

History of Indian Struggle for independence

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INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

- ✓ The Initial Stage (1857)
- ✓ Heroes of Revolt in 1857
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- ✓ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
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The initial stage (1857)

- ✓ The freedom struggle had various stages, in the form of many rebellions and armed revolts.
- ✓ There were many rebellions, throughout the nation during the first 100 years of British rule.
- ✓ This traditional opposition finally culminated in the revolt of 1857, in which princely, soldiers as well as peasants, alike took part.
- ✓ The revolt was a product of the accumulated grievances of all these people towards British imperialism.
- ✓ Though a failure, it produced many heroes and also created unity among all Indians.



THE HEROES OF REVOLT IN 1857

- ✓ Mangal Pandey is considered as one of the greatest heroes of the revolt of 1857.
- ✓ Some of the other people, who fought in this revolt, were Rani Lakshmi Bai , Tantia Tope, and Nana Sahib.
- ✓ The revolt shook the very foundations of british rule in india.
- ✓ Finally,it led to power of india to be transferred from the british east india company to the british crown.



Rani of Jhansi



Mangal Pandey



Tantia Tope



Nana Sahib

RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM(1885-1905)

- ✓ Nationalism is the feeling of oneness among the people living in a territory.
- ✓ The period from 1885 to 1905 was the time for sowing the seeds of indian nationalism.
- ✓ The indian national congress was formed in 1885, under the leadership of A.O.Hume, a retired british civil servant.
- ✓ In 1905, Viceroy Curzon initiated the partition of bengal to curb the nationalist feelings among the people of india.
- ✓ This led to the launch of the Swadesh movement and boycott of british goods and contrary to Curzon's plan, led to the unity of all indians.

DEMAND FOR SWARAJ

- ✓ Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh advocated for swaraj, a year later.
- ✓ In 1919, there was a widespread national campaign against the Rowlatt Act, under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai and others, in which he was injured fatally.



THE APPEARANCE OF GANDHI JI

- ✓ It was at this time that Gandhi appeared on the scene.
- ✓ His main contribution was his non-violent revolution and Satyagrah.
- ✓ He believed in truth, non-violence and love for fellow human being.
- ✓ Gandhi launched the salt satyagraha, starting his march from Sabaramati Ashram to Dandi.
- ✓ He known as father of nation was one of the most important person responsible for independence



SALT SATYAGRAHA

- ✓ Act of protest against the British salt tax
- ✓ Gandhiji and followers walked from Sabaramati Ashram to Dandi, Gujarat.
- ✓ The march was 200 miles long
- ✓ March lasted about a month
- ✓ The satyagraha against the salt tax continued for almost a year, ending with Gandhi's release from jail and negotiations with Viceroy Lord Irwin at the second round table conference.
- ✓ Although over 60,000 Indians were jailed as a result of the salt satyagraha, the British did not make immediate major concessions



JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

- ✓ On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was organized at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against the arrests of national leaders.
 - ✓ Many villagers who came to attend a fair were also present in the park.
 - ✓ General Dyer reached the meeting place along with the British troops.
 - ✓ He ordered the troops to fire. The firing lasted for nearly 10 minutes.
 - ✓ More than thousand people were killed and many were wounded.
 - ✓ This incident is known as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - ✓ In this massacre, the British army was led by General Dyer.
- KITCHLER



FUDDIN

SIMON COMMISSION

- ✓ In 1928 British government decided to send Simon Commission to India to discuss constitutional reforms.
- ✓ The commission had no Indian member.
- ✓ Lala Lajpat Rai himself led one such procession against Simon Commission.
- ✓ His slogan was "SIMON GO BACK".
- ✓ Lala Lajpat Rai died on November 17, 1928 after suffering grievous injuries during a lathi charge carried out by the police.
- ✓ Lala Lajpat Rai led the protest against the commission in a silent non-violent march, but the police responded with violence.



QUIT MOVEMENT [1942]

- ✓ The quit movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in india on 8 august 1924 in response to gandhi's call for immediate independence.
- ✓ Gandhiji gave a DO OR DIE call to the people of india final push to make the british quit.
- ✓ under gandhiji leadership, peoplr across india came together to uproot british imperialism.
- ✓ During this gandhiji declared, I want freedom immediately, this very night before dawn if it can be had.....”
- ✓ Nehruji , sardar patel and thousand of supporters were imprisoned, and the Indain national congress was outlawed.



THE END OF THE BRITISH ERA IN INDIA 15 AUGUST 1947

- ✓ At last on June 3, 1947, Viscount Louis Mountbatten declared they would leave India.
- ✓ But a very big price was paid by people. The Britishers left India by dividing the country into two parts.
- ✓ Pakistan was officially announced to be a separate nation and given an independent status on August 14, 1947.
- ✓ At midnight, on August 15, 1947, India was declared to be an independent nation by her first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ✓ Many ordinary Indians, who sacrificed their lives and careers so we could live free today.



