

# Vocab Squares

Name: Kash Patel  
 Period: 6

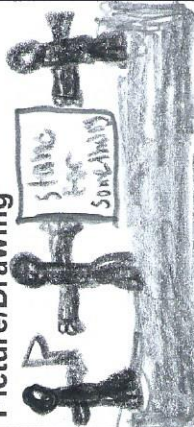
Directions: Use the vocabulary list below to fill in the vocabulary squares.


1. Civil Disobedience

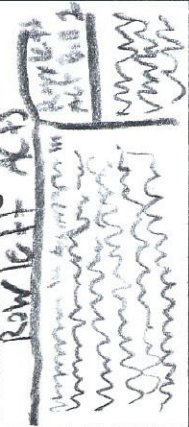
2. Rowlett Acts

3. Boycott

4. ~~YOUR CHOICE~~ (when reading pick a word you don't know)

1) Vocab Word <u>Civil Disobedience</u>	Official Definition <u>a deliberate and public refusal to obey a law considered unjust</u>
Definition in YOUR WORDS <u>be refusing to obey certain laws or to put taxes as a peaceful form of protest</u>	Picture/Drawing 

3) Vocab Word <u>Boycott</u>	Official Definition <u>to stop buying or using the goods or services of a certain company or country as a protest</u>
Definition in YOUR WORDS <u>withholding from commercial or social relations with organization or person as a punishment or protest</u>	Picture/Drawing 

2) Vocab Word <u>Rowlett Acts</u>	Official Definition <u>laws passed in 1919 that allowed the British government in India to jail anti-British protesters without trial as long as two years</u>
Definition in YOUR WORDS <u>legislation passed by the Indian Legislative Council These acts allowed certain British laws to be broken while in India.</u>	Picture/Drawing 

4) Vocab Word <u>Amritsar Massacre</u>	Official Definition <u>was the killing of British troops of nearly 400 Indians at a gathering to protest the Rowlett acts</u>
Definition in YOUR WORDS <u>The British Army fired on Indian protesters to protest the Rowlett acts</u>	Picture/Drawing 



## British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism

Pg: 357—361 & 453-455

### III. British Imperialism in India

#### Annotations

#### Notes

#### A. British Expand Control over India

- What ruled India?
- What made up their army?
- Who were the sepoys?

- Why did Britain thought India was the jewel in the crown?

- What did Indians had to produce?
- What did they have to buy?

- What did Great Britain establish?
- Why did they do it?

- What did the British threaten about Indians?
- What improvements did they make?

1. The British East India Company ruled India. Their army was led by British officers and filled with sepoys (Indian soldiers)

2. The British thought of India as the brightest "Jewel in the crown" since the colony had resources and a large population

3. GB controlled the Indian economy. Indians had to produce raw materials for GB manufacturing and had to buy GB goods

4. GB established a railroad network in India, making it easy for them to transport and trade raw materials and manufactured goods

5. The British threatened traditional Indian life. However, they made improvements in transportation, communication, sanitation, health, and education.

#### B. The Sepoy Mutiny

- Where did the Sepoy spread?
- What did Great Britain do?
- What happened after the mutiny?

1. An uprising, the Sepoy mutiny, spread throughout North India. GB had to send troops, and the Indians couldn't unify against them.

2. After the mutiny, GB took direct control of India, resulting in increased distrust between them.

Why were the sepoys mad?  
• The sepoys were mad because of the issue of new gunpowder cartridges for the Enfield rifle in February 1857. The cartridges were rumored to have been made from cow and pig fat

The turning point of the Sepoy rebellion was when what happened? The Civil War was a major turning point in the history of modern India. In May 1858, the British Emperor Emperor Bahadur Shah II the Governor General were the Provincial governments, who held power over the district officials.



In what ways did the Sepoy Mutiny change the political climate of India?

The Sepoy Mutiny fueled the racist attitudes of the British. The mutiny also increased distrust between the British and the Indians. The government system grew stronger and more people had less complaints and problems.

### C. Nationalism Surfaces in India

- What did Indians want?
- What did they dislike?
- What were the two national groups that sought self-government?

1. Some Indians wanted more modernization, and westernization, but they disliked being treated like second-class citizens.
2. Nationalist groups like the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League sought self-government.

#### Four-Sentence Summary:

The British East India Company ruled India. Their army was made up of British officers who led it, and the armed forces, the army was filled with Indian soldiers called Sepoys. They considered India as the Jewel in the crown because the colony had rich resources and a large population. GB controlled the economy - Indians had to produce raw materials. Great Britain established a railroad network. The Sepoy mutiny spread across north India. GB has to send troops. After the mutiny GB took direct command of India. Indians wanted modernization and westernization. Two national groups formed to seek self-government, the Indian National Congress and Muslim League.

