

1: Indian Freedom Struggle

The Indian independence movement was a series of activities whose ultimate aim was to end the British Raj and encompassed activities and ideas aiming to end the East India Company rule () and the British Raj () in the Indian subcontinent.

The Aryans came from Central Europe and settled down in India. The Persians followed by the Iranians and Parsis immigrated to India. Then came the Moghuls and they too settled down permanently in India. Chengis Khan, the Mongolian, invaded and looted India many times. Alexander the Great too, came to conquer India but went back after a battle with Porus. He-en Tsang from China came in pursuit of knowledge and to visit the ancient Indian universities of Nalanda and Takshila. Columbus wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America. The French came and established their colonies in India. Lastly, the Britishers came and ruled over India for nearly years. After the battle of Plassey in , the British achieved political power in India. And their paramountcy was established during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie, who became the Governor-General in He annexed Punjab, Peshawar and the Pathan tribes in the north-west of India. And by , the British conquest and its authority were firmly established. And while the British power gained its heights during the middle of the 19th century, the discontent of the local rulers, the peasantry, the intellectuals, common masses as also of the soldiers who became unemployed due to the disbanding of the armies of various states that were annexed by the British, became widespread. This soon broke out into a revolt which assumed the dimensions of the Mutiny. It had been by no means a smooth affair as the simmering discontent of the people manifested itself in many localized revolt during this period. However, the Mutiny of , which began with a revolt of the military soldiers at Meerut, soon became widespread and posed a grave challenge to the British rule. Even though the British succeeded in crushing it within a year, it was certainly a popular revolt in which the Indian rulers, the masses and the militia participated so enthusiastically that it came to be regarded as the First War of Indian Independence. Introduction of zamindari system by the British, where the peasants were ruined through exorbitant charges made from them by the new class of landlords. The craftsmen were destroyed by the influx of the British manufactured goods. The religion and the caste system which formed the firm foundation of the traditional Indian society was endangered by the British administration. The Indian soldiers as well as people in administration could not rise in hierarchy as the senior jobs were reserved for the Europeans. The Hindu as well as the Muslim soldiers, who refused to use such cartridges, were arrested which resulted in a revolt by their fellow soldiers on May 9, The rebel forces soon captured Delhi and the revolt spread to a wider area and there was uprising in almost all parts of the country. Rani Lakshmibai was proclaimed the ruler of Jhansi who led her troops in the heroic battles with the British. The Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and all the other brave sons of India fought shoulder to shoulder to throw out the British. The revolt was controlled by the British within one year, it began from Meerut on 10 May and ended in Gwalior on 20 June

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There was a heartfelt beginning to the freedom struggle. Men who are known for their peaceful methods such as Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore and many others started spreading the word to the people that everyone must be passionate about gaining freedom.

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which was founded, with the help of A. Hume, a retired British official. The birth of Indian National Congress INC in marked the entry of new educated middle-class into politics and transformed the Indian political horizon. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in December under the president ship of Womesh Chandra Banerjee and was attended among others by and Badr-uddin-Tyabji. At the turn of the century, the freedom movement reached out to the common unlettered man through the launching of the "Swadeshi Movement" by leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Aurobindo Ghose. Meanwhile, in , the British Government announced certain reforms in the structure of Government in India which are known as Morley-Minto Reforms. But these reforms came as a disappointment as they did not mark any advance towards the establishment of a representative Government. The provision of special representation of the Muslim was seen as a threat to the Hindu-Muslim unity on which the strength of the National Movement rested. So, these reforms were vehemently opposed by all the leaders, including the Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Subsequently, King George V made two announcements in Delhi: The disgust with the reforms announced in led to the intensification of the struggle for Swaraj. While, on one side, the activists led by the great leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal waged a virtual war against the British, on the other side, the revolutionaries stepped up their violent activities There was a widespread unrest in the country. To add to the already growing discontent among the people, Rowlatt Act was passed in , which empowered the Government to put people in jail without trial. This caused widespread indignation, led to massive demonstration and hartals, which the Government repressed with brutal measures like the Jaliawalla Bagh massacre, where thousand of unarmed peaceful people were gunned down on the order of General Dyer. The people of Punjab gathered on the auspicious day of Baisakhi at Jalianwala Bagh, adjacent to Golden Temple Amritsar , to lodge their protest peacefully against persecution by the British Indian Government. General Dyer appeared suddenly with his armed police force and fired indiscriminately at innocent empty handed people leaving hundreds of people dead, including women and children. Gandhi, himself a devout Hindu, also espoused a total moral philosophy of tolerance, brotherhood of all religions, non-violence ahimsa and of simple living. With this, new leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose also emerged on the scene and advocated the adoption of complete independence as the goal of the National Movement. This movement was a great success as it got massive encouragement to millions of Indians. This movement almost shook the British authorities. Simon Commission The Non-cooperation movement failed. Therefore there was a lull in political activities. The Simon Commission was sent to India in by the British Government to suggest further reforms in the structure of Indian Government. The Commission did not include any Indian member and the Government showed no intention of accepting the demand for Swaraj. Therefore, it sparked a wave of protests all over the country and the Congress as well as the Muslim League gave a call to boycott it under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai. The crowds were lathi charged and Lala Lajpat Rai, also called Sher-e-Punjab Lion of Punjab died of the blows received in an agitation. The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government. During this movement it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as Independence Day all over the country. On 26th January , meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tricolour was hoisted. The British Government tried to repress the movement and resorted to brutal firing, killing hundreds of people. Thousands were arrested along with Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. But the movement spread to all the four corners of the country Following this, Round Table Conferences were arranged by the British and Gandhiji attended the second Round Table Conference at London. But nothing came out of the conference and the Civil Disobedience Movement was revived. During this time, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were arrested on the charges of throwing a bomb in the Central Assembly Hall which is now Lok Sabha in Delhi, to demonstrate against the autocratic alien rule. They were hanged to death on March 23, The movement was followed, nonetheless, by large-scale violence directed at railway stations, telegraph offices, government buildings, and other emblems and institutions of colonial rule. There were widespread acts of sabotage, and the government held Gandhi responsible for these acts of violence, suggesting that they were a deliberate act of Congress policy. However, all the prominent leaders were arrested, the Congress was banned and the police and army were brought out to suppress the movement. The Second World War broke out in September of and

