

Making of the Modern World 15

Lecture #11: India and Nonviolent
Resistance

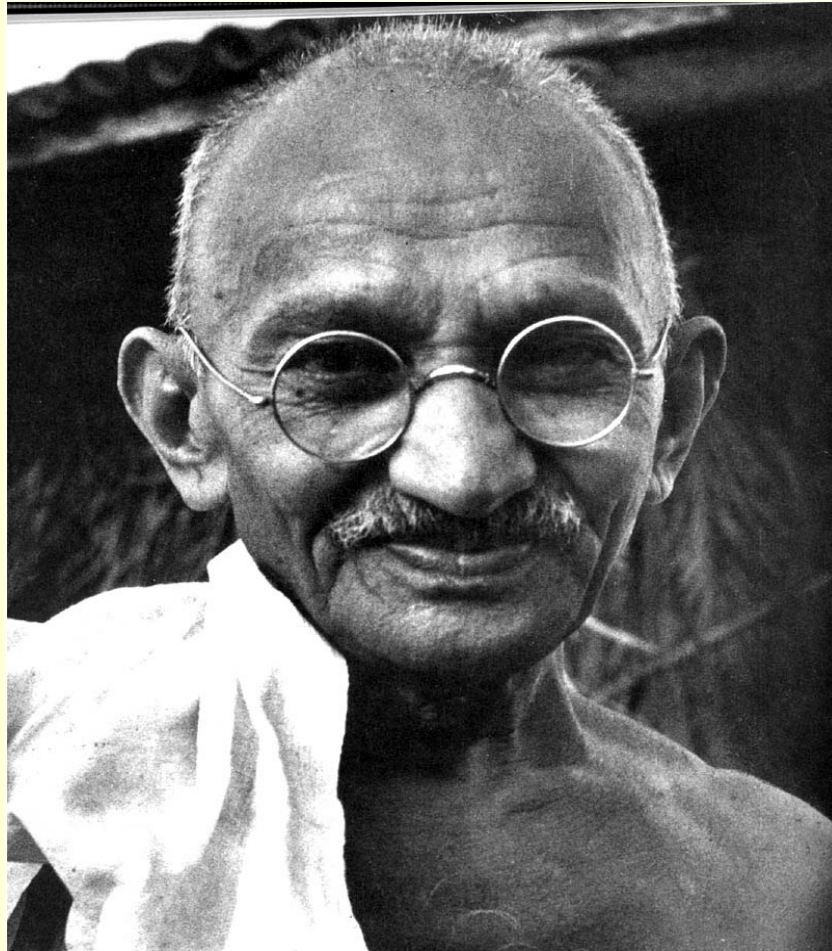
India

- The Jewel of the Crown
 - Legacy of British colonialism
- Deep division between Hindus, Muslims
- Role of Mohandas Gandhi

India's Quest for Home Rule

- Indian National Congress founded 1885, to promote self-rule
- Initial support from both Hindus and Muslims
- Original position in favor or collaboration with British, after World War I moved to opposition
- British encouraged development of Muslim League (1906) to blunt Congress
- Woodrow Wilson, Lenin inspirations to movement

Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948)



- Hindu, studied law in London, practiced in South Africa
 - Opposed apartheid
- Returned to India 1915, made Indian National Congress into a mass movement
- Titled Mahatma: “great soul”
- Opposed caste system

Gandhi



Gandhi

Gandhi's "Passive" Resistance

- *Ahimsa*: non-violence
- *Satyagraha*: not passive resistance (“truth and firmness”)
- Amritsar Massacre (1919)
- Non-cooperation Movement (1920–1922)
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
- Boycott of British Institutions

The Government of India Act (1937)

- Creation of autonomous legislature
 - 600 nominally sovereign princes refuse to cooperate
- Muslim fears of Hindu dominance
 - Traditional economic divide
 - Especially severe with Great Depression
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) proposes partition, creation of the State of Pakistan

Decolonization in Asia



“Vivisection” of India (Gandhi)

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muslim League
- Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Party
- 1947 partition
 - 500,000 killed
 - 10 million refugees
- India moves toward nonalignment position
 - The “third path”
 - The “Third World”

Muslims leave India, 1947



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Muslims leave India 1947