

Arrive

The Colonization of Sri Lanka began with the Portuguese in 1505. It ended in 1948 with its independency. During this period of 443 years, Sri Lanka has been under the rule of Portuguese (1505-1658), Dutch (1658-1796) and British (1796-1948).

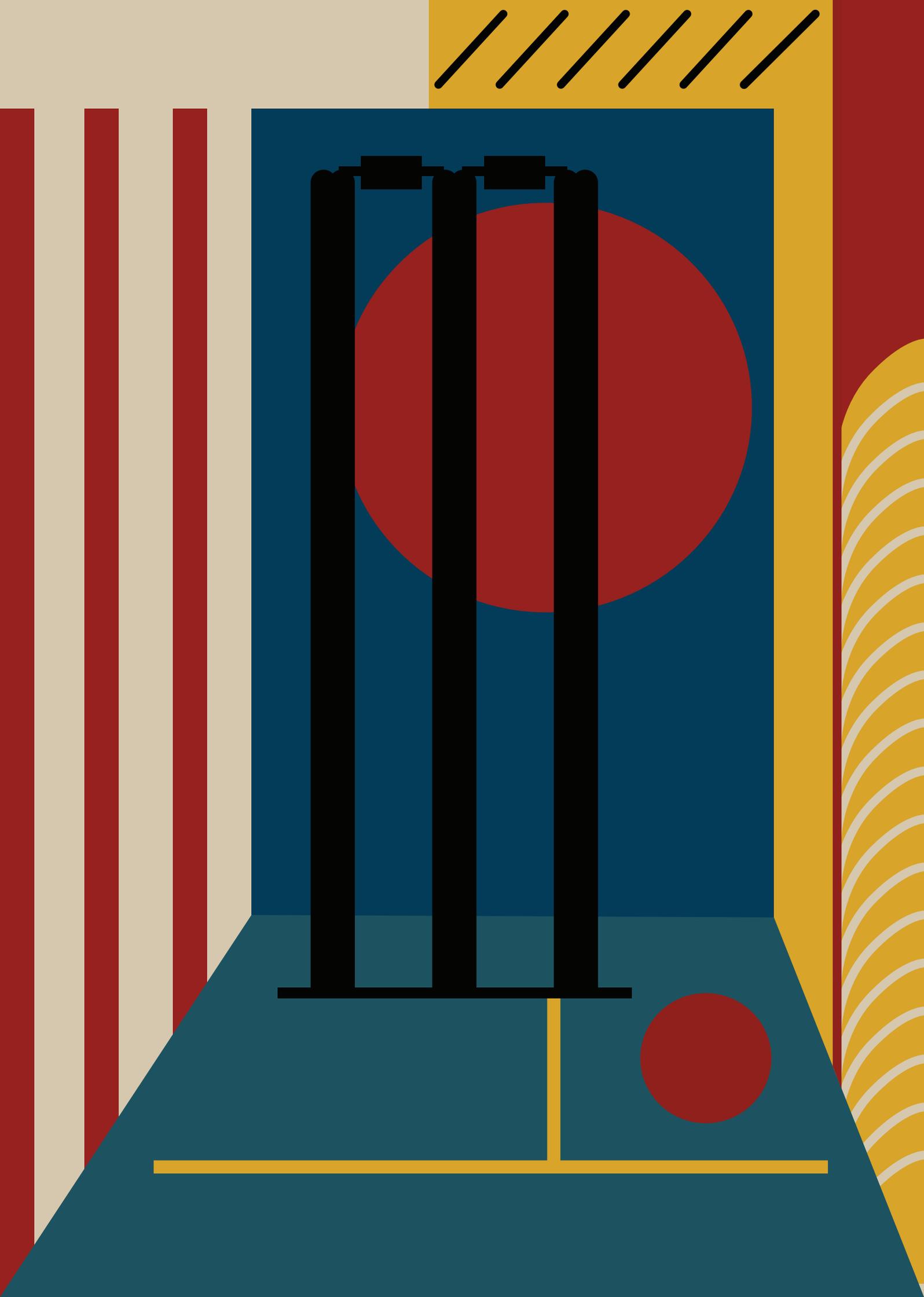


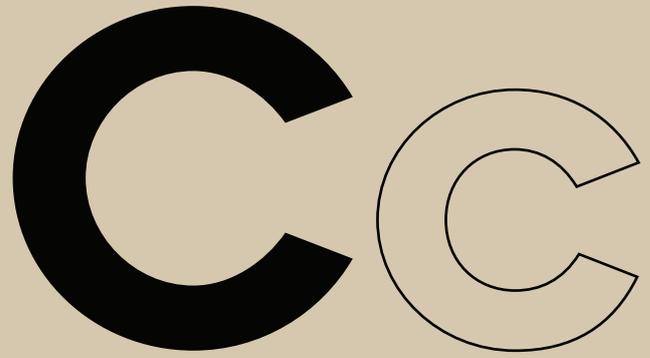
Bb

Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh (1907 - 1931) was an Indian socialist and a revolutionary. He is considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of the Indian Independence Movement.