### IV. Nationalism in India

#### Annotations

#### Notes

#### A. Indian Nationalism Grows

- What happened after India fought in WWI and they were falsely promised?
- What did Great Britain pass in 1919?
- What would happen if there was a protest?

1. After Indians fought in WWI and false promises of self-gov't, radical nationalist violently opposed GB Rule.
2. In 1919, GB passed the Rowlatt Acts. Protest would be jailed for 2 years w/o a trial.

What were the 2 groups that formed to rid India of foreign rule?

The group formed to rid India of foreign rule were Indian National Congress and Muslim League.



- How many Indians gathered in Amritsar?
- What did they not know about GB?

3. In 1919, 10,000 Hindus and Muslims gathered in Amritsar. Many didn't know GB had outlawed public meetings.

How many Indians enlisted in the British army? 10,000  
Indians were enlisted in the British army



What did the British promise in return for their service? Was it fulfilled? British promised reforms that would eventually lead to self government. The British did not fulfill its promise. This caused radical nationalists to protest and be violent. Indians continue to be treated as second class citizens

- Who did fire on?
- How many people did the kill and injure?
- What did the Amritsar massacre result in?

4. GB troops opened fire on the crowd, leaving 400 dead and 1,200 wounded. The Amritsar massacre resulted in Indians demanding independence

#### B. Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

Gandhi's teaching were a blend of what religions? Gandhi's teachings were a blend of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity

1. Mohandas Gandhi (later called Mahatma) emerged as the leader of the independence movement

2. Gandhi encouraged the Indian National Congress to use civil disobedience to weaken GB's control and economic power over India

What is civil disobedience?

Civil disobedience is a refusal to follow unjust law without violence. It is also a deliberate and public refusal to obey a law considered unjust

3. Gandhi called for a boycott of GB goods, paying taxes, voting in elections, going to gov't school, etc

- Who emerged as the leader of the independence movement?
- What was he later called?
- Why did Gandhi encourage the...



How did Gandhi boycott British goods? Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and buy Indian goods instead. This helped to revive Indian economy in India and it also hit home in the Britain.

4. Thousands were arrested for strikes and demonstrations. Some protests still led to riots.

5. In 1930, Gandhi led the Salt march as a peaceful protest against GB's laws that Indians could only buy salt from them.

6. Demonstrators were attacked but continued to march. About 60,000 including Gandhi were arrested.

- Why were thousands arrested?
- What did protests lead to?
- What was the Salt march?
- Who was attacked but continued to march?
- How many people were arrested?

#### C. Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

1. In 1935, the GB Parliament passed the Gov't of India Act, allowing limited self-gov't and limited democratic elections.

- What did Great Britain pass?
- What did the Government of India act allow and limit?

#### Four-Sentence Summary:

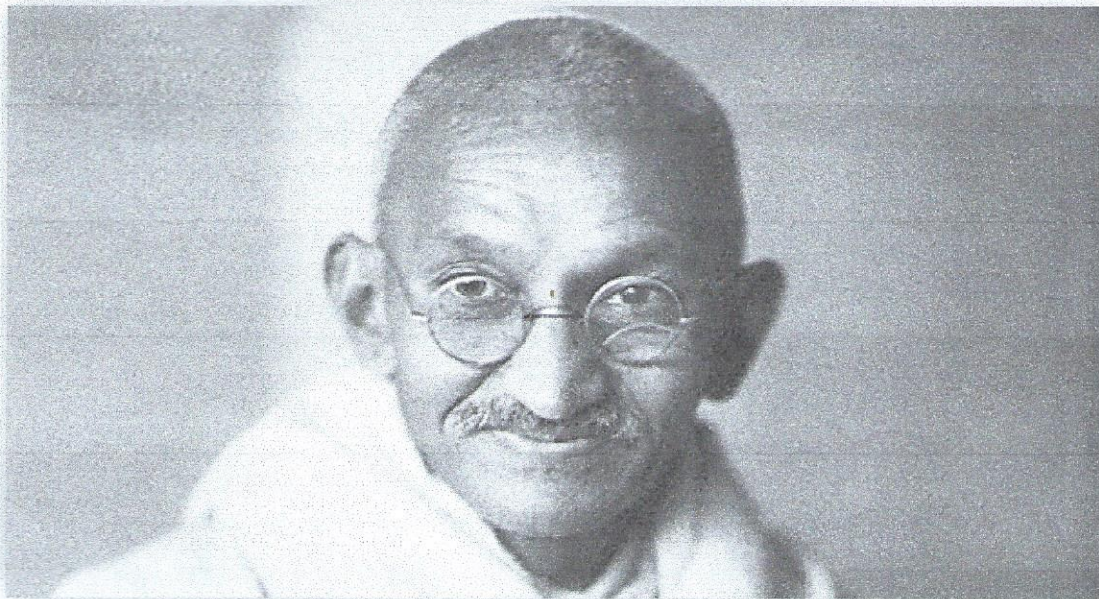
Radical Nationalist violently oppose the rule of Great Britain after Indian fought in WWI and they were false promise for a self-gov't. Great Britain passed the Rowlatt Act, which resulted in and protest would be jailed for 2 years without a trial. There were a total of 10,000 people enlisted in the army they were either Hindu or Muslim. They all had gathered in Amritsar. Great Britain outlawed public meetings. The Amritsar massacre resulted in 400 dead and 1200 wounded, it also mostly results in Indians demanding independence. Mohandas Gandhi aka Mahatma Gandhi emerged as the leader of the independence movement. He encouraged the Indian National Congress to weaken Great Britain control and economic power over India. Gandhi has boycotted Great Britain goods, voting in elections and going to school. The Salt March was a peaceful protest. In 1935 Great Britain Parliament passed the Government of India act which allowed limited self government and it also limited democratic elections.



