

EMB-101: Emergence of Bangladesh

Class -4

British India:1858-1911



Inspiring Excellence

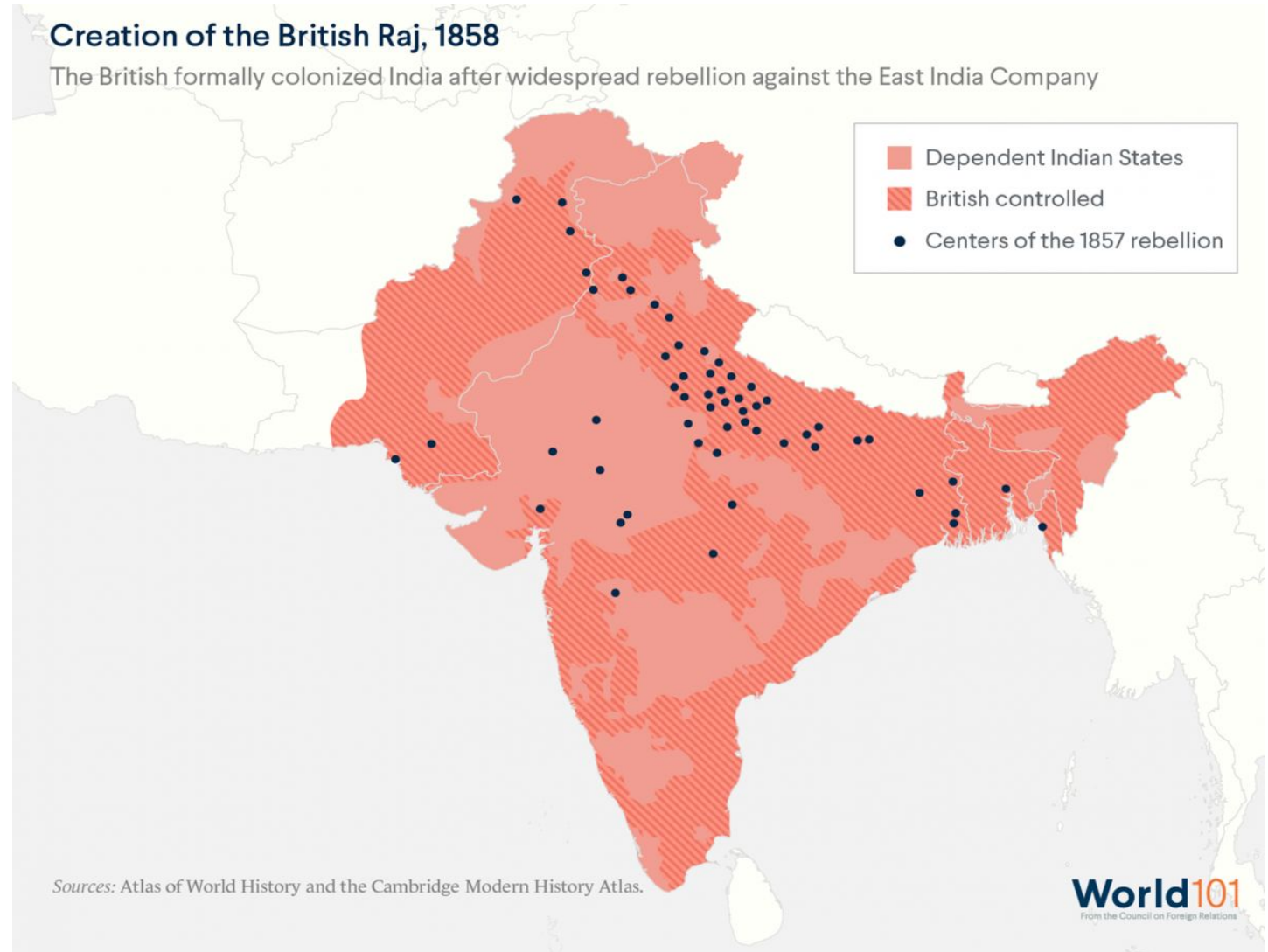
British India:1858-1911

Topics to be covered:

- **The Aftermath of the first war of independence (1857)**
- **Rise of nationalism and change in the British policy**
- **First partition of Bengal in 1905**
- **Swadeshi movement**
- **Electoral and administrative reforms**

Crown Rule, 1858

The British Crown took over the rule of colonial India and abolished the East India Company



The Empire in Transition



Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1858, just after his trial in Delhi and before his departure for exile in Rangoon. This is possibly the only photograph ever taken of a Mughal emperor.



