

India Seeks Self-Rule

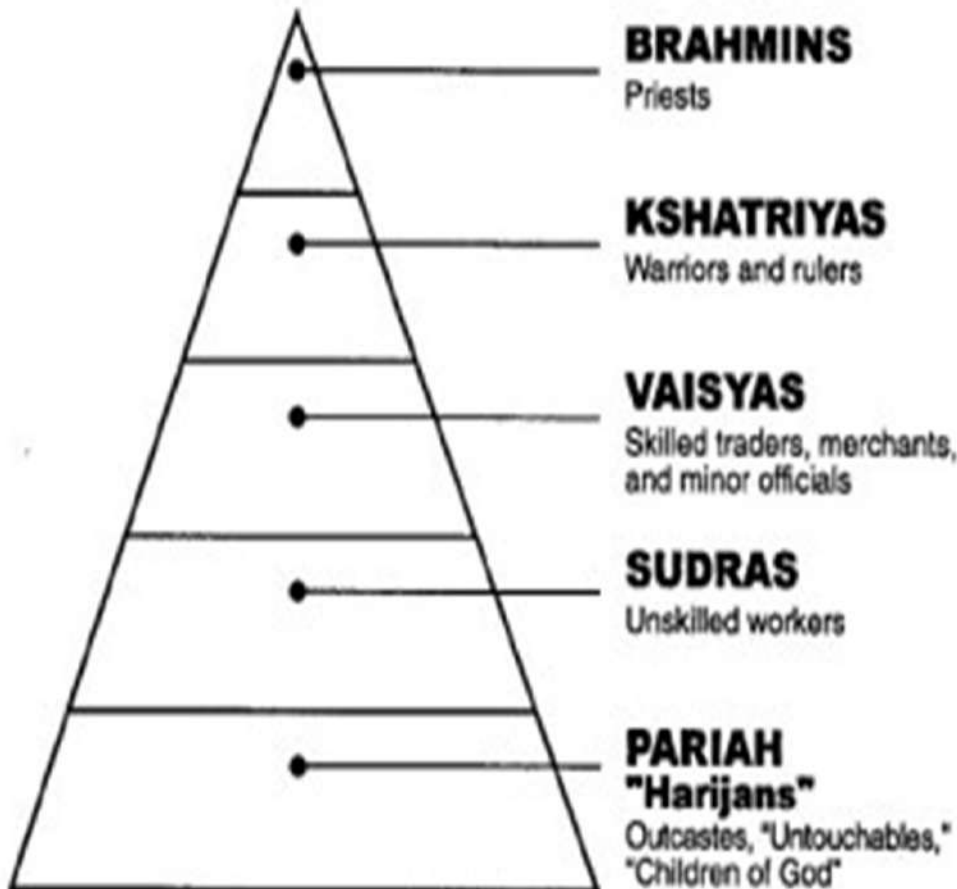
British Colonial Rule

- Viceroy - governor of country or province who rule as the representative of his or her king or sovereign.
- British officials held the top positions in the civil service and army.
- India became the “brightest jewel” in the crown of their empire.
 - Made Indians adopt Western technology and Western Culture

Unequal Partnership

- Britain built roads and an impressive railroad network
 - This transportation system helped Britain transport factory made goods and natural resources
- British introduced medical improvements and new farming methods
 - This led to rapid population growth and put a strain on the food supply.
 - The food supply was further strained by the fact that the British pushed for the growing of cash crops such as cotton and jute.
 - In the late 1800s terrible famines swept across India.

Benefits of British Rule



- The British revised the legal system to promote justice for Indians regardless of class or caste.
- Railroads helped with transportation and the telegraph and postal system improved communication.
- Greater contact helped bridge regional differences and develop a sense of national unity

Indian Nationalism Grows

- By the 1800s, Western educated Indians were spearheading a nationalist movement. Schooled in Western Ideals such as democracy and equality, they dreamed of ending imperial rule.
- Led to the creation of the Indian National Congress (Congress party) in 1885
- Muslim League was created in 1906