without consulting the Indian leaders, India was declared a warring state on behalf of the British by the Governor General. Subhash Chandra Bose, with the help of Japan, preceded fighting the British forces and not only freed Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Britishers but also entered the north-eastern border of India. But in Japan was defeated and Netaji proceeded from Japan through an aeroplane to a place of safety but met with an accident and it was given out that he died in that air-crash itself. The Labour Party was largely sympathetic towards Indian people for freedom. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India in March , which after a careful study of the Indian political scenario, proposed the formation of an interim Government and convening of a Constituent Assembly comprising members elected by the provincial legislatures and nominees of the Indian states. An interim Government was formed headed by Jawaharlal Nehru. However, the Muslim League refused to participate in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and pressed for the separate state for Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, presented a plan for the division of India into India and Pakistan, and the Indian leaders had no choice but to accept the division, as the Muslim League was adamant. Thus, India became free at the stroke of midnight, on August 14, Since then, every year India celebrates its Independence Day on 15th August. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of free India and continued his term till Giving voice to the sentiments of the nation, Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we will redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance We end today a period of ill fortune, and India discovers herself again. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. On January 26, , the Constitution was came into force and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of India.

3: Indian Freedom Struggle () | National Portal of India

Indian Freedom Struggle () In ancient times, people from all over the world were keen to come to India. The Aryans came from Central Europe and settled down in www.enganchecubano.com Persians followed by the Iranians and Parsis immigrated to India.

Subramania Iyer, and G. Subramania Iyer, attended the first session of the Indian National Congress. Jambulingam Mudaliar, T. Madhava Rao and R. Raghunatha Rao did not participate in the first session. Nevertheless, the Indian National Congress, with its ideals actively propagated by members of the Theosophical Society grew by leaps and bounds, that the session of the Congress held in Madras city and presided over by Madhava Rao was a tremendous success. The visiting dignitaries were welcomed by Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras. From the early s, leadership of the Indian National Congress passed on to a new generation of politicians such as P. Sivaswami Iyer, C. Sankaran Nair, M. Krishnan Nair, C. Ramaswami Iyer, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and P. Eventually, with the passage of time and the influx of revolutionary ideas from the north, the movement turned violent. Rise of extremism[edit] V. S Aiyar The split between the moderates and extremists at the Surat session of the Indian National Congress in was also accompanied by a split between the moderate and extremist elements in the Indian independence movement in Tamil Nadu. Subrahmanya Bharathy was a prodigious Tamil poet and writer and is often regarded as the "national poet of Tami Nadu". His virulently anti-British writings in New India and Swadesamitran attracted the attention of the government which issued a warrant for his arrest forcing hm to flee to the French territory of Pondicherry. From the beginning, the company had to deal with the hostility and bias of British administrators and competitors. Eventually, the company was liquidated and Pillai thrown in jail. Aiyar, an associate of V. Vanchinathan, later, shot himself to evade arrest. The Irish theosophist Annie Besant who had been campaigning for social reforms and increased rights and privileges for native Indians, launched the Home Rule League in, in order to pressurise the British government to grant self-rule to India. She was put under house-arrest on the orders of the Governor of Madras Lord Pentland and was released only after a long protracted legal battle waged by Sir S. Subramania Iyer and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Subramania Iyer returned his knighthood and S. Srinivasa Iyengar, his CIE. The Dyarchy[edit] The Montague-Chelmsford reforms of introduced a dyarchical system of governance in all the three Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. As per the new reforms, elections were held in the Madras Presidency in November. In the absence of any contest from the Indian National Congress which had decided to boycott the elections, the Justice Party, an organisation with pro-British leanings, was elected unopposed and formed the government in the province. Subbarayalu Reddiar served as Premier for a short term and was succeeded by Sir P. The formulation of a policy of caste-based communal reservations in appears to be one of the highlights of his tenure. During the elections, the Justice Party split into two factions – the Constitutionalist and Ministerialists. In the very same year, the Indian National Congress, itself, split into two with a group of "No-Changers" who claimed the right to use its name in favour of non-participation in the government and another faction called the "Swaraj Party" which was in favour of council entry. The Swaraj Party under S. Srinivasa Iyengar emerged as the single-largest party in the elections. However, the Swaraj Party refused to form the government prompting the governor Lord Goschen to install a regional aristocrat P. Subbarayan as the Premier and nominate members of his own choice to the council to support him. However, the government was beset with problems from the very beginning as both the Swaraj Party as well as the Justice Party tried to topple it. The Simon Commission arrived in India in the year to make field investigations into the working of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms. The Indian National Congress and the Swaraj Party as well as the Justice Party, in the initial stages, decided to boycott the commission as there was not a single Indian in it. A motion was put forth in both the houses of the Madras legislature boycotting the Commission and was passed with absolute majority. But the Premier P. Subbarayan opposed the motion and prepared to welcome the commission prompting both of his ministers A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and R. Arogysamy Mudaliar to resign in protest. The Governor intervened to appoint S. Muthiah Mudaliar and M. Sethuratnam Iyer as ministers in place of the resigned member of the cabinet and

