India’s Independence

**East India Trading Co.**

* In the 1601, Great Britain came to India through the East India Trading Company to set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_forts.
	+ At first, they were only looking to trade goods (ivory, gold, silks, and dyes) and spices (cinnamon, saffron, pepper, sugar, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
	+ By 1760, Britain had gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and economic power over India.

**Inequality**

* Indians began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being ruled by a foreign government.
* They were treated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-class citizens.
	+ The best jobs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to surface in India.
	+ Nationalism is a belief that people should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to those with whom they share common history and customs.
	+ The first two groups to work for the rights of Indians were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress in 1885 and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ League in 1906.
	+ As they became better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they began to call for independence from Britain.

**WWI’s Impact**

* During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, millions of Indians joined with the British army.
* The British Parliament promised that when the war ended, Indians would be able to have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l of their government.
	+ Unfortunately, nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the war…

**Amritsar**

* Many Indians were upset with the British false \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were arrested and sent to jail for up to two years without a trial.
* In 1919, outside of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Amritsar, British soldiers starting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large group of Indians because they were gathering illegally.
	+ During this terrible tragedy, over \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed and 1200 were injured.
	+ It was this awful massacre that spurred Mohandas Gandhi into action to fight for India’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Gandhi**

* Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in India on October 2nd, 1869 and studied law in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* After law school, Gandhi went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to practice law. On his train trip there, even though he bought a \_\_\_\_\_\_ class ticket, he was asked to move to the last train car. He refused and was thrown off the train.
* After spending time in South Africa during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he returned to India in 1914 with a determination that people should be treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no matter their race or religion.
	+ He was shocked by the way Indians were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and oppressed by British authorities.
	+ After Amritsar, Gandhi decided to quit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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 unjust British laws.

**Nonviolence**

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

**Social Change**

* Gandhi led his followers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hunger strikes, and nonviolent protests.
* In 1930, when he led a march that was aimed at closing a British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factory, the guards responded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and beating the peaceful protestors.
* News of this event spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and people around the world began to call for the British to grant Indian independence.

**Independence**

* Many Indians followed Gandhi’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_acts of protest and forced the British to recognize their desire for independence.
* After fighting in WWII, Britain no longer had enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or people to keep India under its rule.
* On August 15, 1947, Great Britain formally gave up their colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to India and the Republic of India was established.
	+ Today, many Indians credit India’s independence to the efforts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**More Problems**

* Even though India had won its independence, things were not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
	+ Hindus 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 East & West \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Muslims.
* The partition of India led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Gandhi**

* Gandhi was very much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the partition; he wanted all Indians to live together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in one country.
	+ Even though he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he felt that all religious groups should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_who resented Gandhi’s concern for Muslims.