

WORLD CULTURES

Learning Unit No. 5 Indian Subcontinent - Indian Independence

UNIT OUTCOMES: To develop a comprehensive understanding of the following two themes in Indian history.

1. India was never united under one political rule until the British achieved this feat in the 18th and 19th century.
2. Indian nationalism, born and nurtured on a common hatred of foreign domination, finally resulted in an independence achieved through the use of passive resistance and civil disobedience.

RELEVANT CHRONOLOGY:

1498	Vasco da Gama inaugurates sea travel to India
1500s	Portuguese monopolize trade with India
1600	founding of the B.E.I.C.
1602	founding of the Dutch trading company
1664	founding of the French East India Company
1757	Battle of Plassey
1763	French power ends
1857	Sepoy Mutiny
1858	beginning of British Government control
1885	first meeting of the Indian National Congress
1915	Gandhi returns to India
1919	Amritsar Massacre
1930	Salt March
1947	independence and partition
1948	Gandhi assassinated
1948	Kashmir crisis
1971	creation of Bangladesh

KEY NAMES:

Robert Clive	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
Allan O. Hume	Indira Gandhi
Mohandas Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru

KEY TERMS:

East India Company	passive resistance
Sepoy Mutiny	satyagraha
All-India Moslem League	ashram
Indian National Congress	Harijan
Amritsar Massacre	partition
civil disobedience	viceroy
Sepoy Mutiny	suttee
Awami League	

MAJOR CONCEPTS:

1. the positive and negative aspects of the British colonial period
2. the utilization of the Gandhian techniques of civil disobedience
3. the partitioning of the Subcontinent
4. the development of Indian democracy
5. the emergence of Bangladesh

READINGS:

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