

Unit-3

The Road To Independence

EVS

Class- 4



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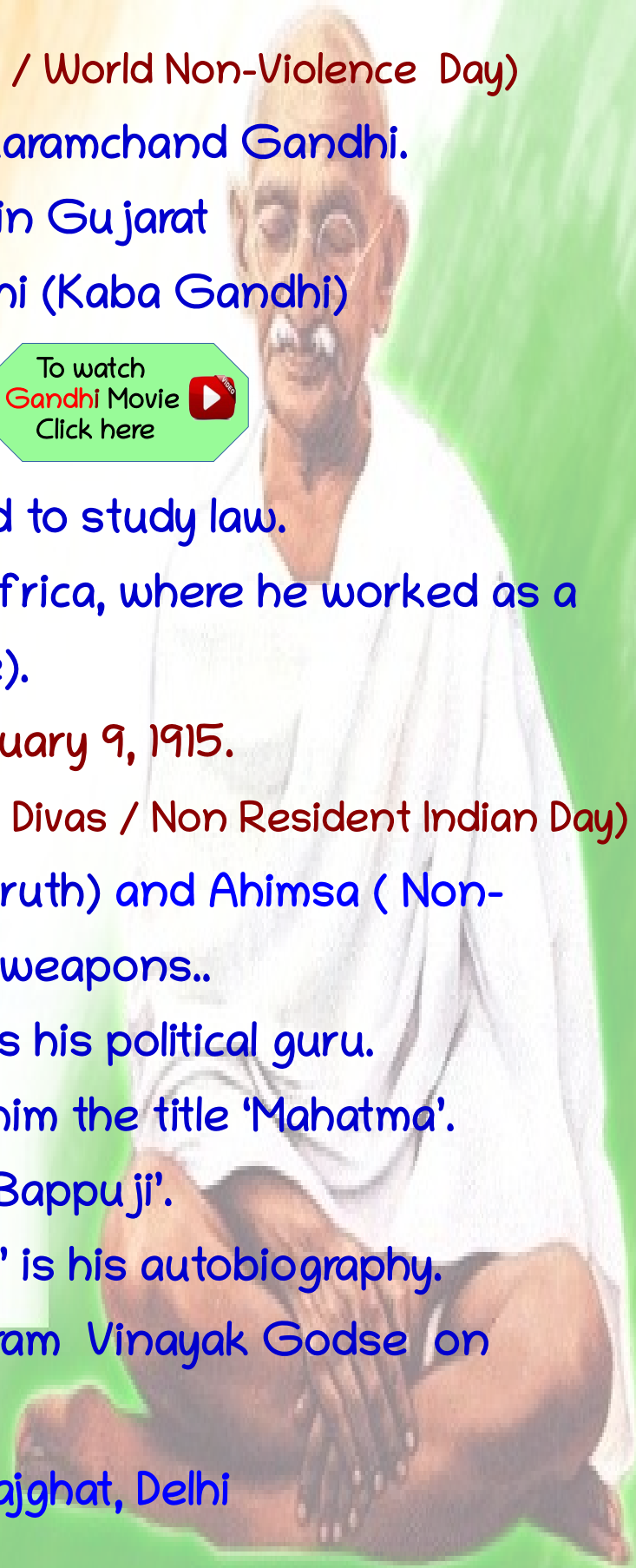


Mahatma Gandhi

- Father of our Nation (India) -



- Born on October 2, 1869
(Celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti / World Non-Violence Day)
- His full name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- Place of birth is Porbandar in Gujarat
- Father - Karamchand Gandhi (Kaba Gandhi)
- Mother - Putlibai
- Wife - Kasthurbha Gandhi
- In 1888, he sailed to England to study law.
- In 1893, he went to South Africa, where he worked as a barrister (lawyer/advocate).
- He returned to India on January 9, 1915.
(Celebrated as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas / Non Resident Indian Day)
- Satyagraha (Holding on to truth) and Ahimsa (Non-Violence) were his political weapons..
- Gopalakrishna Gokhale was his political guru.
- Rabindranath Tagore gave him the title 'Mahatma'.
- Children addressed him as 'Bappuji'.
- 'My Experiments with Truth' is his autobiography.
- He was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse on January 30, 1948.
- Samadhi (Resting Place) - Rajghat, Delhi





Gandhi Quotes



My life
is
my message.

