

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Begum, Taj. Oral history from the 1947 Partition Archive: Survivors and their Memories. Stanford Libraries. Interview conducted February 6, 2017..
<https://purl.stanford.edu/wb507sk3243>. Accessed January 8, 2021.

Taj Begum lived in Delhi before the partition. As a Muslim family, there was pressure on them to move to Pakistan. She recounts the situations in which they were settled in Pakistan, the refugee camp in Delhi, and the train to Lahore, providing a fascinating perspective on the true happening of the Partition

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. "Appendix 2: Spitting At The Sun (Assassination of Gandhi: Facts vs. Falsehood)." www.mkgandhi.org/spitngatthesun/appndx2.htm. Accessed November 11, 2020

This is a speech by Mohandas Gandhi on January 13, 1948. This will show us a point of view that opposed the partition.

Mateen, Abdul. Oral history from the 1947 Partition Archive: Survivors and their Memories. Stanford Libraries. Interview conducted April 7, 2016.
<https://purl.stanford.edu/by513hz9610>. Accessed January 7, 2021.

This interview with Abdul Mateen is a great primary source that provides insight on actual life during Partition. He mentions his life in the Swat valley of Pakistan and remembers people like Jinnah and Gandhi working to separate the Indian subcontinent from British rule.

Seghal, Suri. Oral history from the 1947 Partition Archive: Survivors and their Memories. Stanford Libraries. Interview conducted October 23, 2016.
<https://purl.stanford.edu/sy901vw6188>. Accessed January 8, 2021.

Seghal lived in the village of Guliana in a part of Punjab that is now Pakistan. He remembers how the Muslims and Hindus in his village lived in harmony and celebrated each other's festivals. When the country gained independence his school was torched in a hindu-muslim riot and peace was lost in the village, showing us the disastrous effects of the Partition.

Singh, Milkha. Oral history from the 1947 Partition Archive: Survivors and their Memories. Stanford Libraries. Interview conducted May 27, 2014.
<https://purl.stanford.edu/vw777px0552>. Accessed January 8, 2021.

This interview features Milkha Singh who was a young child that lived during the time of Partition. He recalls when Partition occurred, while he was in the 8th grade, a mob one day arrived at his town and killed many people including Singh's father. Milkha

Singh remembers having to run away to escape the horrors Partition brought, as well as many people dying in the attempt to escape.

The National Archives. "Jinnah to Stafford Cripps." <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/jinnah-stafford-cripps/>. Date accessed: November 29, 2020

This is a letter from Muhammad Jinnah to Stafford Cripps, a former solicitor general for England, written February 9th, 1946. This letter is a great example of communication between two different political leaders during the time of partition. It shows some of Jinnah's (and therefore the Muslim League's) thoughts on what should happen to India post-WW2.

The National Archives. "India-Pakistan Relations." 16 May 2014, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/india-pakistan-relations/. Date accessed: December 4, 2020

This is a document by the British High Commissioner of India. It was written shortly after the independence of both countries, and provides a British perspective as well as an informational document of the post-partition.

The National Archives. "Calcutta Riots." 16 May 2014, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/calcutta-riots/. Date accessed: December 4, 2020

This is a document that describes the violence in Kolkata during the partition. It is a British military document and will provide insight into the violence and outcomes of the partition.

The National Archives. "Jinnah on Partition." 21 May 2014, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/jinnah-partition/. Date accessed: December 4, 2020

This is a document written by Muhammad Ali Jinnah three months before independence. It opposes the partition of Bengal and Punjab, and provides another Pakistani view on the Partition.

The National Archives. "Analysis of Future Relations." 16 May 2014, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/the-road-to-partition/analysis-future-relations/. Date accessed: December 4, 2020

This is an analysis by the British governments on the future relations of India and Pakistan following the partition. It shows British perspective as well as information of what was then happening in the partition.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *The Discovery of India*. Meridian Books, 1945.

This autobiography was written by India's first prime minister, Jawarharlal Nehru, while he was in prison for participating in the Indian Independence Movement. It addresses the partition and religious conflict, as well as unity for the country.

Pritchett, Frances. "Muhammad Ali Jinnah Addresses to the Public." Address by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the Muslim League, Lahore, 1940- 2016, www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00islamlinks/txt_jinnah_lahore_1940.html. Date accessed: December 15, 2020

These are 27 different addresses from Jinnah to the Muslim League and the public. This will show us how Jinnah persuaded Muslims to follow him into the creation of Pakistan. It is from the Muslim/Pakistani point of view.

Pritchett, Frances W. "Presidential Address by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the Muslim League Lahore, 1965." http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00islamlinks/txt_jinnah_lahore_1940.html Date accessed: November 22, 2020

This address by Muhammad Ali Jinnah is a great insight as to how the Muslims viewed their relation with Hindus and helps us understand some of the aims of the Muslims that led to partition.

ScoopWhoop. "26 Extremely Rare Photos From 1947 That Show The Horror of Partition."-16 June, 2016, <https://www.scoopwhoop.com/inothernews/partition-photos-1947/>. Date accessed: December 4, 2020

This article has many pictures showing the horrendous happenings of partition. We can use these photos as references to what victims of Partition had to go through and how Partition affected people who had to cross the border from India to Pakistan or vice versa.