# MOHANDAS GANDHI WEBQUEST

**Directions:** Complete the following questions using the website listed below.

<http://www.history.com/topics/mahatma-gandhi>



1. Gandhi was also known to his many followers as "Mahatma". What does this word mean? Mahatma means "the great-souled one"
2. When and where was Gandhi born? Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 at Porbandar, in the present day Indian state of Gujarat.
3. At the age of 19, Mohandas left home to study law in London at the Inner Temple, one of the city's four law colleges. Upon returning to India in mid-1891, he set up a law practice in Bombay, but met with little success. He soon accepted a position with an Indian firm that sent him to its office in South Africa.



4. Briefly explain what Gandhi experienced in South Africa, in terms of discrimination, and how he felt about it.

He was treated as an unequal to the Europeans and was beaten up. He was discriminated. That train journey served as a turning point for Gandhi, and he soon began developing and teaching the concept of Satyagraha ("truth and firmness"), or passive resistance, as a way of non-cooperation with authorities.

5. Why was getting thrown off of the train in South Africa such an important event in Gandhi's life? Gandhi's first act of civil disobedience, Gandhi later recalled one such incident, in which he was removed from a first-class railway compartment and thrown off a train, as his moment of truth. From thereon, he decided to fight injustice and defend his rights as an Indian and a man.

6. Gandhi began using his technique of protest, called passive resistance, first in South Africa.

a. What prompted (caused) Gandhi to begin a campaign of passive resistance in South Africa? Gandhi's first passive resistance campaign began as a protest against the Asiatic Registration Bill of 1906. The bill was part of the attempt to limit the presence of Indians in the Transvaal by confining them to segregated areas and limiting their trading activities. In 1906, the Transvaal government passed an ordinance regarding the registration.

- b. How long did this campaign in South Africa last for?

The campaign in South Africa lasted for 8 years.

- c. What did the campaign of passive resistance finally achieve?

A compromise was made which included concessions such as the recognition of Indian marriages and the abolition of existing Poll tax for Indians.

7. In July 1914, Gandhi left South Africa to return to India. He supported the British war effort in World War I, but remained critical of colonial authorities for measures he felt were unjust.

8. What were the "Rowlatt Acts"?

The Rowlatt Acts gave colonial authorities emergency powers to suppress subversive activities. A Parliament's passage that gave colonial authorities emergency powers.

9. What did Gandhi advocate for during his non-cooperation campaign in India?

Gandhi advocated for economic independence for India during his non-cooperation campaign.



10. What is khaddar?

Khaddar is homespun cloth / cloth that is spun at home

11. Why do you think Gandhi advocated the manufacture of khaddar among Indians?

He advocated the manufacture of Khaddar among Indians in order to replace imported textiles from Britain

12. According to the website, why did Gandhi's followers call him "Mahatma"?

His followers called him Mahatma because of his eloquence and embrace of an ascetic lifestyle based on prayer, fasting and meditation

13. What caused Gandhi to be sentenced to prison for six years in 1922?

Sedition; for his involvement in protesting the British colonial government in India caused Gandhi to be sentenced to prison for 6 years in 1922

14. Using a dictionary or a website such as dictionary.com find the definition to sedition.

1. incitement of discontent or rebellion against a government
2. any action, especially in speech or writing, promoting such discontent or rebellion
3. rebellious disorder

15. What caused Gandhi to end his resistance movement in India, before he was placed in prison?

Violence broke out. After sporadic violence broke out, Gandhi announced the end of the resistance movement, to the dismay of his followers. British authorities arrested Gandhi in March 1922 and tried him for sedition; he was sentenced to six years in prison but was released in 1924 after undergoing an operation for appendicitis

16. He refrained from active participation in politics for the next several years, but in 1930 launched a new civil disobedience campaign against the colonial government's tax on salt, which greatly affected Indian's poorest citizens.

