

Chapter 12 Section 3 British Rule in India

I. The Great Rebellion

- A. Over the course of the _____ century, British power in _____ had increased.
1. The British government gave the British _____ India Company, power to become _____ involved in India's affairs.
 - a. They used Indian soldiers, known as _____, to protect the company's _____.
- B. In 1857, Indian _____ of the British led to a revolt.
1. The British - _____.
 2. Indians - First War of _____.
- C. The cause of the revolt was a _____ that the troops' new rifle cartridges were greased with _____ and _____ fat.
1. The cow was sacred to _____.
 2. The pig was taboo to _____.
- D. A group of sepoys at an army post near _____, refused to load their _____ with the cartridges.
1. The British charged them with _____ and put them in _____.
 2. The Sepoys went on a _____, killing _____ European men, women, and _____.
 - a. Soon other _____ joined the revolt.
- E. Within a year, Indian and fresh British troops had _____ the _____.
1. Although Indian outnumbered the British by about _____,000 to _____,000, they were not well _____.
 - a. _____ between Hindus and Muslims kept the Indians from working _____.
- F. At Kanpur (Cawnpore), Indians massacred _____ defenseless women and children in a building known as the _____ of the _____.
- G. As a result of the _____, the British Parliament _____ the powers of the East India Company directly to the British government.
1. In 1876 Britain's Queen Victoria took the title _____ of India.
 - a. India became her " _____."
- H. Although the rebellion _____, it helped fuel Indian _____.

II. British Colonial Rule

- A. After the Sepoy Mutiny, the British government began to rule India _____.
1. Appointed a _____ (a governor who ruled as a representative of a monarch).
- B. British rule in India had several _____ for colonial subjects.
1. It brought _____ and _____ to a society badly _____.
 2. It also led to a fairly _____, efficient _____.
- C. The British hired Indians and built _____, canals, _____, and medical _____.
1. A _____ service and India's first _____ network.
 2. Health and sanitation _____ were also improved.

- D. But the Indian's paid a _____ for the peace and _____.
1. British _____ and a small number of Indians reaped _____ benefits from British rule.
 2. British manufactured goods _____ local industries.
- E. In rural areas, the British sent the _____ to collect taxes.
1. The zamindars in India took _____ of their new authority.
- F. The British also _____ many Indian farmers to _____ from growing food to growing cotton.
1. As a consequence, food _____ could not keep up with the growing _____.
 - a. Between 1800 and 1900, _____ million Indians died of _____.
- G. Finally, British rule was _____.
1. The best jobs and housing were _____ for Britons.

III. Indian Nationalists

- A. The first Indian nationalists were _____-class and _____-educated.
1. Some were _____ in British law and were members of the _____ service.
- B. At first, many Indian _____ preferred reform to revolution.
1. In 1885 a small group of Indians met to form the _____ (INC).
 - a. The INC did not demand immediate _____, but for a share in the _____ process.
- C. Mohandas _____ studied in _____ and became a _____.
1. In 1893 Gandhi went to work in South _____.
- D. On his return to India, Gandhi became active in the _____ movement.
1. He began a movement based on _____ resistance.
 2. Ultimately, _____'s movement led to Indian independence.

IV. Colonial Indian Culture

- A. The British often showed _____ for India's cultural _____.
1. The British would use the _____ as a favorite site for _____ and parties.
 - a. Many _____ even brought hammers to chip off pieces as _____.