1. Nationalist and Political Factors
	1. Early History
	2. India under the British
2. Racial, Religious, and Economic Factors
	1. Colonial Racism
		1. White Man’s Burden
		2. British benefits colored by superior attitudes
	2. Religion
		1. British administration stressed the differences between various factions
		2. Indian National Congress
		3. Muslim League
		4. Conflict in Bengal
	3. Economics
		1. Pre-WWI
		2. Post-WWI
		3. Great Depression
3. Military Factors
	1. World War I
	2. Amritsar Massacre
	3. World War II
4. Methods
	1. *Satyagraha*
		1. “soul force” – ordinary people can bring political change by using peaceful means
		2. Non-cooperation Campaign, 1920-1922
		3. Rising tensions between Muslims and Hindus
	2. Mass-based nationalism
		1. Salt March
		2. Round Table Conferences
	3. Divisions
		1. Communal Award
		2. Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
		3. Muslim League begins calling for separate state
		4. Government of India Act of 1935
		5. Internal divisions within Congress
		6. Post WWII
	4. Violence
		1. Communal violence – Direct Action Day
5. Roles of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Mohandas Gandhi
	1. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
		1. Background
		2. Muslim League
		3. Support of the British
		4. Partition
		5. Historiography
	2. Mohandas Gandhi
		1. Background
		2. Social reformer
		3. “Quit India”
		4. Historiography
6. Why did the Independence Movement succeed?
	1. Great Men
	2. Pressure from below
	3. More varied response
7. Political Challenges of the Irish Free State
	1. Partition
		1. West Pakistan & East Pakistan
		2. Punjab and the Sikhs
	2. Challenges in India
		1. Constitution of 1950
		2. Political extremism
		3. Sikh separation
		4. Communalism & Hindu nationalism
		5. Consolidation
		6. Economic issues
		7. Social challenges
		8. Cultural challenges
	3. Challenges in Pakistan
		1. Legacies of Partition
		2. Political challenges
		3. Kashmir