

Name: _____

Indian Partition DBQ Activity **Timeline**

By the end of World War I in 1919, Indian leaders began fighting for independence from Great Britain. At this time, two major ethnic populations existed in India: Hindus, who were the great majority, and Muslims, who were a minority. Many Hindus hoped that India would remain united once the British left. But some Muslims, especially leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah, worried about being a minority. When the British finally left India in 1947, they divided the Indian subcontinent, creating an independent India and a new state called Pakistan for Muslims. They called this division the Partition Plan.

1930s: The idea for a separate homeland for Muslims is introduced.

1935: Great Britain reforms policies to grant greater independence to Indians. Muslims worry they will be a permanent minority in a fully independent India.

1940: Muslim leader Jinnah calls for the establishment of Pakistan as a separate state for Indian's Muslims. **1944:** Hindu leaders fail to convince Jinnah to keep India unified.

Aug. 1946: Hindus and Muslims clash in Calcutta over formation of interim government. Approximately 5,000 die.

March 1947: The British Government sends Louis Mountbatten to India to determine a plan for transferring power to Indians before June 1948.

June 3, 1947: Mountbatten announces the Partition Plan and speeds up the transfer of power by ten months. **Aug. 14-15, 1947:** Transfer of Power: India gains independence from Great Britain.

Aug. 16-17, 1947: Decision for partition boundaries is released and published. Migration and violence due to partition continues until the end of 1947.

Approximately 15 million people migrated, and between 300,000 and one million refugees lost their lives during partition.

Timeline Questions:

- 1) When was the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims first introduced?
- 2) Who was one of the biggest proponents of a separate Muslim state?
- 3) Why did some Muslim leaders want a separate Muslim state? What worried them about a united India?
- 4) Why might some blame the British for the violence that resulted from Partition?

Document A: Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Modified)

Use your Notice and Note strategies to help guide your reading

The passage below is a speech by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who was known as the founder of Pakistan. Jinnah served as president of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on August 15, 1947. The speech became known as the "Two Nations" speech and was delivered at the Muslim League's annual meeting in 1940.

If the British Government really wants to secure the peace and happiness of the people of this Subcontinent, the only course open to us is to allow Hindus and Muslims separate homelands, by dividing India into "autonomous national States."

It is extremely difficult to appreciate why our Hindu friends fail to understand the real nature of Islam and Hinduism. They are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are, in fact, different and distinct social orders. It is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. This misconception of one Indian nation has gone far beyond the limits and is the cause of most of our troubles and will lead India to destruction, if we fail to revise our notions in time. The Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, and literature. They neither intermarry, nor inter-dine together, and indeed they belong to two different civilizations, which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. To yoke [join] together two such nations under a single State, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and the final destruction of the government of such a State.

Muslim India cannot accept any Constitution that will lead to a Hindu majority Government.

The Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homelands, their territory and their State. We wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors as a free and independent people.

Directions:

1) (Sourcing) Who gave this speech and who was his audience?

2) (Close reading) Why does Jinnah support the creation of a separate state for Muslims?

Document B: Jawaharlal Nehru (Modified)

Use your Notice and Note strategies to help guide your reading

*The passage below is an excerpt from the book *The Discovery of India*, by Jawaharlal Nehru published in 1946. Nehru was India's first Prime Minister and a member of India's Congress during pre-Independence. Nehru was actively involved in India's Independence Movement, and he wrote the book between 1942-1945 when he was in prison for civil disobedience.*

Any division of India on a religious basis as between Hindus and Muslims, as proposed by the Moslem League today, cannot separate the followers of these two principal religions of India, for they are spread out all over the country. Even if the areas in which each group is in a majority are separated, huge minorities belonging to the other group remain in each area. Other religious groups, like the Sikhs, are split up unfairly against their will and placed in two different states. In giving freedom to separate to one group, other groups are denied that freedom . . .

If the economic aspects of separation are considered, it is clear that India as a whole is a strong and more-or-less self-sufficient economic unit. If the division is made so as to separate the predominately Hindu and Muslim areas, the Hindu areas will not be so hard hit. The Muslim areas, on the other hand, will be economically backward. Thus, the odd fact emerges that those who today demand separation will suffer the most from it.

The astonishing fact remains that those who propose "Pakistan" or partition have consistently refused to define what they mean or to consider the implications of such a division. They move on the emotional plane only . . .

It is difficult to imagine any free state emerging from such turmoil, and if something does emerge, it will be full of contradictions and insoluble problems.

Directions:

1) (Sourcing) Who wrote this document? What do you suppose his purpose was in writing a book about India at this time?

2) (Close reading) What are two reasons the speaker opposes the creation of a separate state for Muslims? (Use direct quotes)

Indian Partition DBQ Culminating Activity

Questions for Both Readings:

Both **Jinnah and Nehru** are writing **before** Great Britain has granted India independence. In other words, the argument over whether India should be split is occurring against the backdrop of the fight for Indian independence. How might this context have affected what Jinnah and Nehru are saying in these documents? (Hint: what is the author's purpose in writing these documents?)

Essential Question: *Was India's Partition Plan a good decision given what people knew at the time?*

Document	Based on this document, was India's Partition Plan a good decision?	Evidence from document to support these reasons.
A: Jinnah		
B: Nehru		

What do you think? What is a good or bad idea? Who do you think made a better argument? Why?