

# **Unit 8: Postwar Developments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America**

## **AIM 8.2:**

**How did India and  
the nations of Southeast Asia  
achieve independence?**

**Mr. Sforza**

**Riverdale/Kingsbridge Academy**

# Two Nationalist Movements

- Indian National Congress (formed 1885)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

# Two Nationalist Movements

- Indian National Congress (formed 1885)

- Led by Indian professionals/business leaders
- Dominated by Hindus



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

# Two Nationalist Movements

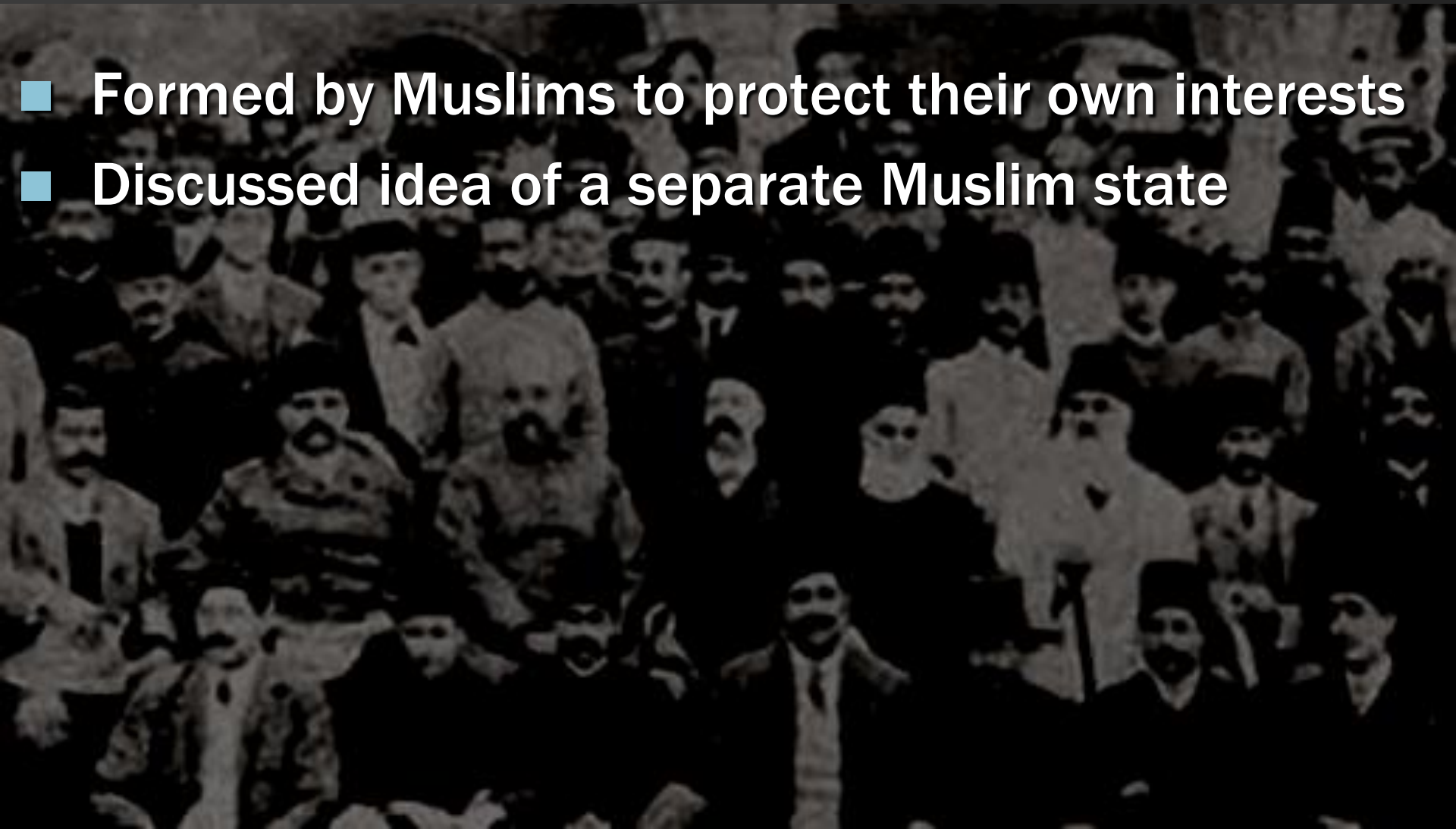
- All-India Muslim League (formed 1906)



