British Imperialism in India

East India Company Dominates
1. ___________________ rules India until 1850s
2. Company has its own army led by British officers
3. Army is staffed by __________________—Indian soldiers

Britain’s “Jewel in the Crown”
1. India is Britain’s __________________________, or “jewel in the crown”
2. Forced to produce raw materials for British manufacturing
3. Also forced to buy __________________________

British Transport Trade Goods
1. Railroads move cash crops and goods faster
2. Trade in specific crops is tied to international events

Impact of Colonialism
1. British hold much of ________________ and ________________power
2. ________________ result in loss of self-sufficiency, famine
3. Indian life disrupted by ________________ and ________________
4. British modernize India’s economy, improve public health

Indians Rebel
1. Sepoys refuse to use cartridges of new rifles for __________________________
2. Many Sepoys are jailed; others start Sepoy Mutiny against British
3. Many Indians, especially ___________________, remain loyal to British

Turning Point
1. British put down rebellion, take direct command of India
2. __________________——term for British rule over India, lasts from 1757 to 1947
3. Uprising increases distrust between British and Indians

Call for Reforms
1. In 1800s, __________________________ leads modernization movement
2. Many Indians adopt western ways and call for social reforms
3. Indians resent being _________________________ citizens in own country

Nationalist Groups Form
1. ____________________________ and __________________________ form
2. Nationalists angered by partition of __________________________
   a. pressure forces Britain to divide it differently