

# India

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2019-2020

# Guiding Questions/Topics

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- Impact of **geography** on the development of Indian history
  - **How were early civilizations impacted by geographic location?**
- **Empires:** How did empires throughout history influence society today?
- **Colonialism:** What impacts did colonialism have on India, and what were the critical responses?



## India: Fact or Fiction

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India has the largest population of any country in the world.

# India: Fact or Fiction

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- But, with a population of *1.339 Billion*, India is the world's largest democracy.
- United States
  - Ranks 3rd with 325 Million

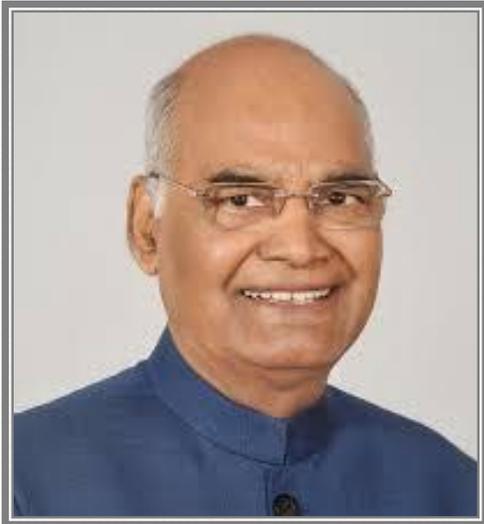
## India: Fact or Fiction

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**India has BOTH a president  
and a Prime Minister**

# India: Fact or Fiction

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- Prime Minister- Narendra Modi
  - Most powerful gov't position
  - Appointed by President
  - Usually the leader of the majority party
- President- Ram Nath Kovind
  - Ceremonial Head of State
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Citizen of India
  - Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces

## India: Fact or Fiction

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India won its independence from Great Britain in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

# INDIA INDEPENDENT : BRITISH RULE ENDS

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY  
TAKES OVER

MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT AS  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL ENDORSED  
COLOURFUL CEREMONY MARKS



NEW STAR RISES IN THE  
EAST

LEADERS TELL NATION OF TASKS  
AHEAD

The appointed day has come - the day appointed by destiny - and India stands forth again after long slumber and struggle, awake, vital, free and independent, says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the Nation on Freedom Day.

"The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redress the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, history begins afresh for us, the history which we shall live and act and others will write about."

## India: Fact or Fiction

India achieved its independence from Great Britain in 1947

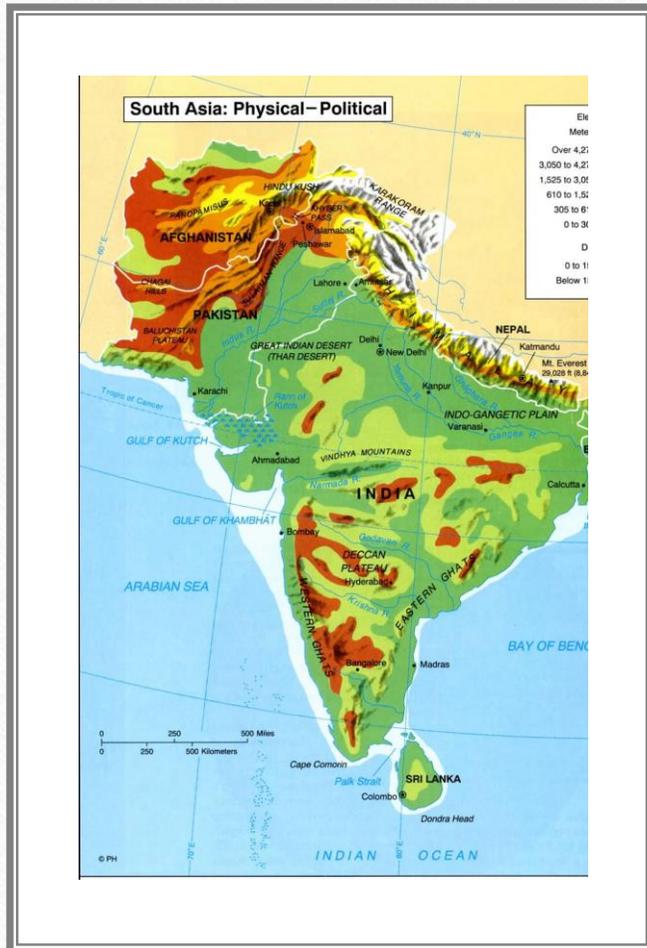
# Geography

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- Impact of **geography** on the development of Indian history and culture
- India is a **subcontinent** because it is separated from the rest of Asia by the **Himalayas**, the highest mountains in the world.