appointed Sir M. Krishnan Nair , an important leader of the Justice Party, to his executive council, in order to enlist the support of its members. The motion was eventually defeated and the Simon Commission was accorded a warm welcome amidst cries of foulplay by the Swaraj Party. The Justice Party was voted back to power in the elections and B. Munuswamy Naidu served as Premier for a short term before being succeeded by the Raja of Bobbili. However, the economic conditions under the Great Depression combined with anti-incumbency and rising corruption in the Justice Party ranks resulted in its defeat in the elections. However, Justice Party was returned to power as the Swaraj Party, the single largest party, refused to form the government. However, by , things had changed and a united and rejuvenated Indian National Congress participating in the elections for the first time held under the Government of India Act registered a famous win and a near-complete rout for the Justice Party. Hindu and Christian in South-east India: Aspects of Religious Continuity and Change, â€”

4: Indian independence movement - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The history of the Indian National Congress is the history of the freedom struggle in India. Broadly speaking, the history of the freedom struggle can be divided into two distinctive phases—“Pre-Gandhian period () and Post-Gandhian period ().

All efforts have been made to make this image accurate. However Compare Infobase Limited and its directors do not own any responsibility for the correctness or authenticity of the same. India always has a cultural richness and prosperity which developed a keen interest in the invaders and rulers. After the Battle of Plassey , the British won political power over India and this is when they came and ruled the country for almost years. In , during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie, their rule began to establish. North-west India was one of the initial targets of the British and by they had developed a firm authority. It was in the nineteenth century when the British rules gained its major heights. Due to the discontent and dissatisfied local rulers, peasants and the soldiers who were unemployed by then broke out into a revolt, commonly known as the "revolt of " or the "mutiny of ". The Revolt of This mutiny began with a revolt by the soldiers at Meerut who were unemployed. The cause of their unemployment was the new cartridge introduced in the new Enfield Rifles which contained grease made of cow and pig fat which had to be removed by their mouths in order to use the weapon. This was not religiously agreeable and accepted to both the Hindu and the Muslim soldiers, hence, they refused to use the weapon and in return they were left unemployed. Soon this revolt became widespread, mainly in Delhi and the nearby states. But this revolt proved to be a failure and the British army shot back by plundering, loots, murders etc. This revolt affected Delhi, Awadh, Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Agra, Meerut and western Bihar the most where some of the most ferocious battles were fought. But still the revolt of did not prove to be a success and failed within a year. Post Revolt of While the British rule controlled the revolt of within a year, the East India Company came to an end and many new policies starting forming in the British government. Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the Empress of India. Their main aim was to unite and fight against the foreign rule. Its main aim was to put forward the view of the middle class educated citizens. In , the partition of West Bengal took place and the capital of the country was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. Simultaneously, the British government too was preparing against the Indian efforts and as a result they passed several reforms in known as the Morley-Minto reforms which instead of the development aimed at creating differences between the Hindus and the Muslims. On one hand, the reformists and the revolutionaries were working and planning whereas on the other hand, the Jallianwala massacre took place in Punjab in where people had gathered to celebrate Baisakhi. It was after the First World War that Mahatma Gandhi came back to India and observed the condition of the country and started the non-violent agitation, "Satyagrah". In , Mahatma Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Movement after realising that it was baseless to expect a fair treatment from the British government. This movement continued till and proved to be a great success. Under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai, great protests were held.

5: freedom struggle of india Important date and years

This book recounts the story of the Indian freedom struggle from the Great Revolt of and the attainment of independence in While mentioning most of the principal actors and events, the volume focuses more on the aims and development of Indian independence rather than on personalities and ideologies.

