

KEY NOTES:- HISTORY (CHAPTER-13)

NCERT BASED

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

- *Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle of India.*
- *In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India after spending two decades in South Africa.*
- *It was in South Africa he first focused the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha and Promoted harmony between religions.*

- *On Gokhale's advice he spent one year traveling around British India to know the land and its peoples.*
- *His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.*
- *Here in his speech Gandhiji Charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor.*
- *He successfully organized Satyagraha at Champaran (Bihar in 1917); Ahmedabad and Kheda in 1918.*
- *In 1919 Gandhiji called for a century wide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act". It was the Rowlatt Satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.*
- *In 1920 After Jalianwala Bagh Massacre he called for a campaign of non-cooperation with British Rule and joined hands with the Khilafat movement.*
- *The British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.*

- *Non-cooperation movement was suspended in 1922 after Chauri-Chaura incident.*
- *Causes of Gandhiji's popularity among Indians-he dressed like them lived like them and speak their language.*
- *Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924 devoted himself in constructive work like promotion of home-spun cloth khadi, abolition of untouch- ability, Hindu-Muslim unity etc.*
- *In 1928 Gandhiji began to think of reentering politics. After the failure of Simon Commission in its annual session at Lahore Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26th January 1930 as Independence Day.*
- *12th March 1930-Dandi Satyagraha, Salt March.*
- *On 6th April 1930 broke the salt law.*
- *Across large parks of India peasants breached forest laws, factory workers went on the strike,*

lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government run educational institutions.

- *1930- First Round Table conference- Gandhiji did not attend.*
- *1931- Gandhi-Irwin pact, 2nd Round Table Conference- Gandhi attended but it failed.*

1935- Government of India