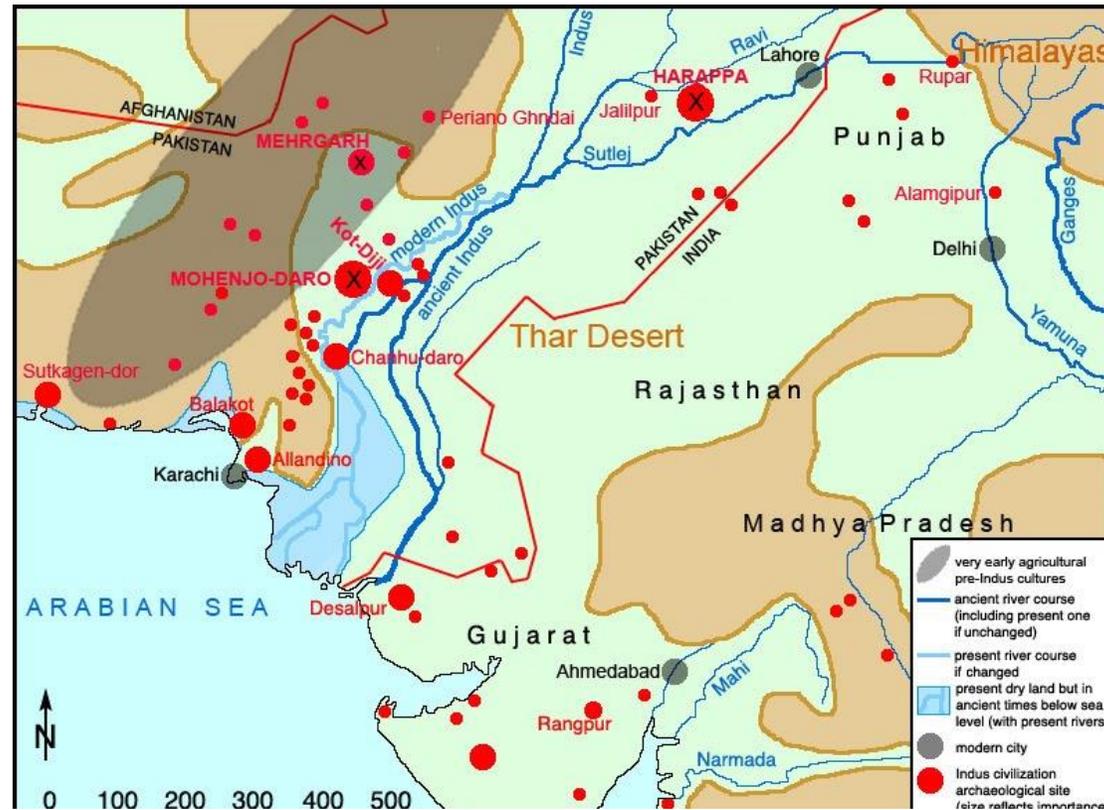


# Geography



- Where will the civilizations grow?
  - What do they need to thrive?

# Geography

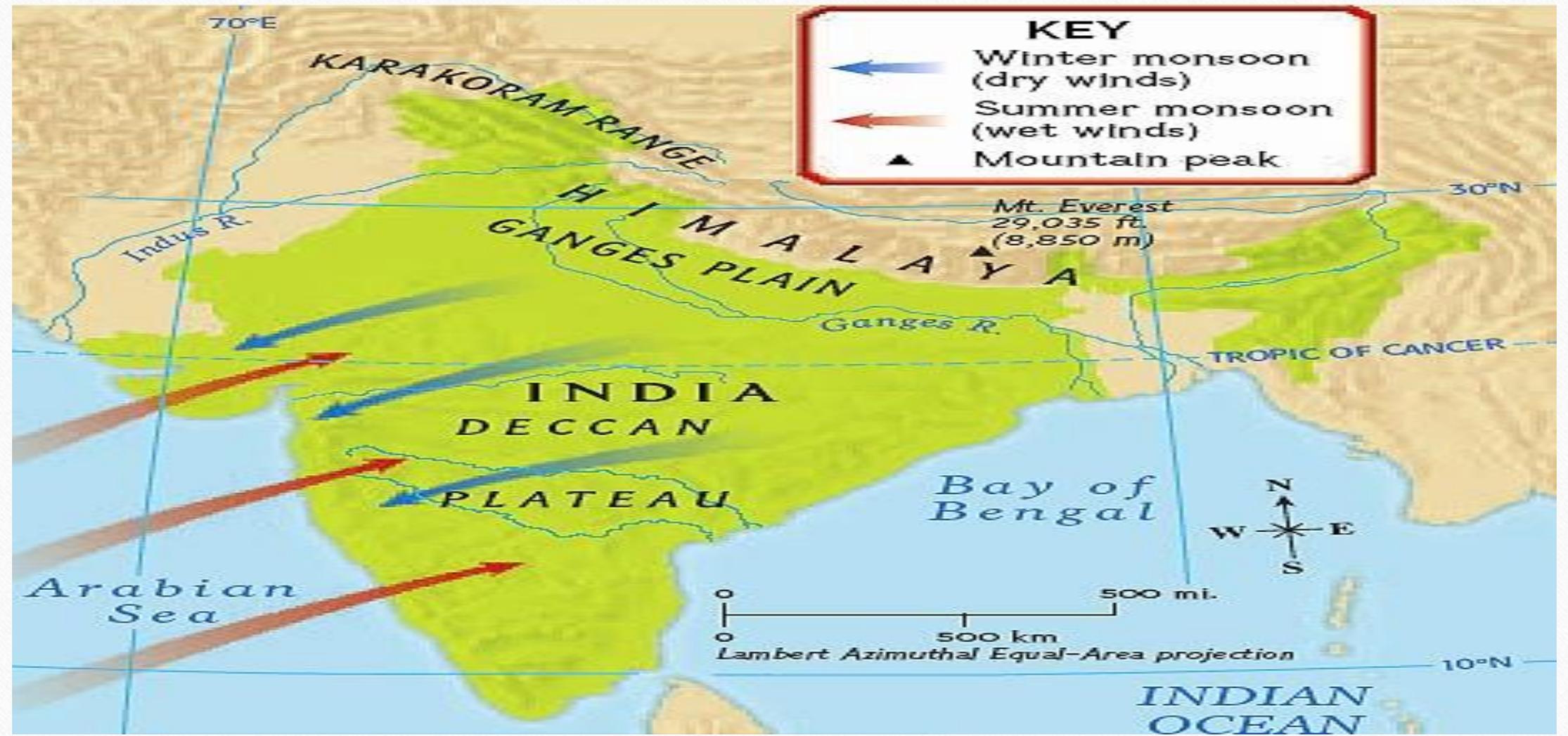


- Water is important!
- The people of India's first civilizations depended upon the **monsoons** to bring the water that their crops needed
- They also needed to utilize the major rivers!