Indian Freedom Struggle Indian Freedom Struggle In ancient times, people from all over the world were keen to come to India. The Aryans came from Central Europe and settled down in India. The Persians followed by the Iranians and Parsis immigrated to India. Then came the Moghuls and they too settled down permanently in India. Chengis Khan, the Mongolian, invaded and looted India many times. Alexander the Great too, came to conquer India but went back after a battle with Porus. He-en Tsang from China came in pursuit of knowledge and to visit the ancient Indian universities of Nalanda and Takshila. Columbus wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America. The French came and established their colonies in India. Lastly, the Britishers came and ruled over India for nearly years. After the battle of Plassey in , the British achieved political power in India. And their paramountcy was established during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie, who became the Governor- General in He annexed Punjab, Peshawar and the Pathan tribes in the north-west of India. And by , the British conquest and its authority were firmly established. And while the British power gained its heights during the middle of the 19th century, the discontent of the local rulers, the peasantry, the intellectuals, common masses as also of the soldiers who became unemployed due to the disbanding of the armies of various states that were annexed by the British, became widespread. This soon broke out into a revolt which assumed the dimensions of the Mutiny. It had been by no means a smooth affair as the simmering discontent of the people manifested itself in many localized revolt during this period. However, the Mutiny of , which began with a revolt of the military soldiers at Meerut, soon became widespread and posed a grave challenge to the British rule. Even though the British succeeded in crushing it within a year, it was certainly a popular revolt in which the Indian rulers, the masses and the militia participated so enthusiastically that it came to be regarded as the First War of Indian Independence. Introduction of zamindari system by the British, where the peasants were ruined through exorbitant charges made from them by the new class of landlords. The craftsmen were destroyed by the influx of the British manufactured goods. The religion and the caste system which formed the firm foundation of the traditional Indian society was endangered by the British administration. The Indian soldiers as well as people in administration could not rise in hierarchy as the senior jobs were reserved for the Europeans. The Hindu as well as the Muslim soldiers, who refused to use such cartridges, were arrested which resulted in a revolt by their fellow soldiers on May 9, The rebel forces soon captured Delhi and the revolt spread to a wider area and there was uprising in almost all parts of the country. Rani Lakshmbai was proclaimed the ruler of Jhansi who led her troops in the heroic battles with the British. The Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and all the other brave sons of India fought shoulder to shoulder to throw out the British. The revolt was controlled by the British within one year, it began from Meerut on 10 May and ended in Gwalior on 20 June End of the East India Company Source: The information presently available in this section is not exhaustive. We are in the process of adding more information to this section.

6: Indian Freedom Struggle Timeline - GK Notes in PDF - Testbook Blog

The Indian Freedom Struggle After the Revolt of 1857 Over the years, there were billion things that were forgotten, overlooked or simply omitted regarding the Indian Freedom Struggle. Below here are some of the uncommon stories about the great Indian Freedom Struggle.

Just over a century later, the Dutch and English established trading outposts on the subcontinent, with the first English trading post set up at Surat in 1612. The decline of the Mughal Empire in the first half of the eighteenth century provided the British with the opportunity to establish a firm foothold in Indian politics. The Company subsequently gained control of regions ruled by the Maratha Empire, after defeating them in a series of wars. The English tried to impose the Western standards of education and culture on Indian masses, believing in the 18th century superiority of Western culture and enlightenment. Early rebellion [edit] Puli Thevar was one of the opponents of the British rule in India. He was in conflict with the Nawab of Arcot who was supported by the British. His prominent exploits were his confrontations with Marudhanayagam, who later rebelled against the British in the late 1760s and early 1770s. Along with his followers, he built a bamboo fort Bannier Kella in Bengali in Narkelberia Village, which passed into Bengali folk legend. After the storming of the fort by British soldiers, Titumir died of his wounds on 19 November 1817. The Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of wars fought in over the last three decades of the 18th century between the Kingdom of Mysore on the one hand, and the British East India Company represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency, and Maratha Confederacy and the Nizam of Hyderabad on the other. The fourth war resulted in the overthrow of the house of Hyder Ali and Tipu who was killed in the final war, in 1799, and the dismantlement of Mysore to the benefit of the East India Company, which won and took control of much of India. He was the prince regent of the princely state of Kottiyur or Cotiote in North Malabar, near Kannur, India between 1791 and 1806. He fought a guerrilla war with tribal people from Wynad supporting him. He was caught by the British and his fort was razed to the ground. Rani Velu Nachiyar, was a queen of Indian Sivaganga from 1760 to 1789. She was the first queen to fight against the British in India. Rani Nachiyar was trained in war match weapons usage, martial arts like Valari, Silambam fighting using stick, horse riding and archery. She was a scholar in many languages and she had proficiency with languages like French, English and Urdu. When her husband, Muthuvaduganathaperiya Udaiyathevar, was killed by British soldiers and the son of the Nawab of Arcot, she was drawn into battle. She formed an army and sought an alliance with Gopala Nayaker and Hyder Ali with the aim of attacking the British, whom she did successfully fight in 1782. When Rani Velu Nachiyar found the place where the British stored their ammunition, she arranged a suicide attack: Rani Nachiyar was one of the few rulers who regained her kingdom, and ruled it for ten more years. He was captured by the British and hanged in CE. British forces managed to stop the armies of the allies and hence Chinnamalai was forced to attack Coimbatore on his own. His army was defeated and he escaped from the British forces. Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare and defeated the British in battles at Cauvery in 1799, Odanilai in 1800 and Arachalur in 1801. Consequently, in October 1800 a group of armed Paiks attacked the British at Pipili. This event alarmed the British force. Jayee Rajguru, the chief of Army of Kalinga requested all the kings of the state to join hands for a common cause against the British. It was suppressed and the British government took control of the company. The final spark was provided by the rumoured use of tallow from cows and lard pig fat in the newly introduced Pattern Enfield rifle cartridges. Soldiers had to bite the cartridges with their teeth before loading them into their rifles, and the reported presence of cow and pig fat was religiously offensive to both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. Pandey revolted against his army regiment for protection of the cow, considered sacred by Hindus. In the first week of May 1857, he killed a higher officer in his regiment at Barrackpore for the introduction of the rule. He was captured and was sentenced to death when the British took back control of the regiment. The emperor was reluctant at first, but eventually agreed and was proclaimed Shenhenshah-e-Hindustan by the rebels. The lack of effective organisation among the rebels, coupled with the military superiority of the British, brought a rapid end to the rebellion. The last significant battle was fought in Gwalior on 17 June 1858, during which Rani Lakshmbai was killed. Sporadic fighting and guerrilla warfare, led by Taty Tope, continued until spring 1859, but most of the