He was born to Vidyavati and Sardar Kisan Singh Sandhu, in a Sikh jat family in Iyaalpur, Punjab in British India. In 1925, he initiated Naujawan Bharat Sabha, a political association. He became involved in numerous revolutionary activities.





Cricket

Sport: A tool of colonial control for the British Empire.

“The great imperial sport of cricket is the best exemplar for this point. Cricket matches were traditionally contested by ‘the gentlemen’ and ‘the players’; working-class professionals were essentially pitted against amateurs from the upper classes. The snobberies of the game were exported to the Empire, mapping Victorian class ideals onto the colonies. Such divisions soon took on a racial dimension, particularly in white settler colonies like South Africa, where natives were often excluded from the game. Creating division was just as important as creating tradition for the Victorians, as Britain remained a hierarchical nation.”

By Isobel Roser

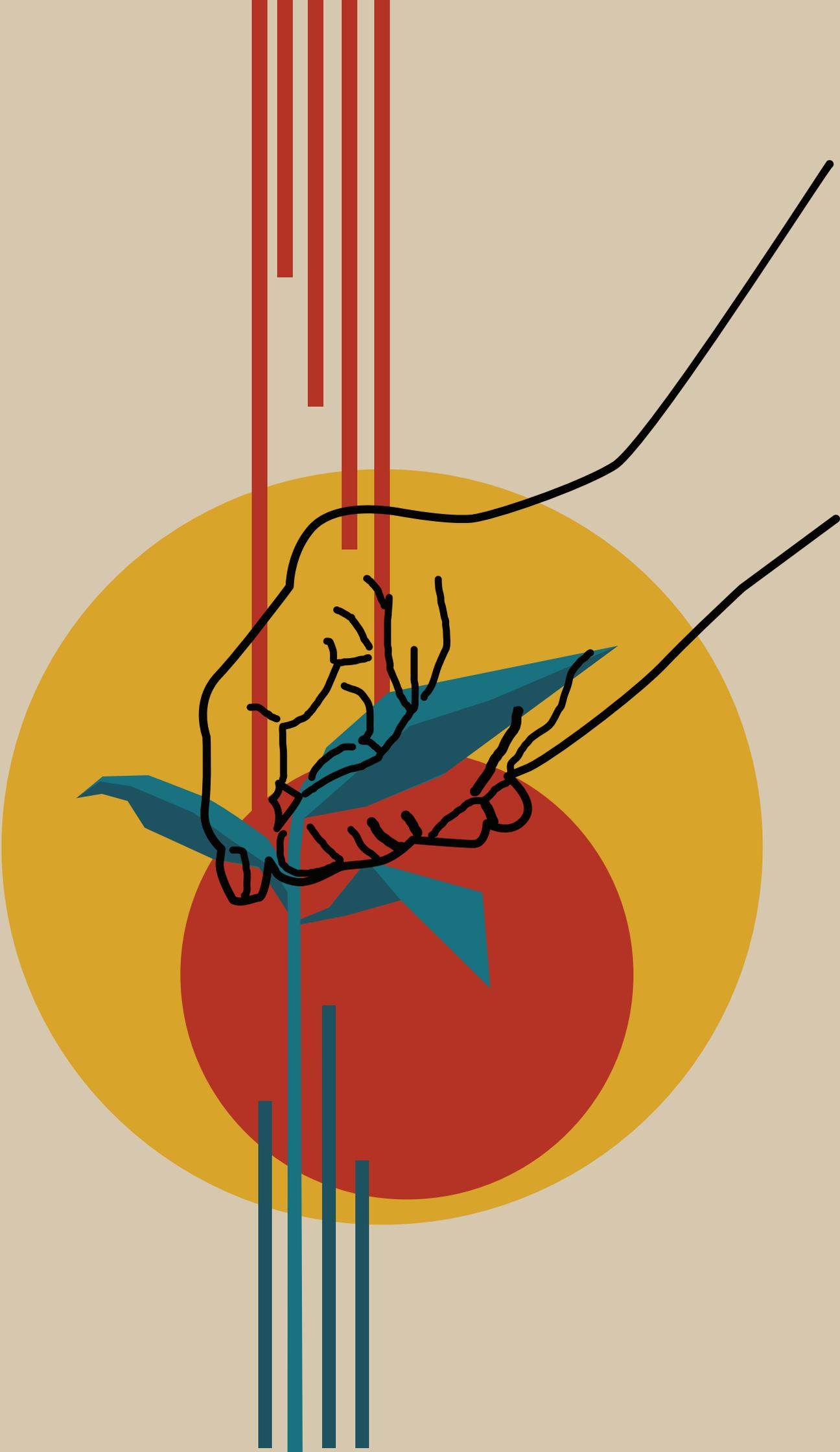


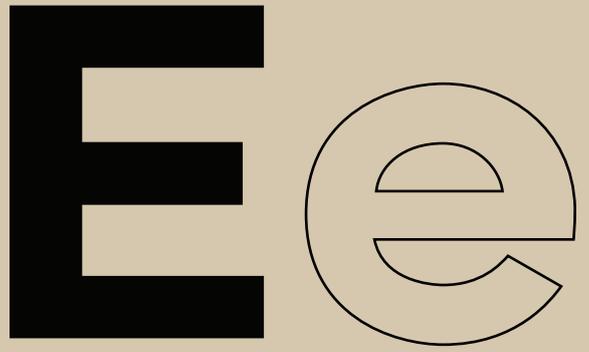
Dd

Dalit Panthers

“Although The Black Panther Party was based in the United States, it managed to inspire marginalized people all around the world and to join them in the struggle against oppression. One example of this is the Dalit Panthers - a militant movement formed in India in the early 70s (“Dalit” means untouchable). Their ultimate goal was to fight caste discrimination.”

