

# India: Imperialism and Independance



# The Maurya Dynasty



◇ 324-185 B.C.

◇ Created a unified government for India

◇ Highly artistic

# The Gupta Dynasty

• A.D. 320 – 500

-Ruled during India's golden age of science, math, art, and literature.





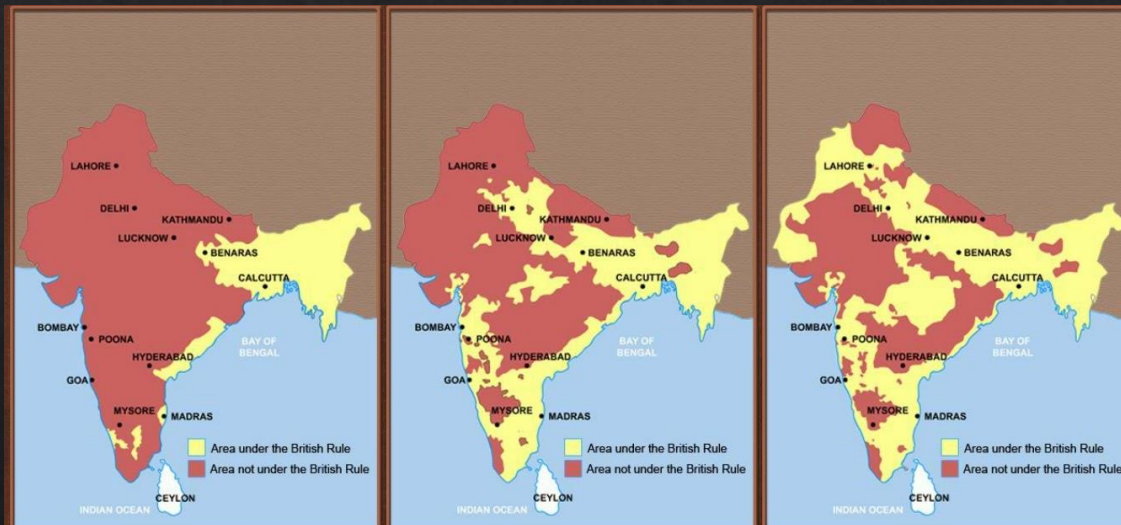
# The Mughal Empire

- 1526 – 1707
  - Introduced Islam to South Asia
  - Established trade routes across the continent
  - Built Taj Mahal



# The British Empire

- ◆ British power rose in India as the Mughal
- ◆ East India Company (a British trading company)
  - ◆ Started by establishing and controlling small trading posts
  - ◆ Slowly expanded power and eventually controlled more than half of South Asia and India became a British colony



Over a period of 100 years



# The British Empire

- ◇ Changes made by the British:
  - ◇ Introduced new technology, such as railroads and telegraph
  - ◇ Introduced a new legal system
  - ◇ Made English the official language
- ◇ The East India Company ruled India with help of an army made up mostly of Indian soldiers with British officers until revolts and violence by the soldiers pro government to rule India directly.



