

We wanted to learn more about our Indian heritage and India's past, so we decided to focus our National History Day project on one of the most significant aspects of Indian history, the Partition. Before and during British rule, India was full of princely states and kingdoms. We were originally going to focus on the story of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who convinced many of these kingdoms to join India's union. His most notable accomplishment was annexing Hyderabad, now Telengana and Andhra. After continuing with our research, we were struggling to find details on his life and accomplishments, and we decided to switch our topic. Following Modi's act depriving Muslims of citizenship, we decided to focus on India's Hindu-Muslim conflict, The Partition.

When we started our research, our main goal was to find speeches from Hindu and Muslim leaders expressing their beliefs on the Partition. The National Archives provided us with essential primary source documents, helping us understand and gain insight into the thoughts of influential leaders at the time. At Stanford's digital library we found transcripts of oral interviews with survivors of Partition. When researching secondary sources for our project, we chose sources we trusted based on corroboration with our primary sources. As we continued our research, we found websites and articles focused on various aspects of Partition, however, the fundamental information about Partition was unchanging, making us confident that our sources were reliable.

We chose to create a website, thinking it to be the best way to clearly and effectively convey information and prove our thesis. Also, with not being able to see each other in person, a website allowed us to still work together. We developed our website by first going on the NHD website creator and creating the site. We then categorized our information into various sections and created separate pages to expand on our research and

arguments. Lastly, we modified our site by giving it a general color theme and adjusting the aesthetics as we saw fit.

We argue that communication, specifically speeches made by Muslim leaders, mainly Jinnah, as well as speeches conveying the conflicting views of Hindu leaders caused massive civil unrest and ultimately were major factors in the 1947 Partition of the Indian subcontinent.

Our topic is significant because many conflicts have followed the partition between India and Pakistan. One notable present conflict is the claim of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan claims that the majority Muslim state should go to the Muslim country, whereas India claims that they deserve the right to the birthplace of their first prime minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Two million people died in the partition, but many more are still dying 75 years later as a result of the partition. Even now, tensions are still high between India and Pakistan. This has led to many atrocities, including current Indian prime minister, Narendra Modi's mass genocide of Muslims in Gujarat, and his new act that allows all Hindus to automatically be allowed Indian citizenship, whereas Muslims have to prove citizenship.