

UPDAAN

2025

Nationalism In India

History

Lecture – 03

By – Kunal Sir



Topics

to be covered

- ① Rowlatt Satyagraha
- ② Khilafat Issue
- ③ Non-Cooperation [Upcoming]
- ④



Chips Ko Angrezi Me Bolte Hai Cracker



Bhai Tera Douglas Hai Swagger

VRO! Sach Batana .. Aaj Firse Revise Nahi Kiya Na ?



Question



Which of the following is not correct about the Rowlatt Act ?

- A** It gave powers to the police to repress nationalist activities
- B** Police can imprison anyone for upto 2 years without trial
- C** Rowlatt Act was supported by Congress
- D** Both a and c

Kya Hua Beta ! Satyagraha Padne Aye Ho ?





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Kheda Satyagraha

Kheda (Nadiad), Gujarat

September 19, 2022

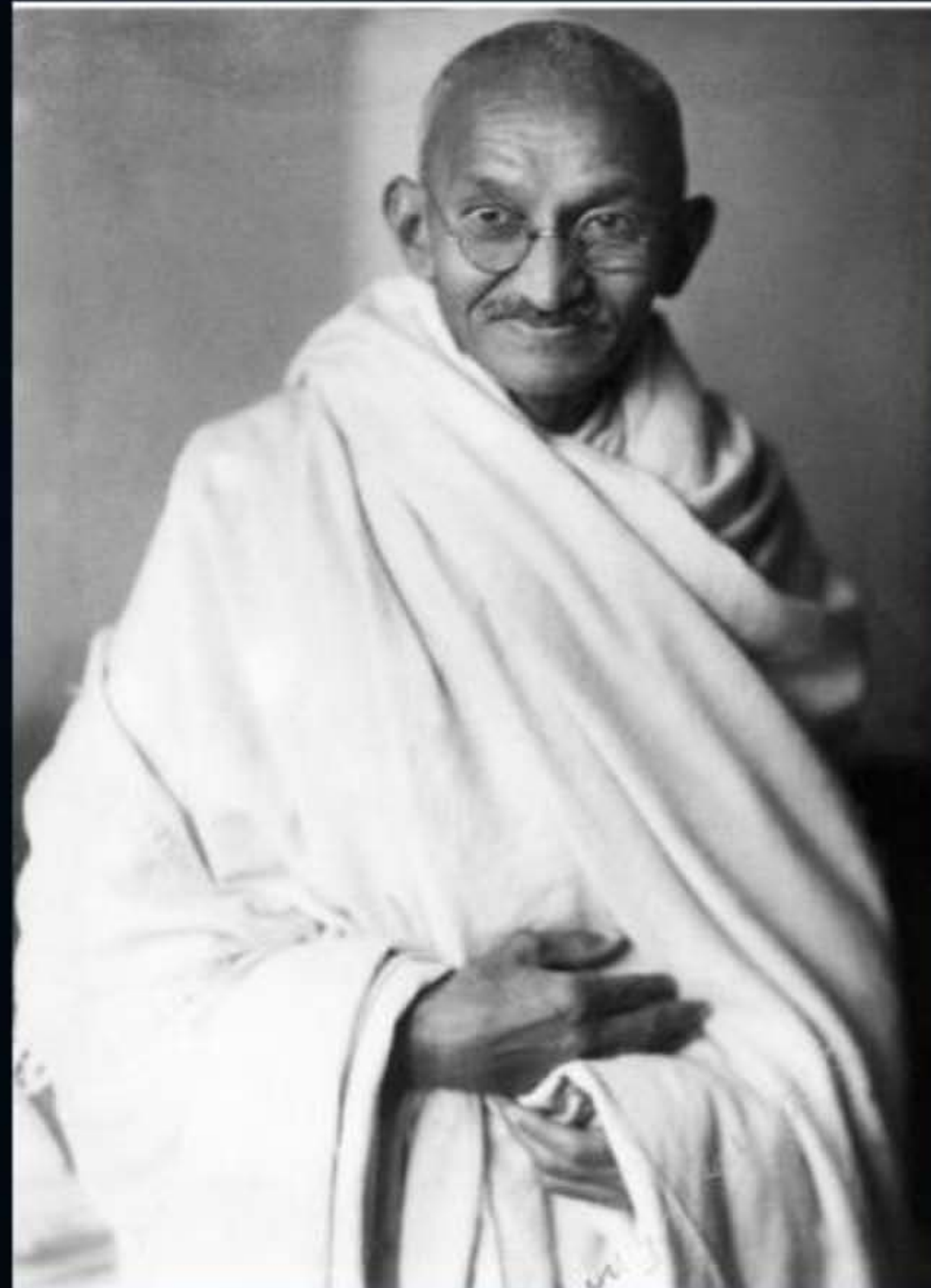


The Kheda district in Gujarat was the site of a remarkable peasant satyagraha in 1918. This satyagraha, along with those at Champaran and Ahmedabad, is often credited with the launch of Gandhi's political career in India.

