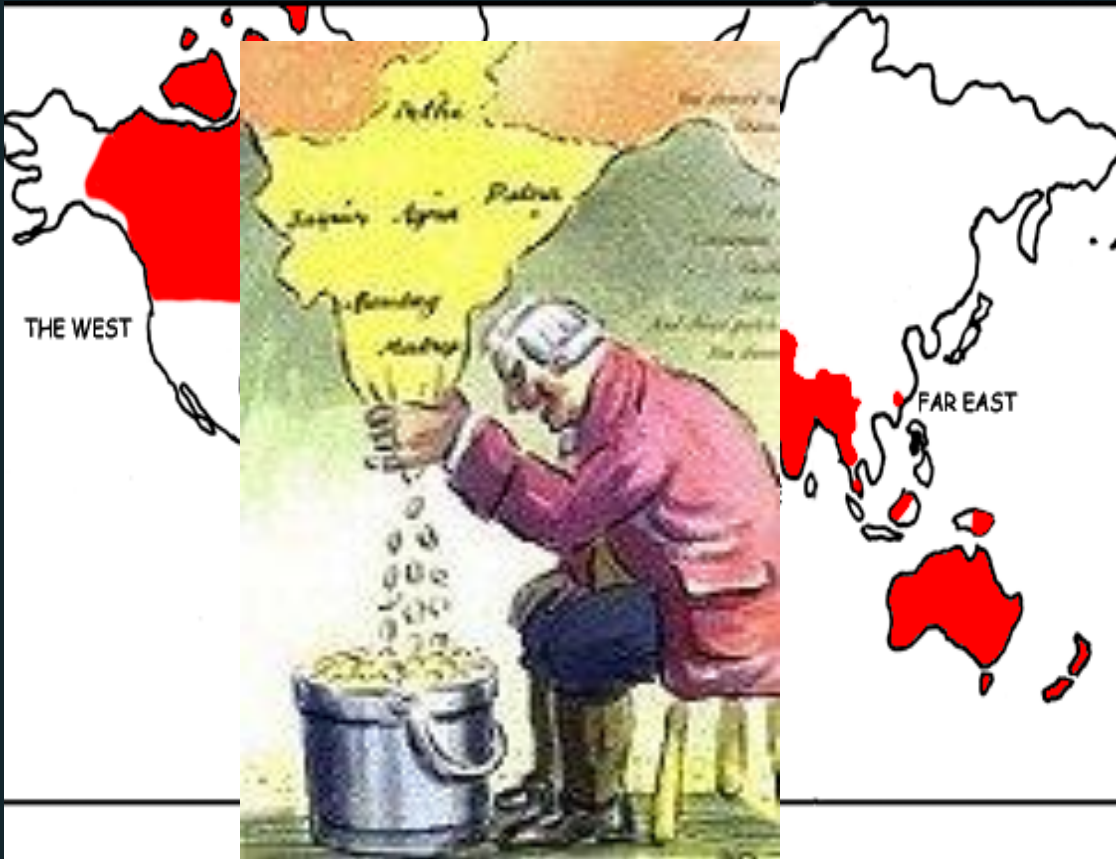# COLONIALISM IN INDIA

- In 1601, Great Britain came to India through the <u>East India Trading Company</u> to set up trading forts.

- At first, they were only looking to trading goods (ivory, gold, silk, dyes) and spices (cinnamon, saffron, pepper, sugar)

