Imperialism to Independence
Outcome: British Imperialism

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

1. Setting the Stage
   a. Review: Imperialism is a policy in which a ________ _______ ______ to dominate other countries __________, ____________, ____________
   b. The British economic interest in India began in the ______s with the __________ ________ ____________ interesting beginning
   c. The ___________ __________ began to crumble
   d. From 1757 to 1858, The British East India Company was the _______ _______ in India

2. British Expand Control over India
   a. The area controlled by the East India Company grew, eventually controlled ____________, most of ______ India, and territory along the ________ River
   b. _______or Indian soldiers, made up a large part of the East India Company army
   c. The Governor of Bombay referred to the sepoy army as a “delicate and dangerous machine, which a little mismanagement ____________________”
   d. India was considered the “___________” due to its profitability for the British
   e. British ________ demanded India to produce raw materials for the British and to __________ goods; British goods ______________ (economic effect)
   f. British set up ______ in India and transported tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, & opium

3. Positive and Negative Effects of British Colonialism
   a. Negative Effects
      i. The British held much of the _______ and _______ power in India
      ii. British _______ __________ ________ such as textiles
      iii. Emphasis on cash crops resulted in ______ of ______ ________ for many villagers
      iv. Conversion to cash crops ______ food production causing __________
      v. _______ _________ and _______ threatened traditional Indian culture
   b. Positive Effects
      i. The British laid the world’s _______ _______ ________ network creating unity and allowing India to create a ________ economy
      ii. Road networks, ________, ________, irrigation canals, ___________/telegraph lines were built which helped India __________
      iii. ________ and public ___________ __________
      iv. Schools and colleges were established; ________ __________
      v. 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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