

ICP NOTES COMPILATION

(from Sir Kashif notes, Nigel Kelly, and other resources)

BRITISH COLONIZATION:

Reasons for colonization:

- Economic: Industrial revolution in the early 1800's required new markets and raw materials. Nations depended on their colonies for raw materials to use in their factories to produce a growing number of manufactured goods. They then sold the manufactured goods to their colonies serving as new markets. (India - "Golden Sparrow")
- Nationalism: French revolution resulted in increased national pride with the notion that in order to be powerful one must acquire other countries. By obtaining power over foreign lands, nations were also able to strengthen their military.
- White Man's Burden: it was the job of the white people to spread their superior ways of living to the inferior people of other places. Europeans also colonized to spread their religion to nations that they felt were inferior.

Colonization of India + Spread of British Rule:

- Mughal Empire (1526 - 1857). External and Internal Invasions in the subcontinent caused disunity and the decline of the Mughal Empire:
 - Marathas → Shiva Ji Rao
 - Sikhs → Ranjit Singh then Kharak Singh (Later British were victorious in the Anglo-Sikh Wars)
 - Afghans → Ahmed Shah Abdali from Kabul
- British established their 1st factory (EIC). Arrival at Surat sea-port in 1608. Started trading 1612, trading posts in Bombay & Calcutta in 1664, 1690. Great Britain relied heavily on India as a source of raw materials and profited from India's vast supply of tea, spices, silks, and cotton. Beginning in 1757, the East India Company, overseen by the British government, ruled India
- Battle of Plassey (1757): Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah defeated by Robert Clive and his own general Mir Jaffar. British took over Bengal (richest province of India). Battle of Buxar 1764 unsuccessful. Expanded and conquered Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa. Bengal exploited. Governor General Wellesley defeated Tipu Sultan in 1799, gained control over Mysore and defeated Nawabs of Oudh, and the Marathas in 1818. In 1843, Sindh came under the rule of East India company and Punjab was annexed in 1849.

Consequences of Colonialism:

GAIN	LOSS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spread of western culture, language, edu• technological advances• railway tracks and transportation system• new laws/administration policies• tax System, legalization of documents, irrigation and canal System, court system, democratic government, western infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• native languages wiped out• traditional culture altered• unity, freedom• economy and resources• spread of Christianity through missionaries

Ways of Colonialism + Expansion:

- India disunited, decline of Mughal empire, variety of rulers, religions, & cultures, fought each other and saw British as allies, neglect

- Industrial revolution in Britain, superior weapons, communication, saw opportunities, had confidence and believed themselves to be superior and able to succeed. India was not united. The British signed treaties and made military and trading alliances with many of the independent states that made up India. The British were very effective at infiltrating and gradually taking control, local princes were effective at maintaining British rule and gained much from being loyal to the British

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:

Causes for War of Independence/Indian Mutiny/Sepoy Rebellion:

- Military: In 1857, the Sepoys, who were Muslims and Hindus, were upset to learn that the British used beef and pork to seal the rifle cartridges (ends had to be bitten off), as eating cows and pigs was forbidden by the Islamic and Hindu religions.
- Political: The doctrine of lapse (Lord Dalhousie in 1852) stipulated that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would "lapse" and automatically become part of the East India Company's territories. Lack of opportunities for natives in civil service
- Religious: Indians feared that Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism were under threat from British Rule, treated as inferior race. In 1806, George Barlow ordered that the Indian soldiers were not allowed to use Tilak and wear safa during the military parade, united under the Banner of Christianity.
- Economic: British imposed high taxation to exploit India's wealth, and reduced the salaries of sepoy (infantry). Indian had no chance of promotion to the higher rank in the army of EIC

Events:

- A sepoy, Mangal Pandey defied his British Officers in March. After 2 months, in May, sepoy in Meerut refused to touch the new cartridges, they were court-martialled and prisoned
- Meerut was sacked, British and other European officers were put to death. Soldiers captured Delhi. Bahadur Shah II became the unifying symbol for Hindus and Muslims
- British lost control of Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi and Allahabad. Indian troops led by Nana Sahib in Cawnpore rose up against the British
- However, British proved to be too powerful to be defeated by an uncoordinated uprising. The rebellion lasted about 18 months. The rebels committed many atrocities. They were, however, disunited and badly organised. Gradually British troops, along with the forces of Indian rulers who sided with the British, overcame them. Badur Shah II surrendered, Delhi was regained by the British, along with Lucknow, Jhansi. Then, EIC abolished and Britain took direct rule of the nation. Before 1857, there was a Governor General, but now during the Direct Rule, this post was taken over by the Viceroy was introduced, assisted by Secretary of State

BRITISH RULE:

The better-off classes were educated in English schools. They served in the British army or in the civil service. They effectively joined the British to rule their poorer fellow Indians. There are huge arguments about whether the British created or enlarged these divisions in Indian society (British society was deeply divided by class), or whether the British simply took advantage of divisions that were already present in Indian society. Many new roads, railways, and harbors were built, and a telegraph system was created. While the Indians were forced into construction, they were often kept from benefiting from the finished products. They were treated as second class citizens in their own nation, banned from many government positions, and had little rights, received lower wages than Europeans working in the same job, and their education did little for them. The British view tended to portray British rule as a charitable exercise - they suffered India's environment (eg climate, diseases) in order to bring to India good government and economic development (eg railways, irrigation, medicine). In the 1880s, for example, about 20% of Britain's total exports went to India. By 1910 these exports were worth £137 million. India also exported huge quantities of goods to Britain, especially tea, which was drunk or exported on from Britain to other countries. Then there were the human resources. The Indian army was probably Britain's single greatest resource. Around 40% of

India's wealth was spent on the army. This army was used by Britain all over the world, including the wars in South Africa in 1899-1902 and the First and Second World Wars. It was the backbone of the power of the British empire. In 1901, for example, the British viceroy (governor) of India, Lord Curzon, said 'As long as we rule India, we are the greatest power in the world. If we lose it, we shall straightway drop to a third-rate power'.

Debate About British Rule in India:

ADMIRERS	CRITICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic developments, legal administrative system, India became centre of world politics • Indians already oppressed by own rulers before British • irrigation programme, land available for farming by 8 times, developed a coal industry, Public health and life expectancy increased, improved water supplies and the introduction of quinine treatment against malaria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefited only british ruling class • Wealth created not invested back • Famines 1876-77 and 1899-1900 due to lack of policies

RISE OF NATIONALISM (1885-1905):

Cause of Nationalism: *(Nationalism is an ideology which shows an individual's love & devotion towards his nation)*

- Became aware of their right and were also ready to fight for their freedom. the exploitation of Indians by the British destroyed their industries and robbed their properties. Also, they grabbed lands, houses and other assets of Indians
- Western Education and learning of English helped. They were effective among other Indians and they emerged as their leaders. They knew well the meaning of liberty, fraternity and were able to gather mass and unite them to fight together.
- Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, that time and under his subjection, Indians were facing the racial discrimination
- Telegraph, Railway and Postal Services had been introduced in India and they made it easier for Indians to meet, communicate each other
- The Indian Press working in English printed the works of literary writers like Ravindranath Tagore, rooting nationalism

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

- Syed Ahmed born October 1817 in Delhi, capital of the dying Mughal dynasty.
- His father, Muhammad Muttaqi, has served the Mughal emperor, Mirza Akbar as his personal advisor.
- When Sir Syed Ahmed khan was born British already had annexed major regions of South Asia except for Punjab and Sindh. The Mughal authority was limited up to the red fort of Delhi.
- Pursuing the studies of medicine, In 1838, father died, the death of his father has brought financial constraints. In 1838, father died, he started to work with the EIC as a clerk, promoted to the rank of sub judge in the judicial department in 3 years, served at different places.
- Official language replaced from Persian to English, Muslims not ready to adapt. He observed that the Muslims are suffering because of their own extremist and conservative attitude, considered that to improve the conditions of the Muslims it was necessary to bring the Muslims closer to the British, their educational uplift
- In 1859, set up a school at Muradabad where Persian and English were taught.
- In 1863, established another school at Ghazipur
- In 1864, setup scientific society in Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian

- In 1866, a journal was started to publish by scientific society known as Aligarh Institute Gazette.
- In 1869, went to England where he observed the educational system of Cambridge and Oxford. When he returned to India, he established Anjuman-i-taraq-i-Musalmanan-i-Hind in 1870. The purpose was to impart modern education to the Muslims.
- In 1874 Muhammadan Anglo-oriental high school was established at Aligarh to impart modern education to the students. In 1877, the school was elevated to the level of college.
- To spread the message of uplifting the educational status of the Muslims, he established Muslim educational conference in 1886.
- He wrote a book on the life of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) known as "Essays on the life of Muhammad" or Khutbat-i-Ahmediya. He also wrote the philosophical commentary on Bible known as Tabaeen-i-Kalam. In this work he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.
- He wrote Ahkam Tu'am Ahl-Kitab, in which he stressed that the Muslims and the Christians could eat together.
- He wrote Causes of Indian Revolt to enumerate the grievances of the Indians to the British. The British then changed the way of administration, They offered the Indian Civil services for the Indians in 1860. They also started to avoid intervention in the local religion, custom and culture.
- In 1867, Urdu and Hindi controversy emerged in Benares. Some Hindu leaders thought that the use of Urdu as official language must be discontinued and instead the Hindi in Devnagri script must be promoted.
- Many Hindu leaders agitated against the use of Urdu in Persian script. The government accepted their demand and made Hindi the official language
- The Urdu-Hindi controversy convinced Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan that the Hindus would never be sincere to the Muslims. The culture, civilization, religion, are different of Hindus comparatively to the Muslims.
- The Hindus wanted the Hindi to become official language because they wanted to dominate the Muslims culturally. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan keeping in view all the developments declared that the Hindus and Muslims are two different nations. In 1868, he used the word two-nation for the Hindus and Muslims.

Events:

- Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 by seventy-two political workers. It was the first organised expression of Indian Nationalism on an all-India scale
- Sir Syed refused to join the part, because it only laid emphasis on Hindu Rights. Rather he established Mohammaden Educational Conference in 1886. He held annual sessions, and later in 1906 All India Muslim League came into being.
- Indian Legislative Council's Act - 1892 (Indians were given the chance to represent along with the British). The reps were selected by the Viceroy (First 12 then later 16 members were nominated from the Indians)
- Surendra Nath Banarjee and Bal Gangadhar Tilak are considered to be the father of the Nationalism.

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905):

- Whole province was one administrative unit under single Lt. Governor, impossible for him to look after the whole of the province, eastern part neglected, decided that the Bengal should be partitioned into two province
- In 1899, Lord Curzon became the viceroy of India. Lord Curzon realized the problem and prepared a partition plan of the province. In 1905, he sent the partition plan to England for its approval
- British government approved the partition plan, and Bengal was divided into eastern and western part. The new province of Bengal consisted of Dacca (capital city), Memensingh, and Assam. Rajshahi, Rangpur, Khulna, and Bogra as the constituent districts.
- The Muslims became a majority in the newly created province of Eastern Bengal. The Muslims were 18 million out of 31 million in the new province, created opportunities for the Muslims.
- Hindus minority, feared the Muslim domination, provincial high court was to be shifted to Dacca; the Hindu lawyers feared that their legal practice would be affected, as the Dacca was to become the new center of journalistic and academic activities, the Muslim POV would be given consideration in the newspaper, income affected

- Backed by congress, Hindus became violent refusing to pay taxes to the British government. Swadeshi movement, British products boycotted. The train which was carrying the Governor of Eastern Bengal was derailed by Hindus to kill him.