- By 1760, Britain had gained political and economic power over India.
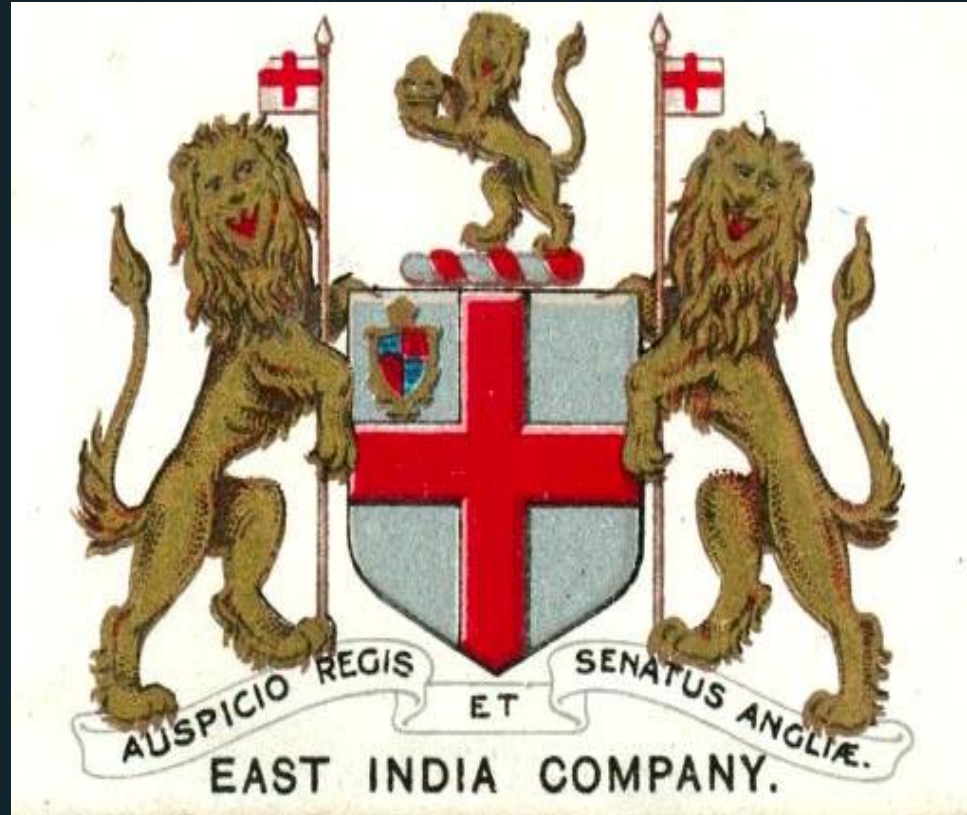
British Imperialism

- "The Sun never sets on the British Empire"
  - Britain had established colonies all around the world
  - India was one of their most important
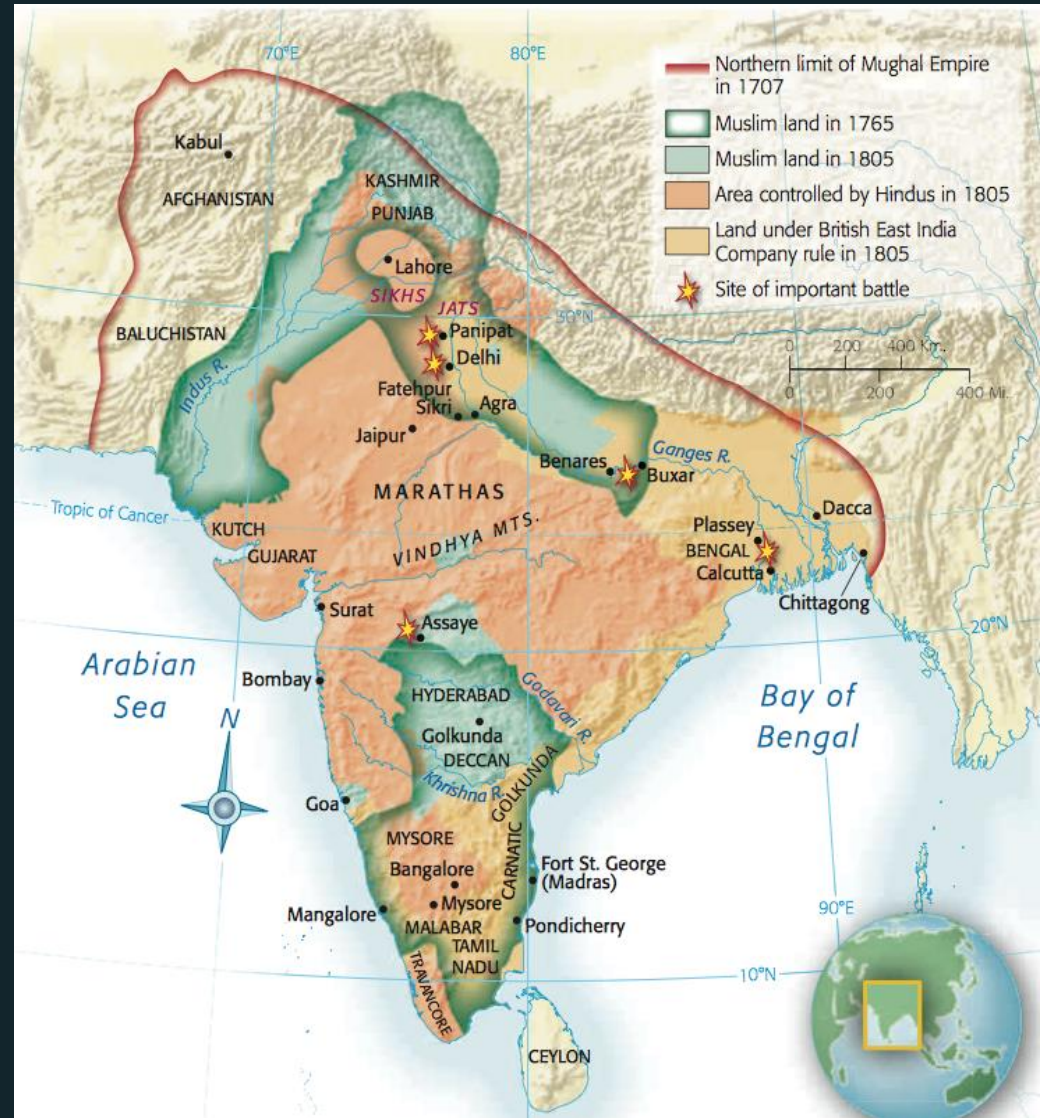   - Called the "jewel of the crown"

