STUDY GUIDE

* Indian National Congress Party

-Led Indians to independence and governed most of the era.

-Western educated Indians from study groups and political associations.

-In Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, and Madras.

-Formed group in 1885

-Could make opinions to government.

* B.G. Tilak

-Worked to promote restoration and revival of Hinduism.

-Opposed women education and raising the age for women to marry.

-Wanted to persuade Indians to serve in military and administrative.

-Threatened rebellion against British for independence.

* Morley- Minto Reforms

-In 1909 formed these reforms.

-Provided education for Indians.

-Greater opportunities to vote and serve on local legislative councils.

* Dinshawai incident

-Confrontation between British and Egyptian subjects

-Exemplified racial arrogance

-Many people died because of small clash.

* Gandhi

-Philanthropist and protested against violence.

-Had a tour to protest for his non-violence cause.

-Middle class followed Gandhi and it was a large portion of his followers.

* Government of India Acts 1935

-British turned over government to Indian leader.

-Retained control of government back to normal.

* Waf’d Party

-Sa’d Zaghlul leader of party.

-Provided nationalists to be focused on unity.

-Widespread of civil disobedience.

-Attracted a mass base for war.