SIMLA DEPUTATION (1906):

- Sir Agha Khan lead the 35 Muslims and met Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla. The Muslims asked the Viceroy that adequate protection for the Muslim, employment of Muslims, representation in universities, separate election and weightage, imperial legislative council, muslim university
- separate electorate should be introduced through which the Muslims should elect their own representative for municipalities, rural councils, provincial and central councils. Viceroy agreed that the Muslims should have right to separate electorate
- The annual session of All India Muslim educational conference was held in Dacca in 1906, 1907, and 1908. Drafted constitution, Sir Syed elected as president, more branches opened.
- Morley Minto Reforms 1909 - The right to separate electorate was given to the Muslims. The preparation of separate electoral rolls were initiated.
- The Hindus threatened the British government that they would boycott the visit of the King George to India. On 12th of October 1911, when King George was on the tour of India, he announced the annulment of the partition plan.
- 1913 - Jinnah joined Muslim League

WORLD WAR I (1914-1918):

- 1914 - 1918 (WW1) - British got indulged with the World War, the consequences were visible in the subcontinent
- M - Militarism: World Order (multi-polar world) many nations were in power and everyone was in a race to become the Superpower, strengthen their armies, advancements in weaponry etc
- A - Alliances: Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy, Ottoman Empire) to balance power in Europe, Triple Entente (France, Great Britain, USA, Russia)
- N - Nationalism
- I - Imperialism: Opposite of colonialism
- A - Assassination of Prince Archduke: Prince of Austria visited Serbia along with his wife Sophie, there was a nationalist (terrorist) organization called Black. One of the members assassinated them in Serbia. Austria demanded penalty and capture territory of Serbia (small country in terms of resources). Germany helped Austria in this. 28 July, France supported Serbia, All countries got involved in the War, At the end the Triple Alliance countries surrender, Ottoman Empire got disintegrated, new countries came into being, Turkey became a secular nation, Treaty of Versailles. If the results would have been otherwise, subcontinent would have gotten independence in 1920, and other major changes would have taken place in the World (Ottoman Empire)

LUCKNOW PACT (1916):

- Muslims and Hindus (ML and Congress) had their first joint session in Dec in Lucknow
- Separate Electorates were accepted.
- Muslims were granted 1/3 of the seats in Central Assembly
- Autonomy Should be granted to all provinces
- Every Constitution was to be accepted on approval of ¾ of nationality

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE CONTINUED (1916 - 1935):

- Great Britain won WW1, the Ottoman Empire lost. Khilafat Movement started after WW1 (1919-1924)
- In order to strengthen their rule, Britain introduced constitutional reforms every 10 years.
- 1919 - Montagu Chelmsford, 1929 - No reforms
- Consultation with Indian political leaders regarding the reforms and asked for recommendation for reforms.

- Sir John led the Simon Commission. A Commission of Seven members was made by Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India in 1927. Indians protested against the Simon Commission (Go Back Simon!). All members were British. Indians were challenged by The secretary of State, Motilal Nehru accepts the challenge. Proposes Nehru report, unitary form of Government, Joint Electorates, Sindh to be parted by Bombay, No reserved seats for muslims (13)
- Jinnah responded to Nehru and proposed some changes in the Nehru report. Nehru rejects the amendments. March 1929 - Jinnah proposed 14 point. Woodrow Wilson also presented 14 points (US President). Contradicting points in Nehru report and 14 points of Jinnah. Hence they were called to England (Round Table Conference)
- 1930 Gandhi was not present. Sindh was made separate Province. A fully responsible government in the province.
- 1931 Jinnah and Gandhi both were present
- 1932 - White Paper by Jinnah
- Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award August 1932, separate electorates to minorities, weightage, sindh free, etc
- Government of India Act - 1935. Indian provinces were given autonomy for the 1st time.