rebels were eventually subdued. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major turning point in the history of modern India. While affirming the military and political power of the British, [29] it led to significant change in how India was to be controlled by them. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the Company was deprived of its involvement in ruling India, with its territory being transferred to the direct authority of the British government. In a royal proclamation made to the people of India, Queen Victoria promised equal opportunity of public service under British law, and also pledged to respect the rights of the native princes. However, they also increased the number of British soldiers in relation to native Indian ones, and only allowed British soldiers to handle artillery. Bahadur Shah was exiled to Rangoon, Burma, where he died in 1862. Liberals in Britain objected that the title was foreign to British traditions. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

7: Indian independence movement - Wikipedia

Many freedom fighters took part in Indian freedom www.enganchecubano.com are as follows: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi (Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi) was born into a Hindu Modh family in Porbandar, Gujarat, India in He was the son of Karamchand Gandhi, the divan (Chief Minister) of Porbandar, and Putlibai, Karamchand fourth wife (his.

Indian freedom struggle involves the independence movements pertaining to those contrived crusades that were popularised against the oppressing British dominion, both by employing non-violent and violent measures. Indian freedom struggle has gone towards much shallower an establishment, with 15th August merely reduced to ceremonial rituals. Otherwise, the present Indian society is largely unaware and cloudy about the umpteen Independence movements that India underwent to become what it is now. The East India Company was threatened greatly and it was suppressed by the downfall of Gwalior on 20th June, Swadeshi Movement, to Indian society, as compared to contemporary times, was much simpler and less uncomplicated. The conscious class division was unheard of, with almost no technological tool witnessed in any household. This surging mass of protest marches led to the culmination of the Swadeshi Movement in early s, under able leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Swadeshi Movement was largely a successful ensuing of the Partition of Bengal in and the amount of loss of lives under the sadistic Britishers. Instances prior to this time period are not the least infrequent, with every decade producing and emoting a naturalistic note of their own. These independence movements planned in erstwhile Indian context strikes a distressing chord in the heart, when it is gathered that men fighting during those times were perhaps not even aware that these would take such historic proportions as to reach every Indian household; times during those did not call for publicised affairs, but just the realisation of Indian Independence. Khilafat Movement, With the British cruel arm crushing down on natives in a more intensifying degree with the aid of acts or laws, these Indian independence movements went on streets even more and more. For instance, the Khilafat Movement was awakened largely after the stringency of Rowlatt Act of , absolutely mirroring Muslims sentiments as opposed to British way of life. Indeed, it came to be a mere order of day and a topic of snigger that after each passing of law, an independence movement was sure to come up and gain accomplishment. Lord Curzon and Lord Dalhousie in later years were almost wholly to blame for foolish administration and inviting the wrath directly from England Crown. Sikhs became such a headache to British rule, that hanging and deportation was the last feasible way out for these ruthless overseas men. By such horrible mixing of British acts and anti-British Indian independence movements, the time was sneaking towards the s, which was the most personified time for protests, rallies and demonstration of both violence and non-violence. Civil Disobedience Movement, Courts and other administrative buildings, like police outposts, including railways carriages or public transports began to be looted and bombed, only to exhibit the gallantry of fighting nationalists; they believed only in the one policy of giving back an eye for an eye. However, these radical ways were condemned by the non-violent protestors, who were of the faith that Swaraj could also be attained by not shedding any drop of English blood. Gandhiji was considered the leader of all non-violence that ever came up during those times. He was known to pacify British rank-holders by his gifted vocabulary and gift of gab. Non Cooperation Movement, Indian independence movements under the towering Gandhian Era was ushered in by Non Co-operation Movement within , signifying every degree of total denying of every British rule of law that was passed under the Rowlatt Act revisions. These one-at-a-time non-violent acts turned into a volley of protests, encompassing fasting for several days by Gandhiji, leading British administration to review and bend their direction of governance. The rebels refused to purchase British goods and embrace indigenous products and services like regional handicrafts, ransack liquor shops, thereby highlighting the Indian moral virtues. Quit India Movement, Mahatma in fact, along with violence of the young guns of India, continued his passive protests by topping his rebellion with the Quit India Movement in . Eventually, British Raj learnt that India was unmanageable in the long run. INA played a crucial military role despite the fact that it was represented by a tiny military strength and absence of adequate military equipments. The revolt was violent and spread

