



Source 1: An illustration of the "Koh-i-Noor Diamond" on display at the Great Exhibition (1851) and Queen Victoria attends the "Indian and Colonial Exhibition" (1888)



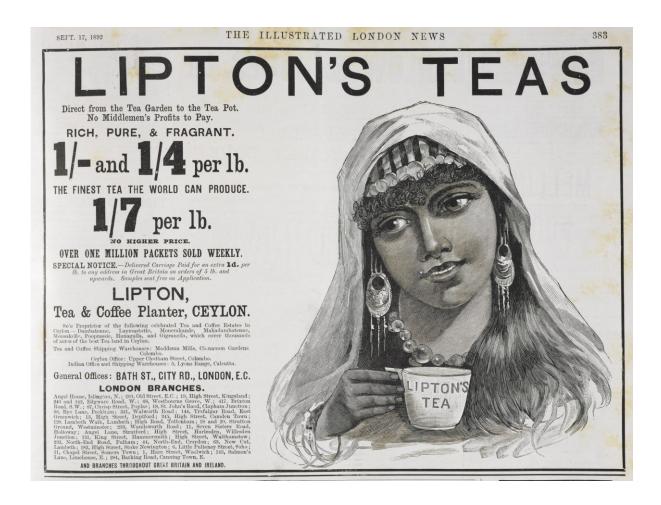
One of the most famous attractions at The Great Exhibition of 1851 was the Koh-i-noor jewel from India. At 186 carats, this is one of the largest diamonds in the world and now sits in the crown of the late Queen Mother. It was "surrendered as a 'gift'" to Queen Victoria as part of a treaty that annexed the Punjab to British rule in 1849.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 was held in South Kensington in London, and intended (in the words of the Prince of Wales) "to stimulate commerce and strengthen the bonds of union now existing in every portion of her Majesty's Empire". The exhibits included art, architecture, economic goods, silks and anthropological studies.





Source 2: An Advert for Lipton's Tea (1892)



Tea was first sold in Britain in 1657, with the first tea imported from China. In the eighteenth century, tea became a staple and Britain imported 15 million pounds of tea annually. In 1823, tea was discovered growing in northern India and by the 1880s, Indian tea supplanted Chinese tea in the British market. Soon afterwards, Indian tea was the most popular tea everywhere.





Source 3: A photo of King George V inspecting Indian troops during WW1



1.3 million Indian troops served Britain during the First World War and as many as 74,187 Indian soldiers died. The British raised men and money from India, as well as large supplies of food, cash and ammunition, collected by British taxation of Indians and from the nominally autonomous princely states. In return, the British had insincerely promised to deliver progressive self-rule to India at the end of the war.





Source 4: A newspaper article objecting to the "Rowlatt Act", passed in India in 1919



After the end of WW1 in response to increased unrest in India, the "Rowlatt" Committee recommended that the government use emergency powers, which included the ability to try cases of sedition without juries, exaction of securities from suspects, and the power for provincial governments to arrest and detain suspects without trial. This headline is from a nationalist newspaper in India. Although all non-official Indians on the Legislative Council voted against the Rowlatt Bills, the government was able to make them law by using its majority