# Moving Toward Independence

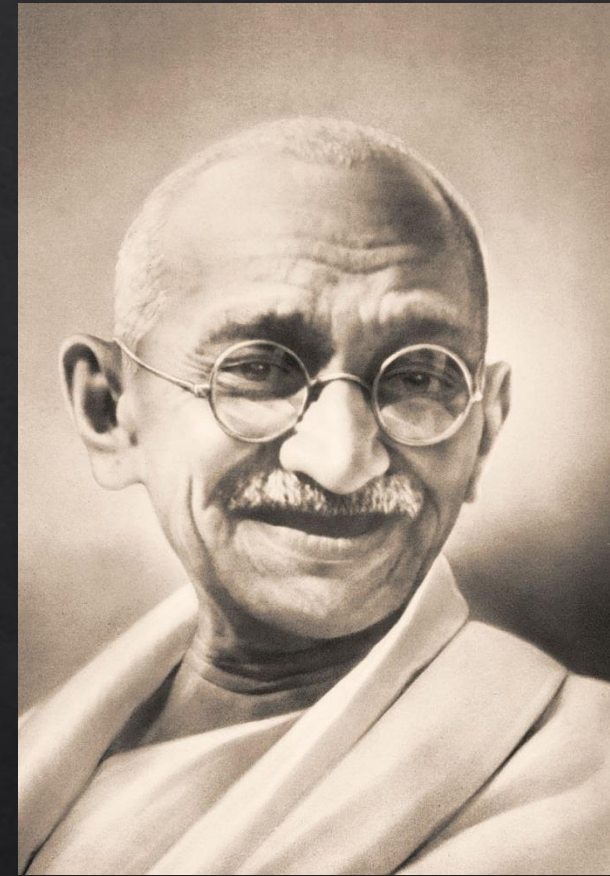


- ◇ In the late 1800s, many Indians began to question British rule, due to their position as second-class citizens.
- ◇ Indian National Congress was created to gain more rights and opportunities for Indians
- ◇ Mohandas Gandhi became leader of the independence movement



# Mohandas Gandhi

- ◇ Considered by many to be the father of modern India
- ◇ Leading member of the Indian National Congress
- ◇ Promoted a policy of nonviolent resistance against British rule (fasts, peaceful protest marches, boycotts, etc.)
- ◇ Encouraged Hindus and Muslims to work together peacefully
- ◇ People began calling him Mahatma, meaning 'Great Soul'
- ◇ Assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu extremist who was upset with Gandhi's tolerance of Muslims



# Independence for India

- ◆ Britain granted independence on Aug. 15, 1947
- ◆ However, Hindus and Muslims couldn't agree on forming new government (Muslims were outnumbered in society and feared they would have little say)
- ◆ In order to avoid a civil war, 2 separate nations were established:

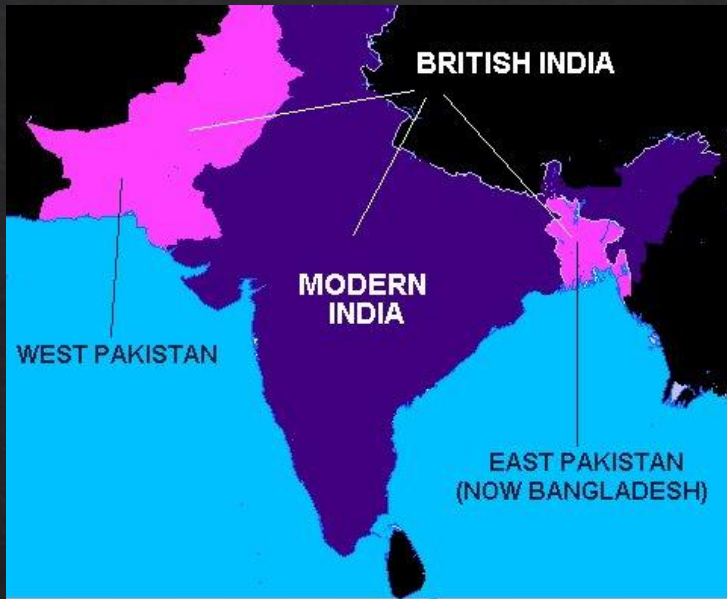
- India – Hindus

- Pakistan – Muslims (Two parts – East and West)





# East and West Pakistan Split



- ◆ East and West Pakistan were separated by 1000 miles, making it difficult for the government in Islamabad to control the people in East Pakistan
- ◆ Even though both were predominantly Muslim, there were still regional differences as well
- ◆ These issues led to a bloody war (millions were killed), resulting in separation in 1971 – East Pakistan became Bangladesh



# Checkpoint #4

## ◆ True or False?

- ◆ The Taj Mahal was built during Mughal empire.
- ◆ India was colonized by France.
- ◆ Mohandas Gandhi led the Indian independence movement by promoting nonviolent resistance.
- ◆ After gaining independence, all of India was unified under a centralized government.
- ◆ Pakistan was originally in two sections - East and West.





