

GIVR 20th Century India

Gandhi

- Britain colonized India by 1857
- Britain limited the rights of the Indians
- Gandhi fought imperial rule
- Indian nationalist leader that opposed British rule in India
- Used passive resistance, civil disobedience, or non-violence to protest British rule
- Used the Great Salt March in 1931 to bring the world's attention to India
- Received independence in 1947 after WWII
- Gandhi is assassinated in 1948

India and Pakistan

- After Gandhi's death the Hindus and Muslims could not solve their differences
- India was partitioned into two countries: Pakistan in North India and Bangladesh in Northeast India were now Muslim and mainland India was Hindu

Changes in India

- People began to move into the cities from the farms and countryside
- This had an effect on the caste system (social classes)
- It allowed all castes to live and work together

Sample Questions

1. Which leader is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule?

- (1) Momar Khadafi (3) Ho Chi Minh
(2) Saddam Hussein (4) Mohandas Gandhi

“Don't pay your taxes or send your children to an English supported school . . . Make your own cotton cloth by spinning the thread at home, and don't buy English-made goods. Provide yourselves with homemade salt, and do not buy government-made salt.” — Mohandas Gandhi

2. In this statement, Gandhi was expressing his commitment to

- (1) armed rebellion (3) criminal acts
(2) civil disobedience (4) guerrilla tactics

“Gandhi Calls for Boycott of British Textiles”

“Gandhi and Followers Complete March to the Sea”

“Gandhi Begins Hunger Fast”

3. These headlines reflect Gandhi's belief in

- (1) nonalignment (3) appeasement
(2) isolationism (4) nonviolence

4. Which headline describes an event during India's fight for independence?

- (1) “Gandhi Leads Salt March” (3) “Cecil Rhodes Unites Continent”
(2) “Kenyatta and Mau Mau's Move Against British” (4) “Ho Chi Minh Leads Rebel Forces”

5. Which factor has been the greatest challenge to political stability in India?

- (1) ethnic and social divisions within the population
(2) lack of voter participation
(3) geographic diversity within the nation
(4) shortage of qualified candidates for elected office

6. A sense of national unity has been difficult to maintain in India because of

- (1) its reliance on foreign aid
- (2) the emergence of a mixed economic system
- (3) the continuing influence of militarism
- (4) the desire of religious groups for greater autonomy

7. During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to

- (1) remain under British control
- (2) prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China
- (3) address concerns about their status as a religious minority
- (4) protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges

8. What was one reason that India was divided into two nations in 1947?

- (1) Indian leaders disagreed about India's role in the United Nations.
- (2) Great Britain feared a unified India would be a military threat.
- (3) The Soviet Union insisted that India should have a communist government.
- (4) Differences between the Hindus and the Muslims created religious conflict

9. In India, the population movement from rural to urban areas has resulted in

- (1) a revival of interest in traditional values
- (2) the weakening of the nuclear family
- (3) the end of hostilities between Hindus and Muslims
- (4) a decrease in rigid class distinctions

10. In India, urbanization affected society by

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| (1) reinforcing Hindu beliefs | (3) weakening the traditional caste system |
| (2) encouraging native arts and crafts | (4) increasing the number of farmers |