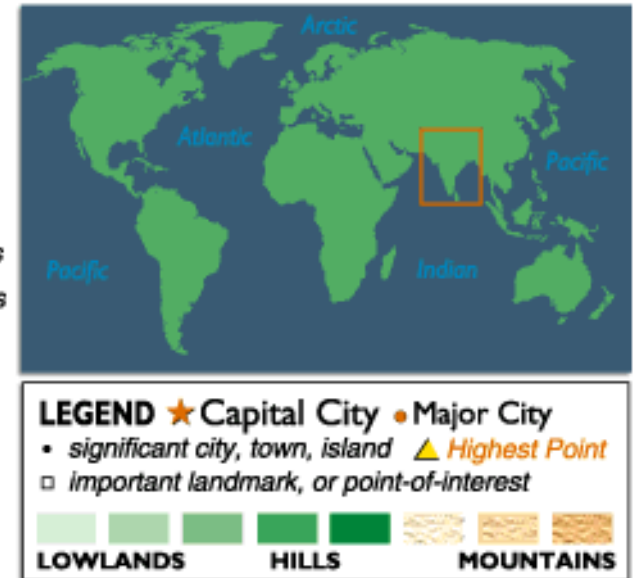


Nationalism and Revolution: Founding of Modern India

- I. British Colonialism and Indian Nationalism**
- II. Gandhi and Congress Party**
- III. Founding of Modern India and Pakistan**

India



British Rule in India, 1600-1947

- 1. British Administrative control: National and local government, police, taxes.**
- 2. Military and foreign policy: British recruit, train and lead Indian army. Direct India's foreign policy as British colony.**
- 3. Economic: British use India's natural resources (cotton, oil, dyes) and then sell finished goods back to India.**
- 4. British citizens a dominant minority over Indian population.**

British Army in India, 19th century



Indians in British Army revolt-Sepoy Mutiny of 1857



British Subjugation of India



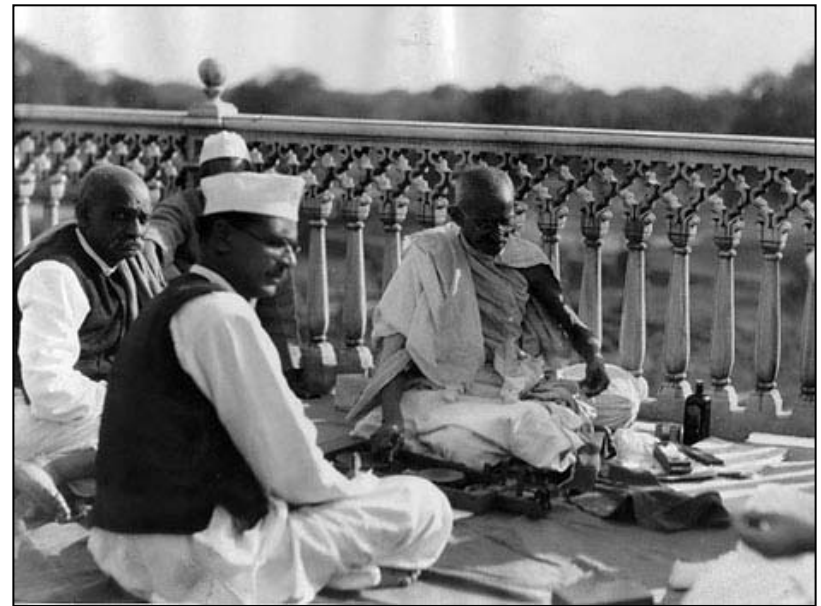
Congress Party: Indian Nationalist Party

Founded in 1885



Gandhi and the Indian Independence Movement

- **Educated in India. Studied and practiced law.**
- **South Africa to work for civil and legal rights for blacks against white Apartheid government.**
- **Returned committed to Indian Independence.**
- **Hindu philosophy combined with Indian Nationalism.**
- **Spiritual leader of Indian independence.**



Gandhi and the Indian Independence Movement

- Swadeshi - **own country** implied that people should use only the goods produced in India and boycott foreign goods.
- Swaraj - **Self-Government**. In 1915-16 demanded the granting of self-government to India after the war.

