

Colonial Resistance Jigsaw India Fact Sheet

Directions: Study the following information about British imperialism in India and the rise of nationalism. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the effects of imperialism on nationalist movements in India. Afterward you will be responsible for teaching another group about Indian nationalist movements. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research on India.

As you study the information below think about the following:

1. What were the causes, characteristics, and consequences of nationalist movements in India?

Between 1750 and 1870 the Mughal Empire was defeated. Almost all of India was now under British rule. Many Indians considered British colonization a positive thing since the British made many helpful changes to India. For example, railroads were introduced and canals were built to make the transportation of goods easier. British schools were built for wealthy Indian families.

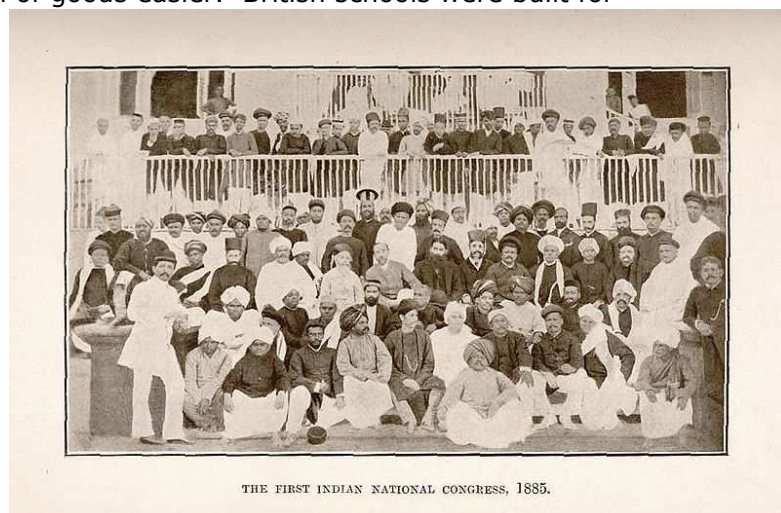
Many reforms were made to the judicial system, limiting crime. The British also made certain traditional practices such as sati illegal. On the other hand, the British de-industrialized India. This caused the loss of their economic power and many people became poorer.

British control also meant that Indians could not have any positions of power within the government. This kept them from having a say in their country's future.

Both the successes and the failures of British India caused Indian nationalism to grow. Indians wanted to regain control of their country. They attempted to lessen the cultural and religious differences that had made them defenseless against British overthrow in the first place.

Nationalists encouraged Pan-Indian nationalism—the unity of all Indians no matter what their differences. An earlier rebellion of Sepoys, Indian troops hired by the British, had ended in complete failure. Many Indian nationalist leaders realized that violence was not the right way to achieve independence. Instead, they developed a strategy that stressed Indian national pride and non-violent resistance against the British.

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885, which at first pushed for a larger role for Indians in government, but over time argued for complete self-government. Later, the Muslim League formed with similar goals.



The first meeting of the Indian National Congress, 1885

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Mohandas Gandhi, a well-known Indian nationalist, also encouraged non-violent actions such as boycotts against British-made products, marches, and other protests. Despite their best efforts, however, India would not win its independence for many years to come.

Source: This image from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1st_INC1885.jpg is in the public domain.

Colonial Resistance Jigsaw Egypt Fact Sheet

Directions: Study the following information about Egyptian resistance to imperialism and the rise of nationalism. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the effects of imperialism on nationalist movements in Egypt. Afterward you will be responsible for teaching another group about Egyptian nationalist movements. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Graphic Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research on Egypt.

As you study the information below think about the following:

1. What were the causes, characteristics, and consequences of nationalist movements in Egypt?

In the late 18th century, Egypt was shocked when Napoleon Bonaparte and his troops from France invaded their country. Egypt's political and economic weakness became clear from this show of European strength.

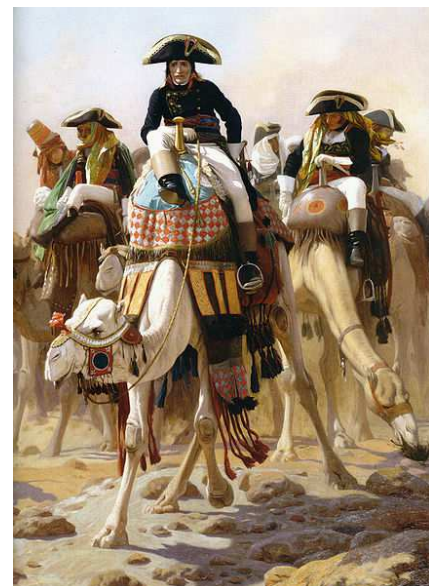
Muhammad Ali was the next leader to come to power after Napoleon. He wanted to modernize Egypt to make sure it would not suffer a similar outcome again. His changes were a combination of Egyptian nationalism and European methods and technology. Ali's hard work paid off. The Egyptian population nearly doubled, trade with Europe greatly expanded, and a new social class of educated Egyptians had begun to replace the old ruling aristocracy. New industrialization also meant they could provide themselves with their own textiles, weapons, and other goods.