"The Black Panther Party Around
the World" by Annie Garau





Estate strike wave

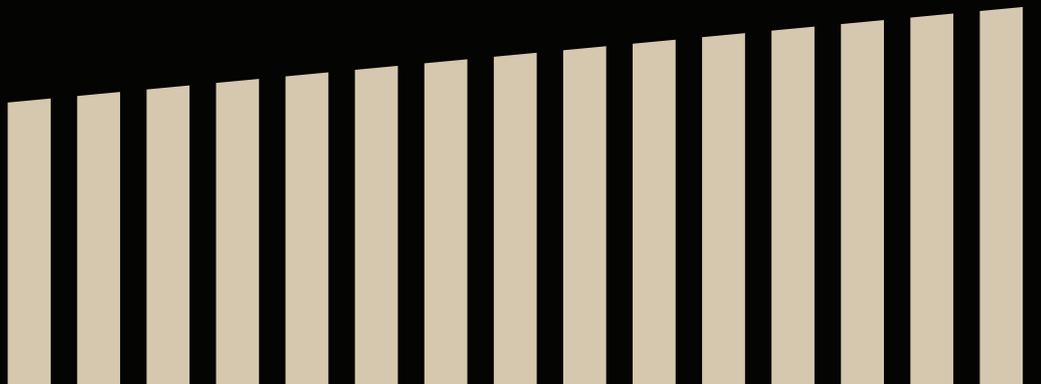
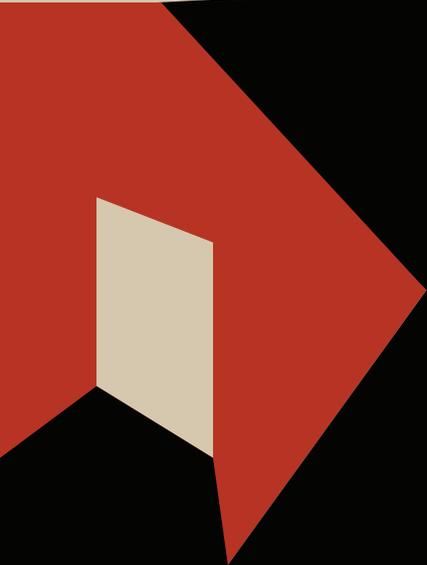
Starting in November 1939 and during the first half of 1940 there was a wave of spontaneous strikes in the British-owned plantations, basically aimed at winning the right of organisation. There were two main plantation unions, Iyer's Ceylon Indian Congress and the All-Ceylon Estate Workers Union (later the Lanka Estate Workers Union, LEWU) led by the Socialists.





Famine Bengal

The famine of 1943 in Bengal, which killed hundreds of thousands people, was just one part of the 'sacrifices' the British Empire demanded of the people. Food must first go to the soldiers: that was the order from London. But lack of food was just one of the causes; a major one was the government's decision to confiscate or destroy all boats. By an estimate 20,000 boats were destroyed, people could not escape from the famine.





Gaidinliu Rani

Gaidinliu Rani (1915 - 1993) was a spiritual and political leader of the ethnic group Rongmei Naga. She led a revolt against the British ruler in India. At the age of 13, she joined the religious movement Heraka, which was founded by her cousin Haipou Jadonang. The movement turned later into a political movement, seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas.



Hh

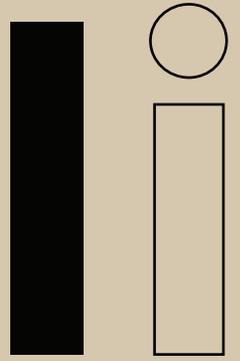
HOME

... where you feel safe and dignity.

