop plantations

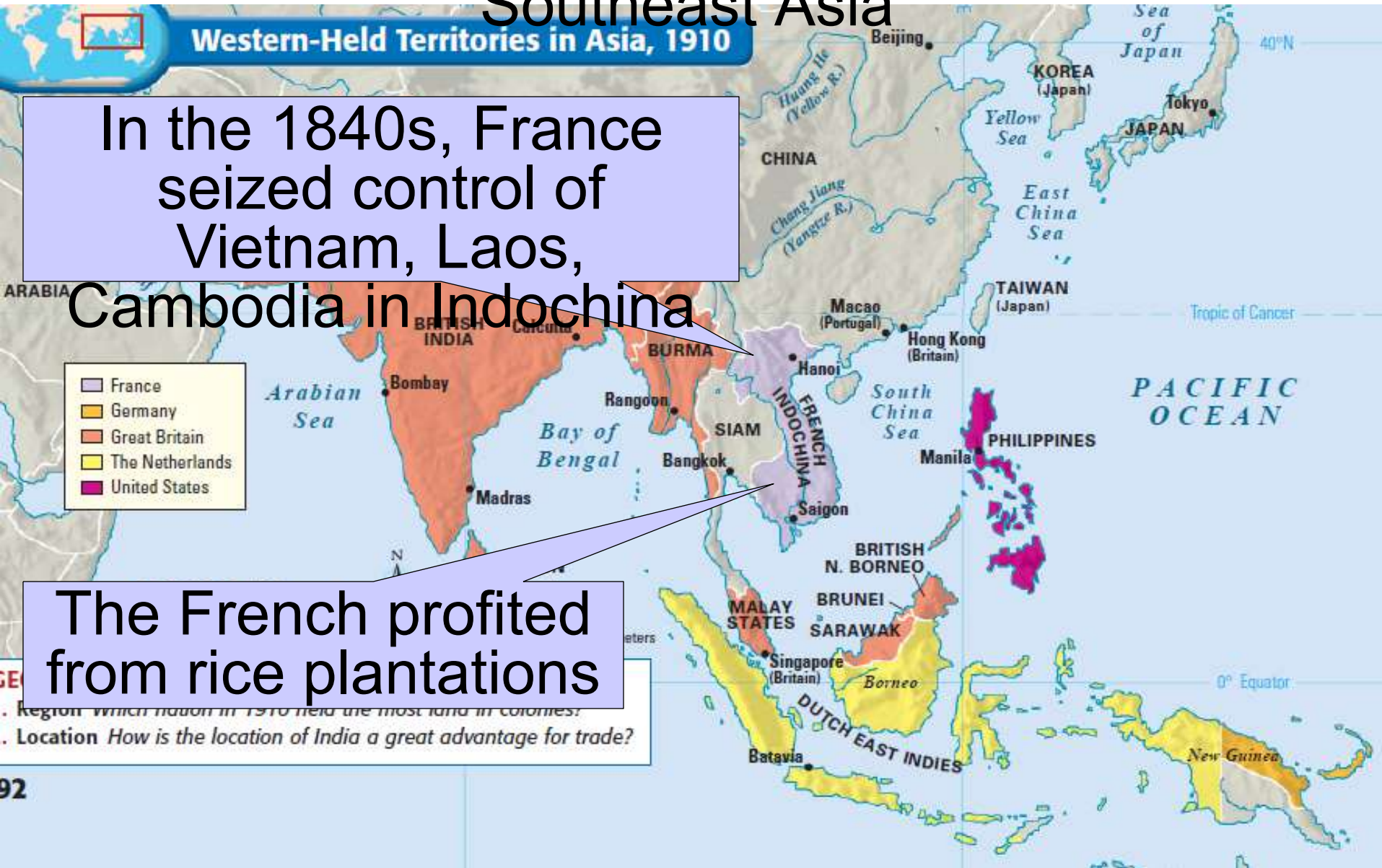
India was not the only European colony in Southeast Asia

Western-Held Territories in Asia, 1910

In the 1840s, France seized control of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia in Indochina

- France
- Germany
- Great Britain
- The Netherlands
- United States

The French profited from rice plantations



Region which nation in 1910 held the most land in colonies?
Location How is the location of India a great advantage for trade?