Queen Victoria became the Empress of India

Muslim awakening

- **Hunter Commission**
- **British Inclination towards Muslims**
- **Mohammedan Literary Society was founded by Nawab Abdul Latif in Kolkata in 1863**
- **Aligarh Movement**
- **All India Muhammadan Education conference 1886**

Muslim awakening



SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN



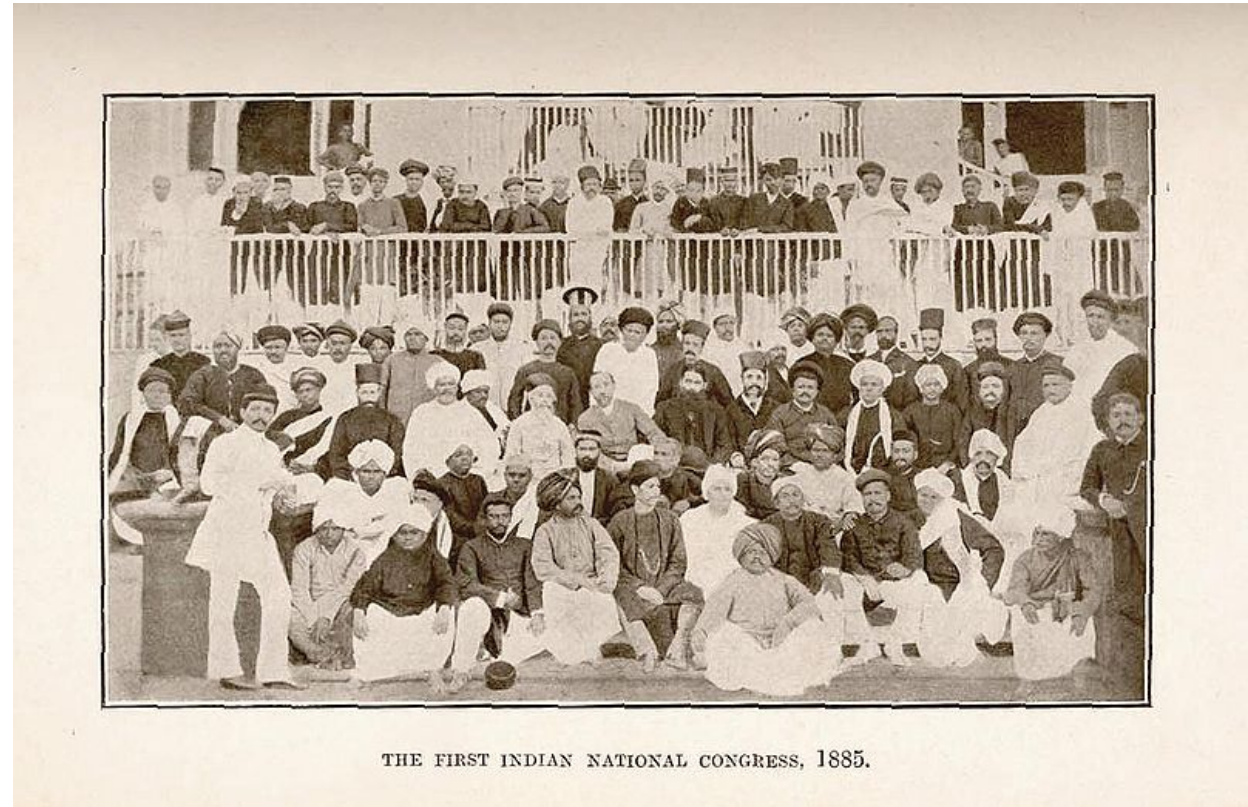
Nawab Salimullah with local elites

Nationalism and the rising demand for participatory politics

- **Indian Councils Act 1861**
- **Indian Councils Act 1892**



Allan Octavian Hume



1st Indian National Congress, 1885

The Presidencies in India c.1890



Bengal Presidency
Madras Presidency
Bombay Presidency

First Partition of Bengal: 1905

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India 1899-1905) enacted the partition of Bengal