When the rule of Muhammad Ali passed to his grandson, Ismail, even more importance was placed on the westernization of Egypt. By 1870, Egypt had a system of canals and railroads, a modern postal service, and a new capital city in Cairo.

However, his changes led to an increase in European advisors in Egypt. It also led to more debt to French and British banks. The debts were so great that the Egyptian government faced bankruptcy. To avoid going bankrupt, the Egyptian government sold shares of the Suez Canal. This canal was an important link between Europe and Asia, to Great Britain. The Egyptian government also had to accept foreign commissioners to oversee their finances.

The increased foreign involvement soon caused a military uprising. The British feared the uprising threatened their investments in the Suez Canal. They sent an army into Egypt in 1882 and stayed for the next seventy years. During that time the British ruled Egypt "indirectly." They allowed Egypt to maintain its government and claim they were independent, but the real power lay in the hands of the British.

Source: This image from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bonaparte_en_Egypte.jpg is in the public domain.



Bonaparte and his chief of staff in Egypt, painting by Jean-Léon Gérôme, 1863.

Colonial Resistance Jigsaw Japan Fact Sheet

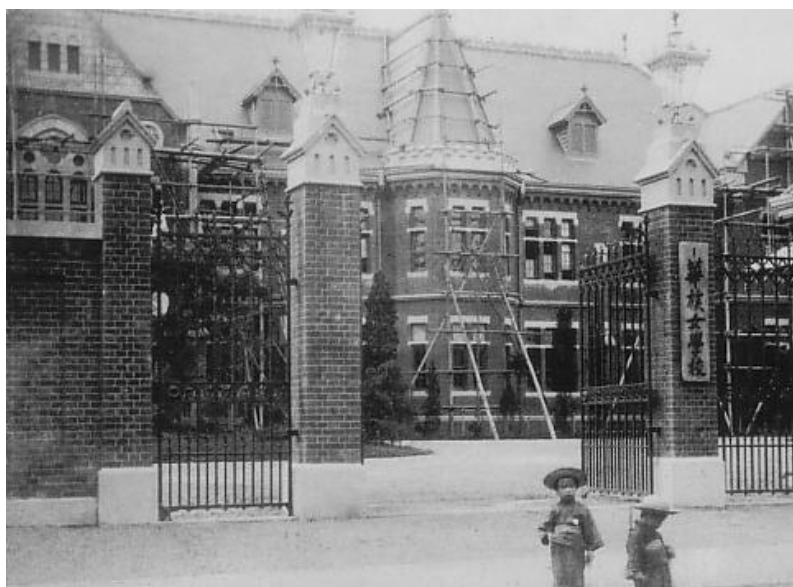
Directions: Study the following information about Japanese resistance to imperialism and the rise of nationalism. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the effects of imperialism on nationalist movements in Japan. Afterward you will be responsible for teaching another group about Japanese nationalist movements. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research on Japan.

As you study the information below think about the following:

1. What were the causes, characteristics, and consequences of nationalist movements in Japan?

Japan did not want to have any foreign powers influencing their country, so they attempted to isolate themselves from almost all contact with European powers in the early 1600s. However, this changed in 1853 when an American flotilla, led by U.S. Navy officer Matthew C. Perry, arrived off the coast of Japan. He began a long series of negotiations to have Japan open its ports to trade and to allow American ships a place to refuel. Japan eventually agreed, largely because they realized that they could not defend themselves against modern American steamships.

Japan's government was under a military leader called the Tokugawa Shogunate. Representatives from Tokugawa Shogunate and many local leaders were afraid of being defeated like China had been during the Opium Wars. They agreed to sign the Treaty of Kanagawa. The treaty was modeled on the unequal treaties that China signed with Western powers.



Peeresses' School from the Restoration of Tokyo in the Meiji Era

Angry and disappointed, some local leaders began calling for the destruction of the Tokugawa government and rejected the Treaty of Kanagawa. Many Japanese leaders recognized that Japan needed to industrialize and to modernize the military.

A brief civil war began and in 1868, the local rebels overthrew the Tokugawa Shogunate and declared the emperor "restored." This began the period known as the Meiji Restoration.

The new leadership that came to power was talented and determined to protect their country from Western imperialism. They were nationalists who called for "a rich country with a strong army." The Japanese accepted all foreign ideas, institutions and techniques that could strengthen their country.

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The government introduced new educational systems, a drafted army, and new communications. The government also introduced heavy industry.

By the late nineteenth century, Japan's transformation had strengthened the country so much that, in 1905, Japan surprised the world by successfully defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War. In a short time frame it had gained control of both Korea and southern Manchuria, and was well on its way to joining the ranks of the world's colonial powers.

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