Class: 10th
Board: Karnataka
Subject: Social

The Freedom Struggle of India

INTRODUCTION / RISE OF NATIONALISM

- Indian freedom struggle is a major phase in Indian history.
- It developed after the Revolt of 1857, also called the First War of Independence.
- Indians began to feel unity and national identity against British rule.
- Causes of nationalism:
  - British economic exploitation
  - Political suppression
  - Growth of educated middle class
  - Development of press, transport, and communication
  - Racial discrimination by British

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

Founded in **1885** by Indian National Congress

Objectives:

- Promote national unity
- Create political awareness
- Demand reforms from British government
- Train Indians in political leadership

EARLY NATIONALISTS / MODERATES (1885–1905)

Leaders:

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Surendranath Banerjee
- M.G. Ranade

Methods:

- Petitions and appeals
- Peaceful protests
- Constitutional methods
- Meetings and speeches

Contributions:

- Created political awareness
- Exposed British economic exploitation
- Developed nationalism among educated Indians

Dadabhai Naoroji Contribution:

- Drain Theory
- Explained wealth transfer from India to England
- Called British rule economically harmful

EXTREMISTS (1905–1920)

Leaders:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Aurobindo Ghosh

Methods:

- Mass movements
- Boycott of British goods
- Swadeshi promotion
- Aggressive nationalism

Important Ideas:

- “Swaraj is my birthright”
- Self-rule through struggle
- National pride and unity

Swadeshi Movement (1905):

- Boycott of British goods
- Promotion of Indian goods
- Resulted from Partition of Bengal

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Aim:

- Complete independence through armed struggle

Organizations:

- Anushilan Samiti
- Abhinav Bharat

Methods:

- Secret societies
- Bomb attacks
- Armed resistance

Leaders:

- Bhagat Singh
- Chandrashekhar Azad
- Khudiram Bose
- Ram Prasad Bismil
- V.D. Savarkar

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)

- Done by Lord Curzon
- Bengal divided on religious basis
- Aim: Break unity of Indians

Effects:

- Swadeshi Movement started
- Boycott of British goods
- National unity strengthened

GANDHIAN ERA (1920–1947)

Leader: Mahatma Gandhi

Principles:

- Ahimsa (Non-violence)
- Satyagraha
- Truth and peace

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT (1920)

- Boycott of British institutions
- Students left schools
- Lawyers left courts
- Foreign goods boycotted

Chauri Chaura Incident:

- Police station burnt
- Gandhi withdrew movement

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930)

Dandi March:

- Salt Satyagraha started by Gandhi
- Broke salt law

Features:

- No tax payment
- Boycott of British goods
- Mass participation

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)

- Slogan: “Do or Die”
- Demand: Immediate British withdrawal

Leaders arrested:

- Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Azad

Outcome:

- Mass protests across India
- Rise of new leaders

IMPORTANT EVENTS

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (1919)

- Led by General Dyer
- Thousands killed in Amritsar
- Shocked the nation

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- Led by Ali brothers
- Protest against injustice to Turkish Caliph
- Hindu-Muslim unity strengthened

IMPORTANT NATIONAL LEADERS

Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru

- First PM of India
- Modern industrial India builder
- Promoted socialism and democracy

Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose

- Founded INA
- Slogan: “Give me blood, I will give you freedom”
- Believed in armed struggle

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- United princely states
- Strong national leader

B. R. Ambedkar

B. R. Ambedkar

- Constitution Drafting Committee Chairman
- Fought untouchability
- Promoted equality and justice

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- Leader of Muslim League
- Demanded separate nation (Pakistan)

FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA)

- Led by Subhas Chandra Bose
- Supported by Japan during WWII
- Aim: Military overthrow of British rule
- Slogan: “Delhi Chalo”

PARTITION OF INDIA (1947)

Causes:

- Muslim League demand
- Communal tensions
- British “Divide and Rule policy”

Result:

- India and Pakistan formed on 15 August 1947
- Lord Mountbatten played key role

EFFECTS OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- End of British rule
- Birth of independent India
- Democratic government formed
- Constitution prepared
- Unity in diversity strengthened

FINAL REVISION POINTS

- 1857 → First War of Independence
- 1885 → INC formed
- 1905 → Bengal Partition
- 1920–47 → Gandhian movements
- 1930 → Dandi March
- 1942 → Quit India Movement
- 1947 → Independenc



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