Red Green Yellow Blue Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**COW “C” 2nd Semester**

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Sentence with context clues OR picture (choose one, not both)** |
| Panchayat (p. 162) | Village councils in India. Local power is exercised in these small councils which make-up a part of a large group. |  |
| Prime Minister |  | Narendra Modi is the present Prime Minister of India, he is the leader of the majority political party and the head of the government. |
| Muslim League | A group organized (in India in 1855) in an effort to put more power into the hands of Indians. |  |
| Rowlatt Act | Law in India which gave the British the power to send Indians to jail for up to two years without a trial. |  |
| Indian National Congress | A two-house legislature made up of representatives elected from all across the country of India. |  |
| Parliamentary Democracy |  | India is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world where the people vote for the representatives that support their idea of how the government should function. |
| Civil Disobedience |  | Gandhi and his followers practice civil disobedience, they refused to obey laws knowing the result is punishment. |
| Nonalignment (text p. 368) | When India decided not ally with the United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War. |  |
| Jawaharlal Nehru (text p. 368) | India’s prime minister during tensions with Pakistan. Nehru wanted to modernize India and refrain from involving religion in government. |  |
| Mahatma Gandhi | A politician in India who helped to gain India’s freedom from British colonial rule.  |  |

*Retrieved from Readings & Assessments for World Studies Moffit, Mullins, & Blankenship, 2015.*