17. Why did some of Gandhi's supporters (and INC colleagues) grow frustrated with Gandhi in the 1930's?

Because they lacked concrete gains and because of the lack of concrete gains, that's the reason why Gandhi's followers were frustrated with Gandhi in the 1930s

18. Gandhi began a series of hunger strikes in protest of the treatment of India's so-called untouchables (the poorer classes), whom he renamed Harijans, or children of God. The fasting caused an uproar among his followers and resulted in swift reforms by the Hindu community and the government.



19. What occurred to India once it gained its independence from Britain?

India split into two different countries because the Muslims and Hindus didn't like each other. The two countries are Pakistan and India.

20. Briefly explain Gandhi's death, including who killed him and why.

Gandhi died from a firearm. He was assassinated by Nathuram Godse because of Gandhi's effort to negotiate with Jinnah and other Muslims. He was assassinated on January 30, 1948, New Delhi, India.

21. Overall, why do you think Gandhi is often viewed as an important historical figure? Explain your reasoning.

I think Gandhi is often viewed as an important historical figure because he influenced other people like Martin Luther King. He also obtained civil rights and influenced that everyone has the same rights as everyone else, even people of the different color.

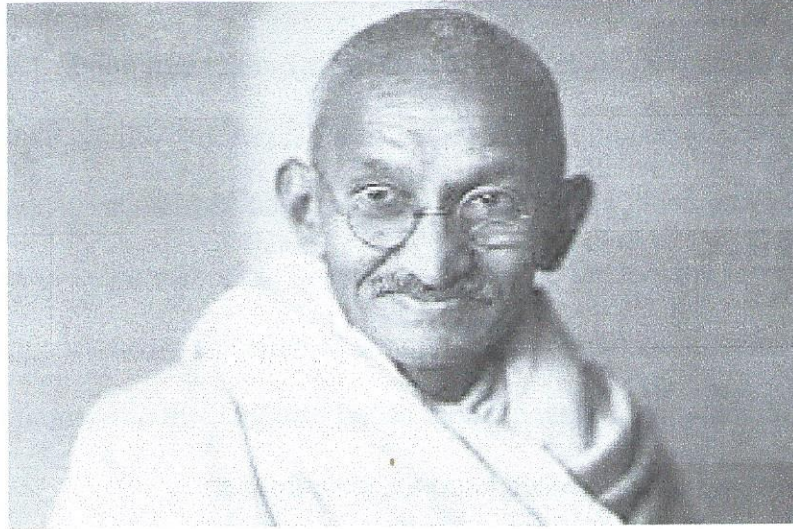


Kush Patel

Mr. Domen

World History, Per 2

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## Mohandas(Mahatma) Gandhi

“Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony”

Mohandas Gandhi aka Mahatma Gandhi which his followers called him was a indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the british rule of India. He was considered the Father of India. He went through good stuff and bad stuff throughout his life. His experiences shaped his movement in many ways. Gandhi led a nonviolent movement against british rule. His teachings influenced other non-violent movements and other influential people like Martin Luther King.



## The Interesting Life Mohandas(Mahatma) Gandhi

Mohandas(Mahatma) Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, at Porbandar, in the present day Indian State of Gujarat. His father was the chief minister of Porbandar. He left his home and studied law in London at age 19. He set up a law practice in Bombay. He later accepted a position with a Indian Firm and Gandhi was sent to his office in South Africa. Gandhi led a nonviolent movement against the British imperialism of India. Gandhi stressed the importance of economic independence in India. He also advocated the manufacturing of homespun cloth called Khaddar. He advocated for this because he wants to replace textiles imported from Britain.

Mahatma Gandhi was a leader of a non-violent movement in India, they opposed British Imperial Rule in India during the 20th century. Gandhi took the religious principle of ahimsa which meant "doing no harm" was common to Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism and he turned it into a non-violent tool for mass action. In this doctrine, the aim of any non-violent conflict was that the opponent should be converted, you must win over the opponent's mind and heart, and you must persuade him to your point of view. Mahatma Gandhi inspired other people around the world, including one of the United States' most famous civil rights leaders, Martin Luther King Jr. He learned about Gandhi through a trip to India.



Gandhi's non-violence form was known as Satyagraha meaning "truth-force" or "love-force". King relied on Gandhi's principle of non-violence in his own civil rights activism. To practice satyagraha refers to a person who should seek truth and love while refusing, through nonviolent resistance, and the person must participate in something he or she believes is wrong. King wasn't the only civil rights leader who was inspired by Gandhi, there was also John Lewis who studied Gandhi's principles in nonviolence workshops.



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