# India's Government and Economy

## ◇ Government:

◇ Capital City – New Delhi

◇ India has the world's largest democracy, with a president and a prime minister

◇ Constitution went into effect in 1950

◇ All citizens have the right to vote (regardless of caste)

## ◇ Economy:

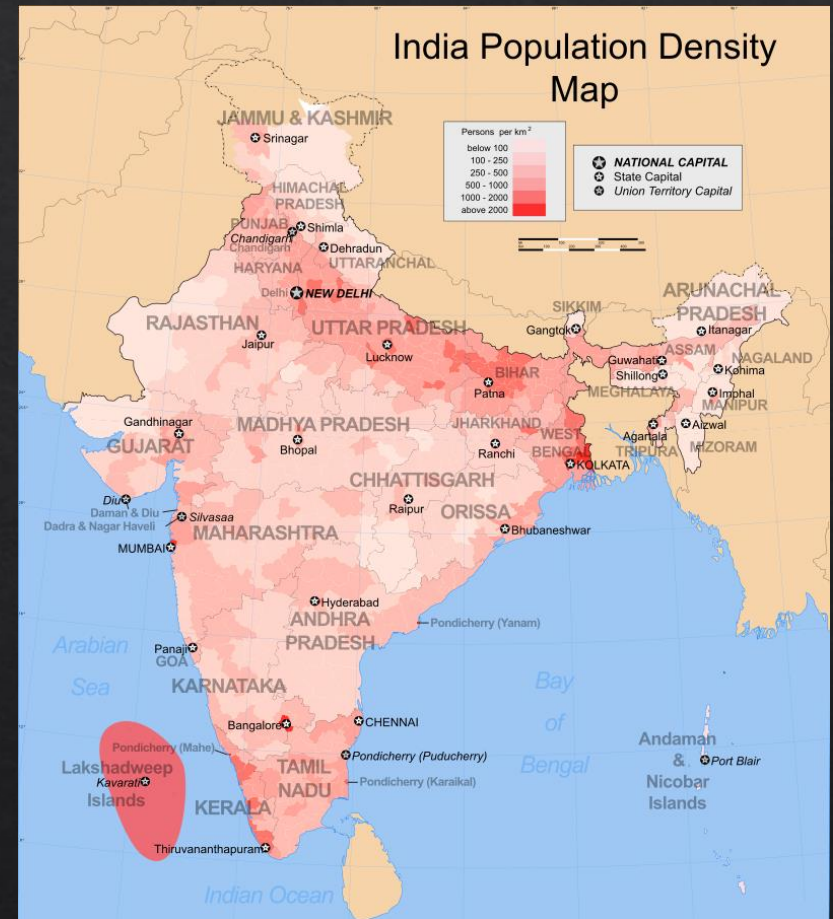
◇ Many families in India practice subsistence farming (growing only enough for your family)

◇ Rice and wheat are the main crops

◇ Has a rising information technology industry

# India's Culture

- ◇ Hinduism remains the dominant religion
- ◇ Millions live in India's 3 largest cities – Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata; however, most Indians live in rural areas





# India's Challenges

◇ 2<sup>nd</sup> largest population in the world

◇ Overcrowding in cities



◇ Millions of India's people live in poverty

◇ Resolving conflicts with Pakistan, specifically over the Kashmir region in the north, which has vital water resources



# Checkpoint #5

## ◇ True or False?

1. India is the world's largest democracy.
2. India's main crops are rice and wheat.
3. Buddhism is the dominant religion in India today.
4. Many families live in rural areas and practice commercial farming.
5. India today faces several challenges including poverty and overcrowding in cities.



# Indian Culture

Just how do you paint a canvas  
that's ten feet high, weighs over four tons  
and does not stand still.



With hundreds of religious and cultural festivals round the year, the first thing that strikes you about India is the abundance of art. Visit the biggest gallery on Earth. Your pickup service is waiting.