Do or Die



Hate the sin,
love the sinner

The soul of India
lives in its villages



The future
depends on
what you do today





Some Important Freedom Struggles of India



	Struggles	Year	State	Features
1	Champaran Satyagraha	1917	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Misery of peasantsGandhiji's first satyagraha experiment in IndiaReduced the hardships of Indigo peasants
2	Ahmedabad Mill strike	1918	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demand for increasing wagesStrike led by GandhijiWages increased
3	Kheda Satyagraha	1918	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Misery of peasants during droughtDemand for reducing high imposed taxGandhiji led the satyagrahaTax rate was reduced
4	Non Co-operation Movement	1920	Nation wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Promote khadiAvoid liquorPropagate Hindi languageBoycott foreign clothes

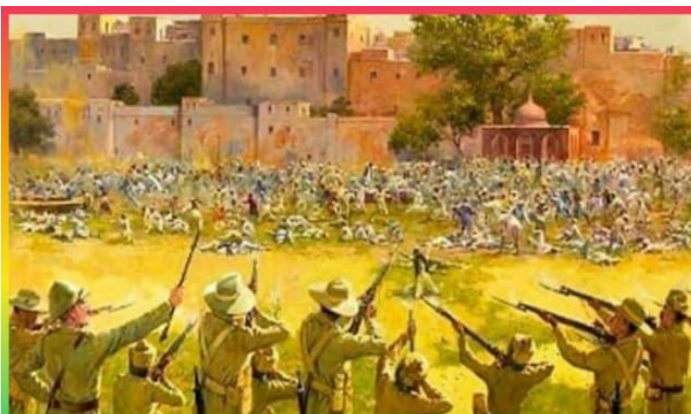
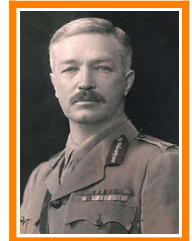




Jallianwallabagh Massacre



- On 13 April 1919 ,the people of Punjab gathered at Jallianwallabagh in Amritsar to protest against the Rowlatt Act. (The cruel Act introduced by British, which gave them the power to imprison any Indian without trial for any length of time.)
- It was a big open ground surrounded by huge buildings, with only one entrance.
- Suddenly, the British military commander, General Dyer (Colonel Reginald Edward Harry Dyer) blocked the entrance with his army and started to fire.
- Hundreds of people lost their lives in the firing and rush and many more were wounded.
- It was a black day in the history of India.





Dandi March & Salt Sathyagraha

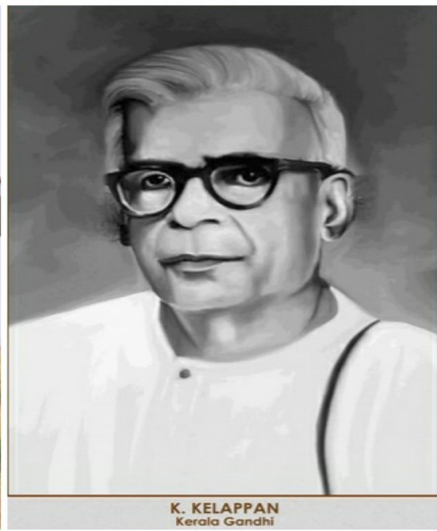


It was Gandhiji, who introduced salt as a tool for agitation. Salt is an essential thing for everyone. It is made by evaporating sea water. The British rulers imposed heavy taxes on salt. If anyone made salt without paying tax, it would be a punishable offence. So on 12 March, 1930, Gandhiji and 78 satyagrahis marched from Sabarmati Asram for about 388 kilometres and reached the shores of Dandi on 5 April, 1930. There he boiled sea water and made salt and thus violated the salt law on 6 April, 1930. This incident is popularly known as Dandi March or Salt Sathyagraha.