# Two Nationalist Movements

- All-India Muslim League (formed 1906)

- Formed by Muslims to protect their own interests
- Discussed idea of a separate Muslim state

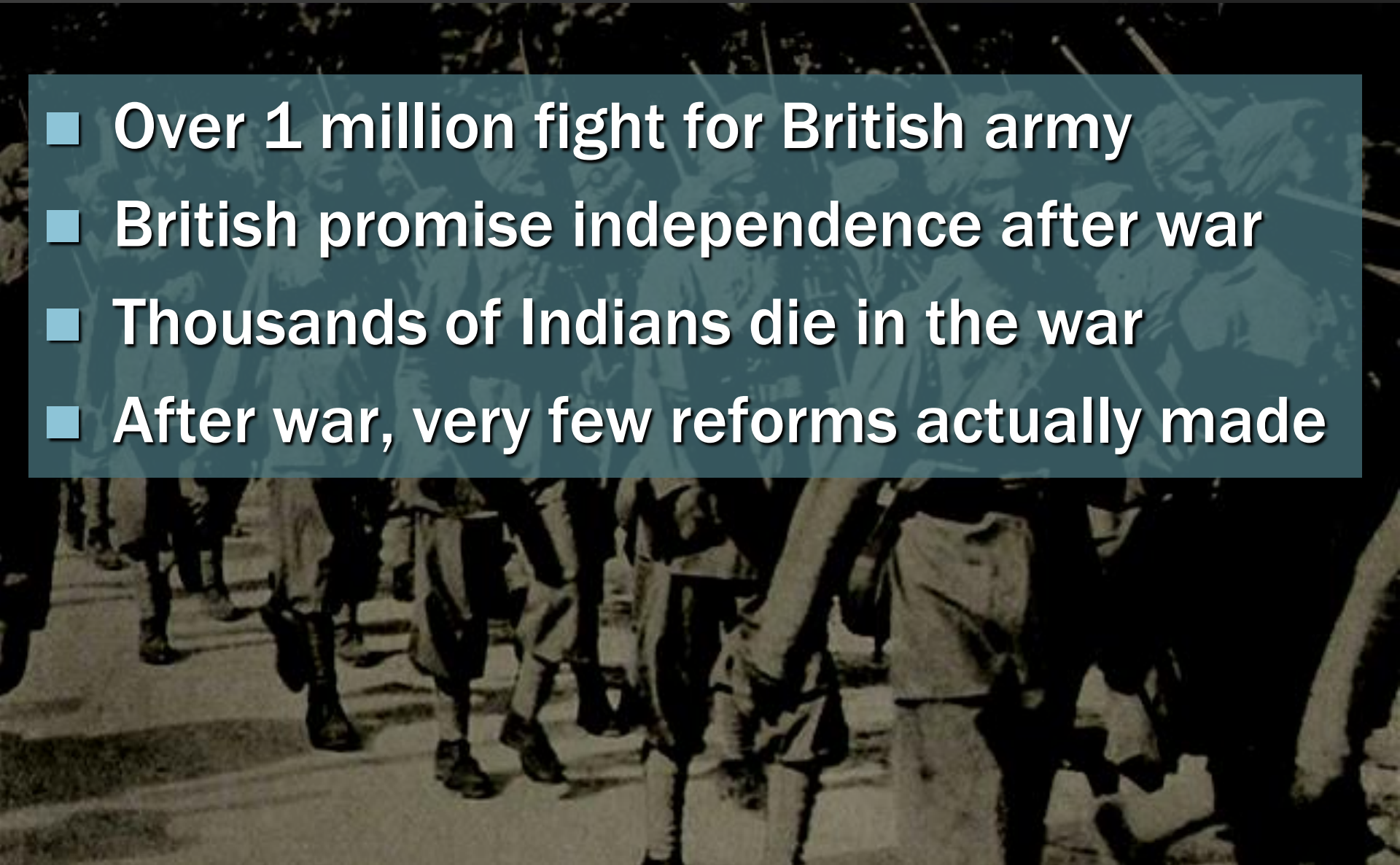


# India During World War I



# World War I (1914-1918)

- Over 1 million fight for British army
- British promise independence after war
- Thousands of Indians die in the war
- After war, very few reforms actually made



# Rowlatt Act (1919)

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### BLACK BILL NO. I "PASSED."