# Geography

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- The people of India's first civilizations depended upon the monsoons to bring the water that their crops needed.
  - Monsoon rains flooded rivers; rivers deposited fertile silt in which farmers could grow crops
- With abundance of rainfall came threat of devastation
  - Monsoon rains too heavy— crops, homes, lives could be lost
  - Monsoon rains too late, did not last long enough—people could not grow crops; famine became danger



# Geography

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- Agriculture relies on a **predictable weather pattern**.
  - **Too much rain** will cause flooding: ruined crops, villages destroyed.
  - **Too little rain**: crops die, people die.
  - **Just right**: surplus, population growth, specialists, technology...
- The Monsoons are unpredictable.
- **Rituals** designed to please powerful earth and weather gods becomes a very important part of early Indian civilization.

# Geography: Map of India

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- Geographic and Political features
  - Color and label each
  - Political in Black, Bodies of Water in Blue, and other landforms can be in any color
- For each **geographic feature**, write 1-2 sentences on why it is significant.

# Geography: Map of India

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- Political Features:

- Mumbai
- Calcutta
- New Delhi
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh

- **The Himalaya Mountains**
- **The Ganges River**
- **The Indus River**
- **Brahmaputra River**
- **The Khyber Pass**
- **The Hindu Kush Range**
- **Deccan Plateau**
- **The Western Ghats**
- **The Eastern Ghats**
- **Thar Desert**

# Warm Up!

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- What is a Monsoon?
  - What are the benefits and drawbacks of monsoons?
- Where do civilizations tend to settle?
  - What else do they need in order to thrive?
  - Are there any other civilization you can think of who settled in a similar place?

# Indian Empires Jigsaw

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- Over the next two days you will embark on a wondrous journey into the historical world of Ancient India
- You will learn about the following Eras/Empires:
  - The Indus Civilization (pg. 70-71)
  - The Aryan Migration (pg. 72-73)
  - Maurya Empire (pg. 84-85)
  - Gupta Empire (pg. 86-87)
  - The Mughal Empire (Website only)

# Indian Empires Jigsaw

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- In groups of 4-5, please do the following:
  - Decide who is reading what
    - Get a textbook
  - Read the section on your era/empire
    - Take notes using your organizer
  - Do some research on your era/empire
    - Take some notes using your organizer (How did it end?)
  - Be ready to share your responses with your group members

# Final Steps

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- Same Group Jigsaw
  - After first reading
  - After researching
- Original Group Jigsaw
  - Take turns sharing out what you learned
  - Other group members should fill out the information as the other people share

# Group Timelines

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- Now that you have read/learned about the various eras and empires in Ancient India, your task will be to construct an analytical timeline:
- Your timeline should include:
  - The era/empires in chronological order with their start/end years
  - 3 Fun Facts about each empire
  - 1 of their most important leaders (years they ruled)
  - 3 Cultural Universals you selected
  - 1 visual for each of the empires

# Warm Up!

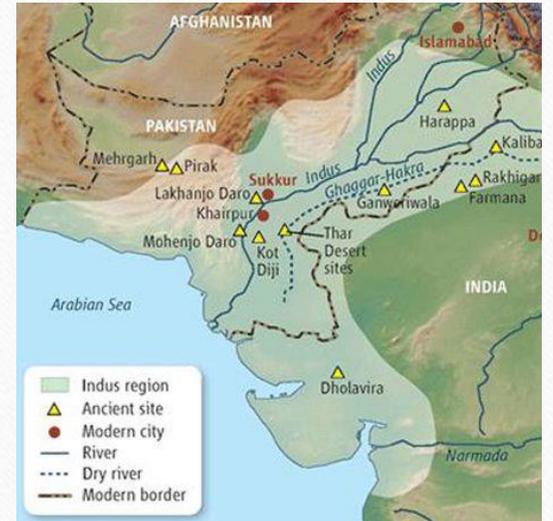
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- What do you think is the most important necessity when starting a civilization?
- Write 1-2 things you learned from the Indian Empire Jigsaw
- What has been the most interesting thing you have learned thus far about either Hinduism or early India?
  