The population of Kheda was mainly comprised of peasants belonging to the Kanbi-Patidar communities. From the late 19th century onwards, the district was subject to a series of famines and epidemics, debilitating the well-being of its people. The poorer peasants living in the villages were the hardest hit. A bad harvest in 1917-18, coinciding with the price surge of essentials, was the immediate backdrop to the agitation. The peasants had demanded remission of revenue for the year to reduce their sufferings, but the colonial government paid no heed to their concerns.

1918

ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA 1919

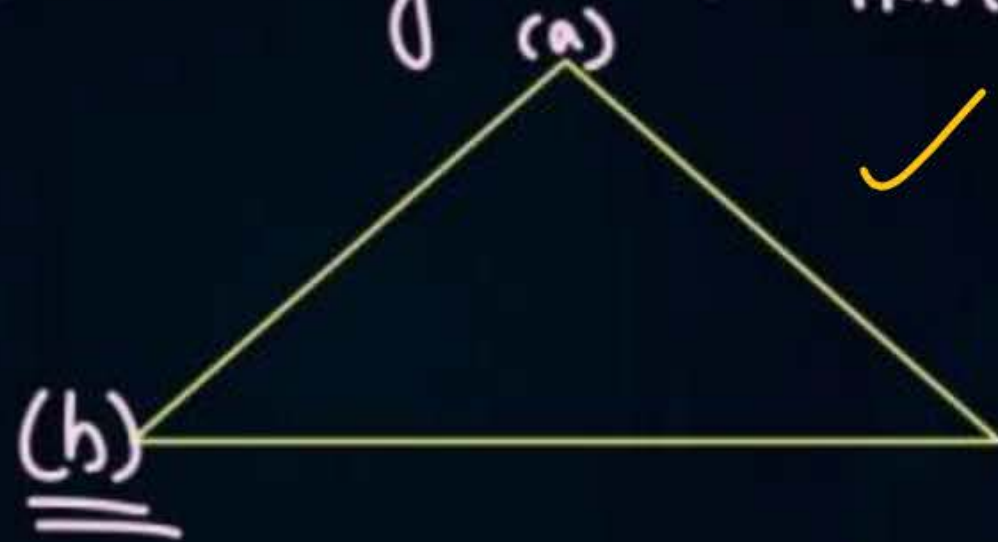




Rowlatt Satyagraha

✓✓ Gandhi decided to launch a civil disobedience that would begin with a hartal on 6th April

