

# Imperialism to Independence

## Outcome: British Imperialism



### 1. Setting the Stage

- Review: Imperialism is a policy in which a \_\_\_\_\_ to dominate other countries \_\_\_\_\_,
- The British economic interest in India began in the \_\_\_\_\_s with the \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ began to crumble
- From 1757 to 1858, The British East India Company was the \_\_\_\_\_ in India



### 2. British Expand Control over India

- The area controlled by the East India Company grew, eventually controlled \_\_\_\_\_, most of \_\_\_\_\_ India, and territory along the \_\_\_\_\_ River
- \_\_\_\_\_, or Indian soldiers, made up a large part of the East India Company army
- The Governor of Bombay referred to the sepoy army as a “delicate and dangerous machine, which a little mismanagement \_\_\_\_\_.”
- India was considered the “\_\_\_\_\_” due to its profitability for the British
- British \_\_\_\_\_ demanded India to produce raw materials for the British and to \_\_\_\_\_ goods; British goods \_\_\_\_\_ (economic effect)
- British set up \_\_\_\_\_ in India and transported tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, & opium



### 3. Positive and Negative Effects of British Colonialism

#### a. Negative Effects

- The British held much of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ power in India
- British \_\_\_\_\_ such as textiles
- Emphasis on cash crops resulted in \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ for many villagers
- Conversion to cash crops \_\_\_\_\_ food production causing \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ threatened traditional Indian culture

#### b. Positive Effects

- The British laid the world's \_\_\_\_\_ network creating unity and allowing India to create a \_\_\_\_\_ economy
- Road networks, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, irrigation canals, \_\_\_\_\_/telegraph lines were built which helped India \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and public \_\_\_\_\_
- Schools and colleges were established; \_\_\_\_\_
- British troops cleared central India of bandits and put an \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4. The Sepoy Mutiny

- By 1850, the British controlled most of the Indian subcontinent but there was \_\_\_\_\_
- Many Indians believed the British were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ to Christianity
- Indians \_\_\_\_\_ the British expressed towards them
- In 1857 a rumor spread that the sepoys' rifle cartridges were \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (cows are sacred to Hindus; Muslims don't eat pork)
- 85 of the 90 sepoys \_\_\_\_\_ the cartridges and were \_\_\_\_\_
- The next day (May 10, 1857) \_\_\_\_\_
- They marched to \_\_\_\_\_; the rebellion spread to northern and central India
- \_\_\_\_\_ took place; each side tried to slaughter the other side's army
- The Indian government was \_\_\_\_\_
- It took a year for the British to regain control: The British \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- The part of India under British rule was called \_\_\_\_\_ meaning rule or sovereignty
- The Sepoy Mutiny fueled the \_\_\_\_\_ of the British and \_\_\_\_\_ between Indians and the British



#### 5. Nationalism Surfaces in India

- In the early 1800s, some Indians began \_\_\_\_\_ and a greater role in governing themselves
- Nationalism: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes called the Father of Modern India, believed \_\_\_\_\_ child marriages and the \_\_\_\_\_ separation needed to change or India would continue to be controlled by outsiders
- Indians began to have \_\_\_\_\_ feelings and resented a system that made them \_\_\_\_\_ in their own country

**Result:** History has shown that, when mistreated long enough, \_\_\_\_\_ in an attempt to improve their situation. The seeds of change had been set in India which later lead to an \_\_\_\_\_ movement led by \_\_\_\_\_