October 16, 1905

□ *Eastern province (East Bengal and Assam) with Muslim majority*

□ *Western province (West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) with Hindu majority*

First Partition of Bengal: 1905

Curzon in Dacca



Lord Curzon



Lord Curzon with Nawab Sir Salimullah in Ahsan Manzil ,1904

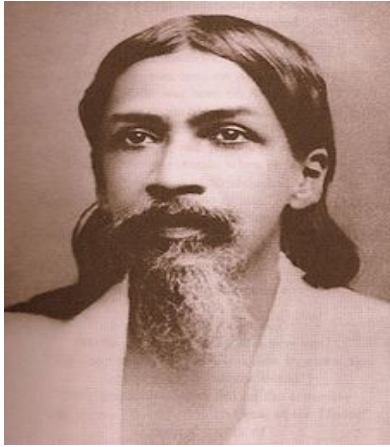


Viceroy Curzon's Escort at Dacca in 1904



In 1904, Lord Curzon at Shahbagh, Dhaka

Swadeshi Movement



Sri Aurobindo Ghosh



Lala Lajpat Rai,
Bal Gangadhar Tilak
&
Bipin Chandra Pal –
The three leaders who played
vital role in Swadeshi
Movement



Surendranath Banerjee



Aswini Kumar Dutta



Rabindranath Tagore in 1905

Swadeshi Movement

- **Annul partition**
- **Establish self rule**
- **Boycott British goods**
- **Engage in civil disobedience**
- **Commit political assassinations**

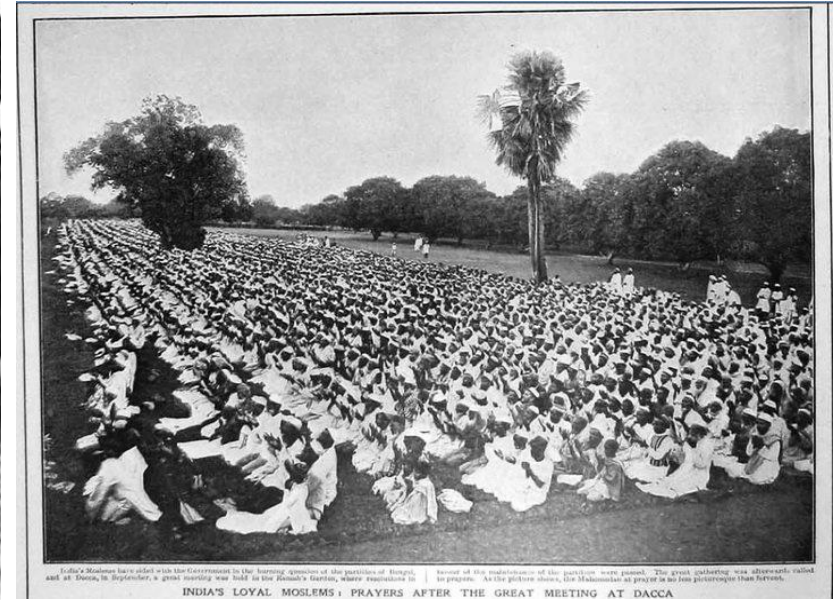
Muslim Response



Nawab Sir Salimullah with delegates to the All India Mohammedan Educational Conference held at Shahbagh, December 1906, by Fritz Kapp.

