

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Making of the National Movement 1870s-1947

Q1. Evaluate the dynamic role of Gandhiji in the Indian nationalist struggle for freedom as a leader of the masses.

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Ans.	
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## The Making of the National Movement 1870s-1947

- Q1. Evaluate the dynamic role of Gandhiji in the Indian nationalist struggle for freedom as a leader of the masses.
- Ans. Role of Mahatma Gandhi

i. Mahatma Gandhi emerged as a mass leader. Gandhiji, aged 46, arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa.

ii. Having led Indians in that country in non-violent marches against racist restrictions, he was already a respected leader, known internationally.

iii. His South African campaigns had brought him in contact with various types of Indians.

iv. Mahatma Gandhi spent his first year in India travelling throughout the country, understanding the people, their needs and the overall situation.

v. His earliest interventions were in local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad where he came into contact with Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad he led a successful millworkers' strike in 1918.

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

vii. Gandhiji supported urged the Congress to campaign against "Punjab wrongs" (Jallianwala massacre), the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj. The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.

viii. He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura.

ix. Gandhi again took off with another nonviolent movement known as the civil disobedience movement in 1930.

x. The Quit India Movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942.