

Constructive Response Questions

Describe the positive and negative effects of British imperialism:
Describe the Sepoy Mutiny:

Imperialism to Independence

Outcome: British Imperialism



1. Setting the Stage

- Review: Imperialism is a policy in which a _____ to dominate other countries _____,
- The British economic interest in India began in the _____s with the _____
- The _____ began to crumble
- From 1757 to 1858, The British East India Company was the _____ in India



2. British Expand Control over India

- The area controlled by the East India Company grew, eventually controlled _____, most of _____ India, and territory along the _____ River
- _____, or Indian soldiers, made up a large part of the East India Company army
- The Governor of Bombay referred to the sepoy army as a “delicate and dangerous machine, which a little mismanagement _____.”
- India was considered the “_____” due to its profitability for the British
- British _____ demanded India to produce raw materials for the British and to _____ goods; British goods _____ (economic effect)
- British set up _____ in India and transported tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, & opium



3. Positive and Negative Effects of British Colonialism

a. Negative Effects

- The British held much of the _____ and _____ power in India
- British _____ such as textiles
- Emphasis on cash crops resulted in _____ of _____ for many villagers
- Conversion to cash crops _____ food production causing _____
- _____ and _____ threatened traditional Indian culture

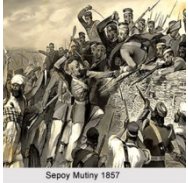
b. Positive Effects

- The British laid the world's _____ network creating unity and allowing India to create a _____ economy
- Road networks, _____, _____, irrigation canals, _____/telegraph lines were built which helped India _____
- _____ and public _____
- Schools and colleges were established; _____
- British troops cleared central India of bandits and put an _____



4. The Sepoy Mutiny

- a. By 1850, the British controlled most of the Indian subcontinent but there was _____
- b. Many Indians believed the British were trying to _____ to Christianity
- c. Indians _____ the British expressed towards them
- d. In 1857 a rumor spread that the sepoys' rifle cartridges were _____
_____ (cows are sacred to Hindus; Muslims don't eat pork)
- e. 85 of the 90 sepoys _____ the cartridges and were _____
- f. The next day (May 10, 1857) _____
- g. They marched to _____; the rebellion spread to northern and central India
- h. _____ took place; each side tried to slaughter the other side's army
- i. The Indian government was _____
- j. It took a year for the British to regain control: The British _____
- k. The part of India under British rule was called _____ meaning rule or sovereignty
- l. The Sepoy Mutiny fueled the _____ of the British and _____ between Indians and the British



5. Nationalism Surfaces in India

- a. In the early 1800s, some Indians began _____ and a greater role in governing themselves
- b. Nationalism: _____
- c. _____, sometimes called the Father of Modern India, believed _____ child marriages and the _____ separation needed to change or India would continue to be controlled by outsiders
- d. Indians began to have _____ feelings and resented a system that made them _____ in their own country

Result: History has shown that, when mistreated long enough, _____ in an attempt to improve their situation. The seeds of change had been set in India which later lead to an _____ movement led by _____

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