This AIME conference laid down the foundation of Muslim League

All India Muslim League was formed on 30 December 1906



Prayer gathering after a meeting at Dacca in 1906

The Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

Major Provisions of the Act

1. **Members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 60**
2. **Provincial: Bengal, Madras and Bombay- 50, Other- 30**
3. **Separate electorate for Muslims**
4. **Majority: Centre- officials , Province- non-officials**
5. **Members: permitted to discuss budget, suggest amendments and can vote on them**

Indian National Congress;

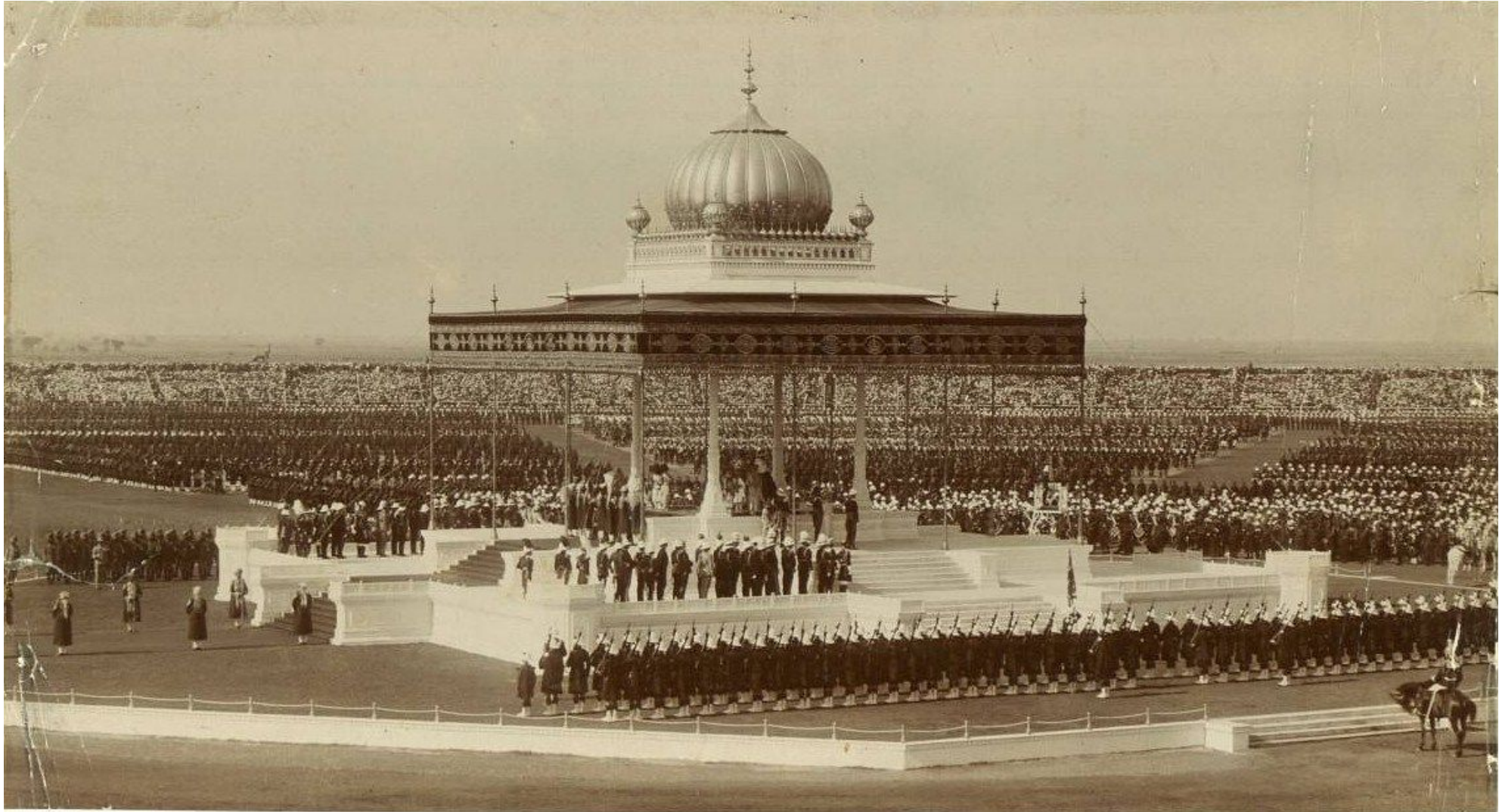
Moderates agreed

Extremists rejected

Muslim League

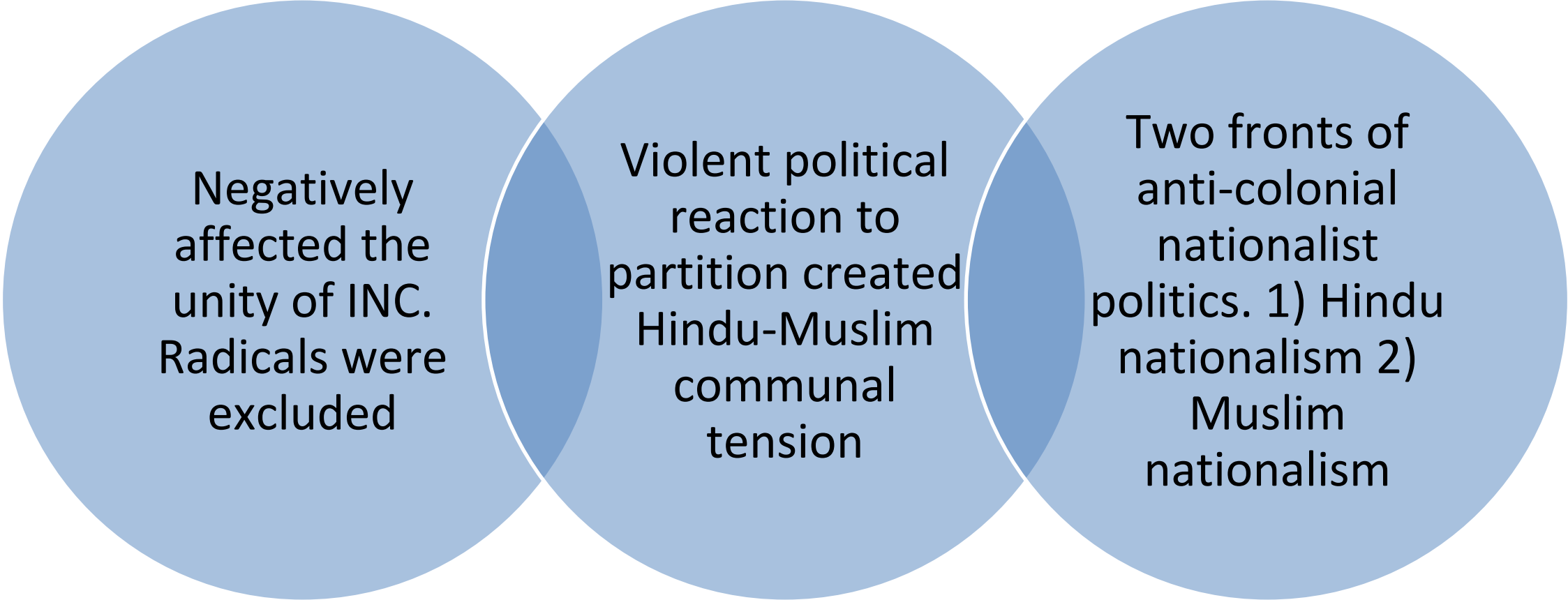
Welcomed the reforms and offered cooperation

Annulment of the Partition, 1911



The Delhi Durbar of 1911, with King George V and Queen Mary seated upon the dais.

Annulment of the Partition and its Impact



Negatively affected the unity of INC. Radicals were excluded

Violent political reaction to partition created Hindu-Muslim communal tension

Two fronts of anti-colonial nationalist politics. 1) Hindu nationalism 2) Muslim nationalism

Suggested Readings

Bose, Sugata & Jalal, Ayesha, Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy (New York and London: Routledge, 2004)

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004)

Schendel, Willem Van, A History of Bangladesh (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009)

Metcalf, Barbara D. & Metcalf, Thomas R., A Concise History of Modern India (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006)

Sarkar, Sumit, Modern India: 1885-1947 (New Delhi: Pearson, 2014)



Topics for the next classes

Class 5: Introduction to book review

Class 6: British India: 1912-1947