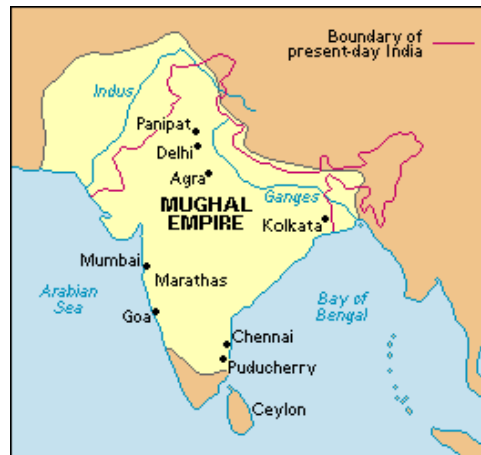


South Asia's Modern History

The Mughal Empire

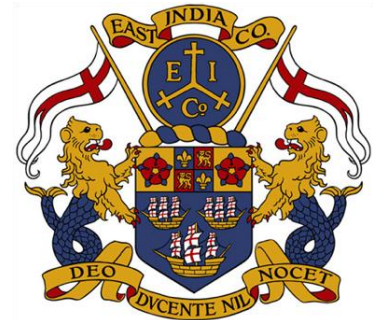


- Invaded South Asia in the 1500s, led by _____; empire established in 1526.
- The main religion in the Mughal Empire was _____.
- Akbar (Babur's grandson) was a great ruler:
 - _____ flourished; _____ to Indian tea and spices grew
 - Promoted _____ tolerance (accepted Hinduism) which encouraged peace; however, later leaders did not _____ other religions and Hindu temples were _____
- Mughal culture blended _____ elements.
- Mughals were known for architecture. The best example of Mughal architecture is the _____.



The British Empire

- _____ power rose in India as the Mughal empire declined
- At the time, demand for Indian goods, such as _____ and _____, was very high in Europe
- Mughal rulers granted _____
_____ (a British trading company) trading rights
- Started by establishing and controlling small _____ posts
- Slowly expanded power and eventually controlled more than half of South Asia and India became a British _____
- Pros and Cons of British Rule:



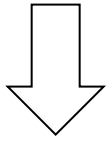
Pros	Cons

- The East India Company ruled India with help of an army made up mostly of _____ soldiers with _____ officers.
- Then in 1857, Indian troops _____, which prompted the British government to rule India _____.

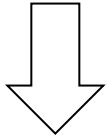


Indian Independence Movement

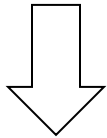
- _____
_____ was created to gain more rights and opportunities for Indians
- Leader was Mohandas Gandhi



Britain granted independence on Aug. 15, 1947

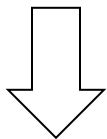


Hindus and Muslims couldn't agree on forming new _____ (Muslims were outnumbered in society and feared they would have little say)



In order to avoid civil war, India was separated into 2 countries:

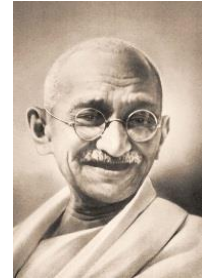
_____ for Hindus
_____ for Muslims



East and West Pakistan were separated by 1000 miles, making it difficult for the government in _____ to control the people in East Pakistan. Even though both were predominantly Muslim, there were still _____ differences as well

Who Was Gandhi?

- Considered by many to be the _____ of modern India
- Promoted a policy of _____ against British rule (fasts, peaceful protests, marches, boycotts, etc.)
- Encouraged Hindus and Muslims to work together _____
- People began calling him Mahatma, which means "great soul"
- Assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu extremist who was upset with Gandhi's tolerance of Muslims



These issues led to a bloody _____ (millions were killed), resulting in _____ in 1971 – East Pakistan became Bangladesh

