

## The Emergence of Nationalism

- Association started building in 1880's along with swaraj sabha, INC with 72 delegates in 1885.
- Acts were passed by British Gov.(vernacular press act, arms act-1878)
- Educated delegates helped i.e. naoroji, A.O Hume etc.



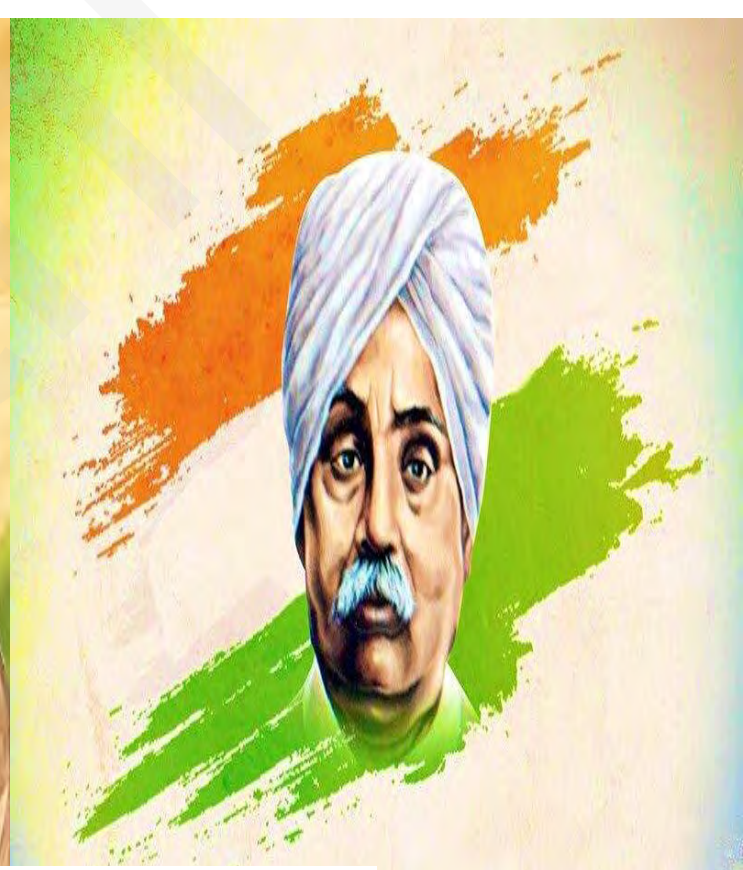
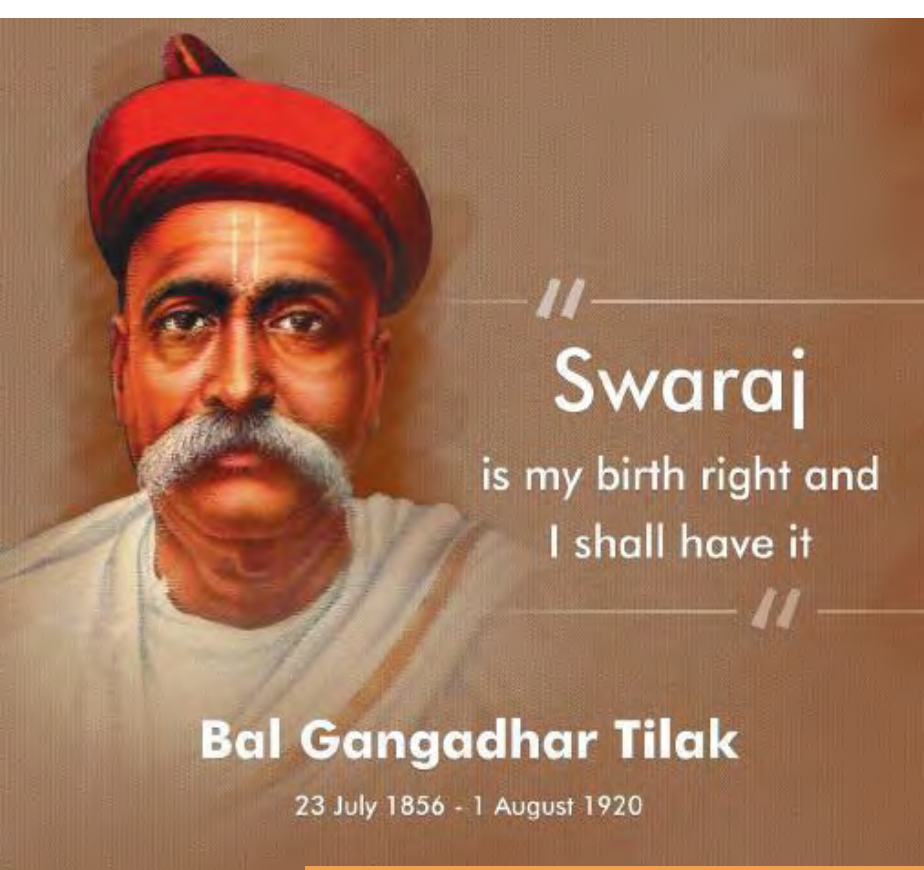
## A Nation In The Making

- jobs were given to only whites whereas congress raised issues –exploitation against laboures,forest dwellers,peasants,food shortage.
- Leaders started publishing newspapers, articles to make the Gov. aware of injustice towards Indians.



