

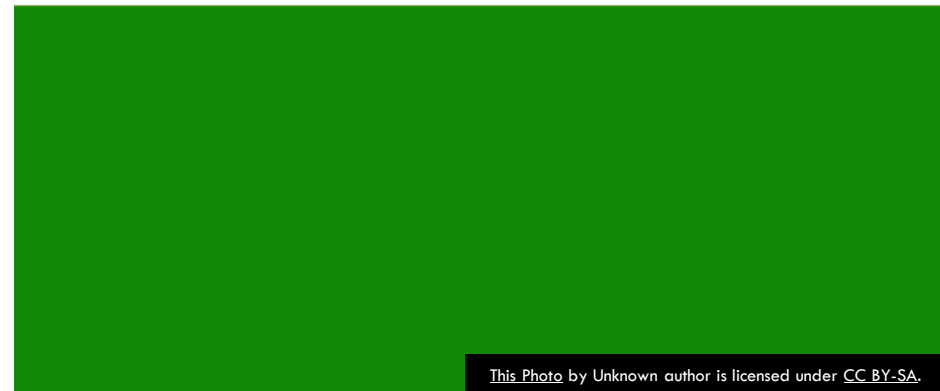
History of India

BY KARMA D.

HISTORY 108

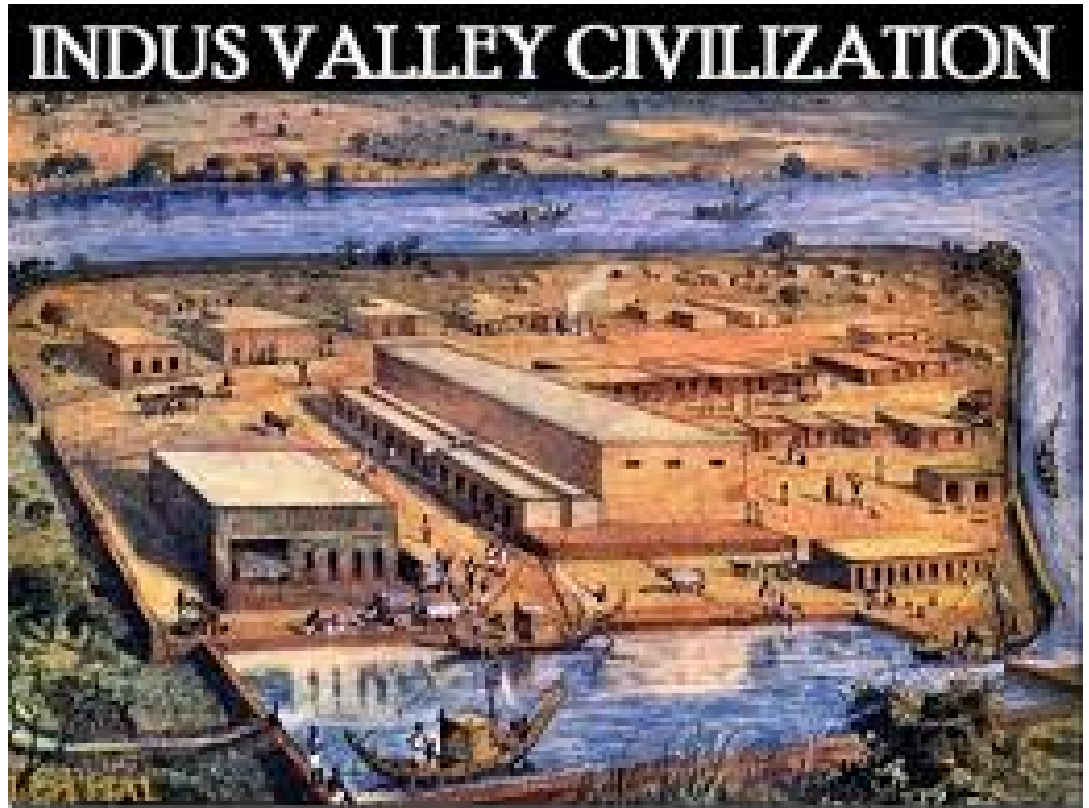
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Indus Valley Civilization

- Indus Valley civilization was India's earliest civilization (IVC). (3300 BCE - 1600 BCE)
- It was called Bronze Age society extending from modern northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India (OER).
- IVC is the earliest urban civilization along with Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt.



- The Indus Valley civilization is known to have consisted of two large cities, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro contained urban centers with well-conceived and organized infrastructure, architecture, and systems of governance.
- Cities were well organized and were built firmly with stones and bricks.
- They also developed drainage systems, systems of weight and trade and writing systems.



The Classical World: Mauryan Empire

- India became dominated by series of Empires, beginning with the Mauryan Empire(Parker,146)
- The Mauryan rule went on from 322-185 BCE
- A powerful political and military empire
- Empire flourished under the reign of Ashoka the Great
- During his reign, Ashoka promoted Buddhism
- War and disunity occurred after Ashoka's death




Classical Age of India: Gupta Empire

- Northern India reunited under the Gupta Empire (320-550 CE)
- Achievements in arts, science, politics, religion, philosophy, mathematics and literature
- Strong trade ties as they were the global trade center
 - Considered a golden age of Hindu culture.
- Fell under Huns in 550 CE



The Mughal Empire

- In 1526, Babur, a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan established the Mughal Empire which covered modern-day Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.
- Hinduism was tolerated and new Hindu temples were built under Babur's rule.
- Persian art and culture
- Persian language mixed with Arabic and Hindi to create Urdu(BBC)
- Achievement in architecture(e.x. Taj Mahal) and system of education that took account of pupils' needs and culture



Decline of The Mughal Empire

Aurangzeb was the last great Mughal Emperor and he expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest size.

