

A Nation Demands

Trace how Indian nationalism turned shared beliefs into independence.

SS7H3.a "Describe how nationalism led to independence in India."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline three actions Indian nationalists took, and circle one sentence that states a result of their movement.

India's Nationalist Movement

- ① By the early 1900s, India was governed by Britain, although most people living there were Indian. British officials controlled major decisions, and many Indians believed the system treated them unfairly. Nationalism, a strong feeling of loyalty to one's nation and its right to govern itself, grew as people focused on a shared Indian identity. The Indian National Congress brought together leaders who demanded a larger voice in government. Newspapers, speeches, and public meetings spread the idea that Indians should decide India's future.
- ② Nationalist leaders turned this belief into action. Mohandas Gandhi urged satyagraha, or nonviolent resistance, against unjust British laws. In 1919, British troops killed hundreds of unarmed Indians at Amritsar, increasing anger toward colonial rule. Gandhi later led the 1930 Salt March to protest a British tax and monopoly on salt. Many Indians made or bought illegal salt, boycotted British goods, and joined protests. These actions united people across regions and showed Britain that demands for self-rule had widespread support.
- ③ After World War II, Britain was weakened by the war and faced continued pressure from Indian nationalists. British leaders agreed to leave India in 1947. Nationalist hopes for self-government were achieved when India became independent on August 15, 1947. However, disagreements between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League contributed to partition, which created India and Pakistan. Partition caused enormous violence and migration. Independence therefore came from a long nationalist movement, but the transition also brought painful consequences for millions of people.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did a shared Indian identity help nationalists challenge British rule?

2 Explain how the Salt March turned nationalist beliefs into pressure on Britain.

3 What effect did the Amritsar killings have on Indian views of colonial rule?

4 Use two causes from the passage to explain why Britain left India in 1947.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly five sentences explaining how nationalism led to independence. Use the words identity, resistance, and support; include two events or actions from the passage, explain why Britain left, and state one consequence of the transition.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline three actions Indian nationalists took, and circle one sentence that states a result of their movement. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did a shared Indian identity help nationalists challenge British rule?	It united people around the belief that Indians should govern India and demand a larger voice in government.
2	Explain how the Salt March turned nationalist beliefs into pressure on Britain.	It protested British control of salt. Indians made or bought illegal salt, boycotted British goods, and joined protests, showing widespread support for self-rule.
3	What effect did the Amritsar killings have on Indian views of colonial rule?	The killings increased anger toward British colonial rule.
4	Use two causes from the passage to explain why Britain left India in 1947.	Britain was weakened by World War II, and Indian nationalists continued to pressure Britain for self-government.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Nationalism gave many Indians a shared identity and a belief that they should govern their own country. Gandhi's nonviolent resistance helped people challenge unjust British laws. The Salt March built support because people joined a protest against British control of salt. Continued nationalist pressure, along with Britain's weakness after World War II, helped lead Britain to leave in 1947. Partition created India and Pakistan, but it also caused violence and migration.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations supported by the passage. For the final task, check for exactly five sentences, the three required words, two passage-based events or actions, a reason Britain left, and a consequence of partition.