

HISTORY

CHAPTER 11

THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870'S-1947

EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM

- **The consciousness began to be clearly stated by the political associations formed after 1850**
- **Most of these were led by English educated professionals such as lawyers**
- **The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870's and 1880's**
- **The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms**
- **In same year Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government**
- **The Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses**
- **In 1883 there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce Ilbert Bill**

DEMANDS OF CONGRESS-MODERATE PHASE

- They demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration
- It wanted the legislative councils to be made more representative, given more power and introduced in provinces where none existed
- It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government
- For this purpose it called for civil service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London
- The Indianisation of the administration was part of a movement against racism
- Separation of Judiciary from the executive, the repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression
- They also raised economic issues and declared British rule had led to poverty and famines
- Increase in the land revenue had impoverished peasants and zamindars
- Export of grains to Europe had created food shortages
- They demanded reduction of revenue, cut military expenditure and more funds for irrigation

PARTITION OF BENGAL

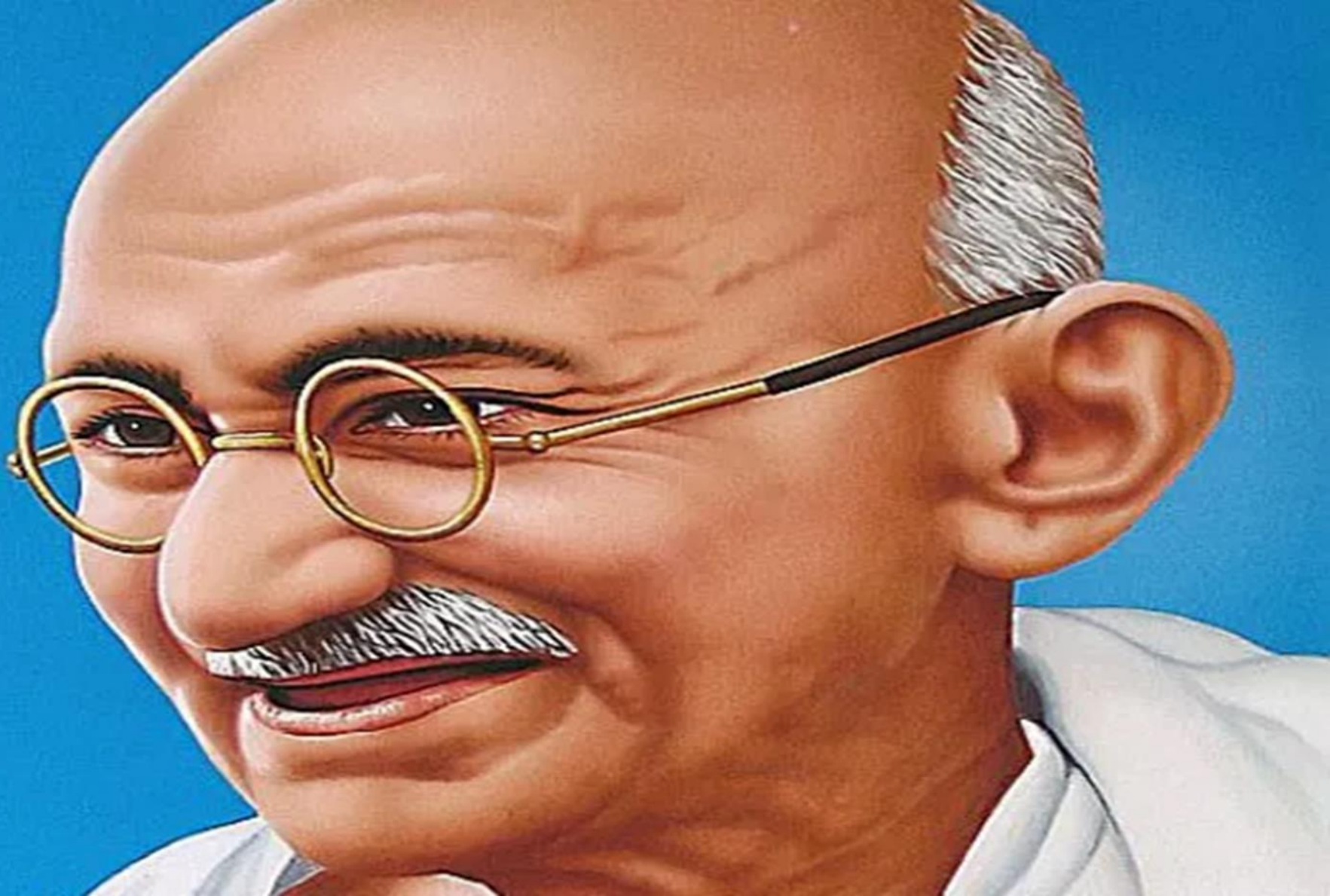
- **In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal**
- **The partition of Bengal infuriated people all over India.**
- **All sections of the congress opposed - Moderates and the Radical as they may be called.**
- **Large public meetings and demonstrations were organized and novel methods of mass protest developed.**
- **Struggle unfolded came to be known as the swadeshi movement strongest in Bengal.**
- **In deltaic Andhra it was known as vandematram movement. Mass mobilization and boycott of British institution and goods.**



PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905



ADVENT OF MAHATMA GANDHI



ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA

- **In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed**
- **The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers**
- **They criticised the Act as “devilish” and tyrannical**



JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

ON 13TH APRIL 1919, THE PEOPLE OF AMRITSAR HELD A MEETING AT JALLIANWALA BAGH TO PROTEST PEACEFULLY WHERE GENERAL DYER, THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF AMRITSAR, ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO OPEN FIRE UPON THE UNARMED CROWD. HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.





KHILAFAT AGITATION

- **The Khilafat issue was one such cause. In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khlifa.**
- **People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.**
- **Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khilafa be allowed to retain control over Muslim scared places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.**
- **The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.**

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT





NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- **The Non- Cooperation movement gained momentum through 1921-22.**
- **Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges.**
- **Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices.**
- **British titles were surrendered and legislatures boycotted.**
- **People lit public bonfire of foreign cloth.**
- **The imports of foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 and 1922.**
- **But all this was merely the tip of the iceberg. Large parts of the country were on the brink of a formidable revolt.**



DOWN WITH MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

UNITED STATES

GANDHI MURDERER
SYRIAN CITIZENS

THE DANDI MARCH

- **Gandhiji started Dandi March to break salt law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.**
- **According to him it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item in our food. He marched 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi.**



QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the second world war.
- To the people he said 'do or die' in your effort to fight the British but you must fight non violently.
- Gandhiji and other leaders were jailed at once but the movement spread.
- It initially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it.
- Communications and symbol of state authority were attacked all over the country.