Indian Nationalism Grows

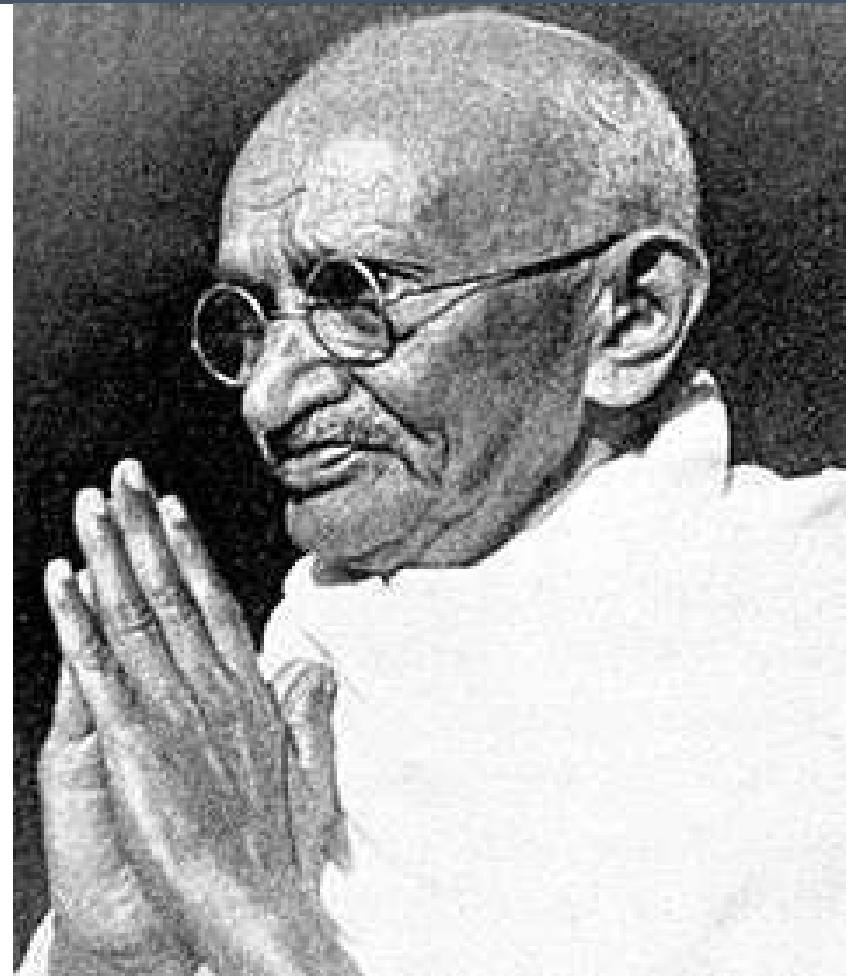
- Tensions in India were high in the early 1900's
- Escalated post-WWI
- Protests were occurring against British rule
 - Some British families were attacked
 - British General Reginald Dyer banned public meetings

Amritsar Massacre

- Reforms were slow and riots broke out all across India
- The Amritsar Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919
 - People gathered in Jallianwala Bagh-garden to conduct a peaceful meeting
 - General Reginald Dyer, a British commander, and 50 soldiers opened fire on unarmed innocent men, women, and children
 - 379 killed and over 1,100 wounded
 - This resulted in Indians see “evil” of British rule and start quest for independence.
 - Rush for Indians to join the Indian National Congress

Mohandas Gandhi

- Returned in India in 1914-and soon became the leader of the Congress Party in 1914 and was able to unite Indians across class lines.
- Launched series of nonviolent actions against British imperialists & urged Indians to “get rid of our own helplessness”
- **Gandhi’s Ways:**
 - Ahimsa-non violence and reverence for all life
 - **Civil Disobedience**-refusal of unjust laws.
 - Key-Violence is **never** the answer-draws from Christian ideals-“turn the other cheek”
 - Boycott-refused to buy British goods-especially cotton (spinning wheel becomes a key symbol)



Salt March

- In 1930, Gandhi mobilized mass support to end British salt monopoly.
- On March 12, Gandhi and 78 followers marched 240 miles to the sea. Along the way he spoke to the people of India, and by April 6, when he arrived at the sea, the numbers of marchers numbered in the thousands.
- When he arrived at the sea he picked up sea salt and encouraged others to join him in collecting salt.
- He was quickly arrested. Tens of thousands of other marchers were imprisoned.
- Stories spread throughout world about harsh British treatment
 - Beating, clubbing, and jailing innocent marchers
 - Britain embarrassed by actions.

Self Rule...When?

- Since 1885-INC pressed for self-rule in India
- After WWI and Amritsar Massacre-INC calls for full independence
- Gandhi becomes leader of the INC and helps to unite Indians across class lines and pushes for independence
- Majority of Congress Party were Hindus and wanted a unified India that would include both Hindus and Muslims
- Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah feared discrimination against the Muslim minority and demanded the creation of a separate nation called Pakistan.

Self-Rule...When?

- Slight reforms were made in India, but independence wasn't gained
- 1940's tension between Muslims and Hindus led to increasing violence which spiraled out of control.
- Violence spread and over 5000 people were killed in Calcutta and India descended into Civil War
- Indian Independence was signed in August of 1947. This created India and Pakistan.
- Violence erupted as people moved to these new provinces. By end of 1947, violence seemed to subside.
- In 1948 Gandhi was assassinated.