British East India Company

- Established to control trade between India and Britain (1600)

- Company established trading rights in India during the Mughal Empire

British East India Company

- <u>Mughal Empire was in decline</u>
  - Early 1700's
  - States began to break away from Mughal rule

- <u>East India Company gained control of large parts of India</u>

British East India Company

- Company ran India without interference from Britain
  - Established its own army
    - Led by British officers
    - Used Indian soldiers known as Sepoys

Sepoy Mutiny

- <u>British punished Sepoys who refused to load rifles</u>

- <u>Hindus and Muslims revolted against the British in 1857</u>

- <u>British crushed the rebellion in 1858</u>

4 The moment of death for the mutineers—the firing squad carrying out the execution.
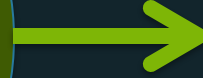
British gov't rules India directly

Led to feelings of distrust between Indians and British

Britain ended the rule of the British East India Company

Impact of the Sepoy Mutiny

Atrocities committed by both sides

Inequality Under British Rule

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

- The best jobs and education were only available to the British
- Indians were also taxed heavily by the British on the goods which were found in their own country

Positives of British Rule	Negatives of British Rule
• New roads and railroads linked India • Telegraph and Postal systems united people in India • Irrigation systems improved farming	• Indian resources were removed from India and sent to Britain • Indians forced to buy British made goods instead of local made products • Farms had to grow cash crops rather than food crops • British tried to replace Indian culture with western culture

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 culture
- The first two groups to work for the rights of Indian were the Indian National Congress in 1885 and the Muslim League in 1906
- As they became better organized, they began to call for independence from Britain

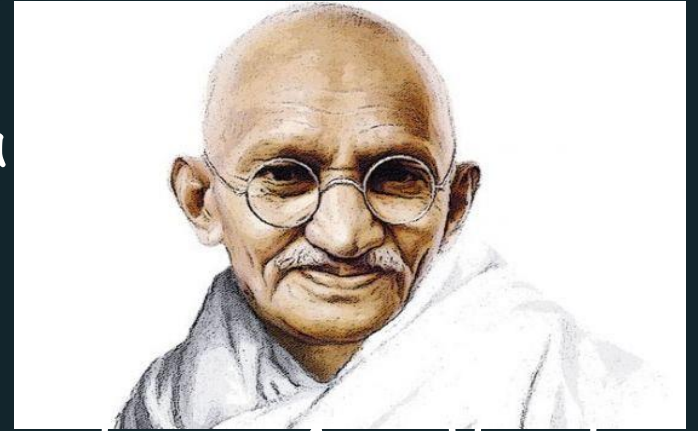- **First World War's Impact:**
  - During WW1, millions of Indians joined the British army
  - The British parliament promised that when the war ended Indians would have more control of their government. Unfortunately, nothing changed after the war.
- **Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar:**
  - Many Indians were upset with false promises and those who protested were arrested and sent to jail for up to 2 years without a trial
  - In 1919, British soldiers, on General Dyer's order, opened fire at the Indians who had gathered in the Bagh
  - Over 400 people were killed and thousands were injured. This is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
  - This awful massacre spurred Mohandas Gandhi into action to fight for India's independence

