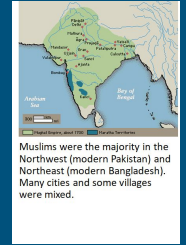


Colonization in India

Advanced World Civilizations 2018

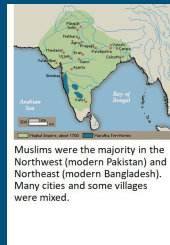
Before Colonization

In the Mughal Empire (1526-1757), Muslims were favored over the majority Hindus.



Before Colonization

Decline of the Mughals began with religious conflict between Muslims and Hindus and resulted in infighting and a divided empire.



Before Colonization

End of the Mughals: 1600s, the British East India Company established trading posts at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta



Before Colonization

End of the Mughals:
At first, Mughal Empire kept European traders under control, but weakened by civil war and misrule, few Indians wished to defend it.

Before Colonization

End of the Mughals:
By 1707, however, the Mughal Empire was collapsing. Dozens of small states, each headed by a maharajah, broke away.

The BEIC Take Control

The British East India company was allowed by the British government to rule India (the British government allowed the BEIC to act as representatives of the British Government and make laws, etc.)

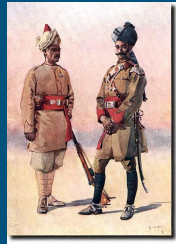
The BEIC Take Control

The BEIC shared none of the profits & many parts of India under the BEIC's control faced starvation.



The Sepoys

The BEIC had its own army, led by British officers and staffed by native Indians (Sepoys)



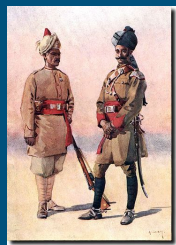
The Sepoys

Some Sepoys were hindu, some were Muslim and a few were Sikh. They helped the BEIC keep control of India.



The Sepoys

The Sepoys were treated like second class citizens despite helping the colonizers.



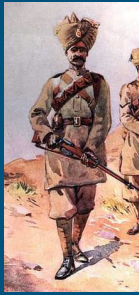
The Sepoys

Eventually, rumors began to spread that the British were using lard (a mix of cow & pig fat) to seal cartridges in the guns used by the Sepoys.



The Sepoys

This religious offence was the spark that started a rebellion against colonization, the treatment of Indians, and the depletion of resources.



The Sepoys

Some areas stayed loyal to Britain, but the fighting was fierce and atrocities against civilians, women and children were committed by both sides.



Results of Mutiny

The British managed to keep order, but the Sepoy Mutiny showed that Company Rule could not protect British investments in India.



Results of Mutiny

The British government took over control of the Indian colonies in 1858, beginning a near century of Direct Rule.

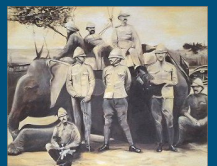


Results of Mutiny

Instead of driving the colonizers out of India, the mutiny increased the British presence in India.

The British Raj

Needing a workforce for such a large colony, the British began to educate wealthy Indians (to adopt both English and their customs).



Indian Nationalism

As the Indian middle class grew, they became increasingly upset with their treatment and the injustice of colonial rule.



Indian Nationalism

The new nationalists wrote in both English and native languages and turned to aspects of Indian tradition to create national pride



Indian Nationalism

1885 – a large group of new Indian nationalists founded the Indian National Congress to pressure for more rights, self-rule & independence.



Positive Effects

Railroads, modern roadways, telephone lines, bridges, were built.
New health innovations were introduced.
Education increased (although it was very British)
Local warfare & conflicts ended when India began to unify against the British

Negative Effects

British held almost all political power
Profits from India's resources were controlled by the British
British controlled what was planted - which means they planted more cash crops and less food.
Some local languages and customs were lost because of the British education
Indians treated like inferior, second class citizens in their own country.