1) British & Indian relationship (1757-1858):
- British East India Company dominated India
- Economic imperialism, at first...
2) Importance of India to the British Empire in the 19th century:

- India was a MAJOR supplier of raw materials and cash crops
- India had a growing population of 300 million potential consumers, serving as a MAJOR foreign market (U.S. is about the same… TODAY).
3) Britain used India to stimulate its own economy, while simultaneously stifling the Indian economy…

... by exporting Indian resources for British manufacturing.

... by making India a “captured market”, whereby Indians were restricted to purchasing imported British goods (i.e. textiles!).

... by prohibiting Indian competition w/ Britain, forcing Indian entrepreneurs out of business.

India existed to serve British economic interests!

4) Important raw materials exported from India to Britain: TEA, indigo (for dying cloth), coffee, cotton (esp. in the 1860’s!), jute, and OPIUM (an illegal narcotic, exported to China in exchange for tea, silk, porcelain)
5) Effects of British imperialism in India:

NEGATIVE:
- All political & economic power held by Britain (the Indian economy, and all native business restricted by Britain)
- Cash-crop plantations replace subsistent (self-sufficient) farming in India: food production decreases, large British landholdings increase hunger & poverty

POSITIVE:
+ Britain brings infrastructure, modernization to India (railroads, telegraph/telephone lines, dams, bridges, better irrigation engineering for agriculture).
+ Sanitation & public health marginally improves
+ Education & literacy (in English) improve
+ British eliminate local conflicts (in the interest of labor!)
6) As the British presence in India endures, Indian oppositional reactions grow: Indian resentment, and nationalist feelings intensify (especially as Britain got wealthier off of India’s economy, while most Indians remained poor)
7) Indian religious groups:

1. Hindus (majority)
2. Muslims (largest minority)
3. Sikhs (small minority)

... Sikhs remain loyal to British, often remaining in the service of the British as voluntary troops; were often marginalized by Hindus and Muslims, and thus had somewhat better treatment under the British.

8) Outcome of the Sepoy Mutiny:

The British take DIRECT control of India, transitioning from economic imperialism to COLONIALISM.

INDIA IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY TO LET GO OF (need materials and markets!)
9) Indian nationalist groups:

Indian National Congress (1885) – led by Hindus
Muslim League (1906) – led my Muslims

Both will begin to cooperate against British imperialism in the early 1900’s.

Original goals: Better treatment & fairness for all Indians in India, as “equal citizens of the British Empire”.

Eventual goals: Full independence and self-rule, free of British imperialism.
10) Indian differences benefit British imperialism: Sectarian conflict & competition between India’s Hindus and Muslims prevent a more unified resistance against British imperialism. British will use this state of affairs... and promote religious differences... to their advantage (divide & conquer).

Despite obstacles, India will eventually achieve sovereignty from British imperialism, in 1947, after 90 years of direct British rule, thanks to...
**BONUS** - *Class vs. Caste:*

**Alike:** BOTH are systems of social hierarchy

**Different:**
- *Class* is based on economics, *caste* is based on religion.
- There is the possibility of upward movement with classes (class mobility), although this may take multiple generations to occur.
- There is NO social mobility in a caste system (except through the idea of reincarnation – rebirth in the “next life”, at a higher *or lower* status, based on faithful obedience and living a “righteous life”).
Despite obstacles, India will eventually achieve sovereignty from British imperialism, in 1947, after 90 years of direct British rule, thanks to...