

## Chapter 27.4 British Imperialism in India

### 1. Setting the Stage

- a. British economic interest in India began in the 1600s, when the British East India Company set up trading posts at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta
  - i. At first, India's ruling Mughal Dynasty kept European traders under control and by 1707, the Mughal Empire was collapsing
  - ii. 1757, Robert Clive led East India Company troops in a decisive victory over Indian forces allied with the French at the \_\_\_\_\_
    1. From that time until 1858, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the leading power in India

### 2. British Expand Control over India

#### a. East India Company Dominates

- i. Officially, the \_\_\_\_\_ regulated the \_\_\_\_\_ efforts both in London and in India
  1. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the company ruled \_\_\_\_\_ with little interference from the \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. The company even had its own \_\_\_\_\_, led by British officers and staffed by \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers

#### b. Britain's "Jewel in the Crown"

- i. The \_\_\_\_\_ had turned Britain into the world's \_\_\_\_\_, and India was a major supplier of \_\_\_\_\_ for that workshop
  1. The British considered India the brightest "\_\_\_\_\_" the most valuable of all of Britain's \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. The British set up restrictions that prevented the Indian economy from operating on its own
  1. British policies called for India to produce \_\_\_\_\_ for British \_\_\_\_\_ and to buy British \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Indian competition with British goods was prohibited
    - b. Cheap cloth and ready-made clothes from England flooded the Indian market and drove out local producers

#### c. British Transport Trade Goods

- i. India became increasingly valuable to the British after they established a \_\_\_\_\_ there
  1. Railroads transported raw products from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ back again
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ included tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, and jute
  3. Another crop was opium which the British shipped opium to China and exchanged it for tea, which they then sold in England

#### d. Impact of Colonialism

- i. On the negative side, the British held much of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ power
  1. The British restricted \_\_\_\_\_ such as cotton textiles
  2. The emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in a loss of \_\_\_\_\_ for many villagers
    - a. The conversion to \_\_\_\_\_ reduced food production, causing \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1800s
  3. The British officially adopted a \_\_\_\_\_ regarding Indian \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. The increased presence of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ attitude of most British officials threatened traditional Indian life
- ii. On the positive side, the laying of the world's third largest \_\_\_\_\_ was a major British achievement
  1. The railroads enabled India to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ and brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the connected regions
  2. Along with the railroads, a modern road network, telephone and telegraph lines, dams, bridges, and irrigation canals enabled India to \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ and public \_\_\_\_\_ improved
  4. Schools and colleges were founded, and \_\_\_\_\_ increased
  5. British troops cleared central India of \_\_\_\_\_ and put an end to \_\_\_\_\_ among competing local rulers

#### 3. The Sepoy Mutiny

- a. By 1850, the British controlled most of the Indian subcontinent
  - i. Many Indians believed that in addition to controlling their land, the British were trying to convert them to \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. The Indian people also resented the constant racism that the British expressed toward them
- b. Indians Rebel
  - i. As \_\_\_\_\_ increased for Indians, so did their feelings of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
    1. 1857 - gossip spread among the \_\_\_\_\_, the Indian soldiers, that the \_\_\_\_\_ of their new Enfield rifles were greased with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fat
      - a. To use the cartridges, soldiers had to bite off the ends
    2. Both \_\_\_\_\_, who consider the \_\_\_\_\_ sacred, and \_\_\_\_\_, who do not eat \_\_\_\_\_, were outraged by the news
  - ii. A garrison commander was shocked when 85 of the 90 sepoys refused to accept the cartridges - The soldiers who had disobeyed were jailed
    1. The next day, on May 10, 1857, the \_\_\_\_\_

2. They marched to \_\_\_\_\_, where they were joined by Indian soldiers stationed there
  - a. They captured the city of \_\_\_\_\_ and the rebellion spread to northern and central India
- iii. Some historians have called this outbreak the \_\_\_\_\_
  1. The uprising spread over much of northern India
- iv. The Indians could not \_\_\_\_\_ against the British due to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between Hindus and Muslims
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ did not want the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire restored
  2. Many \_\_\_\_\_ preferred British rule to \_\_\_\_\_ rule
  3. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ who had made alliances with the East India Company did not take part in the rebellion
  4. The \_\_\_\_\_, a religious group that had been hostile to the \_\_\_\_\_, also remained loyal to the \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ became the mainstay of \_\_\_\_\_ army in India

### c. Turning Point

- i. The mutiny marked a \_\_\_\_\_ in Indian history
  1. As a result of the mutiny, in 1858 the British government took \_\_\_\_\_ of India
  2. The part of India that was under direct \_\_\_\_\_ was called the \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. The term \_\_\_\_\_ referred to British rule over India from 1757 until 1947
  3. A cabinet minister in London directed policy, and a British governor-general in India carried out the government's orders
- ii. To reward the many princes who had remained loyal to Britain, the British promised to respect all treaties the East India Company had made with them
  1. They also promised that the \_\_\_\_\_ that were still free would remain \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Unofficially, however, Britain won greater and greater control of those states
- iii. The \_\_\_\_\_ fueled the \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes of the British
  1. The mutiny increased distrust between the British and the Indians

### 4. Nationalism Surfaces in India

- a. \_\_\_\_\_, a modern-thinking, well-educated Indian, began a campaign to move India away from \_\_\_\_\_ and ideas
  - i. Sometimes called the “\_\_\_\_\_,” Ram Mohun Roy saw arranged \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ as parts of religious life that needed to be changed
  - ii. He believed that if the practices were not changed, India would continue to be controlled by outsiders

- iii. Besides \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ feelings started to surface in India
1. Indians hated a system that made them \_\_\_\_\_ in their own country

**b. Nationalist Groups Form**

- i. This growing \_\_\_\_\_ led to the founding of two nationalist groups, the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1885 and the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1906
  1. By the early 1900s, they were calling for self-government
- ii. The \_\_\_\_\_ were further inflamed in 1905 by the \_\_\_\_\_
  1. The province was too large for administrative purposes, so the British divided it into a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. As a result, acts of terrorism broke out
  2. In 1911, yielding to pressure, the British took back the order and divided the province in a different way