“It is time that it be converted to serve as a reminder of what was done to India by the British, who conquered one of the richest countries in the world (27 per cent of global gross domestic product in 1700) and reduced it to, after over two centuries of looting and exploitation, one of the poorest, most diseased and most illiterate countries on earth by the time they left in 1947.”

by Shashi Tharoor

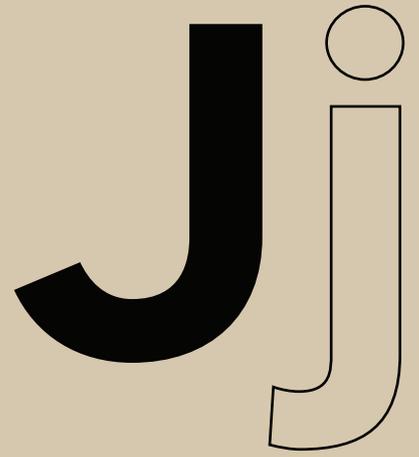




Indian Rebellion

The Indian Rebellion was a major uprising in India in 1857 to 1858 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi).

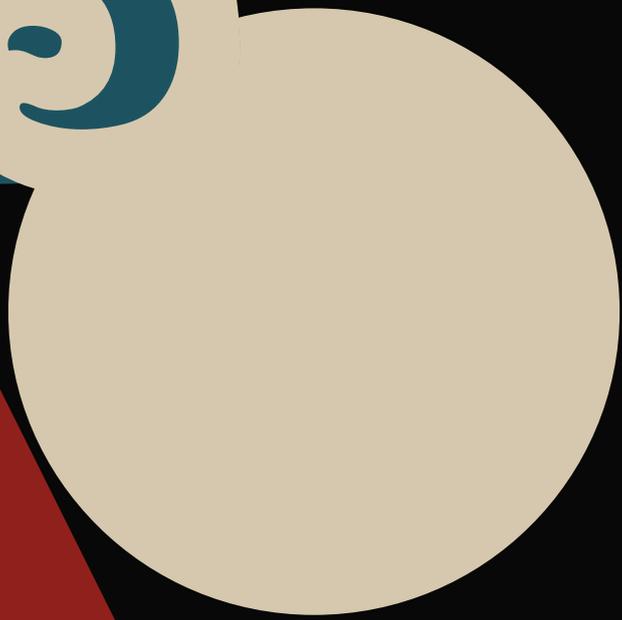


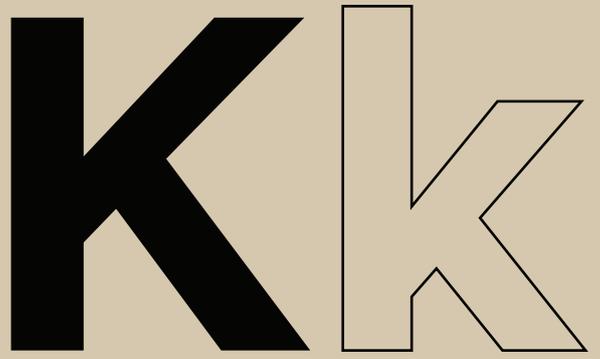


Jallianwala Bagh massacre

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Acting Brig-Gen Reginald Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Punjabis, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab. The civilians had assembled for a peaceful protest to condemn the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew.

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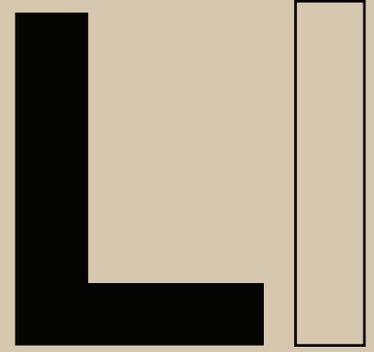




Kandy

The kingdom of Kandy in the central highlands of Sri Lanka presents one of the finest examples of effective military resistance to European expansion. Kandy, a landlocked state with a subsistence economy, few material resources and a sparse population by regional standards, has the unique distinction of resisting European expansion for over two centuries. Between 1594 and 1818 Kandy battled against the armies of three European powers established in the coast: Portuguese, Dutch and British.





Lakhey

Lakhey Dance is one of the most popular dances of Nepal. Performers wear a Lakhe costume and a mask, while performing dances on the streets and city squares during festivals. The mask is made of papier-mâché and yak tails are used for the hair. The Lakhe Dance is characterised by dynamic movements and thumping music.





Maithil woman

“My painting shows my dream of a woman speaking with a microphone to men, women, and children in her village. It shows that women have a vision for leadership and living in peace with all kinds of people.”

by a Maithil woman

Through their art, women of the Maithil community challenge deeply held stereotypes by showing new roles for women that inspire men as well as women.