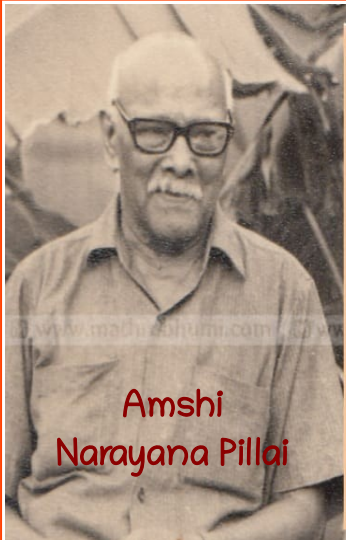


Salt Satyagraha in Kerala



- ◆ In Kerala, the salt law was violated at **Uliyath Kadavu** in **Payyannur, Kannur**.
- ◆ **K.Kelappan** led this protest in Kerala. So, he later came to be known as '**Kerala Gandhi**'.
- ◆ The patriotic songs like **Varika Varika Sahajare...** (written by **Amshi Narayana Pillai**) gave more inspiration to the sathyagrahis.





Amshi Narayana Pillai

വരിക വരിക സഹജരേ - വലിയ സഹനസമരമായ് കരളുറച്ചു കൈകൾ കോർത്തു കാൽനടയ്ക്കു പോക നാം! കൺതുറന്നു നോക്കുവിൻ- കൈകൾ കോർത്തിറങ്ങുവിൻ കപടകുടില ഭരണകൂടമിക്ഷണം തകർക്കണം! ബ്രിട്ടനെ വിരട്ടുവിൻ - ചട്ടമൊക്കെ മാറ്റുവിൻ ദുഷ്ടനിതി വിഷ്ഠപത്തിലൊട്ടുമേ നിലച്ചിടാ! വിജയമെങ്കിൽ വിജയവും- മരണമെങ്കിൽ മരണവും ഭയവിഹീനമഖിലജനവുമഗ്രഹിച്ചിറങ്ങണം. വെടികളടികളിടികളൊക്കെ വന്നു മേത്തു കൊള്ളുകിൽ പൊടി തുടച്ച് ചിരിചിരിച്ചു മാറുകാട്ടി നിൽക്കണം. ഉപ്പു നാം കുറുക്കണം - ആരുവന്നെതിർക്കിലും അല്പവും കൊടുത്തിടാതെ കോപിയാതെ നിൽക്കണം. ലാത്തിയില്ല തോക്കുമില്ലയെങ്കിലും കരങ്ങളിൽ രക്തമുള്ള നാൾവരെ നമുക്കുയുദ്ധമാടണം.

- അംശി നാരായണപിള്ള



Some Important Freedom Struggles In Kerala



	Struggles	Year	Place	Features
1	Attingal Outbreak	1721	Attingal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First organised revolt against British authority in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.
2	Malabar Rebellion OR Mappila Riot OR Mappila Revolt	1921	South Malabar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revolt against British Raj by the Muslims of MalabarLed by Ali Musaliyar & Varyankunnath Kunjahammad Haji
3	Vaikom Satyagraha	1924–1925	Travancore	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demanded entry of untouchables into Vaikom Mahadeva Temple. (Now in Kottayam district)Led by T.K. Madhavan Mannath Padmanabhan & K.P.Kesava Menon
4	Guruvayur Satyagraha	1931–1932	Ponnani Taluk of Malabar District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Demanded entry of untouchables into Guruvayur Temple. (Now in Thrissur district)Led by K. Kelappan & A K Gopalan