- Turn in your Map of India

# Indus Civilization (Harappan)

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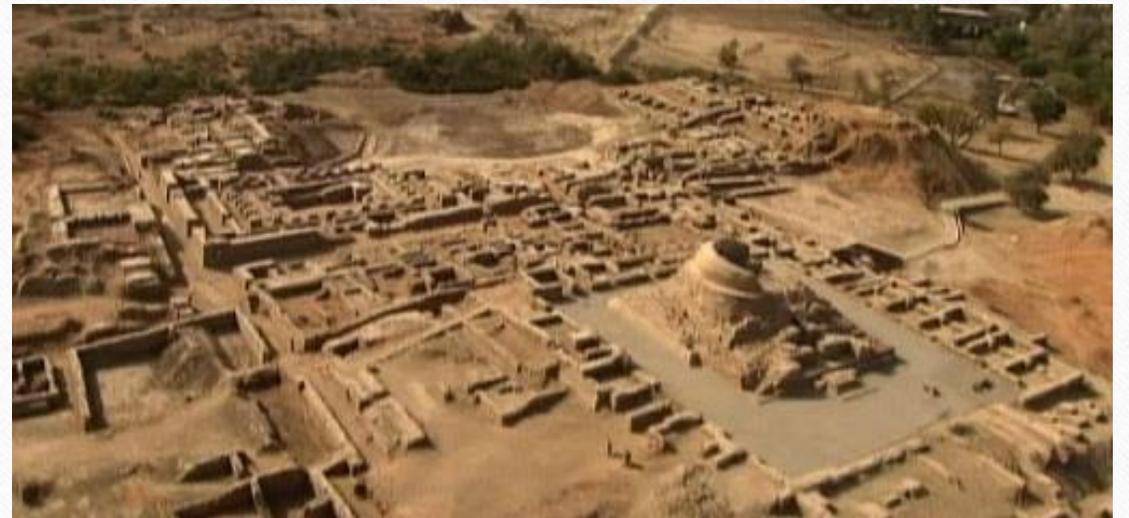
- Cities began to get larger and gradually developed into civilizations. Trade helped their economy grow.
- This civilization started about 3000 B.C. and lasted until about 1500 B.C.
- Because of the huge mountains north and west of the Indus River, contact w/ other civilizations was limited



# Indus Valley Civilization (Harrapan)

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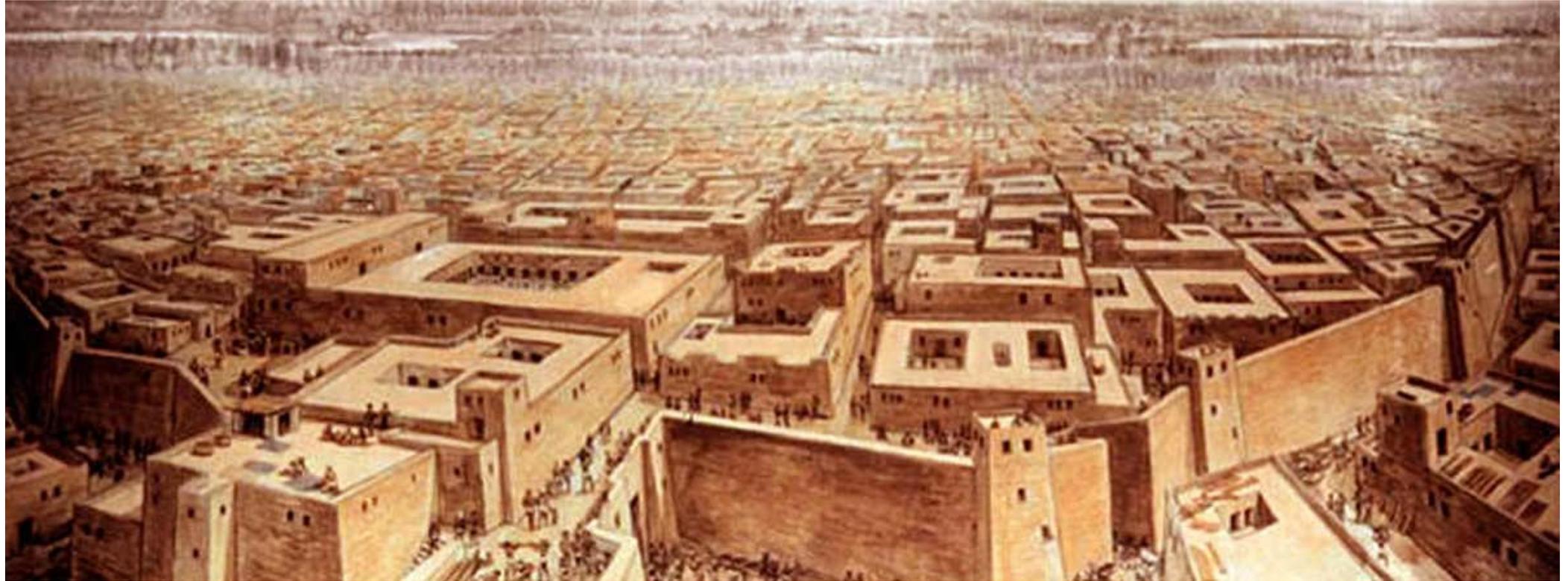
- Organized cities (grid pattern), writing
- Wheat, Barley, Peas, Sesame Seeds, Grapes, Cotton, Water Buffalo
- Irrigation systems based on the Indus River.