Incredible India





cow drawing water from a well  
(color of horns indicates owner's political party)



temple rules





snake charmer





Muslim man prefers "Coke"





family transport by pedicab





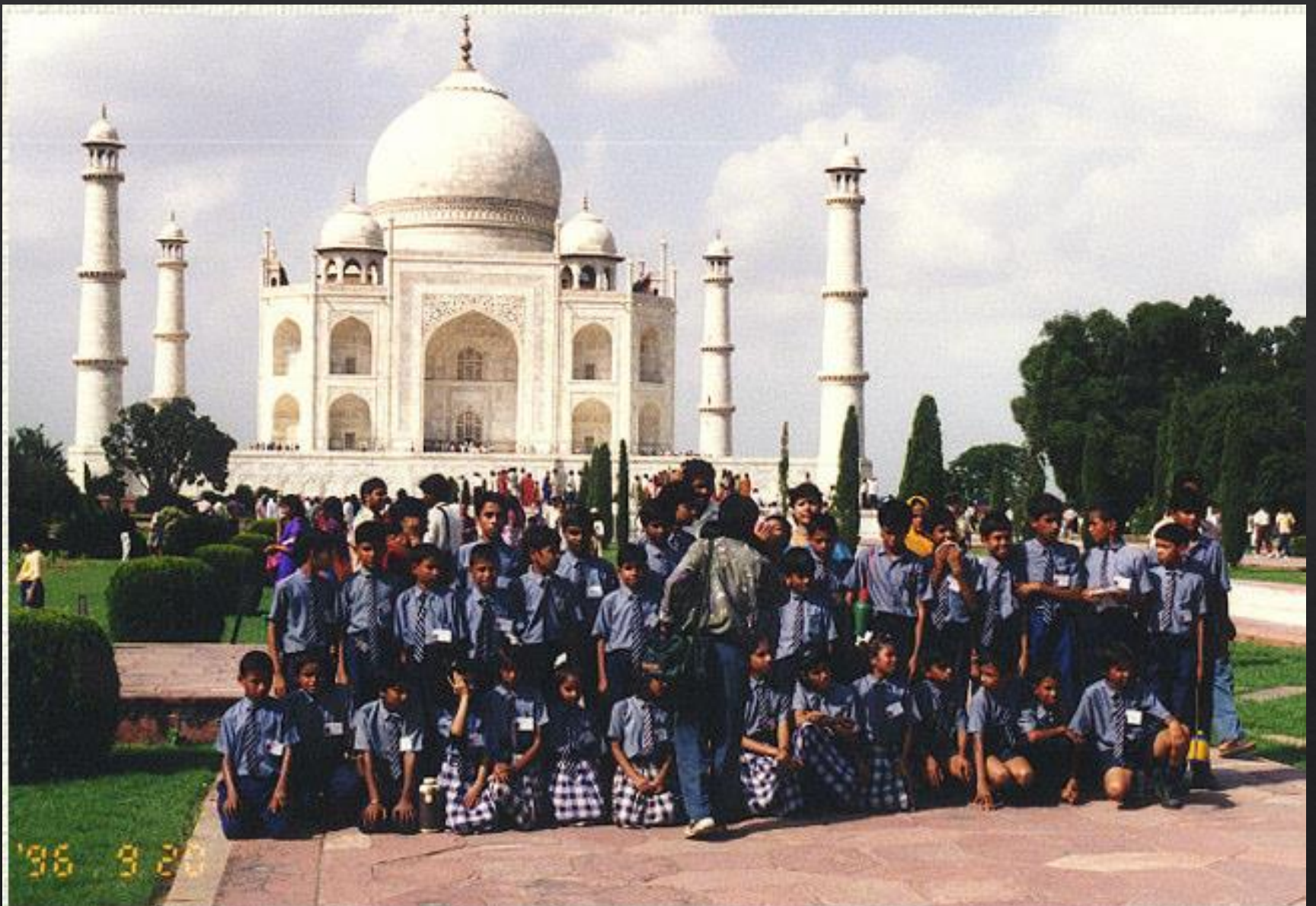
street scene





in the style of Southern India





the school group photo





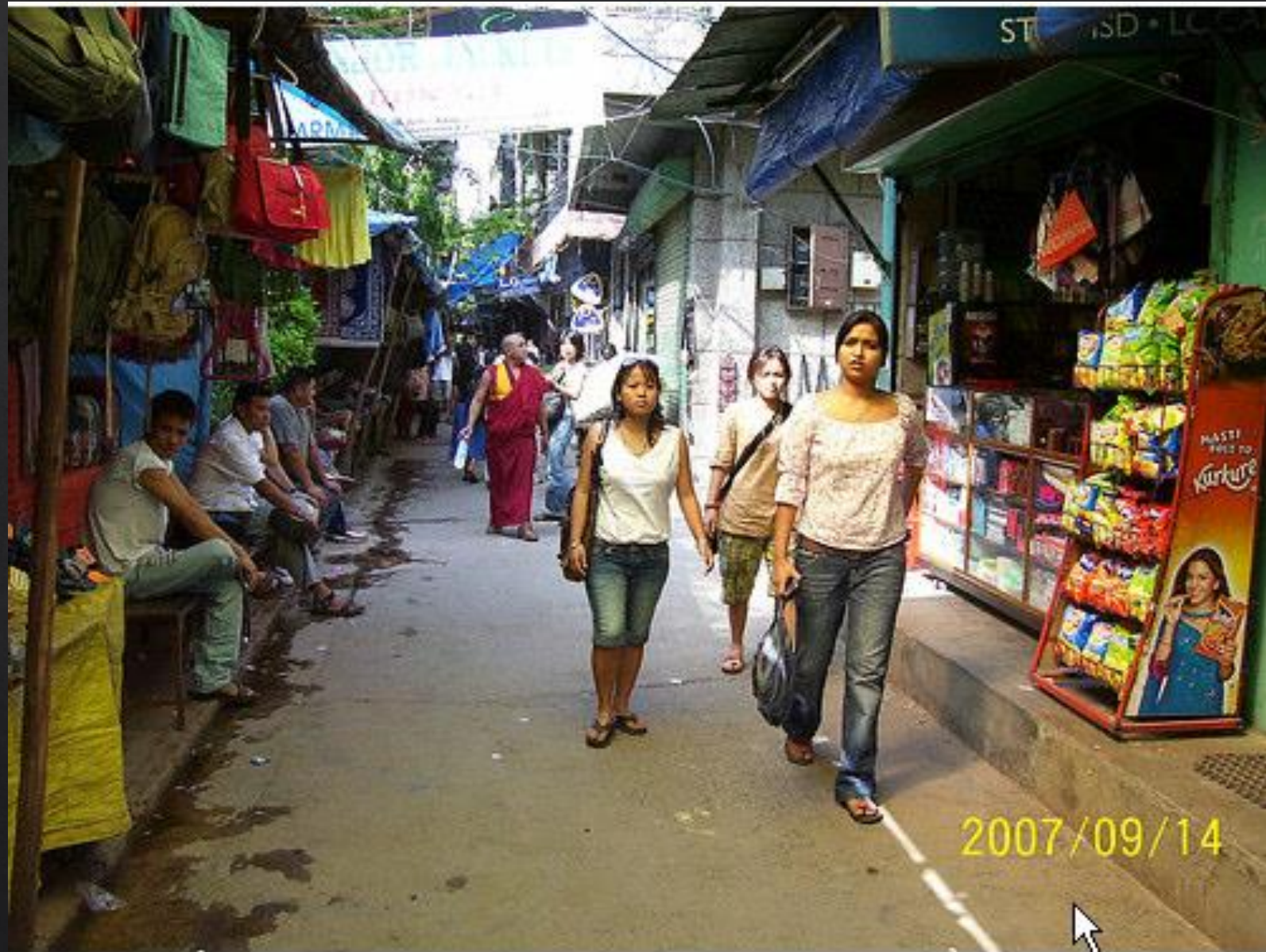
Another Street Scene





Delhi Haat





Shops in the Tibetan Settlement, Delhi (1)