THE HON. MR. SARMA RESIGNS.

### SOLENN MOCKERY OF THE DEBATE.

[The Black Bill No. I was passed at Tarapur's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Sarma resigned in protest. Immediately after the passage of the Bill the Hon. Mr. W. D. James of Madras offered his resignation. At the meeting on Black Bill No. II was also taken up. Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the House Committee on the proposed Rowlatt Bill be republished. Mr. Tardif and Mr. Sarma moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.]

(From the Proceedings.)

DEBATE.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held today. There was a very large attendance of members including the largest non-British. The Council opened.

Mr. Sarma resigned in protest against the Bill. Mr. Tardif moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.

Mr. Sarma suggested that the Bill should be referred to a committee. Mr. Vincent moved that the Bill be republished. Mr. Tardif and Mr. Sarma moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.

Mr. Tardif moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.

Mr. Sarma moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.

ROWLATT BILL NO. I

Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the House Committee on the proposed Rowlatt Bill be republished.

MR. WILLIAM VINCENT

Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the House Committee on the proposed Rowlatt Bill be republished. He said that he had no objection to the Bill being passed, but he had no objection to the Bill being republished. He said that he had no objection to the Bill being passed, but he had no objection to the Bill being republished.



# Rowlatt Act (1919)

- Passed by British Parliament to control unrest in India
- If you protest, you can get thrown in jail for 2 years without a trial
- This angered Indian nationalists

