



सर्वं सर्वं सुखं अपास्तु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA THIRUVANNAMALAI

MESSAGE

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On this momentous occasion, when Bharat our motherland celebrates Azadi Ke Amrut Mahotsav, 75 weeks' celebration to commemorate the 75 th years of Independence, I salute all the Freedom fighters, Martyrs and National leaders who sacrificed their valuable time and lives for a noble cause. The prominent roles of these noble souls will be always engraved in the golden history of India.

Along with freedom, comes responsibility. The word freedom not only reminds us of our rights, but also our responsibilities. As we enjoy our fruits of freedom, we should not forget our responsibilities we have towards our motherland. We should preserve the culture and traditions of India. It is the responsibility of each and every student to be the effective citizens of tomorrow. For this each one should mould oneself with the basic moral ethics. Then only the journey towards actual freedom be complete. This is the greatest tribute we can give to our National Heroes.

Jai Hind.



Dr. Reema Stella Jayachandran

PRINCIPAL

AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS FROM 1857 TO 1947.

1. Revolt of 1857.
2. Champaran and kheda satyagraha.
3. Rowlatt Act
4. Jallianwala Bagh
5. Khilafat Movement
6. Non-cooperation Movement
7. Civil disobedience movement
8. Quit india Movement
9. Cabinet mission
10. Indian independence act 1947

Revolt of 1857

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against British rule.[a] For nearly 100 years, that rule had been presided over by the British East India Company, which had functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of



Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi). It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and India's First War of Independence.

Champanan : *and Kheda sathyagraha*

The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mohandas Gandhi occurred in Champanan district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. .

Champanan, is a district in the state of Bihar, tens of thousands of landless serfs, indentured laborers and poor farmers were forced to grow indigo (poppy/opium) and similar cash crops by the British East India company and subsequently, the British government in colonized India. The farmers and laborers were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops which were necessary for their survival.

Suppressed by the ruthless militias of the landlords (mostly British), they were given measly compensation, leaving them in extreme poverty. Now in the throes of a devastating famine, the British levied a harsh tax which they insisted on increasing the rate. Without food and without money, the situation was growing progressively unlivable and the peasants in Champanan revolted against conditions in indigo plant cultivation in 1914 (at Pipra) and in 1916 at (Turkaulia). .

Rowlatt Act

The **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919**, popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act**, was a legislative act passed by the imperial legislative council in Delhi on March 18, 1919, indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial and judicial review enacted in the Defense of India Act 1915 during the First World War. It was enacted in light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalist organizations of re-engaging in similar conspiracies as during war which the Government felt the lapse of the DIRA regulations would enable.

The unpopular legislation provided for stricter control of the press, arrests without warrant, indefinite detention without trial, and juryless *in camera* trials for proscribed political acts. The accused were denied the right to know the accusers and the evidence used in the trial. Those convicted were required to deposit securities upon release, and were prohibited from taking part in any political, educational, or religious activities. On the report of the committee, headed by Justice Rowlatt, two bills were introduced in the central legislature in February 1919.

Jallianwala Bagh

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919 when a crowd of nonviolent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, were fired upon by troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer. The civilians had assembled to participate in the annual Baisakhi celebrations, a religious and cultural festival for Punjabi people. Coming from outside the city, they may have been unaware of the imposition of martial law.

The Jallianwalla Bagh is a public garden of 6 to 7 acres (28,000 m²), walled on all sides with five entrances. On Dyer's orders, his troops fired on the crowd for ten minutes, directing their bullets largely towards the few open gates through which people were trying to flee. The British government released figures stating 379 dead and 1,200 wounded. Other sources place the number of dead at well over 1000. This incident led to the Non-cooperation Movement of 1920–22.

Khilafat movement

The Khilafat movement (1919–22) was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British Raj to influence the British government not to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate.[1] The movement occurred simultaneously with the Non-cooperation movement and were focused on increasing Hindu Muslim unity.

The end of the movement: In September 1921, the Ali brothers was arrested. Gandhiji suspended the non-cooperation movement after the Chauri Chaura incident. He was arrested in 1922. A few months after his arrest, the Caliph or the Sultan of Turkey was deposed of his power due to a revolution led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Non-cooperation movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It aimed to resist British rule in India through nonviolent means. Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts and picket liquor shops. The ideas of Ahimsa and nonviolence, and Gandhi's ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizens towards the cause of Indian independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement through the summer 1920. They[who?] feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. The non-cooperation movement was launched on 31 August, 1920.

Among significant causes of this movement was resentment to actions considered oppressive such as the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre. A meeting of civilians was being held at Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The people were fired upon by 90 soldiers under the command of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer. He also ordered the only exit to be blocked. Some 369 protesters were killed and over thousands of other people injured. The outcry in Punjab led to thousands of unrests,[clarification needed] and more deaths at the hands of the police during protests. The massacre became the most infamous event of British rule in India.

Civil disobedience movement

The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it. The 24-day march began from 12 March 1930 and continued till 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

Gandhi led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram, near the city of Ahmedabad. 78 people began the march with Gandhi, who intended to walk 240 miles (390 km) to the coastal village of Dandi, which was located at a small town called Navsari in the state of Gujarat.

Round Table Conference

The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation of Jinnah to Lord Irwin viceroy and his friend Ramsay MacDonald then Prime Minister of Great Britain,[1][2] and by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930. Demands for swaraj, or self-rule, in India had been growing increasingly strong. By the 1930s, many British politicians believed that India needed to move towards dominion status. However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would not resolve.

First Round Table Conference (November 1930 – January 1931)

Second Round Table Conference (September – December 1931)

Third Round Table Conference (November – December 1932)

Quit India Movement

In August 1942, Gandhiji launched the Quit India Movement . A resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 in Bombay by the All India Congress Committee, declaring its demand for an immediate end of British rule. The Congress decided to organize a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale. Gandhiji's slogan of 'Do or Die' inspired the nation. Every man, women and child began dreaming of a free India.

The government's response to the movement was quick. The Congress was banned and most of its leaders were arrested before they could start mobilizing the people. The people, however, were unstoppable. There were hartals and demonstrations all over the country. The people attacked all symbols of the British government such as railway stations, law courts and police stations. Railway lines were damaged and telegraph lines were cut. In some places, people even set up their independent government. The movement was most widespread in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Places such as Ballia, Tamluk, Satara, Dharwar, Balasore and Talcher were freed from British rule and the people there formed their own governments

Cabinet Mission

The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present.

The Cabinet Mission's purposes were to hold preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India and the Indian states to secure agreement as to the method of framing the constitution, to set up a constitution body and to set up an Executive Council with the support of the main Indian parties.

The Mission held talks with the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India. The two parties planned to determine a power-sharing arrangement between Hindus and Muslims to prevent a communal dispute and to determine whether British India would be better be being unified or divided.

Indian Independence Act 1947

The Indian Independence Act 1947 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and Pakistan came into being on 15 August at the same time as Indian independence. However, due to viceroy Lord Mountbatten's need to be in New Delhi for the transfer of power, Pakistan celebrated its formation a day ahead on 14 August 1947 to enable him to attend both events.

The legislation was formulated by the government of Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the Governor General of India Lord Mountbatten, after representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the Sikh community came to an agreement with the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, on what has come to be known as the 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan. This plan was the last plan for independence.