



Vidya Bhawna balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-8th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 20.02.21

HISTORY

The National Movement I

Question 1.

Explain the Rowlatt Satyagraha in brief.

Answer:

In 1919, Gandhiji gave call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed.

- The Act curbed fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
- Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people's basic freedoms. The Act was criticized as 'Devilish' and tyrannical.
- Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6th April 1919 as a day of "humiliation and prayer" and hartal (strike).
- Satyagraha Sabhas were set up to launch the movement.
- Rowlatt Satyagraha turned out to be the first all India struggle against the British. It was largely restricted to the cities.
- In April 1919 there were a number of demonstrations and hartals

in the country and the government used brutal measures to suppress them.

- The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi Day (13th April) were a part of repression.
- On learning about the massacre, R.N. Tagore expressed pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.
- During Rowlatt Satyagraha, the participants tried to ensure that Hindus and Muslims were united to fight against British rule. This was also the call of Mahatma Gandhi who always saw India as a land of all the people who lived in the country.
- Gandhiji was keen that Hindus and Muslims support each other in any just cause.

Question 2.

Mention the events by which people linked Non-Cooperation movement to local grievances. Answer:

In Kheda, Gujarat, patidar peasants organized non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British. In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed. In Guntur, tribals and some peasants staged a number of 'forest satyagrahas'. In Sind, Muslims traders and peasants enthusiastically took part in khilafat call. In Bengal too, there was seen a great communal unity.

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