throughout the country, covering Karachi to Kolkata and involved 20, sailors, 78 ships and 20 shore establishments. In a nutshell, Indian independence movements were incredulously successful to awake the unaware men at large, with every household housing a revolutionist secretly. British men, at last, could only look towards the future helplessly, with all of their endeavours grovelling in the dust.

8: Indian Freedom Struggle, Indian History

Questions on the Indian Freedom Struggle Timeline are very common in competitive exams. Your knowledge of a lot of important events that took place in the Indian Freedom Struggle and their dates are tested. SBI Clerk, SBI PO, IBPS Clerk, IBPS PO, SSC CGL, NDA, Railways RRB, Civil Services and.

He had reached Kozhikode Calicut, Kerala in 1498. After this, many Europeans started coming to India for trading. They made their offices and forts in various parts of India. This battle became famous as the Battle of Plassey. That was the beginning of British rule, known as the British Raj, in India. In 1764, the Battle of Buxar was won by the English forces. After this, the British got control over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Many such of the revolts and armed struggles had taken place in this. Some examples include: A revolt in 1542 took place in Goa against the rule of Portugal. The historians call this revolt as the Conspiracy of the Pintos. A rebellion by tribes of Jharkhand in 1703. Historians had used the terms like the Indian Mutiny or the Sepoy Mutiny to describe this event. The rebellion by Indian troops of the British Raj started in May 1857 and continued until December 1858. Many reasons had combined to result in this rebellion. The British rulers continued to forcibly take regions ruled by Indians and made these regions part of the British Raj. They did not give any respect to old royal houses of India like the Mughals and the Peshwa. They also made the Indian soldiers of their army use a special type of cartridge. The soldiers had to open the cartridges with their teeth before loading them into their guns. The cartridges supposedly used cow and pig fat. For Hindus the cow is a sacred animal and they do not eat beef. For the Muslims they do not eat pork. Thus, the use of these cartridges made soldiers of both the religions turn against the British. Although the British tried to replace the cartridges, the feelings against them stayed. Rebellion broke out when a soldier called Mangal Pandey attacked a British sergeant and wounded an adjutant. General Harsey ordered another Indian soldier to arrest Mangal Pandey but he refused. Later the British arrested Mangal Pandey and the other Indian soldier. The British killed both by hanging them. At the beginning the British were slow to respond. Then they took very quick action with heavy forces. They brought their regiments from the Crimean War to India. They also redirected many regiments that were going to China from India. The British forces reached Delhi, and they surrounded the city from 1st July until 31st August. Street-to-street fights broke out between the British troops and the Indians. Ultimately, they took control of Delhi. The last important battle was at Gwalior in June 1858 in which the Rani of Jhansi was killed. With this, the British had practically suppressed the rebellion. However, some guerrilla fighting in many places continued until early in 1859 and Tantia Tope was captured and executed in April 1859. The United Kingdom started ruling India directly through its representative called the Viceroy of India. It made India a part of the British Empire. In 1876, Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India. The Mughal dynasty, which had ruled India for about four hundred years, ended with his death. The British also took many steps to employ Indian higher castes and rulers into the government. They stopped taking the lands of the remaining princes and rulers of India. They stopped interference in religious matters. They started employing Indians in the civil services but at lower levels. They increased the number of British soldiers, and allowed only British soldiers to handle artillery. Many leaders emerged at the national and provincial levels, and the Indians became more aware of their rights. During this period, many social and religious leaders worked to inspire the Indian society. They spread the message of self-confidence, removing of social evils, and making India free from domination of foreign power. Lokmanya Tilak was one such leader who was not very modest in his views. The British arrested him. In the court he declared: In 1885, at the suggestion of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, seventy-three Indian delegates met in Bombay. They founded the Indian National Congress. The delegates represented educated Indians in professions such as law, teaching, and journalism. It merged with the Indian National Congress to form a bigger party. To begin with, the Indian National Congress was not a very active political party. It met annually and gave some suggestions to the rulers of the British Raj. The suggestions generally related to civil rights and opportunities for Indians in the government jobs. Despite its claim to represent all Indians, it represented only the educated and higher class of the society. But, it failed to attract all Muslims. Many Muslims had become distrustful of Hindu reformers who raised their voice against matters

