



Two Paths to Independence

In 1900, **India** was part of the British Empire; but by the end of 1947, India had achieved independence.

For most of the Nineteenth Century, India was ruled by the British. India

was considered the jewel in the crown of the British Empire. Queen Victoria had been made Empress of India and the British had a major military presence in India.

Indian nationals had no say in central government and even at a local level; their influence on policy and decision making was minimal.

Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and buy Indian goods instead. This helped to revitalise local economies in India and it also hit home at the British by

undermining their economy in the country. Gandhi was imprisoned in 1922, 1930, 1933 and in 1942. While in prison, he went on hunger strike.

Indian political and spiritual leader, called Mahatma ("Great Soul"). Gandhi helped India's struggle for independence from Britain through a campaign based on nonviolence and civil disobedience. Gandhi also firmly believed that if violence was used to achieve any end – even if it was employed in the name of justice – the result would be more violence. His doctrine of nonviolent action had a profound influence on **Martin Luther King Jr.**, the leader of the civil rights movement in the U.S, and **Nelson Mandela**, the most prominent figure of the black opposition to apartheid in South Africa. However, **Gandhi never received the Nobel Peace Prize.**

- ❖ What was the main aim of Gandhi? What was the secret of his success? Do you think that India would have achieved its Independence with out the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi?
- ❖ Here are some quotes of Gandhi. Explain them in your own words. Do you also agree with Gandhi? Why? Why not?

-An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.

-Hate the sin, love the sinner.



The **American Revolutionary War** (1775–1783), also known as the American War of Independence, was a conflict that erupted between Great Britain and revolutionaries within thirteen British colonies, who declared their independence as the United States of America in 1776. The war was the culmination of the American Revolution, a colonial struggle against political and economic policies of the British Empire. The war eventually widened far beyond British North America; many Native Americans also fought on both sides of the conflict.

Throughout the war, the British were able to use their naval superiority to capture and occupy coastal cities, but control of the countryside (where most of the population lived) largely eluded them. After an American victory at Saratoga in 1777, France, Spain, and the Netherlands entered the war against Great Britain. French involvement proved decisive, with a naval victory in the Chesapeake leading to the surrender of a British army at Yorktown in 1781. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 recognized the independence of the United States.



Comparison

- **Equations** ([not] so ... like ...) are with (not) **as ... as** express, where the comparison ends with a pronoun, it should be this an object pronoun: as good as me / you / him / her / it / us / them. s
- **Monosyllabic** adjectives are appended with the increase in **er** and **est**: small: smaller, smallest.
- **Three-and polysyllabic adjectives** and **participles**, therefore all (ing-forms and 3 forms are common) with more and improve on most: expensive: more expensive, most expensive - interesting: more interesting, most interesting.
- Two-syllable adjectives are generally also increased with more and most of: cheerful: more cheerful, most cheerful



→ But there are systematic exceptions: two syllables, based on y, er, le, ow with er and est increase:

easy: easier, easiest
polite: politer, politest

- **All adjectives** can be negative and increased with "less" and (the) **least**, increase: less smart, the least polite, etc.
- **Irregular adjectives** increase irregularly, the most important are
good: better, best
bad: worse, worst
much / many: more, most
little: less, least
- **Features** are observed in the spelling and pronunciation:

→ After a short, stressed vowel following the consonant is doubled: big: **bigger**, **biggest**

→ A "y" in the end is to be replaced by i: dry: drier, driest - easy: easier, easiest

(exceptions: shy, sly).

→ A silent e at the end omits the increase: *large, larger largest*

→ A g has a listening pronunciation: *long, longer, longest*



❖ Exercise:

He is (careful) _____ than Jessica.

Autumn is not (hot) _____ season of the year.

John is (old) _____ Tom: They are both 18 years old.

But Lisa is much (good) _____ at Maths than him: He is (bad) _____ than her!

I speak English (well) _____ than your sister.

He thinks English is not (difficult) _____ as Chinese.

Jonathan has twice as (many) _____ books as Maité.

New York is (large) _____ than Seattle.

John's bicycle is (expensive) _____ and (fast) _____ than mine.



