

Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 — History: India

Key Question — How and why did India gain their independence?

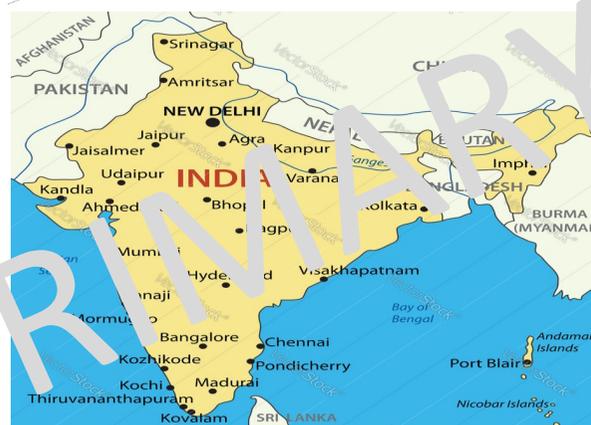
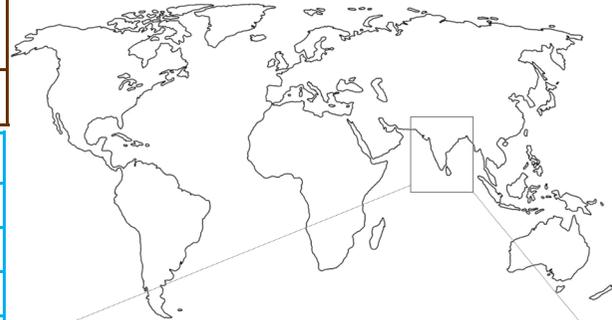


Happening at this time

HMS Titanic sinks	World War I	Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb	World War II
1912	1914-18	1922	1939-45

Date	Timeline—Key Events
28th June 1858	India comes under rule of the British Empire.
1869-72	Extension of roads, railways and canals to improve transport links.
1st Jan 1877	Queen Victoria is declared Empress of India.
1896–1899	Famine hits large parts of the country, and over a million people die of starvation.
1915	An act is passed to help stop the spread of nationalism across the country, and punish those who fight against the British rule.
1914-18	Indian soldiers fight with the British in World War I.
1915	Gandhi returns to India, after successfully supporting Indian people in South Africa from discrimination.
1919	Gandhi calls for non-cooperation from Indian towards the British. He is arrested in 1922 for leading this. Further actions continued over the rest of the 1920s.
1930	Gandhi declares Jan 26th as independence day for India. This is celebrated every year on this day.
1931	New Delhi replaces Calcutta as the capital of India.
1930s	Continued progress towards gradual Indian self rule, through non-violent protest.
1939-45	World War II means British more likely to accept Indian demands for independence.
15th August 1947	India gains independence as a country. Independence day is celebrated every year on this day.

Where in the world is it?



Key Places

New Delhi	The capital city of India from 1931.
Calcutta	Previous capital city of India, from 1772-1911. Now called Kolkata to reflect it's Bengali history.

"In a gentle way you can shake the world"
Mahatma Gandhi

Key Vocabulary

Act	Another term for a law passed, within a country.
Bengali	A native or inhabitant of Bengal, a region within South East Asia.
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, gender.
Famine	An extreme scarcity of food.
Fast	To not eat any kind of food or drink, often as an act of defiance or protest.
Hindu	People who follow the religion of Hinduism. In the 1901 census, 70% of the population were Hindu.
Independence	The state of a country ruling itself, without interference or direction from anyone else.
Raj	Taken from the Indian word to rule, often referred to as British Raj.
Subjugated	The action of bringing someone or something under domination or control.

Key Concepts

Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler, who imposes their beliefs and systems of control and often take natural resources and labour from the country they rule.
Oppression	To control or rule in a harsh way through prolonged cruel or unjust treatment by those in authority through removal or restriction of basic human rights, often carried out by a ruling minority over a subjugated majority.
Rebellion	The action of resisting authority, control, or convention, through either violent or peaceful means.

Key Person

Mahatma Gandhi

He was an Indian lawyer who used non-violent resistance to successfully lead India to independence.

Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, whilst building friendly relationships between different religions and ethnic groups within India.



Young India

A newspaper, created by Gandhi, spreading his ideas to the people, between 1919—1931.

Com-

parison with USA

USA	INDIA
Martin Luther King Jr promotes non-violent protest across the country.	Gandhi leads peaceful protest in order to achieve their goals.
Additional more violent actions also take place (Malcolm X).	Other opposition parties are more violent towards British Rule.
Main concern to be addressed is mistreatment of black people by white.	White minority ruling over the majority Indian population.
Peaceful protest marches have great success.	Salt Tax march has best success against British attempts to impose control.
Originally controlled by the British, before independence in 1776.	Eventual independence from the British in 1947.