like religious conversion and killing of cows for their meat. For Hindus, the cow is a sacred animal not to be killed. Later, this college became Aligarh University in 1887. By 1906, the Indian National Congress had become a national party, but did not represent all groups of Indian society, particularly the Muslims. At that time Calcutta was the capital city of the British Raj. The people became very angry at that partition division, and created the phrase "divide and rule" for the policy followed by the British Empire. The leading intellectual figures of India at that time expressed their unhappiness at this partition. For example, Rabindranath Tagore, the most famous Indian poet originally from Bengal composed a poem against this partition. Many Indians, including the princes and rich people of India, contributed money and materials to the war funds of the United Kingdom. However, many Indian soldiers died in foreign lands. In India, flu spread like an epidemic killing many people. The tax rates increased in India, and prices also increased. The Indians became restless. A new law named the Government of India Act of 1919 gave many rights to the Indians in the provincial government. These rights related to farming, local government, health, education, and public works. The British administrators kept matters like taxation, finance, and law and order under their control. Under this law, the government got many powers to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial. They also got the power to stop newspapers to report and print news. The people called this act the Black Act. Indians protested against this law in many places. The positive impact of reform was seriously undermined in by the Rowlatt Act, named after the recommendations made the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, which had been appointed to investigate "seditious conspiracy. In protest, a nationwide cessation of work hartal was called, marking the beginning of widespread, although not nationwide, popular discontent. The agitation reached a peak in Amritsar Punjab, India. In Amritsar, on 13th April, about 10,000 Indians had assembled to protest against the Rowlatt Act. The British military commander, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire at the civilians without any warning. The troops fired 1,700 times. Some historians estimate that the troops killed and injured about 1,000 people. This incident came to be known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. With this killing of innocent people, the British lost the trust of the Indian people. He was a barrister lawyer. In 1893, he went to South Africa. After Gandhi was thrown off a train because he was a colored person sitting in a first-class seat, he took that emotion and used it to begin to fight the injustices that many people of color faced at the time. He became successful and the government of South Africa removed most of such rules and restrictions. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, few people knew him. Under the leadership of Gandhi, Indians began to use a different method to get freedom over the next few years. The Party decided to start a movement named to disobey the British rule. It became the civil disobedience movement. They decided to observe 26th January as the complete Independence Day.

9: History of Freedom Struggle in India

Watch this video to know more about India's fight for Independence and the people who were fore-runners in this struggle. There was a heartfelt beginning to the freedom struggle.

History of Freedom Struggle in India Article shared by: The history of the Indian National Congress is the history of the freedom struggle in India. Broadly speaking, the history of the freedom struggle can be divided into two distinctive phases—Pre-Gandhian period and Post-Gandhian period. The pre-Gandhian period can be further divided into the Moderate Phase and the Extremist Phase. The first phase of twenty years of its life the Indian National Congress was controlled by the moderates. Banerjee, Pheroz Shah Mehta etc.. All of them belonged to educated middle class and had very modest objectives. Having faith in the honesty and sincerity of the British government they linked the progress of India with their prosperity. They also believed that the British Government was ignorant of Indian problems and if it would come to know them, it would take measures to remove them. They tried to enlighten British public opinion and parliament concerning Indian affairs. Without having any radical ideas, moderates wanted the removal of injustice done to Indians by the British bureaucrats and demanded certain reforms in the administrative, constitutional and economic spheres. They asked for the separation of judiciary from the executive and removal of the Vernacular Press Act. The moderates urged the government to remove certain administrative abuses and to adopt various welfare schemes. They demanded for the appointment of a royal commission to examine the Indian administration. The Congress, under the leadership of moderates asked the government to develop agricultural banks, improve police system, reduce military expenditure, provide facilities for irrigation, health and sanitation, to appoint more and more Indians in higher posts etc. They demanded better educational systems with opening up of technical and professional colleges and trial by jury. They asked for the removal of Arms Act passed during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. Instead of demanding complete independence for India, the moderates only asked for larger number of elected representatives in central and provincial legislatures. With such representation, Indians would get the opportunity to be involved with the functioning of democratic government. While the demands of the moderates were liberal in respect of administrative and constitutional reforms, these were revolutionary in the economic sphere. The worst result of the British rule was the extreme poverty of India. To protect the Indian economy, the moderates asked the government to stop draining off wealth from India, reduce the land revenue, abolish salt tax, promote modern industries and to protect trade by imposing import and export duties. All these demands were presented in prayer like language, leaving the final decision to the mercy of the British Crown. However, the nature of these demands shows how the Indian National Congress functioned as the spokesman of each and every section of the people. The growing popularity of the Congress appeared as a threat to British imperialism. So the British government took some measures to obstruct the functioning of the National Congress. Though the moderates failed to bring any instant gain, yet they have exposed the real motive of the British economic imperialism. They were able to generate the spirit of national consciousness among the people. They provided political education and indirectly raised a strong public opinion against the British rule. However, they never protested against the government and limited their activities within the existing laws of British India. The Extremist Phase There was a rise of extremism or militant nationalism within the National Congress extending from to A young group realized the futility of the ideology and techniques of the moderates. Instead of going out of the Congress, they wanted to capture it from within. Several factors contributed to the growth of extremism in the freedom struggle of India. Gradually the people of India and their leaders realized the true nature of the British rule. They became convinced that the British would not grant self-government to them. Dissatisfaction over the British administration was primarily responsible for the growth of militant nationalism. A considerable section of the people within the Congress was not satisfied with the policies of the Congress which was dominated primarily by the moderates. They criticized their techniques of prayer and petition as political mendicancy. They were convinced that no tangible goal would be realized by the moderates. The nineteenth century movement of renaissance and reformation helped in reviving the faith of Indians in their culture.

