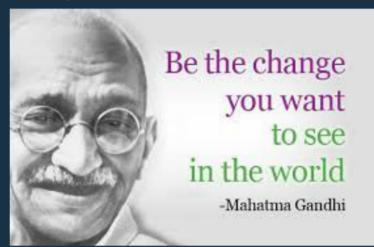
Indian Independence Movement under Gandhi

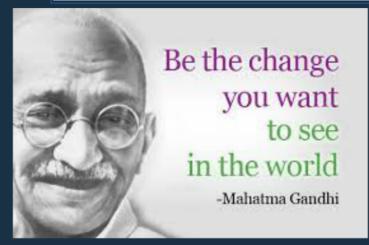
By: Mackenzie & Emilie



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Key Terms

Indian National Congress:

· Biggest influence on the Indian Independence Movement

Reform:

· Making changes economically, politically, and socially

British East India Trading Company:

· British joint-stock company used to trade with the East Indies

Swaraj:

• Mohandas Gandhi's concept of self-rule

Satyagraha:

· Mohandas Gandhi's concept of nonviolent protest

Pakistan:

• The new country created by the partition of India, Urdu for "land of the pure"

East India Company:

• A trade company established in the 1600s by Queen Elizabeth that monopolized the Indian Industry and effectively ruled over India until 1858

Indian National Congress:

• The nationalist governing body established in 1885 made up of educated Indians

Nationalists:

• Indians advocating for freedom from the British

Hindu:

• The main religion of India at the time of the independence movement

Muslim:

• A prominent religion in India at the time of the independence movement

Pakistan:

• The new country created by the partition of India, Urdu for "land of the pure"



Background Summary- Social Causes

- Repression
 - Main cause of the Indian Independence Movement under Gandhi was India's desire for independence from foreign rule
- Civil Disobedience
 - Civil disobedience was a cause of the Indian Independence Movement
 - The practice of "Padyatra" (long, spiritual march) helped many social movements going into the main Indian Independence Movement

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Background Summary- Political Causes

- Restlessness
 - Indian people were growing restless from having no say in what happened to them politically.
- Foreign Rulers
 - Constantly being ruled over by other countries
 - At the time of the start of the rebellion, it was the British who were ruling over India.
- Before the movement began, the Indian National Congress was formed.
 - Major stepping stone to actually achieving independence
- Patriotism
 - Indian people took on new levels of patriotism, which helped show the British how serious they were about wanting independence
- Nationalism
 - Indian nationalists turned to Gandhi at the start of the movement

Background Summary- Economic Causes

- · Gradual economic reform
 - India wanted a sound economy through gradual reform to bring back domestic rule
- Foreign ruling
 - The British rule destroyed the Indian economic interest
- · Swadeshi Movement
 - Economic strategy that became a contributing factor.
 - Aimed at removing the British from power
 - Swadeshi= Self sufficent
 - The movement followed those ideals

Background Summary- Religious or Military Factors

- Muslim separtarism
 - Growth of Muslim separtarism contributed to the timing/shape of the independence movement
 - Muslims represented the diversity of the Indian population
 - Felt threatened by British power and formed the Muslim League in 1906

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Summary of Major Events:

- Movement began in 1857 and ended in 1947
- Gandhi returned to India in 1915.
 - Soon after, he began to teach his concepts and became the leader of several of the movements within the Indian Independence Movement
- British East India Trading Company ruled over most of India's internal affairs at the time.
 - Gandhi was able to unite so many people over a shared hatred of the British that stemmed from their ruling over India
- The movement gained momentum during world war 2, because India cooperated with British war efforts.
 - They cooperated with the hope that Britain would leave after the war ended, but Britain did not go.
- When India gained their independence, it marked the end of over 200 years of British rule.
- https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/indian-independencemovement--3
 - Summary/timeline of the many movements that occured throughout the movement.