**INDIA’S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE**

1. Of what country was India a colony? What sort of aid did India give to the Allied forces? What two religions were most important in India? Which was the majority? The minority?

*Great Britain*

*more than 1M soldiers fought in Middle East & Africa with Allies; wheat fed Allies, cotton kept them clothed*

*Hinduism & Islam 🡪 more Hindus than Muslims*

1. In which city & when did British troops fire into a trapped crowd of Indians? What were the Indians doing there? About how many people were killed/injured?

*Amritsar, April 1919*

*10,000 unarmed Indians assembled for a political meeting*

*around 400 people died, around 1,200 people were wounded*

1. Who became the leading Indian nationalist? What were his feelings towards violence in disputes? What were his protest methods based on?

*Mohandas Gandhi, b.1869 to middle-class parents; a lawyer, educated in England*

*he opposed using war and other violence to settle disputes; a pacifist*

*used civil disobedience, refusal to obey laws that were considered unjust*

1. What was one form of protest Indians found effective? What did this form of protest do in regards to cloth? What became the symbol of the National Congress?

*boycotting, Indians refused to buy British manufactured goods*

*Gandhi urged Indians to begin spinning their own cloth*

*spinning wheel became symbol of the National Congress*

1. What did the above form of protest do in regards to salt? What did Gandhi do/where did he go to deal with this issue?

*boycotted British salt; it was illegal for Indians to gather own salt*

*Gandhi went to the sea, leading thousands 200 miles, to make salt from the sea-water*

*British didn’t arrest him, but arrested thousands who followed him*

1. What did the British Parliament pass in 1935? What did this give to Indians? What areas were affected? Did every Indian like this act?

*Government of India Act, creating a constitution for India*

*gave provincial legislatures control over making laws in provinces*

*agriculture, education, public health, and public works controlled by provinces*

*no, not every Indian liked this; many wanted complete independence*

**CHINA’S DRIVE FOR MODERNIZATION**

1. Who and when was China declared a republic? How did this government change to another form? When was a republic *finally* established? What did the government do?

*Sun Yat-sen declared China a republic in January 1912*

*Yuan Shigai staged military coup and changed China to a dictatorship*

*1928, Chiang Kai-shek established government; promoted economic development by building schools, roads, & railways*

1. What two groups both disliked the warlords that ruled for a time? Did these two groups like each other?

*Guomindang, nationalist party, & Communists; Communists supported Guomindang/Chiang militarily*

*no, the two groups disliked each other; struggled for power over leading China*

1. What was the Red Army? Where did they form? Who led them? What group of people did the leader appeal to for help?

*Red Army was made up of Communists; formed in mountains in southern province Jiangxi*

*Mao Zedong, son of prosperous peasant family, led them*

*Mao appealed to China’s millions of peasants*

1. How was life for China’s peasants? What did the Red Army do for them? How did the Red Army fight their enemies?

*peasants worked small plots of land, turned over most of crops to wealthy landlords*

*Red Army overthrew local landlords & redistributed land to peasants*

*“Enemy advances, we retreat; enemy camps, we harass; enemy tires, we attack; enemy retreats, we pursue”*

1. What was the Long March? When was it? Who and how many people participated?

*retreat of Red Army; about 100K followers retreated , following Mao, to escape Guomindang*

*started in October 1924, lasted one year*

1. How long was the “Long March”? About how many miles were covered in a day? What obstacles did the people overcome?

*around 6,000 miles, about 16 miles a day*

*rivers, mountains, 10 provincial armies*

1. What role did Japan play in China during the 1930s? What area had Japan conquered? By 1939, about how much of China was controlled by Japan?

*Japan was enemy of China*

*conquered Manchuria in NE China; controlled most of eastern China by 1939*