Forgetting the inferiority complex, the Indian mass came forward to face the challenge of the western culture and British administration. Racial Arrogance of the British: The racial arrogance and disrespectful behaviour of the Britishers towards the Indians, greatly injured their sentiments. Aggrieved Indians often failed to get justice against their oppression. Even the Anglo-Indian newspapers supported the stand of the Englishmen. Such arrogance and rough behaviour of Britishers, partially helped the rise of extremism. Under the British rule, the economic interest of all sections of Indians was hampered. The cultivators suffered due to the revenue policy of the government. The British Government served the interests of the British traders more than the Indian traders. The educated Indians failed to get employment as per their qualifications. Industries could not grow in India due to the exploitative policy of the government. All sections of Indians gradually lost their faith in the British sense of justice. And then, the plague broke out in Bombay Presidency. The steps taken by the government to provide relief was inadequate and could not satisfy the people. Out of the economic discontent, militant nationalism emerged in India. Effects of Certain International Events: Certain international events of that time had great bearing on the growth of extremism. The defeat of Italy by Abyssinia in , defeat of Russia by Japan in , the course of national movements in Egypt, Persia and Turkey, demand of Ireland for self-government etc. All these international factors and forces encouraged extremism in India. The policies of different British Viceroy, particularly of Lord Curzon created widespread discontent among the Indians. He tried to attack the university autonomy with his Indian Universities Act. He also destroyed the system of local self government by passing the Calcutta Corporation Act and attempted to divide Hindu and Muslim by the partition of Bengal. Though the government tried to justify its decision of partition on the ground of administrative convenience, yet the real aim was how to weaken the growing Indian nationalism. At that time Bengal had become the central point of Indian nationalism. So the partition seriously provoked the sentiments of the people and protest movements were organised throughout India. This movement ultimately resulted in the Swadeshi Movement, boycott of foreign goods and in the scheme of national education which awakened the political consciousness of the people at large. The extremist phase of the liberation movement was provided with the philosophy of Aurobindo Ghosh and guidance of the trio-Lai, Bal and Pal, viz. All these Congressmen though differed from the political ideology of the moderates, yet instead of leaving the Congress they preferred to capture it from within. All these leaders added religious dedication to the struggle for political independence. They did not have faith in passing resolutions, sending delegates or submitting petitions. They never preached violence against the government, rather suggested to withdraw the co-operation of the people from the government. The techniques which were evolved by the Indians during the anti-partition of Bengal agitation, continued as the primary techniques of the extremists. The differences between the moderates and extremists finally resulted in the split of the Congress at Surat in . The extremists made a solid contribution to the national movement. People were made prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of their motherland. Their programme of national education aimed at the cultural regeneration in India. All these proved beneficial in the long run. Even Gandhiji adopted the techniques of the extremists later on. While previously, Indian nationalism was confined to the limited educated class, the extremists had brought it nearer to the middle and lower middle class. Some good results also came out of extremism. The partition of Bengal was annulled in . The extremists had generated a sense of self-sacrifice in the mind of Indians. They had compelled the British Government to provide certain constitutional privileges to Indians from time to time. Their suggestions were adopted by the British Government which resulted in the passing of the Indian Council Act of . But the constitutional reforms suggested in the Act failed to satisfy my body. However, the moderates opted to co-operate with the execution of the Act. Several scholars expressed the view that the extremists involved religion in politics and advocated the militancy of Hinduism. It caused communalism in Indian politics later on. With a revival of Hinduism they also distanced the Muslim masses from the national movement and caused the formation of the Muslim League in . But the leaders of the extremist phase were not communalists. They only adopted certain religious means with the prime motive of involving the common people in the liberation movement. Subsequently, the extremists became leaderless as Tilak was imprisoned for Six years in , B. Pal retired from active politics and Aurobindo went away to Pondicherry. Lala Lajpat Rai also went on a sojourn to U. Thus, the extremists lost their hold on Indian politics. After completing his term

of imprisonment, Tilak returned to India and joined active politics in He tried to bring unity between the Moderates and the Extremists with the hope of intensifying the national movement.

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