Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**India’s Independence: Nationalism & Gandhi**

**East India Trading Co.**

In the 1601, Great Britain came to India through the East India Trading Company to set up trading forts.

* At first, they were only looking to trade goods (ivory, gold, silks, dyes) and spices (cinnamon, saffron, pepper, sugar, vanilla).
* By 1760, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power over India.

**Inequality**

* Indians began to resent being ruled by a foreign government.
* They were treated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens.
  + The best jobs and education were only available to the British.
  + Indians were also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavily by the British on goods that were found in their own country.

**Nationalism**

* In the 1800s, a feeling of nationalism began to surface in India.
  + Nationalism is a belief that people should be loyal to those with whom they share common history and customs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + The first two groups to work for the rights of Indians were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1885 and the Muslim League in 1906.
  + As they became better organized, they began to call for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WWI’s Impact**

* During WWI, millions of Indians joined with the British army.
* The British Parliament promised that when the war ended, Indians would be able to have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the war…

**Amritsar**

* Many Indians were upset with the British false promises.
  + Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sent to jail for up to two years without a trial.
* In 1919, outside of the Temple of Amritsar, British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large group of Indians because they were gathering illegally.
  + During this terrible tragedy, over \_\_\_\_people were killed and \_\_\_\_\_\_were injured.
  + It was this awful massacre that spurred Mohandas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into action to fight for India’s independence.

**Gandhi**

* Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in India on October 2nd, 1869 and studied law in England.
* After spending time in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during Apartheid, he returned to India in 1914 with a determination that people should be treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no matter their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + He was shocked by the way Indians were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by British authorities.
  + After Amritsar, Gandhi decided to quit practicing law and to devote his life to fighting for the equality of all Indians.
  + He believed it was time for the people of India to stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British laws.

**Non-violence**

* Gandhi encouraged his followers to practice nonviolent protests against the British in order to bring about social change.
* He developed what he called a system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and believed that it would make the world recognize the injustice in India and force change without using violence.
  + Gandhi believed that acts of goodness produced positive reactions while violence only produced negative ones.

**Social Change**

* Gandhi led his followers in boycotts, hunger strikes, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1930, he led the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was aimed at closing a British salt factory due to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on salt. The guards responded by clubbing and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the peaceful protestors.
* News of this event spread worldwide and people around the world began to call for the British to grant Indian independence.

**Independence**

* Many Indians followed Gandhi’s nonviolent acts of protest and forced the British to recognize their desire for independence.
* After fighting in WWII, Britain no longer had enough money or people to keep India under its rule.
* On August 15, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain formally gave up their colonial claims to India and the Republic of India was established.
  + Today, many Indians credit India’s independence to the efforts of Gandhi.

**More Problems**

* Even though India had won its independence, things were not peaceful in the country.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could not reach a solution as to how to rule an independent India.
  + Eventually, the country was split into India for the Hindus and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pakistan for the Muslims.
* The partition of India led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in widespread violence.

**Gandhi**

* Gandhi was very much disappointed by the partition; he wanted all Indians to live together peacefully in one country.
  + Even though he was Hindu, he felt that all religious groups should be welcomed in India.
* In 1948, at the age of 78, Mohandas Gandhi was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his way to a prayer meeting in New Delhi.
  + He was shot three times by a high-ranking Brahmin who resented Gandhi’s concern for Muslims.