Mahatma Gandhi

- Mohandas Gandhi was born in India in 1869. He studied law in England

- After spending time in South Africa during Apartheid, he returned to India in 1914
- He believed that people should be treated equally, no matter their race or religion
- He was shocked by the way Indians were oppressed by British authorities
- After Jallianwala Bagh massacre, he decided to quit practicing law and to devote his life fighting for equality of all Indians
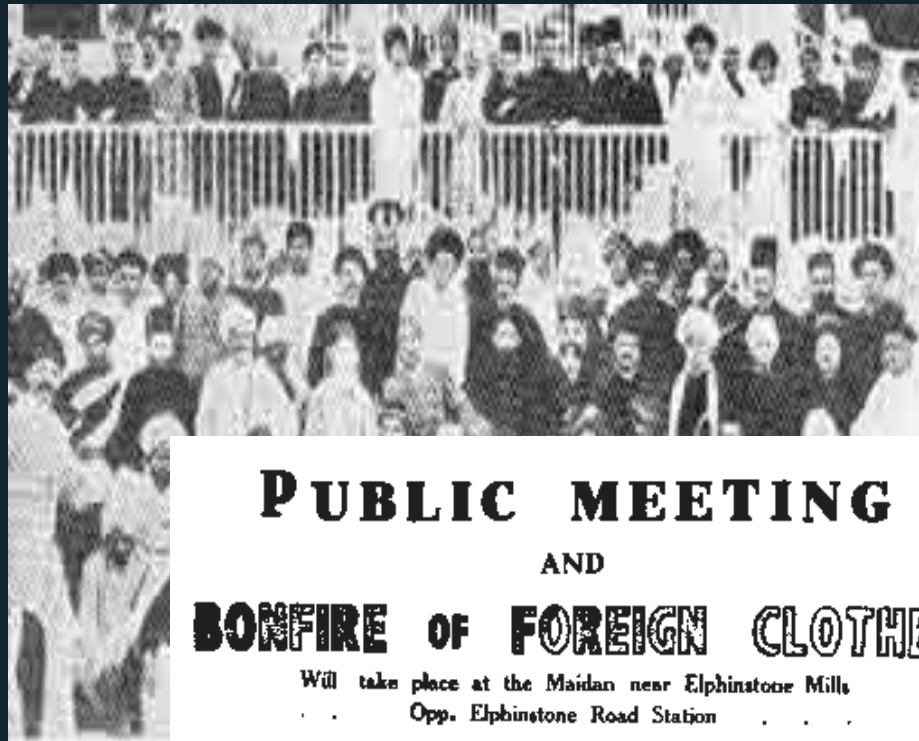
NON-VIOLENCE

Gandhi encouraged his followers to practice non violent protests against British. He believed that violence leads to negative reactions

He led his followers in hunger strikes and non-violent protests

In 1930 when he led a march to close a British salt factory, the guards beat the peaceful protestors

News of this event spread worldwide and people began to call for the British to grant India independence

Indian Nationalism

PUBLIC MEETING
AND
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES
Will take place at the Maidan near Elphinstone Mills
Opp. Elphinstone Road Station
On SUNDAY the 9th Inst. at 6-30 P. M.
When the Resolution of the Karachi Khilafat Conference and another Congratulating Ali Brothers and others will be passed.
All are requested to attend in Swadeshi Clothes of Khadi. Those who have not yet given away their Foreign Clothes are requested to send them to their respective Ward Congress Committees for inclusion in the GREAT BONFIRE.

- The Indian National Congress (1885)
  - Primarily made up of Hindus
  - Pushed for self rule
  - Boycotted British goods to protest division of Bengal by religion
    - Swadeshi boycott
      - Wore only traditional Indian clothing

Independence

- After fighting in world war 2, Britain no longer had enough money or people to keep India under its rule. They were also unable to fight against the rising protests by Indians
  - On August 15, 1947 Great Britain gave up its colonial claims on India and the Republic of India was established
- Many Indians credit India's independence to the efforts of Gandhi