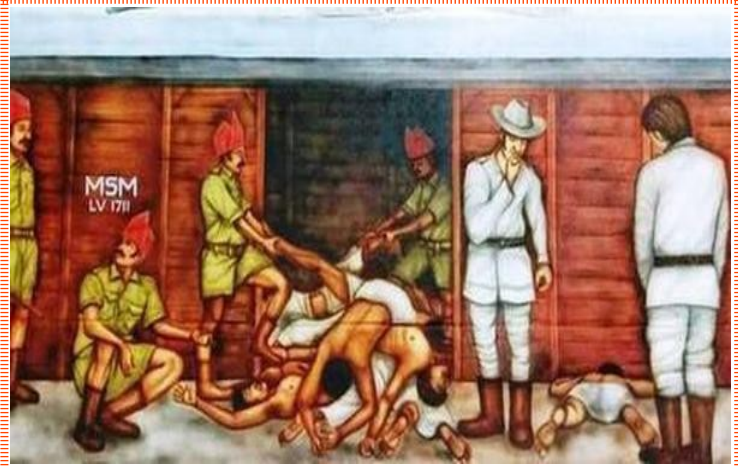




Wagon Tragedy



- The British army arrested the people involved in the Malabar Rebellion.'
- On 10th of November, 1921 these arrested people were taken in a closed goods wagon from Tirur to Coimbatore.
- But before reaching Podanur, 64 out of 90 prisoners suffocated to death in the closed wagon.
- Many died after being released.
- This incident is later known as 'Wagon Tragedy'.
- A monument of Wagon Tragedy can be seen at Tirur.



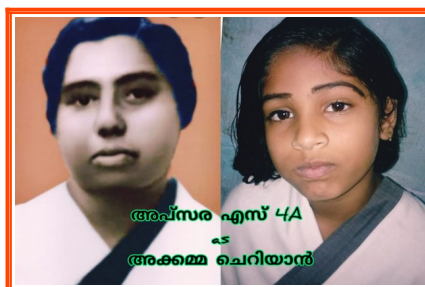


Freedom Fighters Of Kerala



K P Kesava Menon

- * Founder of 'Mathrubhumi', a popular newspaper
- * Took part in Vaikom Satyagraha, Malabar Rebellion & Non- Co-operation Movement



Akkamma Cherian

- * Popularly known as 'Jhansi Rani of Tavancore'
- * Took part in Quit India Movement and was arrested.
- * Govt. of India honoured her with 'Thamrapatra'



A K Gopalan

- * Popularly known as 'Warlord of the Poor'
- * Led 'Pattini Jadha'
- * Was the captain of Guruvayur Satyagraha



A V Kuttimalu Amma

- * Was an active member of INC
- * Was a khadi promoter
- * Took part in Salt Satyagraha & Quit India Movement



K Kelappan

- * Popularly known as 'Kerala Gandhi'
- * Leader of Salt Satyagraha organised in Payyannur

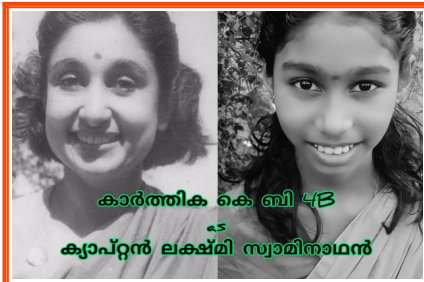


Freedom Fighters Of Kerala



T K Madhavan

- * Was a journalist
- * Prominent leader of Vaikkom Satyagraha



Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan

- * Was the captain of Indian National Army
- * Was the only woman member of Azad - Hind - Fauj formed by Netaji
- * Was the opponent of APJ Abdul Kalam in the President election



K Ramakrishna Pillai

- * Was the editor of 'Swadeshabhimani' newspaper
- * Was arrested and exiled from Travancore by the British



Ammu Swaminathan

- * Mother of Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan
- * Was a member of Indian Constituent Assembly



Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi

- * Popularly known as 'Vakkom Moulavi'
- * Founder and publisher of 'Swadeshabhimani' newspaper