## “Freedom Is Our Birthright”

- Leaders were across the india-bipin Chandra pal, gangadhar tilak, lajpat rai all started fighting for swaraj.
- Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal and merged it with Assam as they know many leaders are from Calcutta(gave rise to swadeshi movement)
- all Indian Muslim league was built at Dacca in 1906(by nawabs) congress got separated in 1909(later reunited)



## The Growth of Mass Nationalism

- Womens,peasants,students etc. started supporting the congress in 1920's as after world war I prices of goods were at peak created problems for common people.
- Indians nationalist gathered from across the world in 1917 by getting inspired from the struggle.



## The Advent of Mahatma Gandhi

- Mahatma Gandhi was already a renowned leader in south Africa (known by Gujaratis, Tamil, Hindus, Parsis)
- Travelled India for 1 year and participated in Champaran, Kheda millworker strike in 1918 (met Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel)



## The Rowlett Satyagraha

- Rowlett act-strengthened police power and curb fundamental rights and freedom.
- 6 April 1919 non violent and massacre on 13 April.
- Gandhi wanted Hindu, Muslim together to fight British.



## Khilafat and Non Cooperation Mov.

- Turkish sultans (Moh. Ali, Shaukat Ali) also joined movement with Gandhi as British wanted to control erstwhile sacred places.
- From 1920-22 people lit public bonfire, left schools, colleges (C.R. Das, C. Rajgopalchandra, Motilal Nehru)

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## People's Initiative

- Inspired by Gandhi many protested i.e. Gujarat-peasant, Tamil nadu-liquor, forest satyagraha in A.P, punjab-mahant in gurudwara, assamese etc.
- People were given reference of Krishna to Gandhi as a savior.



## The People's Mahatma

- People thought Gandhi as a messiah and will help them overcome their misery, poverty, fight against British for their rights.
- People used Gandhi's name to get freedom but not as Gandhi wanted (against his ideals)



## The Happenings of 1922 - 1929

- Gandhi called off the movement (non-coop.) because of Chauri Chaura in Feb. 1922. Civil disobedience was launched in 1930 by Gandhians.
- New parties were introduced who wanted freedom in a different way (R.S.S, CPI)
- Independence Day was observed in Jan. 1930 (pres. Nehru)