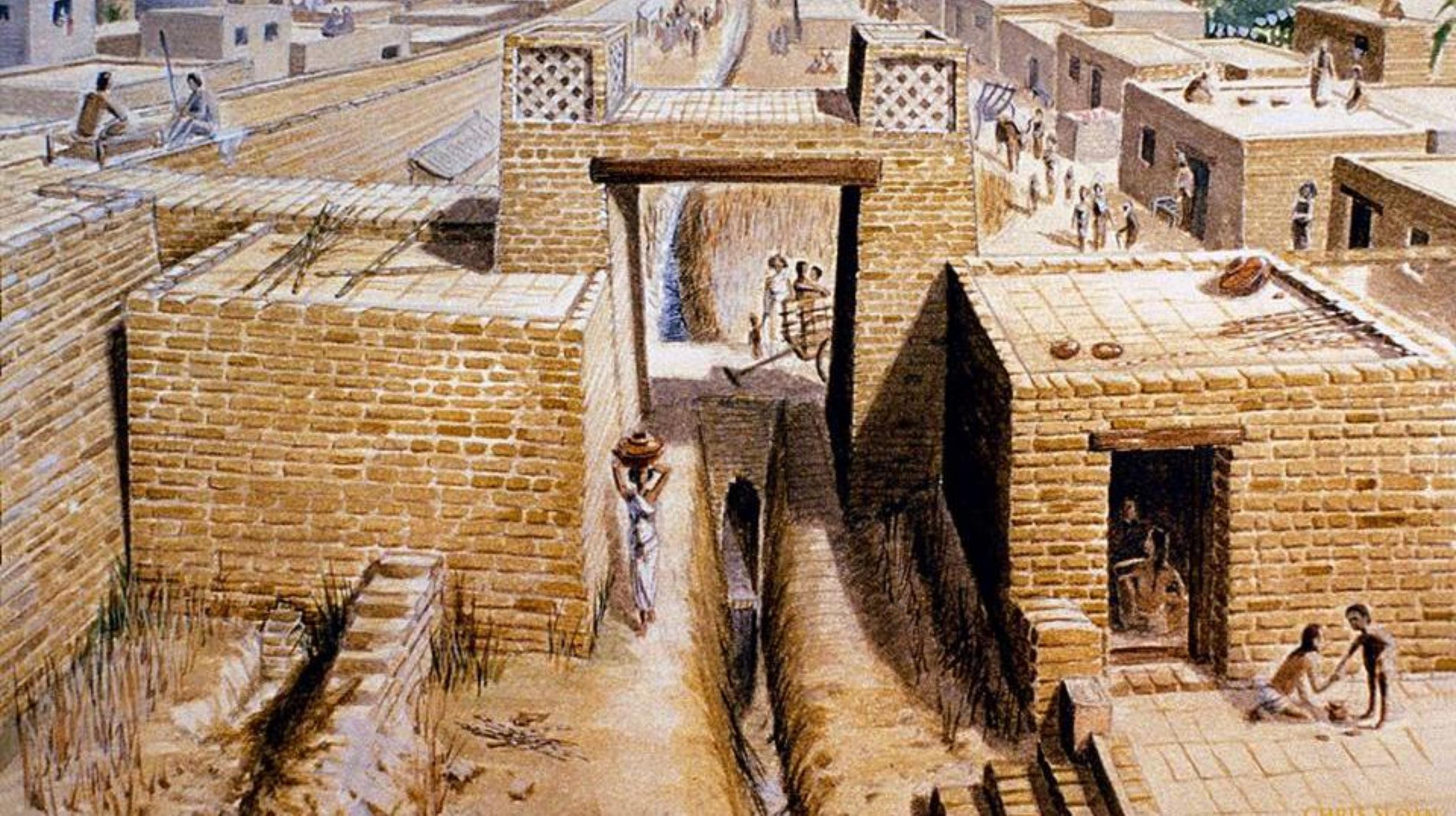
# Indus Valley Civilization

- At first people lived as hunter-gatherers, but slowly people began to settle down in farming communities.

First Civilization	Cities Develop	Indus Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Farm communities gave rise to India's first civilization</li><li>• Developed in valley of Indus River</li><li>• Began 2500 BC, when people first developed writing system</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Remains of two large cities first ruins found<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Harappa</li><li>• Mohenjo Daro</li></ul></li><li>• Civilization called Harappan</li><li>• Other cities, towns since uncovered</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Settlements well planned, carefully laid out</li><li>• Streets ran in grid pattern; major avenues twice as wide as minor streets</li></ul>







# What Happened?

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- The people who lived in these incredible cities disappeared (1500 BCE).
- There are many contending theories, but no one knows exactly why they disappeared.
  - No written record to give solid information
  - Theories range from invasion by nearby group/civilization to drought/famine
  - ***By 1700 BCE, the cities of Harappa were abandoned.***
  - For many years people assumed that the Aryans
    - Still largely a mystery!

# Aryan Migration

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- After the Harappan civilization collapsed, another group of people called the Aryans began settling in the region. They became a new civilization
  - Nomads from Central Asia
  - The **Aryans** were hunters who also raised and herded cattle.
    - Later, they would become farmers
  - They were expert warriors. They had metal tipped spears and wooden chariots. They used horses.

# Aryan Migration

Detached vowels  
 अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ ऋ ॠ  
a aa i ee u oo ae aae o au ri Ri

Vowel marks  
 ा ि िी ु ू ै ौ ो ौ ्र ्रँ ्रँँ  
aa i ee u oo ri ae aae o au r r' r' accent

Numbers  
 ० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Letters  
 क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ  
k kh g gh n ch chh j jh n  
 ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न  
t th d dh n t' th the thhe n  
 प फ ब भ म य र ल ळ  
p f b bh m y r l ll  
 व श ष स ह श्र ष्ट वृ त्र ज्ञ ॐ  
v sh shh s h shr thth tt fr gy om

Half letters  
 ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ ऎ ए ऐ ऑ ऒ ओ औ क ख ङ ञ  
k kh g gh ch chh j n t' th the n n p f bh m  
 य ल व श स ह ष ङ ङ  
y l v sh s h ksh gy b shh

ॠ ॡ ॢ ॣ । ॥  
Ri Roo ngk ngg thethe thethe Dev

- The Aryans developed a written language called **Sanskrit**.
- Vital in understanding their history and religion.