- Due to harsh measures of regime, frequent rebellions broke out in later stage of the 1600s

Civil war aroused after the death of Aurangzeb

- India fell under colonial sway of British as part of their global empire



The Beginning of British Rule

- The British first established trading posts in India, so they can purchase spices that were much in demand in Britain and Europe.
- The British only came to trade and not conquer
- The country was divided red years politically
- A lack of European rivals
- There was no sense of national unity
- Hence, British saw the perfect opportunity to establish an Empire in India.



British Imperialism

- British introduced taxation on salt production,
- deemed sea-salt reclamation activities illegal,
- repeatedly used force to stop Indians from harvesting salts
- Unfair British educational institutions and law courts

The Salt March

- Movement led by Mohandas Gandhi
- An act of nonviolent civil disobedience against the unfair taxation on salt production
- The 24-day march began as a direct-action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly.
- Gandhi and others harvested salt from the sea and were then arrested

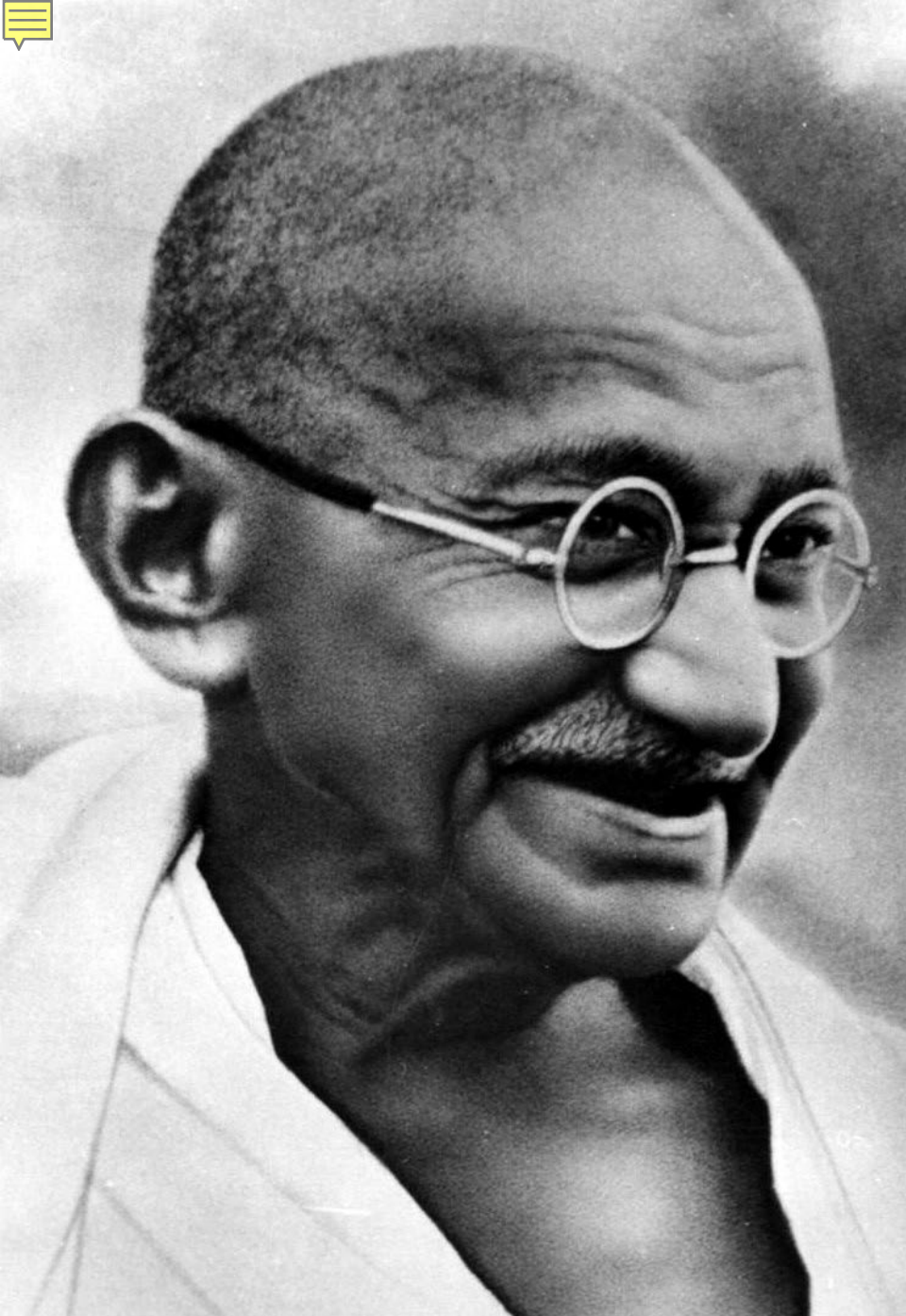


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Quit India Movement

- Led by Mohandas Gandhi
- This movement declared that the immediate ending of the British rule in India was an urgent necessity for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of freedom and democracy
- called for the withdrawal of the British power from India.
- The British government responded to the call of Gandhi and the movement by arresting all major Congress leaders the very next day.



Mohandas Gandhi

- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Gujarat, India-died January 30, 1948, Delhi)
- Indian lawyer, politician and social activist who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India.
- resistance to tyranny through mass nonviolent civil disobedience.



Independence

- In July 1947, the British government passed the Indian Independence Act which orders demarcation of India and Pakistan
- India became an independent country on 15 August 1947.
- However conflicts in religion disputation led to casualties



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