Secondary Sources

BBC News. "Partition 70 years on: The turmoil, trauma - and legacy." July 27, 2017. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-40643413>. Accessed December 15, 2020.

This article has lots of information about all things Partition. It contains photos of some of the various leaders in communication as well general facts about Partition and pictures to correlate with it.

Boissenaault, Lorraine. Smithsonian.com, "The Speech that Brought India to the Brink of Independence." August 8, 2017.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/speech-brought-india-brink-independence-180964366> Accessed January 8, 2021.

This article talks about a speech that Gandhi made to the congress in Bombay where he advocated all Indians to give everything they had for the fight for independence. This website also provides information on other members of both the Indian and British sides and how they communicated with each other. It is a great all around source for our project.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Mountbatten and the Partition of India*. People's Publishing House, 1982.

This book provides Louis Mountbatten's answers to questions regarding Pakistan's split from India, especially concerning Jinnah. It provides a British view of Jinnah and describes him as a lunatic and out of his mind.

Darymple, William. *The New Yorker*. "The Mutual Genocide of Indian Partition." <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/06/29/the-great-divide-books-dalrymple>. Accessed December 15, 2020.

This article talks about some of the events that happened as citizens were being affected by Partition. The article talks about various facts that are related to Partition as well as what happened with migrants going from India to Pakistan and vice versa.

Encyclopedia Britannica, "Muslim League." <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Muslim-League>. Accessed January 8, 2021.

This article explains what the Muslim League was and its overall goal. This information is pertinent to anyone's understanding of Partition and reasons for it happening. The Muslim League played a large role in Partition and this article is a better way to understand what it was and what its aims were.

Guha, Ramachandra. *Hindustan Times*. "Looking backwards and forwards from Partition." August 29, 2015. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/columns/looking-backwards-and-forwards-from-partition/story-wdI90zPx8AwK4W5RuuQVRI.html>. Accessed December 15, 2020.

This article is about the after effects of Partition and the events leading up to it. Things like the Muslim League and the voicings from influential leaders all affected partition. The article also looks at how Hindus began treating Muslims differently and vice versa.

iNSAMER, "The Role of the British in the Partition of India"- Published November 11, 2014. https://insamer.com/tr/the-role-of-the-british-in-the-partition-of-india_61.html. Accessed January 15, 2021.

This is an article about British effect on Partition and how England contributed to the India-Pakistan division.

MapsofIndia.com, What Happened On This Day In History? “15th August 1947: India after Partition is declared independent of British rule.”
<http://www.mapsofindia.com/on-this-day/15th-august-1947-india-after-partition-is-declared-independent-of-british-rule>. Accessed November 29, 2020.

This article has a lot of information relating to the background of Partition and how it took place. It will be an extremely useful source of information on all things related to the Partition.

“Not Forgotten.” *The New York Times*. 22 Aug. 2017,
www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/cp/obituaries/archives. Accessed November 20, 2020.

This article summarizes the partition of India and explains some of the conflicts between Hindus and Muslims. We can use this article to gain a better general understanding of the Partition.

“Partition of India - 1947 Partition, History - India Partition 1947.” The Partition Museum, Amritsar Partition Museum, 6 Nov. 2018,
www.partitionmuseum.org/partition-of-india/. Accessed November 20, 2020.

This is another informational article about the partition from the Partition Museum in Amritsar, Punjab.

Singh Bahalla, Guneeta. *The Diplomat*. “What Really Caused the Violence of Partition?” August 29, 2019.
<https://thediplomat.com/2019/08/what-really-caused-the-violence-of-partition/> Accessed January 8, 2021.

This article deals with individual causes of violence during the Partition. Only 5% of the people affected in Partition actually participated in criminal activity at the time that led to so many families being separated. This article dives deep into how the violence of Partition began and spread.

South Asia Citizens Web, “Who is responsible for India’s Partition and Kashmir Imbroglio”- South Asia Citizens Web, February 23, 2018.
<http://www.sacw.net/article13655.html>. Accessed December 15, 2020.

This article explains different reasons and major factors that were significant in the division of the Indian subcontinent. During Partition, leaders on all sides were communicating different messages to each other and all parties wanted separate things. This article talks about British wants, Hindu wants, and Muslim wants.

VonTunzelmann, Alex. *The New York Times*. "Who Is to Blame for Partition? Above All, Imperial Britain" August 18, 2017.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/18/opinion/india-pakistan-partition-imperial-britain.html?auth=login-email&login=email>. Accessed January 8, 2021.

This article is a great source of information on causes of Partition, particularly the role that Great Britain played in the occurrence of Partition. This article also talks about the conflict that occurred during the civil unrest of Partition which will be useful content for our website.

Wolpert, Stanley A. *Shameful Flight: the Last Years of the British Empire in India*. Oxford University Press, 2006.

This is Stanley Wolpert's view of the partition 60 years after India and Pakistan split. It provides a viewpoint that was disgusted by the events that took place in the Partition. He is a British scholar from Oxford.