

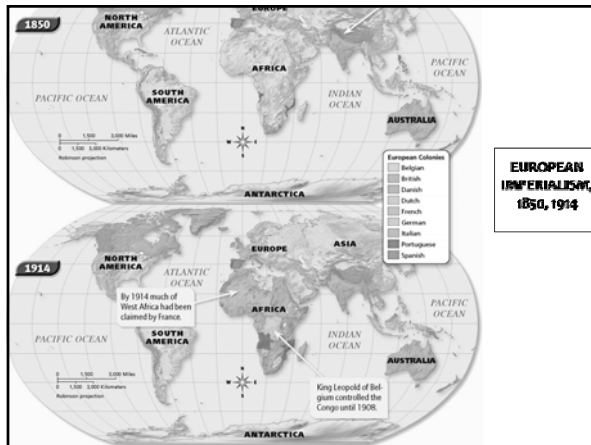


1800-1920

The Age of Imperialism 1800-1920

MAIN IDEA

- One of the first examples of European imperialism in Asia, the British rule over India changed Indian politics, economics, and society and led to the rise of Indian nationalism.



FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

Imperial nations developed several different ways of organizing and governing the many territories in their empires.

- **Colony** a territory governed by a foreign power
- **Protectorate** a territory that has its own government but is controlled by a foreign power
- **Sphere of influence** a territory in which a country claims exclusive political or economic rights.

Forms of Imperialism

- Imperial nations (nations that were controlled by other nations) needed organization
- and **government** in order to maintain control of the their territories.
- The amount of control exerted over the territories differed with each type of imperialism.

1 a. Recall What military technologies did the Industrial Revolution provide to Europeans?

- a. steam-powered boats, repeating rifles, machine guns, and exploding shells



1 b. Identify Cause and Effect: How did internal problems in Asian empires contribute to the success of European imperialism?

- b. by weakening them so that they could only offer limited resistance to European armies



What changes set the stage for European imperialism in Asia and Africa?

- The Industrial Revolution introduced new technologies that increased the European military advantage over the rest of the world,
- The great empires of Asia and North Africa all had severe internal problems at the time when European power was rising.

What was the purpose of the British East India Company?

- Early British imperialism in India was carried out by the British East India Company.
- **The company had been created to control trade between Britain, India, and East Asia.**
- By 1800, however, it had come to rule much of India in Great Britain's name.

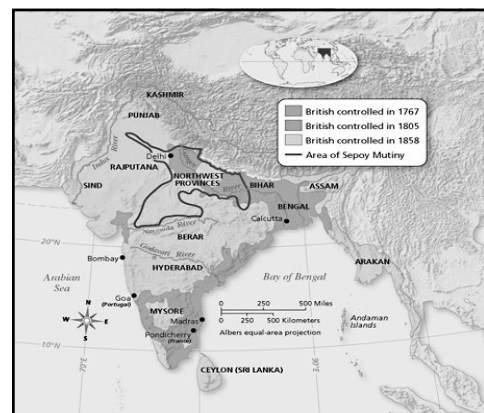
2 a. Identify What was the Sepoy Mutiny?

- a. Muslim and Hindu soldiers refused to use a rifle that had a cartridge greased with animal fat. They were punished, leading to mutiny.



A Result of the Sepoy Mutiny

- As a result of the mutiny, the British ended the rule of the East India Company in 1858.
- From then on, the British government would rule India directly.
- Although the British moved away from some of the social regulations that had angered many Indians, distrust continued between the British and the Indians.



THE BRITISH IN INDIA, 1767-1858



This Indian artwork shows soldiers rebelling against British rule in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

3 a. Define What was the Raj?

- The era of British rule in India is often called the British **Raj** (RAHZH), a Hindi word meaning “rule.”
- The administration of India was carried out by a government agency called the Indian Civil Service (ICS).
- Though they were ruling India, most officials of the ICS were British.
- The ICS employed very few Indians, leaving many educated Indians frustrated at having no say in their own government.

INDIA AS A BRITISH COLONY

- During the 1800s, Indians began to see themselves as having the same rights as Europeans—and as having rights like free speech and religion routinely violated.
- This led to the **growth of a nationalist movement**. The first Indian nationalist organization, the **Indian National Congress, was founded in 1885 by English-speaking Indians, many of whom were Hindu. At first, their requests were modest.**

INDIA AS A BRITISH COLONY

- When Britain announced plans to partition Bengal, **nationalist feelings increased**.
- Some nationalists saw the partition as an attempt to break up Bengal’s Hindu population, not, as the British said, to make the region easier to govern.
- Radicals in the Congress called for a **boycott of British goods**.
- The three-year **boycott forced the British to make concessions**.
- This boycott, or *swadeshi* (“own country”), *movement lasted from 1905 to 1908*.



What incident led to a three-year boycott of British goods and the creation of the Muslim League?

- When Britain announced plans to partition Bengal, **nationalist feelings increased**. This boycott, or *swadeshi* (“own country”), *movement lasted from 1905 to 1908*.



result of the swadeshi movement

- Participants in the *swadeshi* boycotts vowed to wear only Indian-made garments. As part of their protest, some publicly burned piles of British cloth.
- A few militant nationalists, not thinking the boycott to be a strong enough statement of their feelings, attacked British officials.
- **Effect/Result**
The militants were punished, but the *swadeshi* movement **convinced the British to make concessions to the Indian people**.

3 b. Explain How did the swadeshi movement lead to the creation of the Muslim League?

- The swadeshi movement had some unintended consequences.
- One was the formation of the **Muslim League** in 1906. Many Muslim leaders feared that Hindus had opposed the **partition of Bengal for political reasons—to preserve the power of Hindus at the expense of Muslims.**
- As a result, the Muslim League sought to protect the interests of Indian Muslims.
- The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League later became the main organizations in the struggle for Indian independence.

4. Categorize Using your notes, fill in the graphic organizer by summarizing the effects of British rule on India in each category listed, and indicate which effect was most significant.

Category	Effects
Politics	introduced British system of government
Economics	hurt India's existing industry, made India an exporter of raw materials rather than manufactured goods
Society	introduced English language, led to growth of Indian nationalism