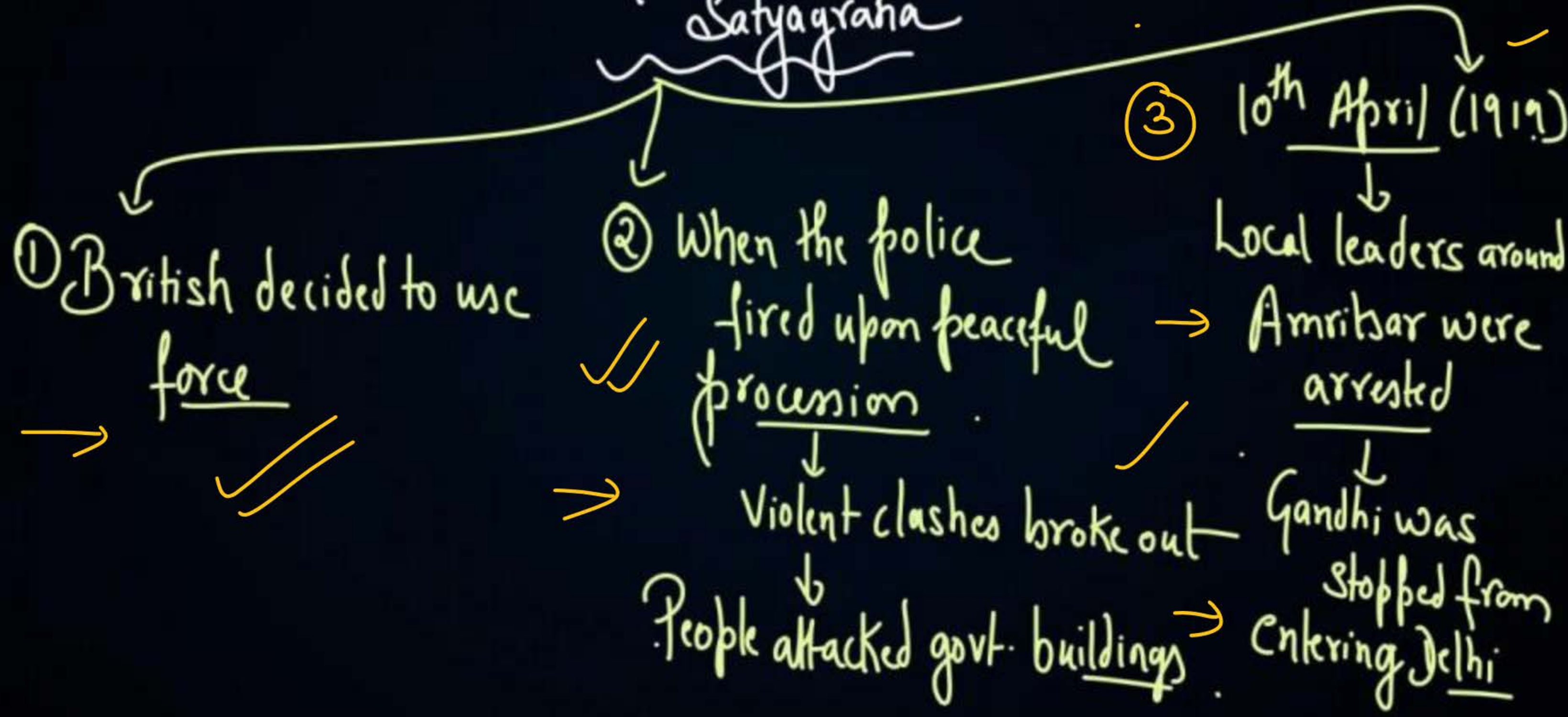
✓✓ Rallies were organised,
Shops closed down,
railway workers went
on strike.



✓ (c) British were troubled
that lines of
Communication → Telegraph
→ Railways
would break down.