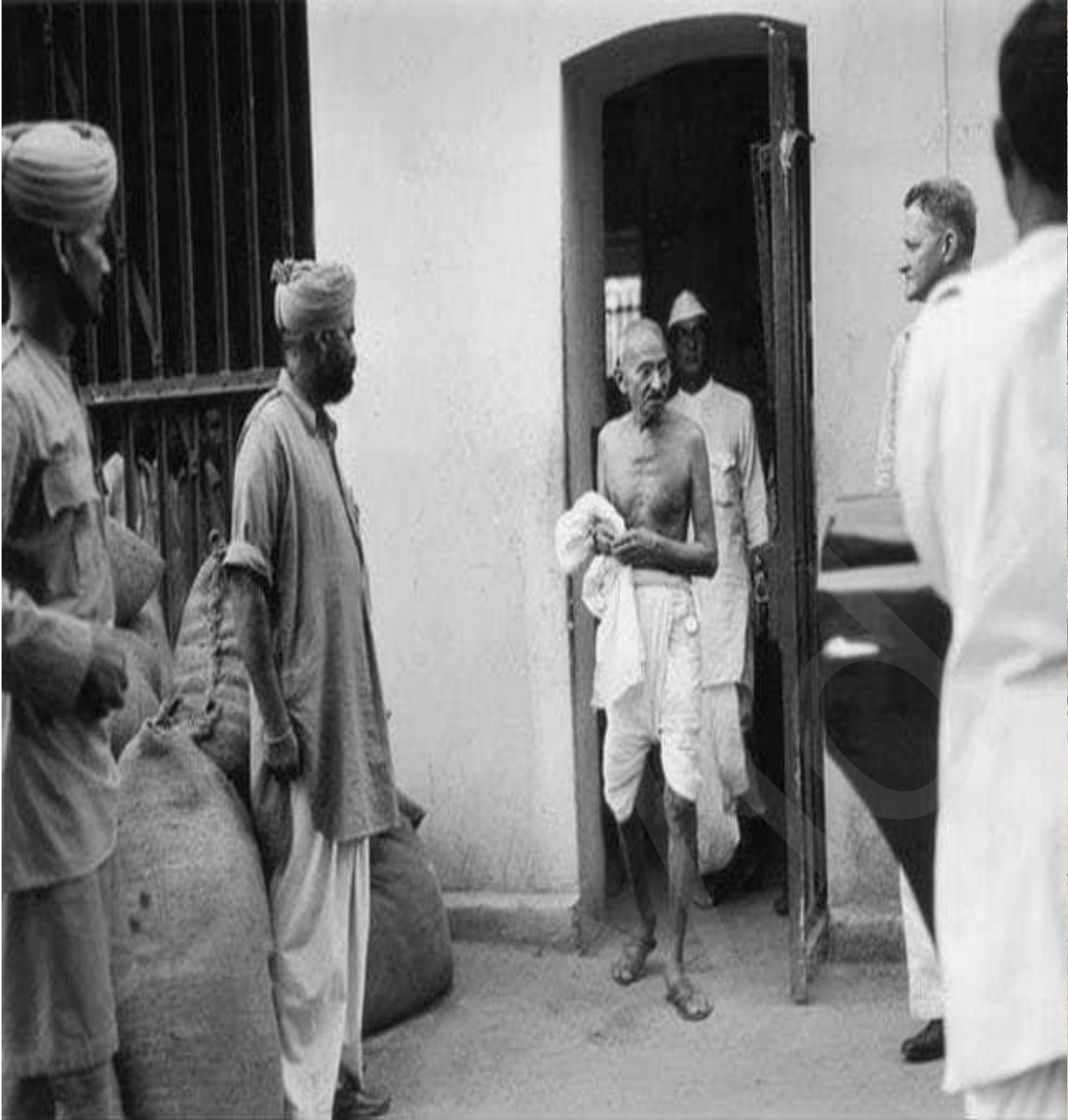


**LONG LIVE REVOLUTION**

## The March to Dandi

- Salt march for salt tax and law (240 miles from Sabarmati to dandi) in 1930
- Movement was later crushed, thousands were sent jail (province autonomy act 1935 where election were held ( congress formed 7 out 11 province).





## Quit India and later

### Towards Independence and Partition

- Do or die ( Gandhi & leaders were sent to jail) many peasants and youth continued to fight
- by the end in 1943 90 k people were arrested ,1 k were killed in firing (ultimately rebellion bought the raj on its knees).





- 1946, 16 August (Direct Action Day) people were forced to flee to their alien homes, women and men were brutally killed and with this Pakistan was born (two things came—joy of independence and pain of violence of partition).



*Exercise*

**Question 1.**

**Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?**

**Answer**

- The British passed the Arms Act in 1878 which disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
- Vernacular press act-snatches freedom of speech and expression. The Gov. will confiscate the newspaper if thinks anything critical.
- Ilbert bill in 1883

**Question 2.**

**Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?**

**Answer :** The Indian National Congress wished to speak for the entire people belonging to different communities of India.

### Question 3.

**What economic impact did the First World War have on India?**

### **Answer**

The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for the war supplies led to the sharp rise in prices which badly affected the common mass. But somehow Indian textile got his boom.

**Question 4.**

**What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?**

**Answer :** The Muslim League resolution of 1940 asked for “Independent States’ for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country. The resolution did not mention partition or the name Pakistan.

**Question 5.**

**Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?**

**Answer :** The Moderates were against taking extreme actions. They were of the opinion that slowly and steadily they would make the British go to their own land. They also publish articles, newspaper to show the repression.

**Question 6.**

**How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?**

**Answer :** The Radicals within the Congress cherished different opinions. They had deep faith in action and wanted to drive away the foreigners as soon as possible.

### Question 7.

**Discuss the various forms of the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhi ji?**

**Answer :**

- In kheda Gujarat-high land revenue.
- Andhra Pradesh-liquor shops were picketed.
- Guntur(A.P)-grazing tax for forest tribal.
- Punjab-driving out mahant from gurudwara.
- Sind- muslim traders and peasants.
- Assam-tea gardeners



**Question 8.**

**Why did Gandhi ji choose to break the salt law?**

**Answer :** According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Gandhi ji thought that it was sinful to tax salt because it is an essential item of our food and is required equally by the rich and the poor.

**Question 9.**

**Discuss those developments of the 1937 – 47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.**

**Answer :** From the late – 1930s, the Muslim League began viewing the Muslims as a separate-nation from the Hindus. Muslims saw themselves as minority and congress also rejected to create a joint congress. This annoys them as well as demanded a new independent state. Negotiation also failed.