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SIMO
GO BACK

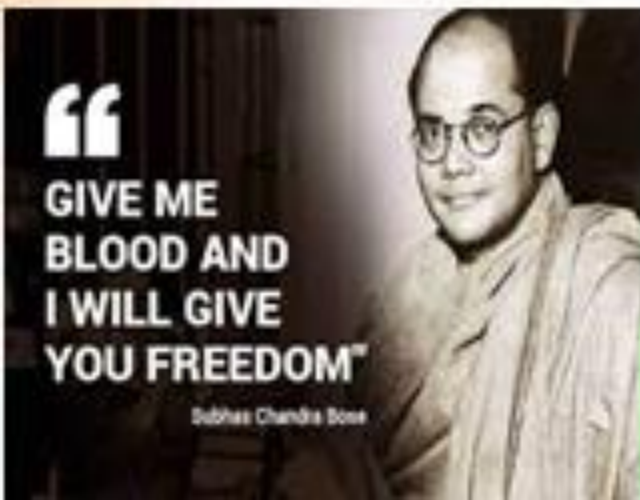
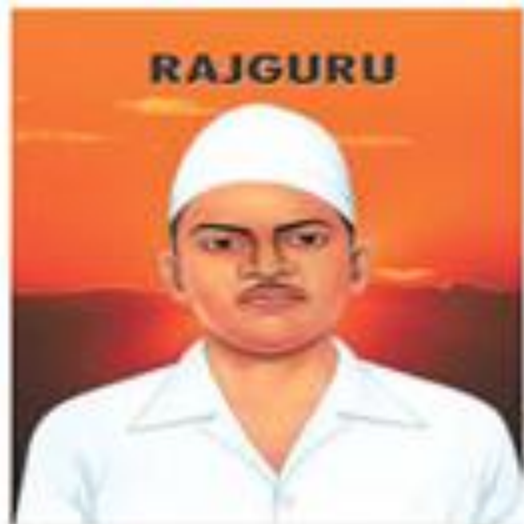
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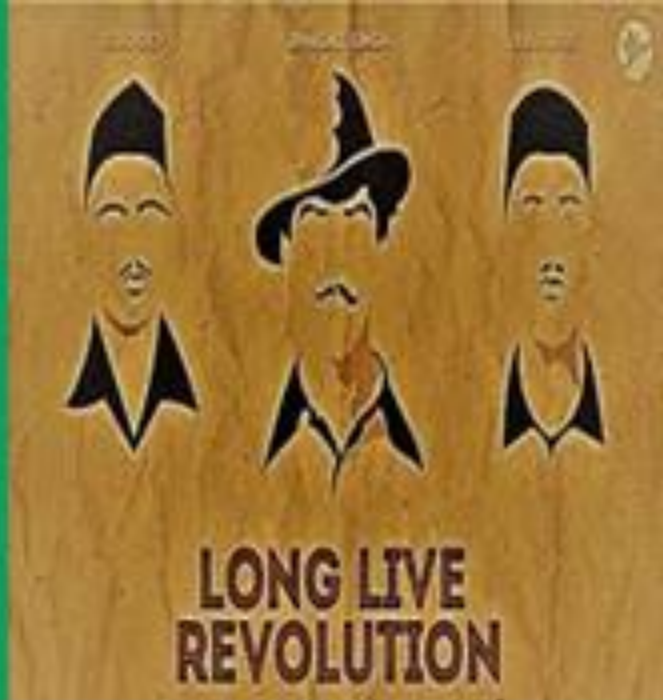
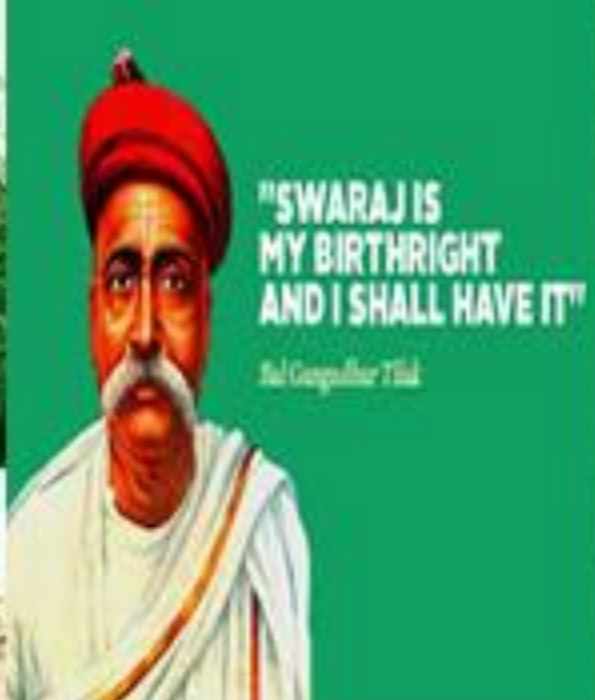
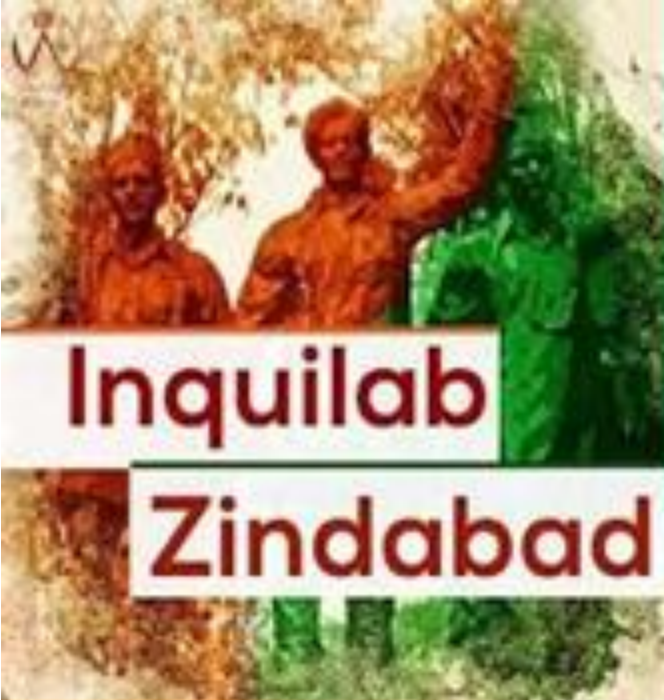
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DEMAND FOR POORNA SWARAJ

**ON 26TH JANUARY 1930
CONGRESS DEMANDED FOR
POORNA SWARAJ OR
COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE
AND ALSO LAUNCHED CIVIL
DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT**





"Do or Die"

— Mahatma Gandhi —

"Jai
Hind!"



ONE INDIVIDUAL MAY DIE;
BUT THAT IDEA WILL,
AFTER HIS DEATH, INCARNATE
ITSELF IN A THOUSAND LIVES.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose



SATYAMEVA JAYATHE!

Madan Mohan Malviya