# Aryan Migration

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- Because of this written language, historians are able to see that Aryan leaders recorded their beliefs/traditions.
- These became the basis for Hinduism.
- Also called the **Vedas**



# Mauryan Empire, 322 –185 BCE

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- The largest political entity to ever exist in the Indian subcontinent
  - It stretched 1.9 million square miles at its peak
- Two Main leaders
  - Chandragupta, 322-298 BCE
  - Ashoka, 268-232 BCE (The last great emperor)
    - Originally practices Hinduism, but later becomes Buddhist
- Estimated population at its peak, 50-60 million people

# Gupta Empire, 319-543 CE

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- Much of the Mahabharata and Ramayana are canonized during this empire
  - Hindu Dynasty
- They conquered many kingdoms inside/outside of India
- Chandragupta I and II are both important emperors
- Incredible Art and Architecture- most is religious art/scripture
- The empire collapses after the Huns attack
  - Empire splits back into kingdoms

# The Mughal Empire

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- 1526-1540CE
- Founded by Babur who was from Central Asia
  - Ties to Genghis Khan
  - Spent a lot of his time on military campaigns that resulted in a lack of consolidation of land
  - His grandson (Humayun) took over an unstable empire that led to it being ruled by other families because of his inability to rule

# The Mughal Empire II, 1555-1857CE

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- Akbar the Great takes over (Grandson of Babur and son of Humayun)
  - He was an incredibly successful/influential military and political ruler
  - He was the one who really consolidated the empire after they were struggling
  - This ends up being the last empire to rule until India is colonized

# Civilization/Empire Builder

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- In your groups, you will be creating your own empire
  - Your empire must include the following information:
    - Name your empire
    - Location of where you are going to settle
      - Details of what that location is like (weather, climate, resources, etc.)
    - A backstory of how you became an empire
    - Government structure, social structure. Religion, language, trade/tech., customs, etc.
    - How did you acquire land? (Conquest or alliances) How much land?
    - What happened to your empire?

# Happy Valentine's Day

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- Sing-a-Grams?
- What are we doing over break?
- Test on India and Hinduism will Monday March 2nd
  
- Please turn in your maps!!!

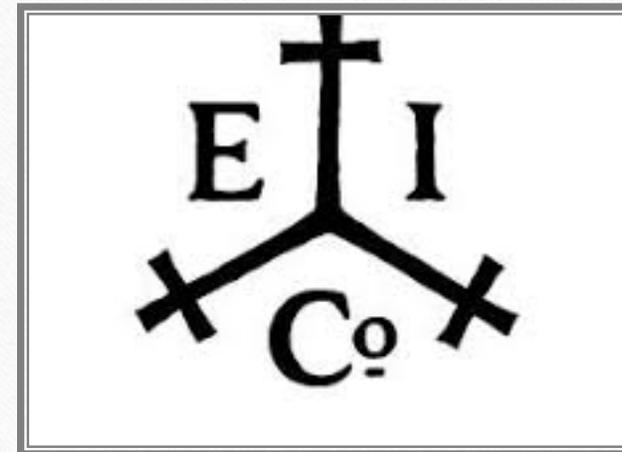
# Warm Up!

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- What is colonialism?
- Why does it happen?
- What impacts do you think it might have?

# European Contact

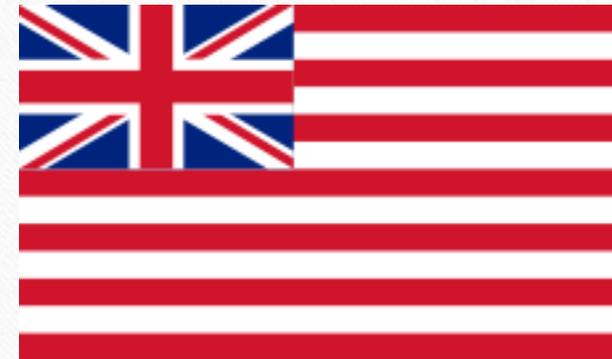
- British economic interest began in India in the 1600s, when the British **East India Company** set up trading posts.
- At first, India's ruling Mughal Dynasty kept **European traders** under control.
- Small **states** broke away from Mughal control.
- East India Company became the **leading power** in India.



# European Contact

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- Throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century British power in India grew while power of the Mughal rulers declined.
- The British East India Company was given power to be actively involved in India's political and military affairs.
- To rule India, the British East India Company formed its own military and built forts.



# British East India Company

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- **Sepoys:**
  - Indian soldiers hired by the British East India Company.
  - Used to defend forts and British East India Company interests in India against Mogul rulers of India and other European powers.
  - Sepoys were made up of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

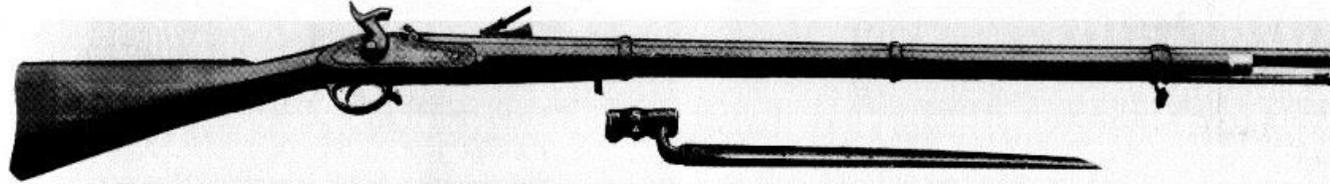
# Sepoy Mutiny 1857

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- **Causes:**

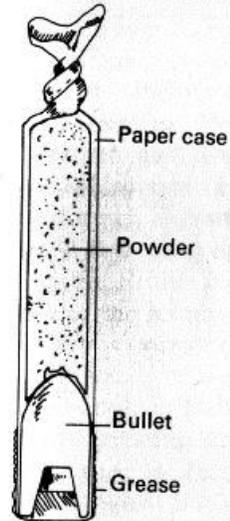
- Rifle cartridges were rumored to be greased with pig and cow fat.
- This angered Hindu and Muslim Sepoys as they had to bite off the end of the cartridges to load their guns. They refused.
- The British responded by charging them with mutiny, imprisoning them and publicly humiliating them.

