

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONALISM

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The Growth of Indian Nationalism

- ☆ The Indian National Congress and The Muslim League
 - ☆ Both groups shared heritage of British Rule
 - ☆ Before WWI most Indians did not Care for Nationalism.
 - ☆ The two groups entered WWI
 - ☆ They were promised a Self Ran government in return for their service in WWI.
 - ☆ Britain did not fulfill its promise

The Rowlatt Acts

- ♡ As a reaction to the British not giving India a self ran government, Britain passes the [Rowlatt Acts](#).
- ♡ The [**Rowlatt Acts**](#) allowed the Government to persecute protesters of any kind without a trial.
- ♡ Denial of a trial violated individual rights of Indian people.

The Amritsar Massacre

- ▣ Around 10,000 Muslims and Hindus flocked to Amritsar
- ▣ Their intent was to listen to political speeches and pray.
- ▣ Most people did not know that public gatherings were illegal at this time.
- ▣ Soon, the British opened fire on this group of people.
- ▣ About 400 Indians were killed and 1,200 were wounded.
- ▣ This was later called the [Amritsar Massacre](#).

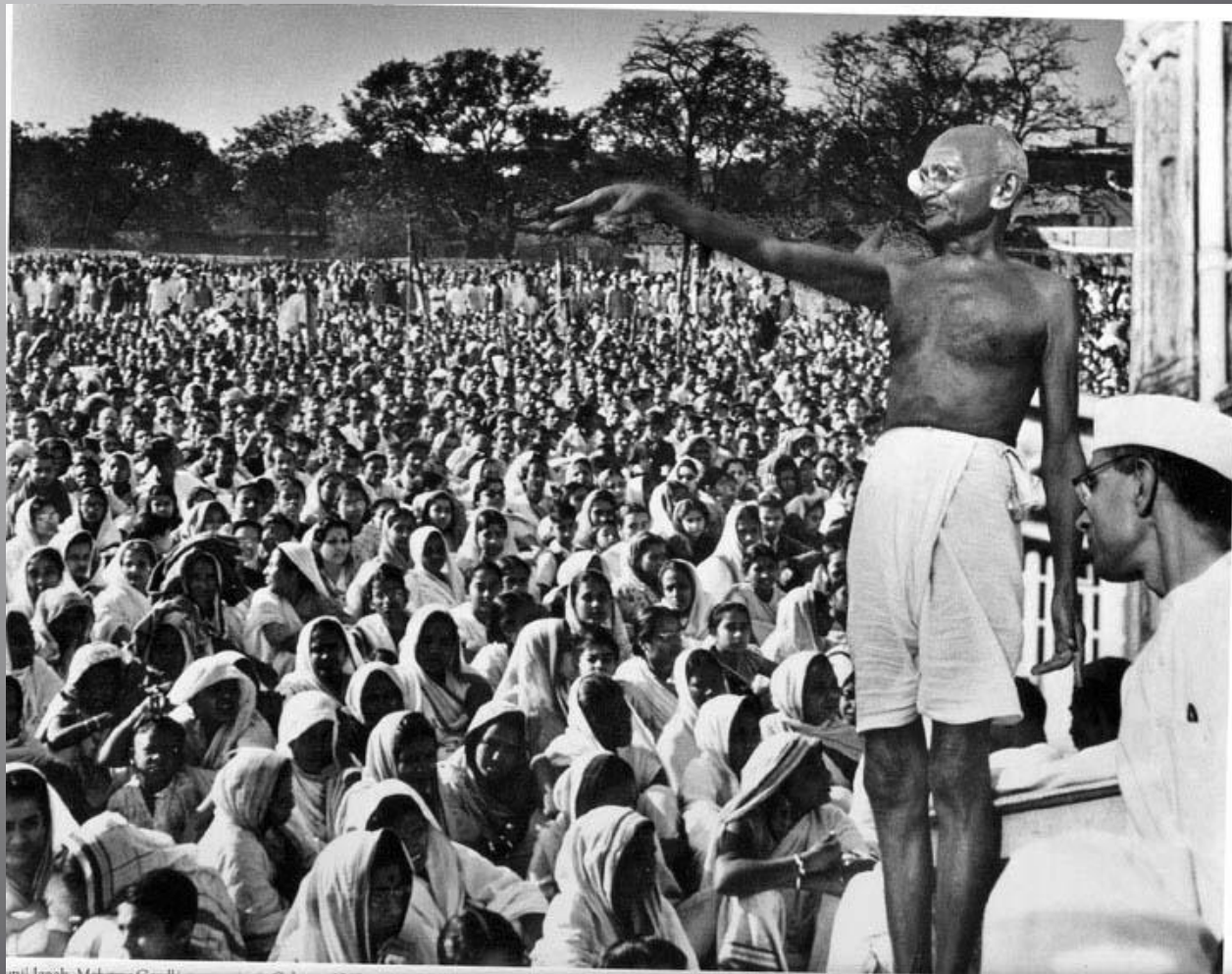
The Amritsar Massacre Continued



Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

- ▣ **Mohandas K. Gandhi** became the leader of the Indian independence movement.
- ▣ After Gandhi's request, the Congress Party endorsed **Civil Disobedience**.
- ▣ **Civil Disobedience**-The Deliberate and public refusal to obey unjust law, and nonviolence as the means to achieve independence.

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence Continued



Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence Continued

- ▣ Gandhi encouraged people not to buy British goods.
- ▣ He achieved a successful Boycott, as many people did not buy British cloth.
- ▣ As a result, the sale of British cloth dropped sharply.

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence Continued

- ▣ Civil disobedience took a economic toll on the British.
- ▣ Many people were thrown in jail for participating in strikes and demonstrations.
- ▣ Despite Gandhi's pleas for nonviolence, protests often lead to riots.

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence Continued

- ▣ In 1930, Gandhi organized a demonstration to defy the Salt Acts.
- ▣ According to British laws, Indians could only buy Salt from the Government.
- ▣ Gandhi and his followers marched to the seacoast and began making their own salt.
- ▣ This was later called the **Salt March**.

Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

- ▣ Gandhi and his Followers gained greater political power for Indian People.
- ▣ In 1935 the British Parliament passed the **Government of India Act**.
- ▣ This provided local self-government but not full independence.
- ▣ This caused tensions between Hindus and Muslims.

Partition and Independence

- ▣ After WWII, The Indian National Congress won provincial elections .
- ▣ They refused to share power with the Muslim League.
- ▣ Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Leader of the League demanded to have a Country just for muslims.
- ▣ This country was named Pakistan.

Partition and Independence Continued

- ▣ On July 16, 1947 The British granted both India and Pakistan Independence.
- ▣ The Northwest and Eastern Regions of India became the new nation of Pakistan.
- ▣ Turmoil emerged from this, as many people from different religious back rounds were killed.
- ▣ In all, an estimated 1 million people died.

Partition and Independence Continued



The Battle for Kashmir

- ▣ This battle was for a small region called Kashmir.
- ▣ Shortly after Independence, Muslim and Hindus began fighting for Kashmir



Modern India

- ▣ India became the largest Democracy after its Independence.
- ▣ **Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first prime minister.
- ▣ Nehru pushed for Industrialization
- ▣ He also sponsored reforms.
- ▣ Nehru attempted to elevate the status of the lower class and give women more rights.

Twenty-First Century Challenges

- ▣ India and Pakistan were both nuclear powers.
- ▣ In 1974, India exploded a peaceful nuclear device.
- ▣ Both Pakistan and India continued to conduct many nuclear tests.