Rowlatt Satyagraha

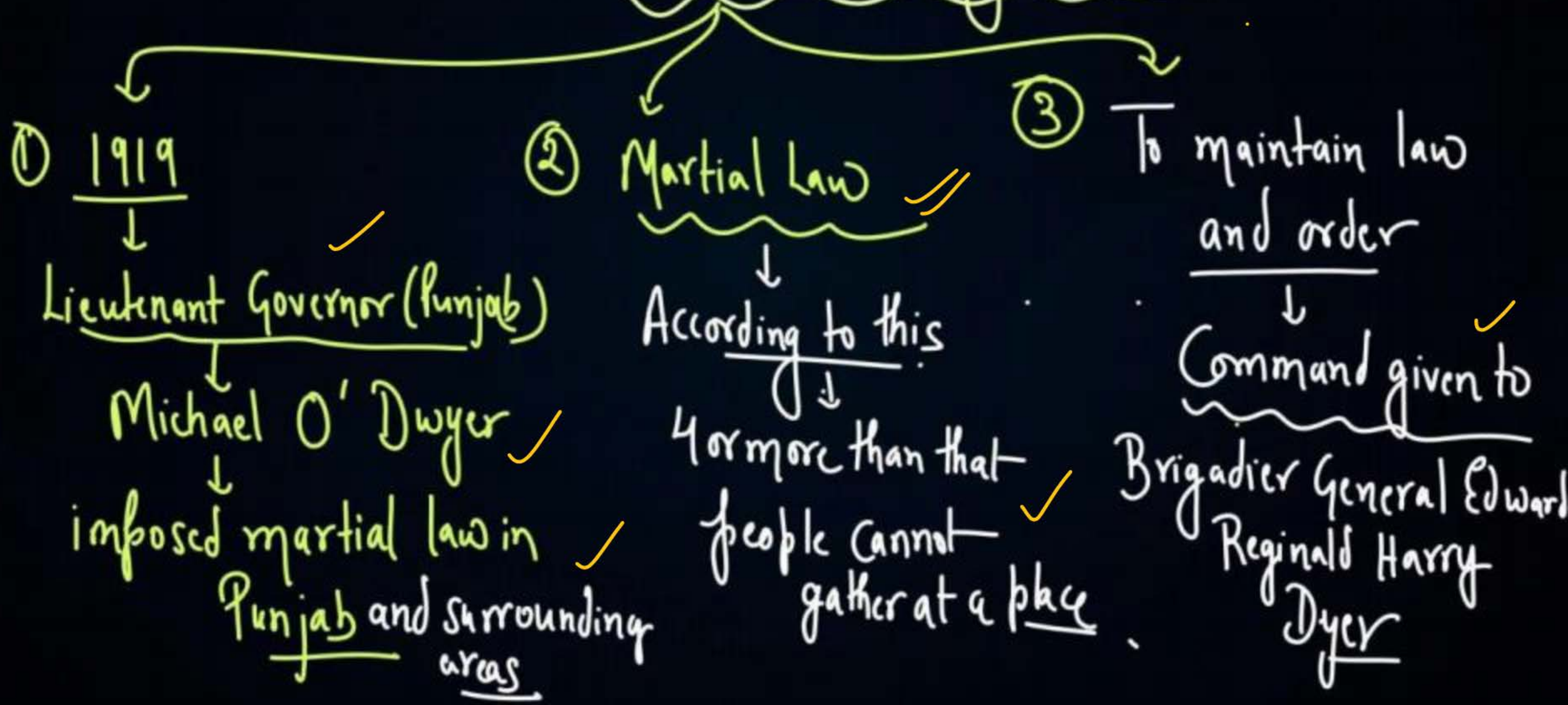


**Jab Bhi Indians Protest Kare
Tab Tab British Be Like**



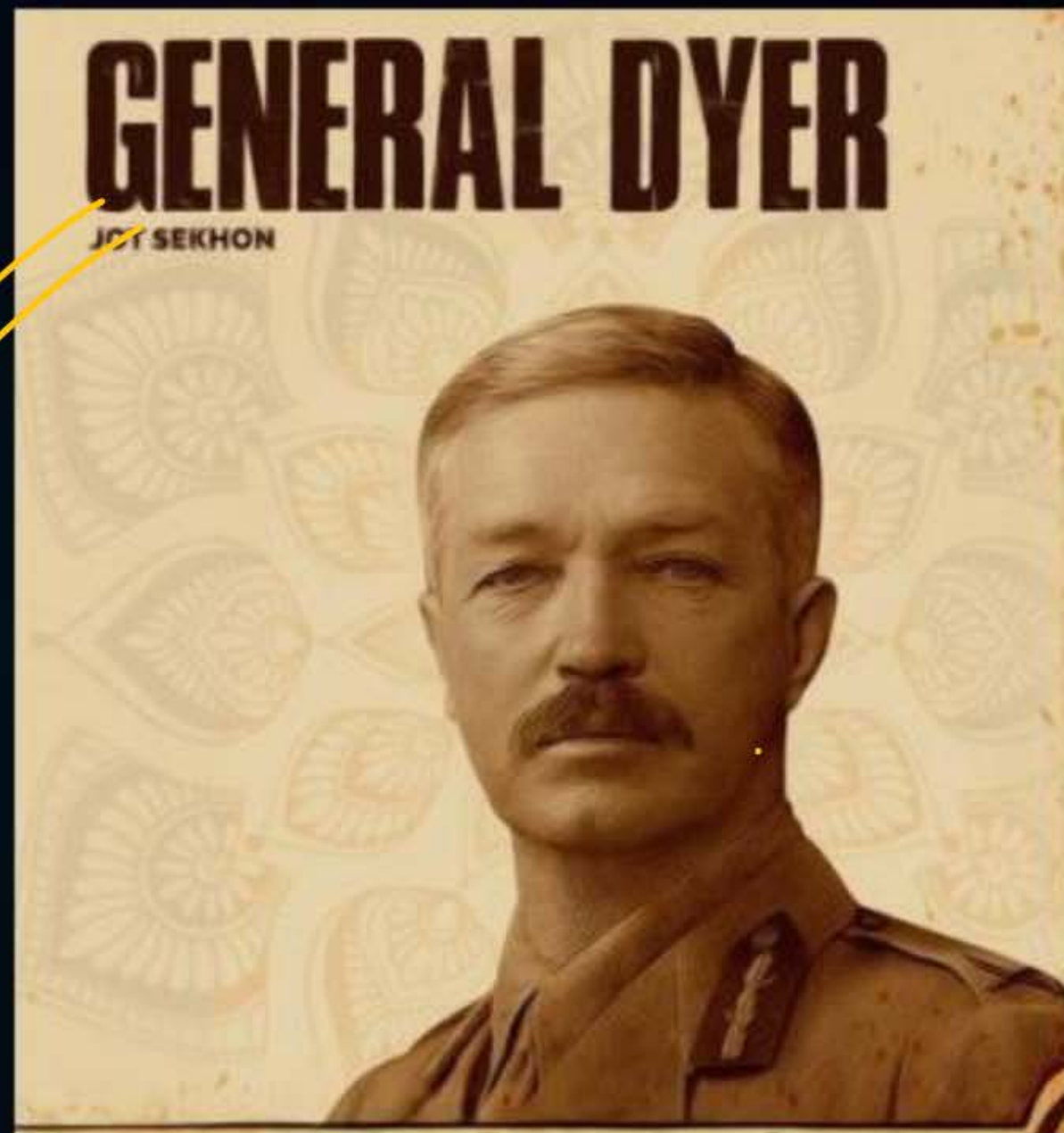


Jallianwala Bagh (1919) → 13 April





O'Dwyer





Happened on 13 April 1919

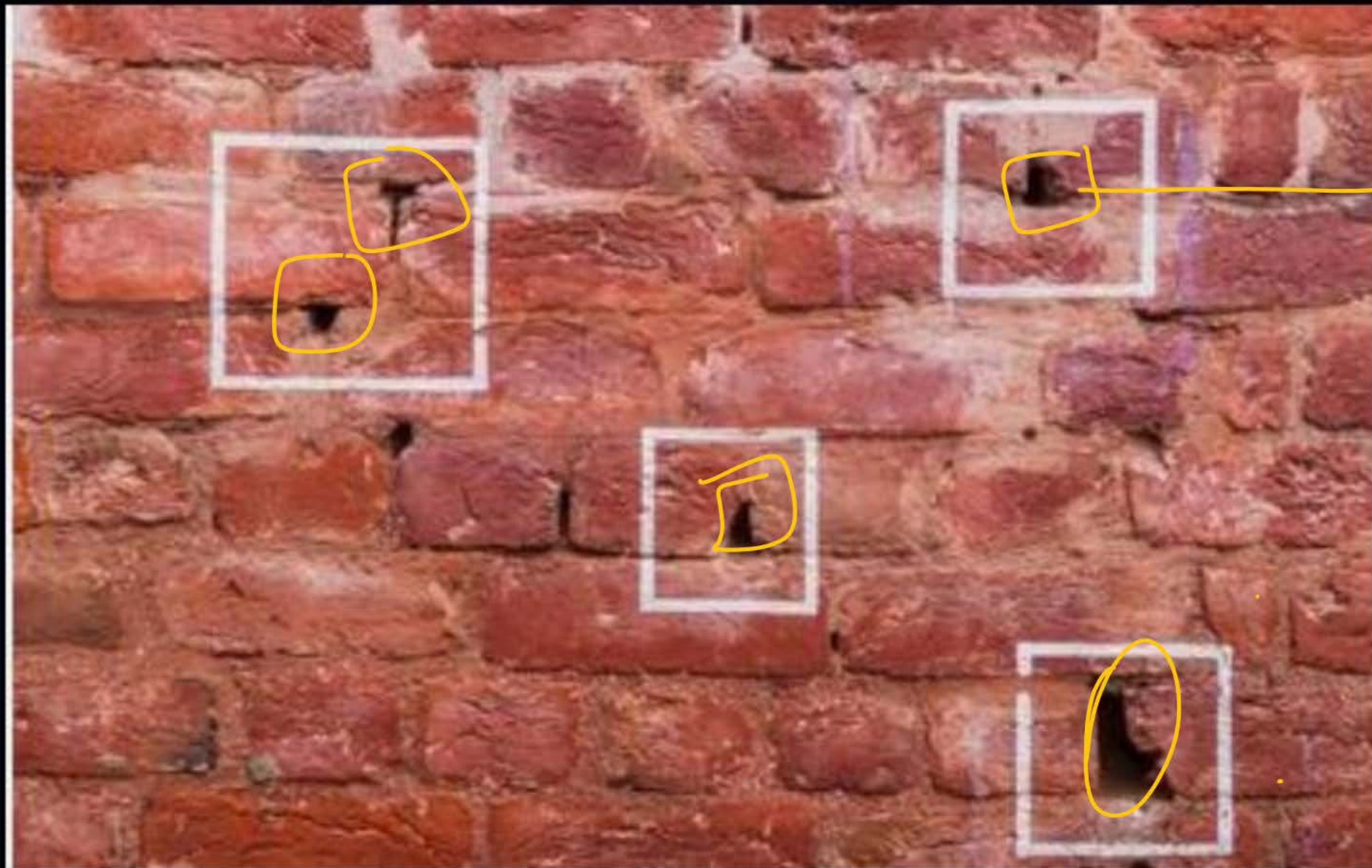
Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

⑤ He opened fire and many people died

④ General Dyer entered Jallianwala Bagh and blocked the only entry and exit

③ Some were protesting against the arrest of their leaders

② Thousands of people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate Baisakhi



Bullet-
shots



Jallianwala Bagh → Impact

- ① As the news spread
↓
Violent clashes (fight)
→ broke out