## The Enfield rifle



*This percussion-lock rifle was produced in the British Ordnance Factory at Enfield near London. It came into use in the British army in 1853. Shortly afterwards it was sent out for trials for the Company army in India. The 'rifling' on the inside of the barrel made the shot more accurate and gave the weapon a greater range. It was an enormous improvement on the Brown Bess smooth-bore flintlock musket which had been the standard weapon of all British forces since the early eighteenth century.*

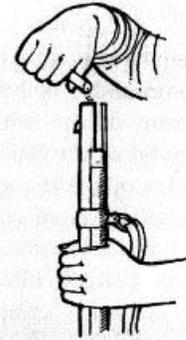
### A greased cartridge



### How it was loaded



1. *The soldier tears open the end of the cartridge with his teeth.*



2. *He pours the powder down the muzzle of his rifle. Then he thrusts the bullet, still wrapped in the cartridge paper which makes it a tight fit, into the muzzle.*



3. *He takes his ramrod from its slot beneath the rifle barrel, and rams paper, bullet and powder to the bottom of the barrel.*

# Sepoy Mutiny 1857

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- Enraged by the treatment of their comrades, Sepoys revolted against the British killing 50 Europeans at an army post in Meerut, near Delhi.
- Other Indians joined in the revolts, including Indian princes who had lost land to the British.
- Within a year Indian troops loyal to the British and fresh troops crushed the rebellion.



# British Raj (Rule)

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- After the Sepoy Mutiny the British took over the rule of India from the British East India Company in 1858.
- An official called a viceroy was appointed to rule as governor and representative of the crown.
- The viceroy had a staff of 3,500 and ruled over 300 million people, the largest colonial population in the world.

# The Jewel in the Crown

- Britain's economy was booming due to the Industrial Revolution.
- India was a great source of raw materials.
- British considered India the brightest “jewel in the crown” - the most valuable of the British colonies.
- Its 300 million people were a large potential market for British-made goods.





# The Jewel in the Crown

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- The British set up policies that forced India to give Britain raw materials and buy British goods.
- Competition was prohibited.
- India's textile industry was almost put out of business.
  - Why?

# British Raj DBQ

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- What was the impact of the British Imperialism on India?
  - Each document will take a position on this question.
  - You will need to find 2 quotes for each of the opposing sides
  - You can start your analysis on the handout
- You will then write a thesis-driven paragraph responding to a prompt

# Thesis-Drive Response Must Haves (11)

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- Thesis Statement: with a What, How, and So What
  - **What are you are arguing?**
  - **How are you going to prove it?**
  - **Why does it matter/why is it important?**
- Evidence- 2 Quotes
- Context- 1 sentence of context
- Analysis- 4 sentences per piece of evidence
  - Two sentences connecting to the How of your argument
  - Two sentences relating to your So What (why)

# Thesis Statement Examples

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- British imperialism had a negative impact on the governmental structure in India as it prohibited Indian people from holding high-ranking positions, ultimately leading to the country's interests being exploited by Great Britain.
- **British imperialism had a negative impact on the governmental structure in India as it prohibited Indian people from holding high-ranking positions, ultimately leading to the country's interests being exploited by Great Britain.**

# Thesis Statement Examples

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- British imperialism had a positive impact on the social organizations of India as it developed infrastructure and built schools, ultimately leading to a more efficiently organized country.
- **British imperialism had a positive impact on the social organizations of India as it developed infrastructure and built schools, ultimately leading to a more efficiently organized country.**

# Workday

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- Finish the British Imperialism DBQ
- Once you are done with that, work on the Hero project for Mr. Doran
- It should be quiet work time, so stay focused!

# British Raj

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## Benefits

- Brought “order” and “stability” to a somewhat divided region.
- Led to a fairly efficient government.
- A school system was created (in English only and only 10% of Indians were able to attend).
- Railroads, the telegraph and a postal service were introduced to India.

## Consequences

- Economic – British entrepreneurs benefited, while millions of Indians faced terrible hardships.
- Taxes were high, and local officials often increased them or created new ones.
- Indians were encouraged to grow cotton, leading to food shortages.

# British Raj

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- Indians were unable to rise to the highest positions in society, that were reserved for the British.
- The British showed little respect for India's cultural heritage.
- All of this led to the rise of an Indian nationalist movement.