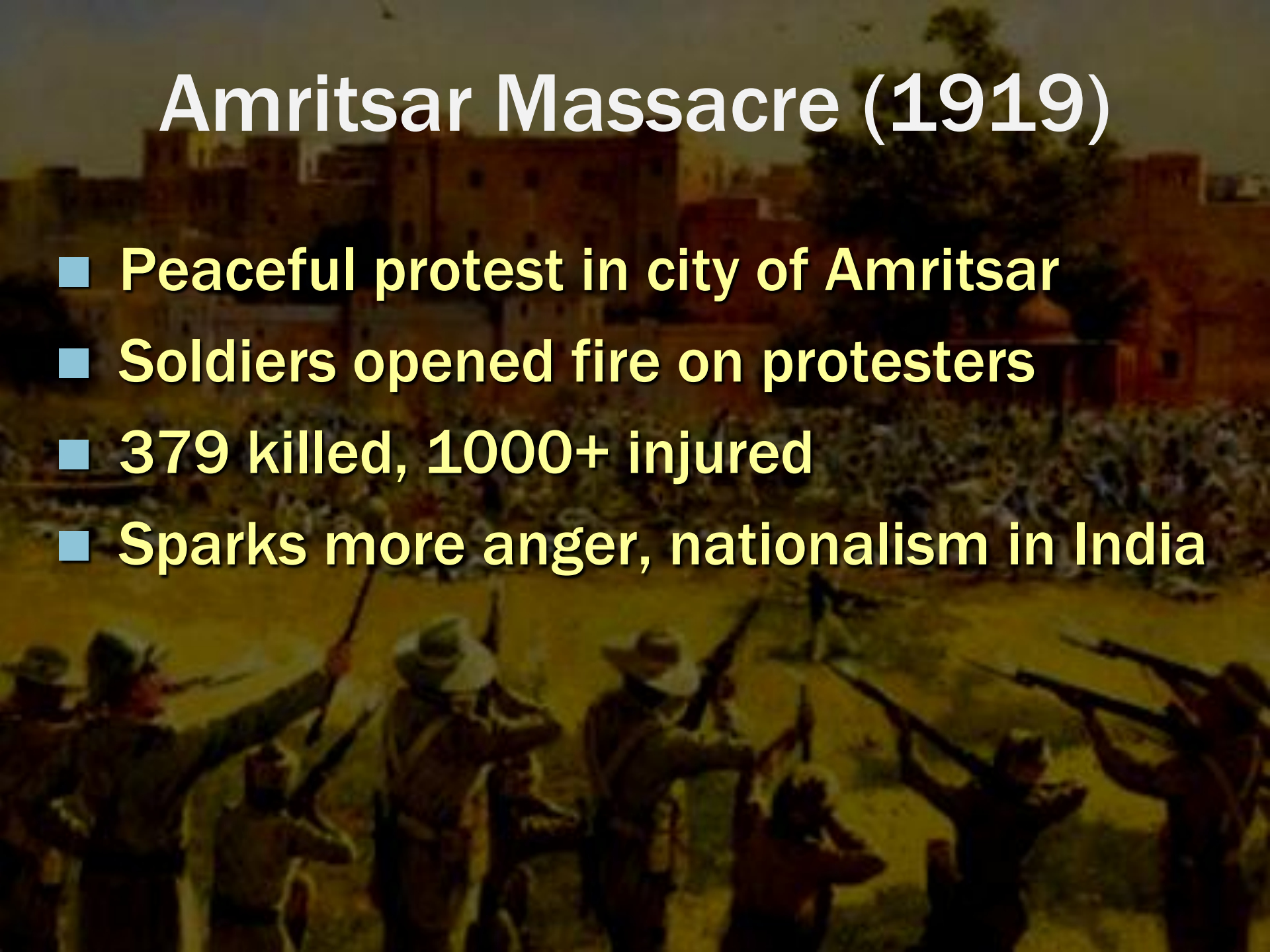


# Amritsar Massacre (1919)



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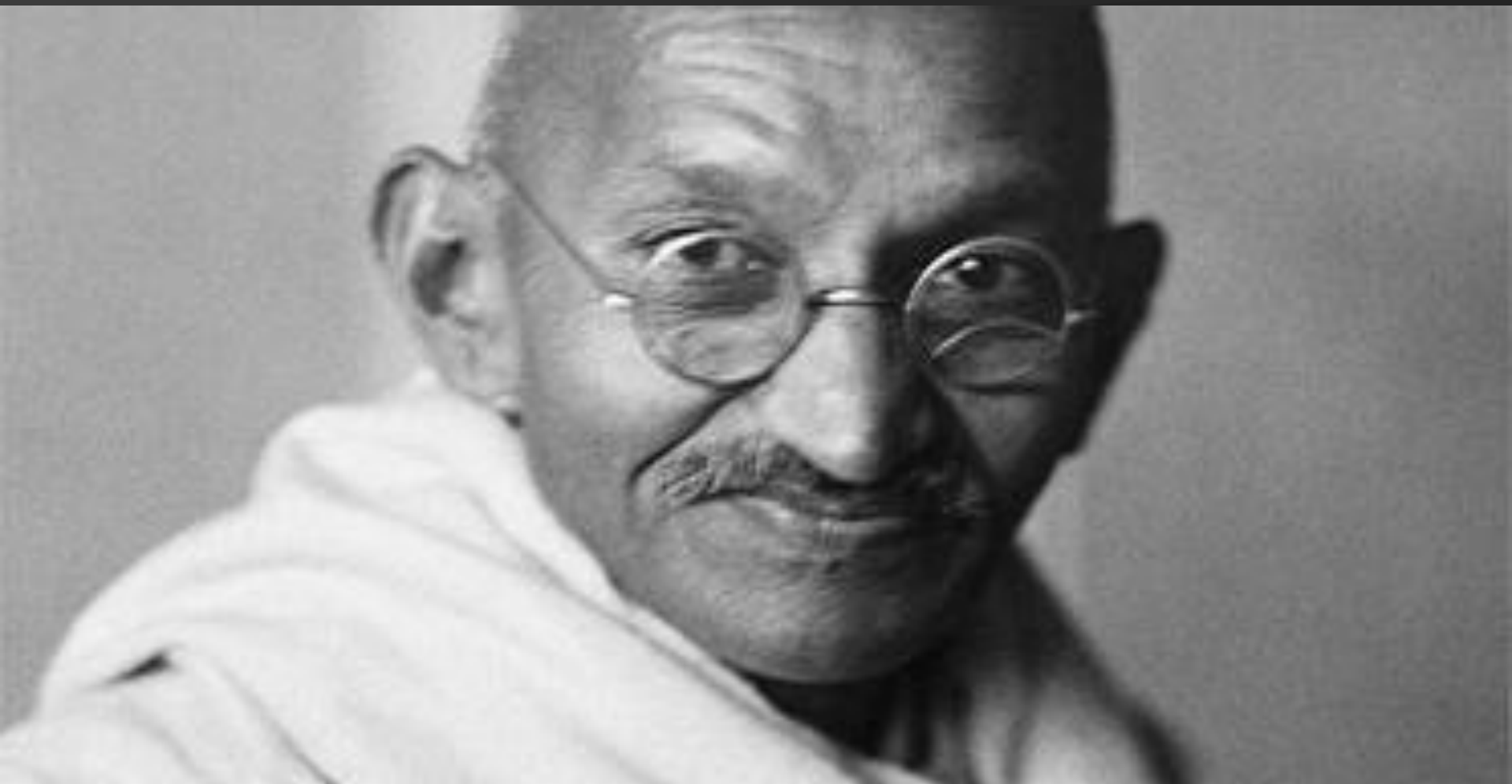
- Peaceful protest in city of Amritsar
- Soldiers opened fire on protesters
- 379 killed, 1000+ injured
- Sparks more anger, nationalism in India







# Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi



# Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi

- Leader of Indian National Congress (1921)
- Campaigned for Indian independence
  - Nonviolent **civil disobedience** (refusal to obey unjust laws)
  - Jails soon became overcrowded with protesters
- Also campaigned for ending poverty, the caste system, & religious conflict

# Boycotts of British Goods





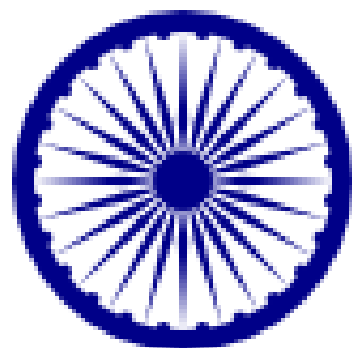
# Boycotts of British Goods

## ■ Homespun Movement

- Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British cloth and make their own instead

## ■ Boycotts and strikes soon began to affect British profits





# Salt March (1930)



# Salt March (1930)

- Protest against British salt
- Walked 240 miles to make their own salt from the ocean
- Also attempted to close British salt works
- Leads to worldwide support and more demonstrations in India

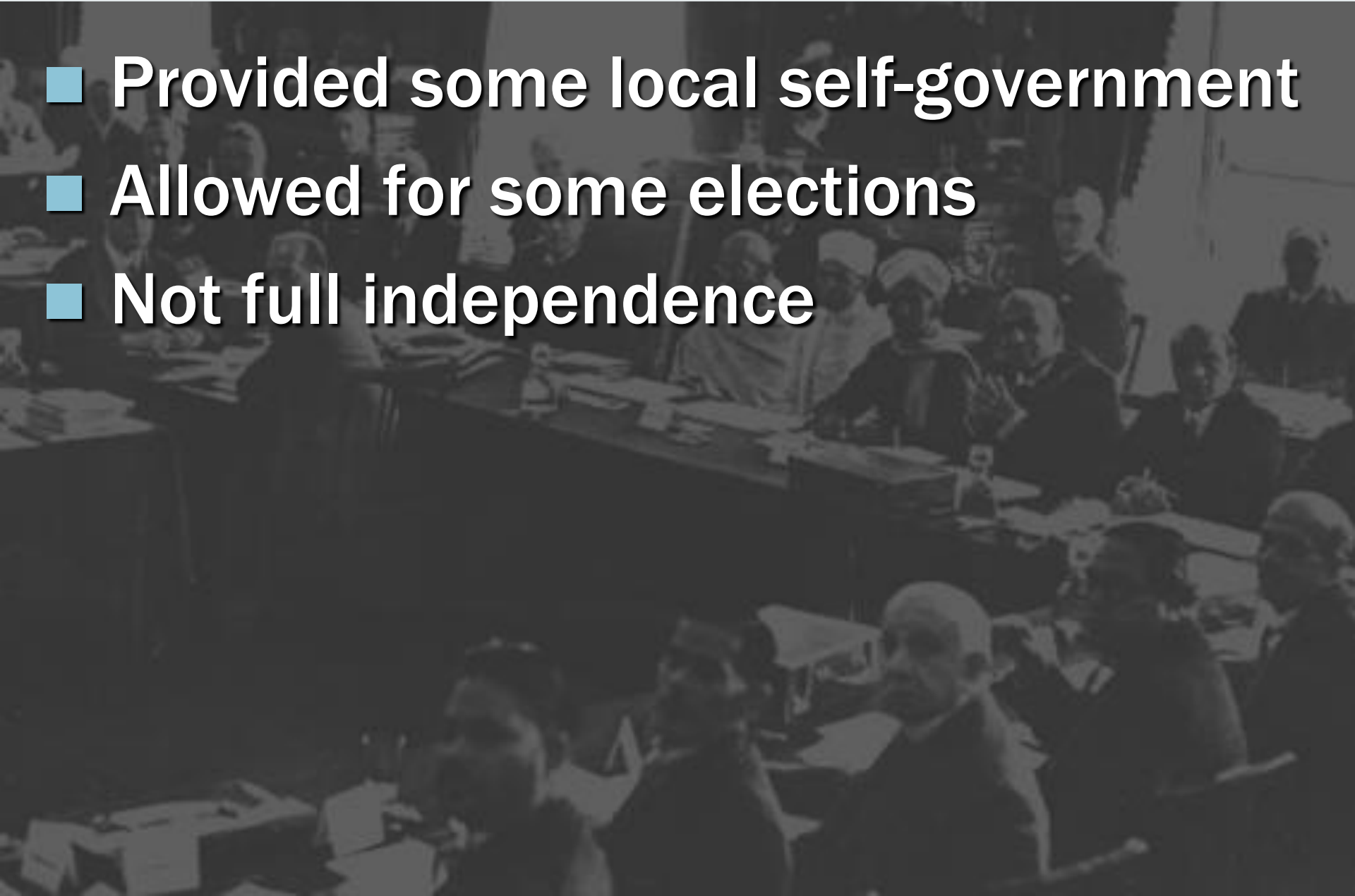


# Government of India Act (1935)



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- Provided some local self-government
- Allowed for some elections
- Not full independence



# World War II



# World War II

- British viceroy declares Indian entry into the war (without consulting nationalists)
- 2.5 million volunteer soldiers joined
- After war, Britain moves toward full independence

