# Vancouver, Canada (part of the British Empire)

From 1900 onwards Indian migrants from the poor province of Punjab (including many Sikhs) settled in fertile Western Canada (also part of the British Empire). The low wages, prejudice and racist laws of the Canadian government turned many migrants against the British Empire, especially when the British government failed to support their cause and the Canadians stopped most Indian migration. From gurdwaras (Sikh places of worship) Sikhs and other Indians now campaigned for Indian independence from British rule.

# San Francisco, USA

Indian migrants to Canada (mostly Sikhs) started moving to the USA just before First World War because it was easier to campaign for Indian independence from there. In 1913 some Indians (mostly Sikhs) set up the Ghadar (“revolt”) Party which planned to overthrow British rule in India by force. In 1917 Ghadar leaders were put on trial in the US for plotting an armed rebellion in India against the British from American soil.

# Shanghai, China

In 1913 a Sikh member of the Ghadar Party called Mattra Singh tried to persuade Indians in Shanghai to support his cause. Between 1914 and 1917 members of the Ghadar Party tried to buy arms and weapons from the Chinese government to smuggle into India. Their plans failed.

# Tokyo, Japan

During 1914 members of the Ghadar Party tried to persuade the Japanese government to supply arms and weapons for an Indian rebellion against British rule. However, this plan failed as Japan joined Britain as an ally soon after the outbreak of the First World War.

# Calcutta (Kolkatta), India (then part of the British Empire)

In May 1914 the ship Komagata Maru carried Punjabi migrants (mostly Sikhs) to Canada to try and break the Canadian ban on Indian migrants. The ship was turned away and returned to India in September where the British arrested the passengers on suspicion of plotting against their rule. A riot took place and there were deaths on both sides. The Ghadar Party used this event to spread discontent against British rule.

# Berlin, Germany

In September 1914 the German government set up a committee of Indians opposed to British rule. It plotted with the Ghadar Party to start a mutiny in the British Indian Army in India. They hoped this would lead to an anti-British revolution there. The Germans promised to send arms and weapons in support.

# Lahore, India (then part of the British Empire, now in Pakistan)

By early 1915 thousands of Indians from North America who supported the Ghadar Party had secretly smuggled themselves into India. However, they were badly organised, many were captured and British spies discovered their plans. A mutiny planned by some Sikh soldiers in Lahore to rise up and kill their British officers in February 1915 was betrayed by a fellow Sikh soldier in the pay of the British police. The British prevented most of the other planned mutinies and the leaders were arrested or fled.

# Singapore (then part of the British Empire)

In February 1915 soldiers of the British Indian Army in Singapore staged a mutiny which the British crushed. No Sikh soldiers were involved.

# Thailand

In 1915 members of the Ghadar Party set up six anti-British training camps in neutral Thailand. They planned attacks across the border into British held Burma. The Indians were stopped by British policemen working in the Thai police force.

# Kabul, Afghanistan

In 1915 Indian exiles opposed to British rule set up a provisional Indian government with support from Germany and Turkey.

# Manila, Philippines (then an American colony)

A German plot to send arms and weapons secretly to India was stopped by the US government.

# Hoquian, Washington state, USA

The German government paid for a secret shipment of arms and weapons to be sent secretly to India on a ship called the SS Annie Larsen. In June 1915 the US government seized the shipment.

# Mesopotamia (now Iraq)

From 1916 the Turks recruited some prisoners of war from the British Indian Army to fight with them against soldiers of the British Empire, including their fellow Indians.

# Wunsdorf, Germany

At a camp in Germany a scientist interviewed and recorded Sikh prisoners of war who were carefully measured, drawn and painted. The Germans hoped this would help them understand their enemies better.