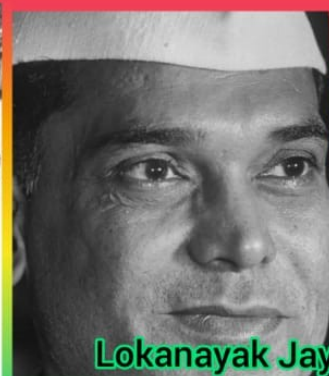


Quit India Movement

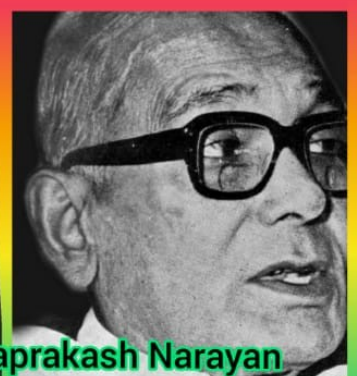


The Quit India Movement, started on August 9, 1942 was the ultimate struggle for freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru presented the Quit India Resolution at the Congress session held in Bombay. 'Quit India' means 'leave India'. Gandhiji exhorted the people to 'Do or Die'. The hero of Quit India Movement was Jayaprakash Narayan and the heroine was Aruna Asaf Ali.

We observe August 9
as
QUIT INDIA DAY



Lokanayak Jayaprakash Narayan



Aruna Asaf Ali





National Freedom Fighters



The political mentor
of Gandhiji
&
The founder of
'Servants of India
Society'



Gopala Krishna Gokhale



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Chachaji,
The first Prime Minister
of India,
His birthday, November 14-
is celebrated as
'Children's Day'
&
Th author of the book-
'The discovery of India'



Popularly
known as 'Lokamanya',
Ran the two famous
newspapers named
'Kesari' and 'The Mahratta'
&
"Swaraj is my birth right
and I shall have it!"
is his famous slogan



Bala Gangadhar Tilak





Known as 'Netaji',
Headed
'Indian National Army',
Formed a new party
named 'Forward Block'
&
"Give me blood, I will give
you freedom."
is his famous slogan



Subhash Chandra Bose



Moulana Abdul Kalam
Azad

The first Education
minister of India,
Ran the newspaper
named 'Al Hilal'
&
His birthday, 11th November
is celebrated as
'National Education Day'



Iron man of India,
Gandhiji gave him the
title, 'Sardar'
The first Home Minister
and Deputy Prime Minister
of India
&
His birthday October 31
is celebrated as
'Rashtreeya Ekta Diwas'
(National Unity Day)



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel





Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Born in Bihar,
The first President of
India
&
Author of the book
'India Divided'



Famous Indian poetess,
Known as
'The Nightingale of India'
&
The first
Woman Governor of India



Sarojini Naidu

Born in Punjab,
Friends called him
'Mobile library'
&
Hanged to death by the
British government
'Inquilab Zindabad'
was popularized by him.



Bhagat Singh



Known as
'Frontier Gandhi',
Formed the 'Red Army'
&
Lead active role in
Khilafat Movement



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan





Queen of Jhansi,
Known as
'Joan of Arc' of India,
Original name is 'Manikarnika',
Also called as
'Rani Lakshmi Bai',
An expert in
martial arts & horse riding



Jhansi Rani



Mahatma Gandhi

Father of our Nation,
Called as 'Bappuji',
Full name is
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,
His birthday, 2nd October is
celebrated as
'World Non-Violence Day'



Click here to watch the
Slogans of some
famous leaders



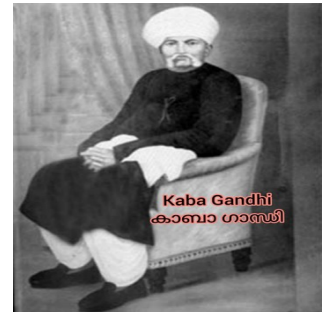


Let's answer these questions



1. What was the other name of Karamchand Gandhi?

Kaba Gandhi



2. What was the age of Gandhiji at the time of his marriage?

13 years

3. Gandhiji's autobiography 'My Experiments with Truth' was originally written in which language?

Gujarati

4. Name the Asram that Gandhiji started in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Sabarmati Asram



5. Which day is observed as 'Quit India Day'?

9th August

6. Who were the leaders arrested by the British in protest against Rowlatt Act?

Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

7. What is the other name for the first war of Indian Independence, 1857?

Sepoy Mutiny



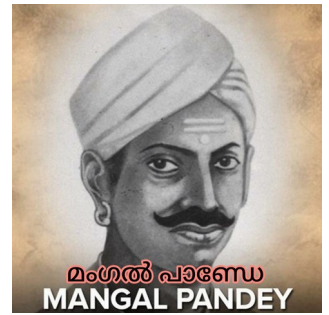
8. Where is the world's tallest statue (Statue of Unity of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel) located? When was it opened?