- ② The British decided
to use force against
Satyagrahis
- ③ Satyagrahis were captured,
forced to rub their
noses on ground and
asked to salute (do salam)
to British officials
- ④ Punjab were bombed.
Villages around

Jallianwala

Bagh → Reaction of Political leaders

① Gandhi called off the
Rowlatt Satyagraha

② Gandhi condemned the
incident

criticise

Tagore
returned
his
Knight hood
↓
(award)
(title)

Ques

Which law was imposed in Punjab and surrounding areas at the time of Jallianwala Bagh ?

- (a) Colonel law
- ☒ (b) Martial Law
- (c) Section 148
- (d) None

Ques

Jallianwala Bagh incident took place in —

☒ (a) 1919

(b) 1917

(c) 1918

(d) 1920

Dyer ↓

His objective — " was to produce a moral effect, and to
create in the minds of Satyagrahis, a feeling of terror and
awe. " ↳ (§ 2)

↳ [Respect due to fear]



India → Khilafat Committee was formed in March
1919 in Bombay → Khilafat movement led by → Muhammad Ali
and Shaukat Ali (Known as Ali brothers)

④

WW I
↓
Ottoman Turkey lost
the war
↓
Result
↓

①

Khilafat
Movement

②

Movement started in
different parts of the
world to support
Khalifa

②

Khalifa → Also the religious
leader of Muslims (Islam)

Britain was imposing a treaty that would
take the powers of Khalifa (Ruler → Sultan of Turkey)

Ques

Khilafat Committee was formed at _____

(a) Lucknow

(b) Bombay

(c) Kolkata

(d) Kanpur



Homework



↓
Module
↓

Discuss the cause behind the Khilafat
Movement. (2)



THANK
YOU