Mahatma Gandhi, Leader of India Independence



Gandhi and Nehru Leaders of the Nationalist Movement



Aftermath of the Amristar Massacre, 1919



Salt Protest, 1930s



Ghandi Takes his protest of British rule around the world



Path to Indian and Pakistani Independence

- 1931-Under pressure from Gandhi, Nehru and Congress Party, the British government begins to grant local control to Indian nationalists.
- Divisions within nationalist movement between Hindu-dominated Congress Party and Muslim-dominated Muslim League (Ali Jinnah-leader)
- 1947-Lord Curzon draws arbitrary line separating Republic of India and Republic of Pakistan. Leads to ethnic/religious violence.
- 1947-British leave. India and Pakistan independent nations.

1931: British grant limited self-rule to India and Congress Party



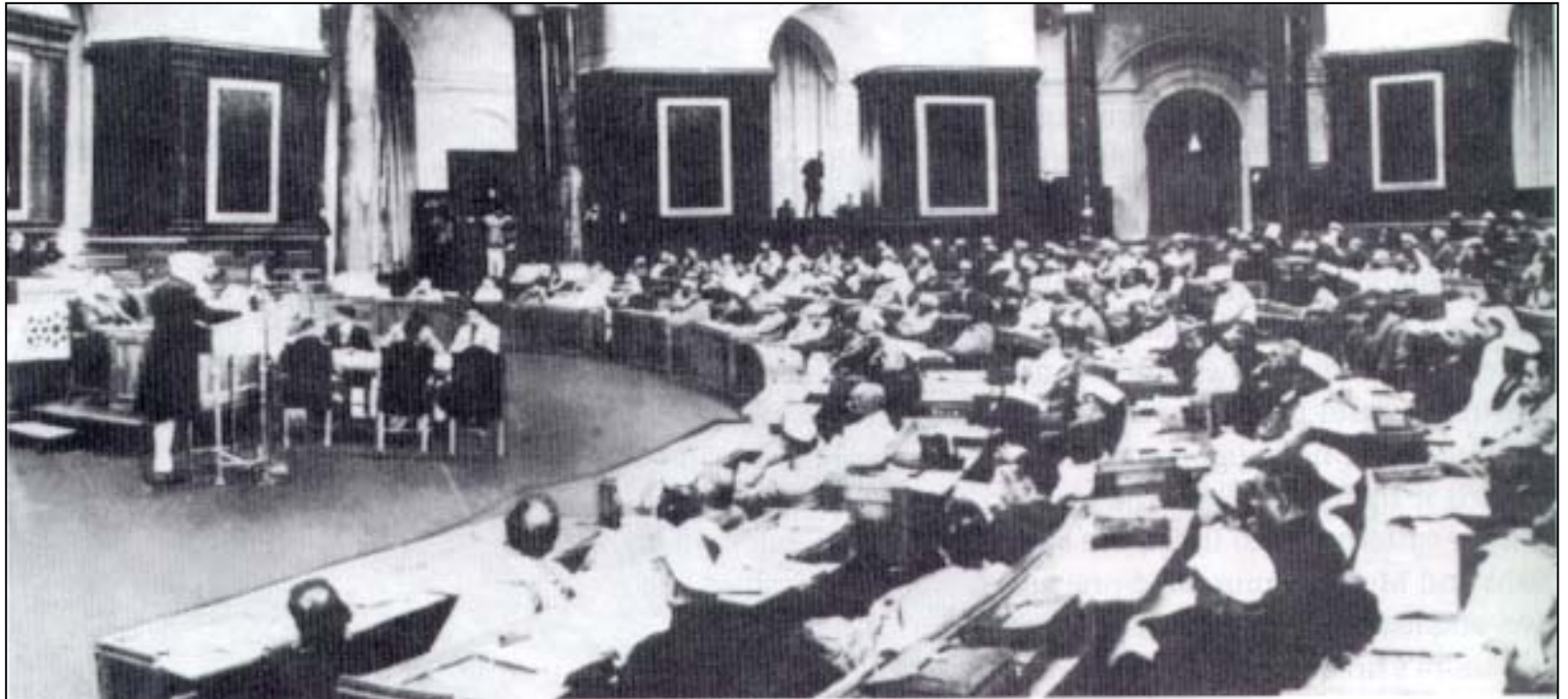
Nehru



Ali Jinnah, Leader of the Muslim League in India



Founding of Modern States of India and Pakistan, 1947



India: 1947



India and Pakistan, 1947