Located at Sadhubet, on the banks of River Narmada in Gujarat, India. Opened on 31st October 2018



9. Name the freedom fighter who became a martyr in the first freedom struggle.

Mangal Pandey



10. Which event led Gandhiji to relinquish the honor, 'Kaiser E Hind'?

Jallianwallabagh Massacre



11. Who is the patriot known as Ram Muhammad Singh Azad?

Udham Singh

12. Who was the patriot who shot and killed Michael O' Dwyer?

Udham Singh



13. When and where was Michael O' Dwyer executed?

At Carlton Hall, London on March 13, 1940

14. Gandhiji first came to Kerala on 18 August 1920 as part of which agitation?

Non-Co-operation Movement

15. The event and the year in which Gandhiji withdrew the non-co-operation movement.

Chouri-Choura incident of 1922

16. Who renounced the honour, 'Sir' in protest of Jallianwallabagh Massacre?

Rabindranath Tagore

17. Who is popularly known as 'Gurudev'?

Rabindranath Tagore

18. Satyagraha means 'holding on to truth'



Non Co-operation Movement



19. Founder of Al-Ameen newspaper

Mohammed Abdur Rahiman



20. Name the British law which gave them the power to arrest and imprison any Indian without trial.

Rowlatt Act

21. Name the person who played an important role in joining the princely states to India

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

22. Write the importance of the birthdays of great leaders

October 2 (Mahatma Gandhi) - World Non-Violence Day

October 31 (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel) - National Unity Day

November 11 (Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad) - National Education Day

November 14 (Jawaharlal Nehru) - National Children's Day

23. Name the Khilafat movement leader who visited Kerala along with Gandhiji

Shoukat Ali



24. "This handful of salt is the symbol of strength. This fist may be crushed but the salt will not be given up." Whose words are these?

Mahatma Gandhi





Important Dates to Remember



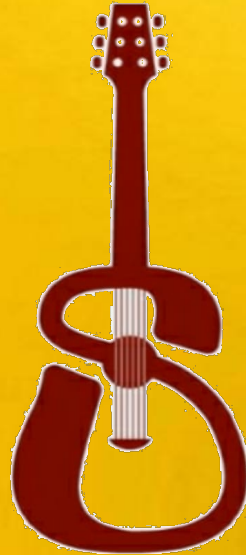
Date / Year	Incident
1721	Attingal Outbreak / Revolt
1857	First War of Indian Independence / Sepoy Mutiny
1869 October 2 Gandhi Jayanti	Birth of Gandhiji
1888	Gandhiji sailed to England for studies
1893	Gandhiji sailed to South Africa for work
1915 January 9 Non-Resident Indian Day	Gandhiji back to India from South Africa
1917	Champaran Satyagraha
1918	Kheda Satyagraha Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike
1919 March	Rowlatt Act
1919 April 13	Jallianwallabagh Massacre
1920 1920 August 18	Non Co-operation Movement Gandhiji's first visit to Kerala
1921 1921 November 10	Malabar Rebellion Wagon Tragedy
1922	Chouri Choura Incident
1924 - 1925	Vaikom Satyagraha
1930 March 12- 1930 April 6	Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha
1931-32	Guruvayur Satyagraha
1942 August 9 Quit India Day	Quit India Movement
1947 August 15 Independence Day	India became independent
1948 January 30	Death of Gandhiji



EVS - STD 4
The Road To Independence
സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിലേക്ക്

Click the **flags** to watch the classes
വിക്ടർ ചാനലിലെ ക്ലാസുകൾ കാണാൻ
ഇവിടെ ക്ലിക്ക് ചെയ്യുക





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Thank you!

