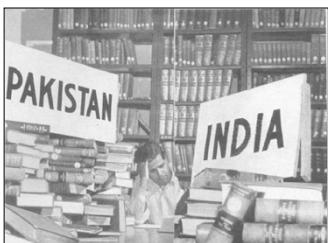


The Road to Partition

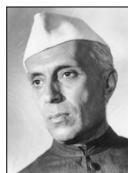


Non-Cooperation Movement

- lasted from 1920 to 1922
- led by Gandhi, supported by the Indian National Congress (INC)
- resist British occupation through non-violence
- causes: Amritsar massacre, Rowland Act
- called off by Gandhi when people turned violent
 - attack on Indian police

Hindus and Muslims in Alliance

- Lucknow Pact (1916) had united Hindus and Muslims against British
- Congress-Muslim League alliance
 - Congress: headed by Jawaharlal Nehru
 - ML: led by M. A. Jinnah
- Besides Congress and ML, there were other important players
 - Unionist Party in Punjab
 - they wanted to maintain the landlord system (zamindar system)



Gandhi and the Independence Movement in the 1920s/1930s

- Gandhi was the spiritual leader of the INC
- in the late 1920s/1930s, INC and British in conflict, but there were some general patterns
 - Metcalf, p. 184
- some important terms
 - *khadi* movement (Metcalf, p. 184)
 - satyagraha (“soul force”)
 - philosophy of non-violence
 - passive resistance

Dramatic Changes in 1930s

- in early 1930s, new cycle of non-cooperation movement
- Indian united response began to fracture
- Motihal Nehru (father of Jawaharlal) made a proposal for a new India
 - didn't provide any guarantees for Muslims which had been preserved in prior agreements
 - this hardened Jinnah's stance
 - by late 1930s, Muslims split
 - some in the ML were even thinking of a separate Muslim state
 - Jinnah
 - some in Congress Party, thinking of confederation within India
 - Maulana Azad (Metcalf, p. 198)
- As Congress gained in power in India, they began to ignore ML positions
- Simultaneously, we see the rise of smaller separate Muslim parties, especially in Bengal

- Gandhi talking in the 1940s [4:20]

- Gandhi speech in 1931 in England (about existence of God) [6:00]
- Gandhi documentary
- Gandhi (1982) movie

