



G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

Subject: Social Science

Aspect: Supported

Topic: The National Movement - second

Date: 18-10-2021

Name: .....

Grade/Sec.: VIII.....

Learning Objectives:

- Outline the growth of mass Nationalism.
- Show how contemporary writings and documents can be used to reconstruct the histories of political movements.

**The Advent of Mahatma Gandhi:**

(i) Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat.

(ii) He studied law in England and went to South Africa to practice law and stayed there for 20 years.

(iii) He emerged as a mass leader of India.

(iv) In South Africa, Gandhiji struggle for the Indians in non-violent marches against **racist (skin colour) discrimination** and had earned great respect and popularity both at national and international level.

(v) Mahatma Gandhi spent his initial years in India traveling throughout the country, understanding the people, their needs and the overall situation.

(vi) Gandhiji launched local movements in Champaran, Kheda, and Ahmedabad in which he received success.

(vii) Gandhiji's method of fighting was known as "**Satyagraha**" which was based on the principles of- '**Truth**' and '**Non-Violence**'.

**The Rowlatt Satyagraha:**

(i) In 1919, the government passes the Rowlatt Act and empowered the provincial government to search any place and arrest any person whom it suspected without a warrant.

(ii) Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act which curbed the fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah criticized the act as 'devilish' and tyrannical.

(iv) In April 1919, a nation-wide hartal was launched and government used brutal measures to suppress them. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day was a part of this repression.

After studying the above important points make a flow chart of the same topic in your history notebooks.