**Why were British leaders finally ready to give India independence after WWII?**

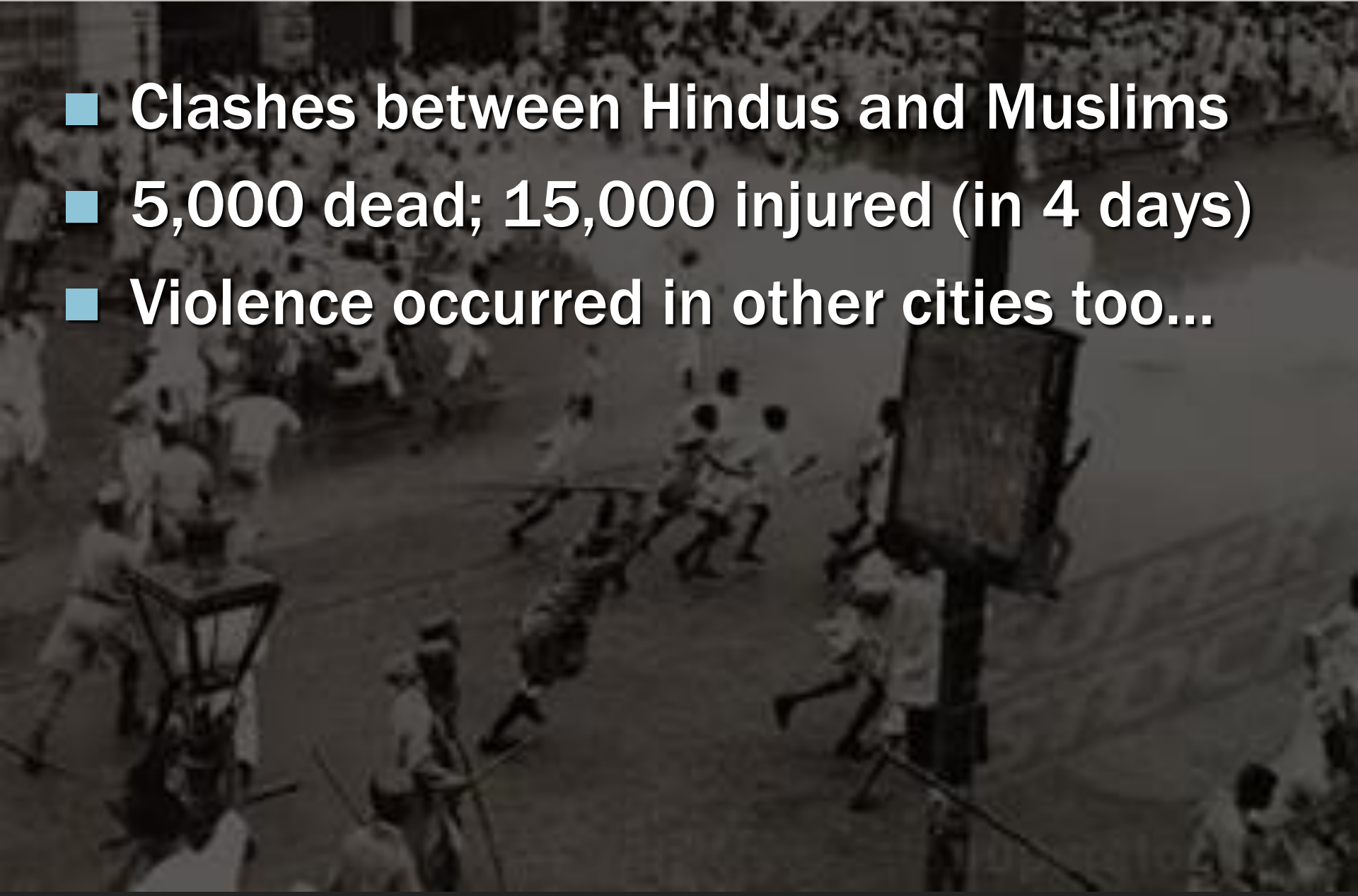


# Calcutta Riots (1946)



# Calcutta Riots (1946)

- Clashes between Hindus and Muslims
- 5,000 dead; 15,000 injured (in 4 days)
- Violence occurred in other cities too...



# Partition: India & Pakistan (1947)



Indian Independence (Aug. 15, 1947)



The World's  
Largest Democracy!



# After Partition

- Millions scramble to relocate
- War over disputed territory of Kashmir (1947)

