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**Decolonization in India**

Indians did not like being under British colonial rule.

Two groups fighting for Indian rights

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1885) – mainly made up of Hindus Indians.
2. Muslim League (1906) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indians.

**INDIAN NATIONALISM**

During World War I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sent troops to fight with the British against the Central Powers in Europe

The British government promised Indians \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for participating in WWI

When World War I ended and self-rule was \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nationalism and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Britain increased in India

**MOHANDAS GANDHI**

**Mohandas Gandhi** emerged as the leader of the Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1920s

Gandhi urged Indians to use \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to achieve their goals

Gandhi’s tactics included deliberately breaking unfair British laws (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Gandhi encouraged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_British goods in order to hurt the British colonial economy

**PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN, 1947**

When World War II broke out, Britain committed ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***to the war without asking India’s self-governing assembly

This led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and renewed calls for independence from Britain

When World War II ended in 1945, Britain was in deeply in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and ready to grant India its independence

In 1947, Britain agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (division) of India and granted independence to two nations: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pakistan was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (East Pakistan later became Bangladesh)

India was a nation made up largely of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

But, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between Hindus and Muslims made granting independence difficult

During the partition, 10 million people relocated; violence broke out, leaving \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including Gandhi; he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by a fellow Hindu in 1949

The Hindu assassin opposed Gandhi trying to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for ALL Indians, both Hindus and Muslims

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**

In 1947, India became the world’s most populated democratic nation; Jawaharlal Nehru was elected India’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nehru emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unity, and modernizing India

In the Cold War, India was a leader among \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nations

Under Nehru, women and lower caste Hindus gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In 1966, Nehru’s daughter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was elected prime minister; she was also assassinated