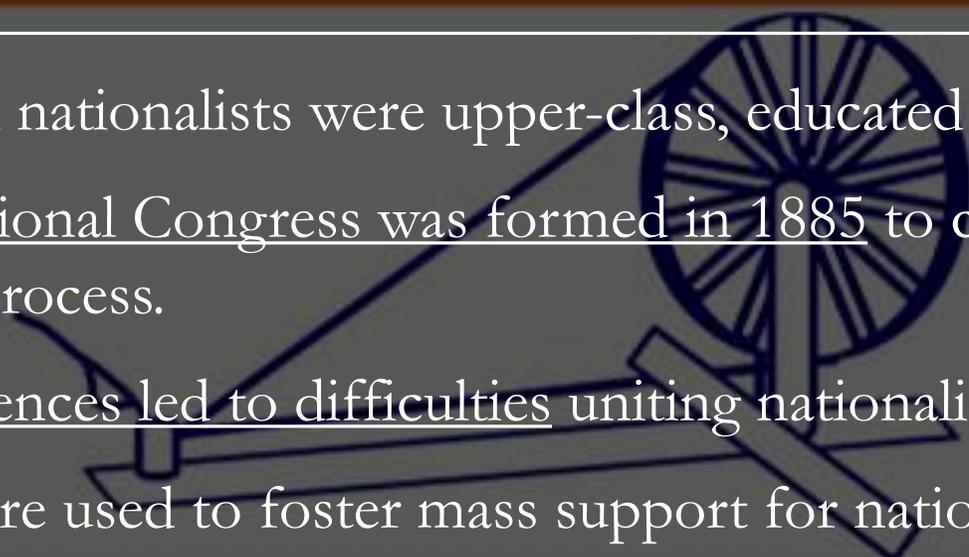
# Warm Up!

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- Test, Tuesday March 3rd
- What did you learn about the impact of British Imperialism on India?

# Nationalism

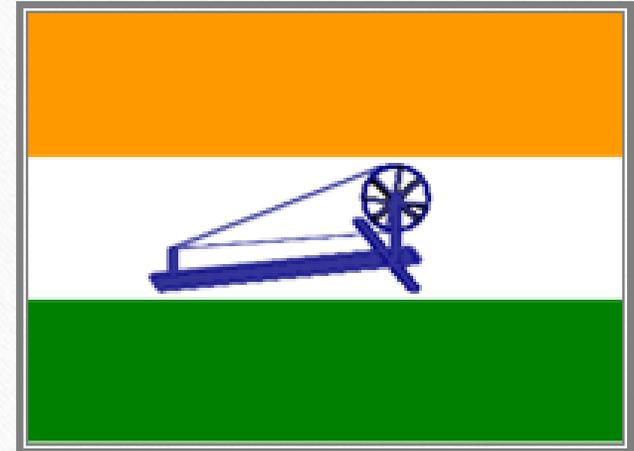
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- The first Indian nationalists were upper-class, educated and from urban areas.
  - The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 to call for a fair share in the governing process.
  - Religious differences led to difficulties uniting nationalist movements.
  - Newspapers were used to foster mass support for nationalist causes.
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# Nationalism

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- India was under British rule since the 1700's
  - Indian nationalism growing
  - Since mid-1800s.
- By early 20th century, two nationalist groups formed:
  - Indian National Congress (Hindu)
  - Muslim League



# The Fight for Independence

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- Common goal?
  - Worked together to rid India of British rule.
  - As they became better organized, they began to call for independence from Britain.
- WWI
  - Millions joined British army
- Parliament offers more local control of government after war for cooperation/participation.
- After war, GB needs India more than ever, and does not want to give up control/power.
  - Calls for independence, and sense of nationalism, grow.



# Amritsar

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- More vocal, many angered by GB's false promises took to protest.
- In 1919, outside of Hindu temple in town of Amritsar, protestors mobilize.
- British soldiers shoot into large crowd, killing 400 and injuring 1200 (approx.)
- Amritsar spurred Mohandas Gandhi's campaign.

# Mohandas Gandhi

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- Mohandas K. Gandhi was born in India on October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1869 and studied law in England.
- After spending time in South Africa during Apartheid, he returned to India in 1914 with a determination that people should be treated equally, no matter their race or religion.
  - He was shocked by the way Indians were segregated and oppressed by British authorities.
- After Amritsar, Gandhi decided to quit practicing law and to devote his life to fighting for the equality of all Indians.
  - He believed it was time for the people of India to stop obeying the unjust British laws.

# Tactics and Beliefs

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- Gandhi encouraged his followers to practice nonviolent protests against the British in order to bring about social change.
- He developed what he called a system of civil disobedience and believed that it would make the world recognize the injustice in India and force change without using violence.
  - Gandhi believed that acts of goodness produced positive reactions while violence only produced negative ones.

# India Independence and Partition

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- Even though India had won its independence, things were not peaceful in the country
  - Hindus and Muslims could not reach a solution as to how to rule an independent India.
- Eventually, the country was split into India for the Hindus and East & West Pakistan for the Muslims
- The partition of India led to genocide
  - Hundreds of thousands of people were killed in widespread violence

# India Independence and Partition

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- The partition of India is the separation of India on Aug. 14, 1947 and Aug. 15, 1947 into the states of the Dominion of Pakistan and the Union of India.
- India was separated on the day of gaining independence from British, due to tensions between the Hindus and the Muslims living in the country. India gained independence after 350 years of British presence in the country.

# Partition of India

- Due to this Hindu-Muslim split, a Great Migration occurred where Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India left their homes in an attempt to go where they felt accepted.
- Unfortunately, this led to horrendous violence that killed millions of people.



# Gandhi's Response

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- Gandhi was very much disappointed by the partition; he wanted all Indians to live together peacefully in one country
  - Even though he was Hindu, he felt that all religious groups should be welcomed in India
- In 1948, at the age of 78, Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated on his way to a prayer meeting in New Delhi
  - He was shot three times by a high-ranking Brahmin who resented Gandhi's concern for Muslims

## Conflict

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- Relations between Pakistan and India remain tense.
- Both nations want to control the *Jammu* and *Kashmir* regions near the Pakistan-India border.
- Tensions based on religious and ethnic claims continued to increase after both India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons in 1998