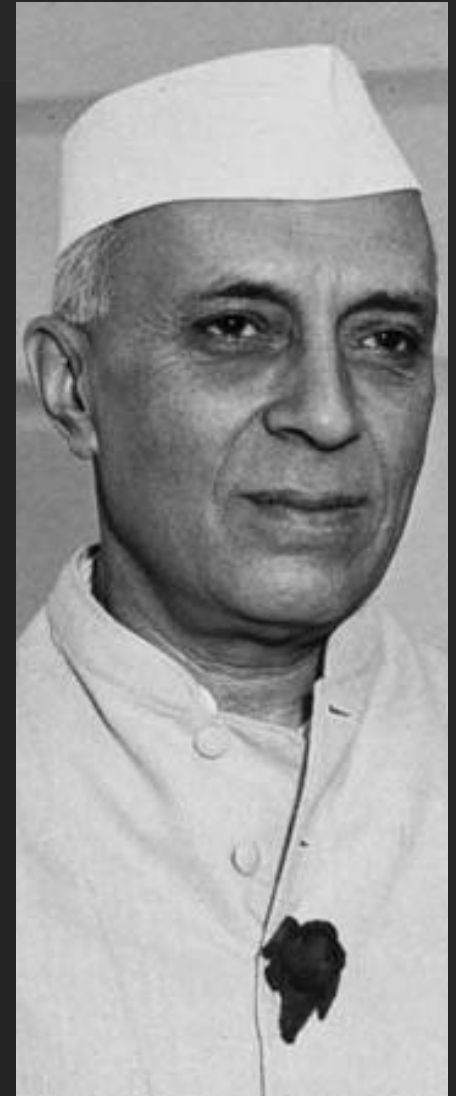


# Gandhi Assassinated (1948)



# Jawaharlal Nehru (1948-1964)

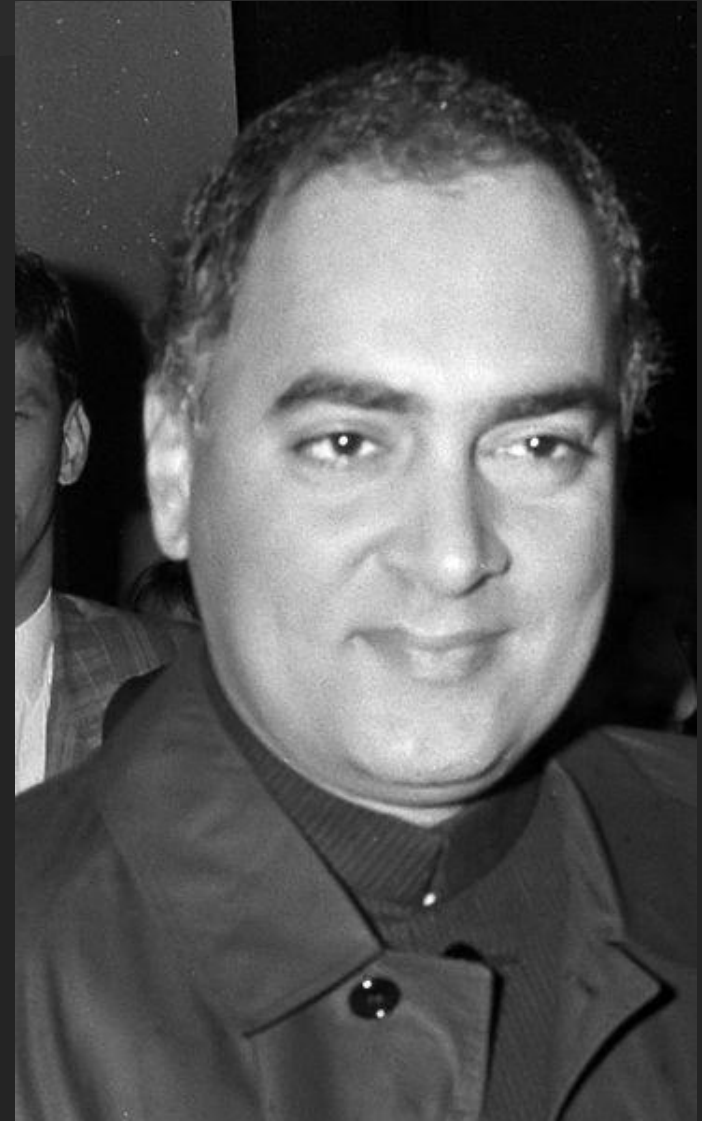
- Emphasized democracy, unity
  - Problems uniting India's many cultural and religious groups (ex. Sikhs, Tamils)
- Outlawed caste discrimination
- Try to raise status of women/poor
- *Non-Aligned Movement* (Cold War)
- *Mixed economy*
  - Mix of market & command
  - Emphasized industrialization



**Indira Gandhi**  
**(1966-1977; 1980-1984)**



**Rajiv Gandhi**  
**(1984-1989)**





# First “Untouchable” President: K. R. Narayanan (1997-2002)



# India's Economic Growth



# India's Economic Growth

- The world's 2nd fastest growing economy
  - 7.7% annual growth over the last 10 years

