

# B.A 3<sup>RD</sup> year 'History'

## Paper-1

### Objectives (For MCQs)

### Series-2

### ( National Movement)

- National Movement is divided into main three parts, Moderates (1885-1905), Extremists (1905-1919) and Gandhian Era (1919-1947).
- **Moderates** also named as **Tea party politics and Political Mendicancy**
- Methods of Moderate leader were constitutional way of agitation, speech, meetings, resolution, petition and bloodless struggle
- Important Moderate leaders are **Dada bhai Nauroji, M.G Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Ferozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayyab ji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Anand Mohun Bose and Rasbehari Ghosh etc.**
- Moderates were succeeded in getting the Indian Council at 1892 passed by British
- Main demand of Moderates were grant of self govt. Like Australia and Canada.
- **THE EXTREMIST (1905-1919)**
- Not satisfy with the working of method of Moderates and wanted to speed up the demands, participation of masses and the influence of western education
- Bunking Chandra Chatterji described the Moderates '**Place hunting Politician**'
- Aurobind Ghosh said the moderates as '**New lamps for old**' and it is out of proletariat contact and termed it as '**unnational**'.
- Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon
- '**Shanti Niketan**' founded by Rabindranath Tagore
- '**Down Society**' in Bengal founded by Satishchandr Mukherjee
- The Extremist leader who were covering the areas, Rajendra Bose and Ashwini Kumar Dutta 'Bengal', Bal Gangadhar Tilak 'Maharashtra', Bipan Chandra Pal and Aurobind Ghosh 'Bengal', Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh 'Punjab', T. Prakashan and Krishna Rao 'Andhra Pradesh' and V.O Chidambaram Pillai 'Tamil Nadu'
- Objective of Extremist was the attainment of '**Swaraj**'
- Method of Extremist was **Passive Resistance, promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods and promotion of national education**.
- Important Extremist leaders- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurobind Ghosh**

## Bal Gaangadhar Tilak

- **'Known as 'Lokmanya'** for Indians and **'Father of Indian Unrest'** to Britishers
- Observed **'Ganpati Festival-1893'** and **'Shivaji Festival-1895'** for mass contact
- Was a prominent member of **'Deccan Education Society'**
- Help to found new English school which later became **'Ferguson College'**
- Edited two news paper **'Maharatha'** in English language and **'Kesari'** in Marathi language
- Founded **'Home Rule League'** in April 1916
- Slogan **"Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it"** declared from Home Rule league platform
- Imprisoned twice, once in 1897 for 18 months and in 1908 for 6 years in Mandalay jail in Burma.

## Lala Lajpat Rai

- Popularly known as **Punjab Kesari**
- Jail in Burma by British in 1907 for the agitation of anti-partition movement of Bengal.
- After release from Burma jail visited USA where founded Indian **Home rule league** in 1914
- Was severely wounded in the boycott of **Simon Commission** in 1927 and after that he died
- Edited newspaper called **"Punjabi"** and wrote a book named **'Unhappy India'**

## Aurobindo Ghosh

- Critic of moderate policies and called them **'New lamp for old'** (1893)
- He was a principal of Bengal National College of Calcutta in 1906.
- Active participation in anti-partition movement of Bengal.
- He profounded the theory of **Passive Resistance**
- He was editor of **'Bande Matram'**
- He was arrested in 1908 due to his involvement in the Kennedy murder
- He wrote **'Savitri'** (longest epic poem in English) and the **'Life Divine'** at Pondicherry where he was involved in spiritual, philosophical and literary activities
- A split between moderates and extremists took place in **Surat in 1907**
- By the efforts of Anni Besant and by the nation requirements both moderates and extremists united in 1916 in Lucknow session
- In 1916 the INC and Muslim League met at Lucknow to work together and it was possible with the effort of Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak known as **Lucknow Pact** and also this pact was possible due to the sudden death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Feroz Shah Mehta
- **Establishment of two Home rule leagues one by B.G. Tilak in April 1916 and other by Anni Besant in September 1916.**

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- The inspiration of Home rule league establishment derived from **Irish home rule** league movement.
- The aim of home rule league was home rule for India within the British empire
- B.G. Tilak Home rule league confined Maharashtra and central province.
- Having seen the pact and its efforts getting the constitutional reform, Lord Montague ( a secretary of state) announced Montague Chemsford Reform in 1918 and British parliament passed government **India Act in 1919**.
- The Act of 1919 did not satisfy national leaders
- A new National Movement took place under the leadership of **Mahatma Gandhi** that will be discussed later.

## REVOLUTIONARY TERRORIST MOVEMENT

- Revolutionary terrorist wanted quicker result and disconnected the value of persuasion(asModerates) and low grade pressure ( asExtremist).
- Aim was the freedom of mother country from British as soon as possible
- Believe was that western imperialism should be ended by the method of western violence by murder, dacoities, looting of banks, post office and even train derailment by forming the secret society in different parts of India
- Formation of '**Anushilan Samiti**' of Calcutta by Berandra Kumar Ghosh, Jatindra Nath Benerjee and Promoth Mittr in 1907
- '**Anushilan samiti**' of Decca founded by Putin Das in 1902.
- '**Mitra Mela**' founded by Savarkar brother in Maharashtra in 1899
- '**Abhinav Bharat**' founded by Ganesh Savarkar ( elder brother of V.D. Savarkar) in 1907.
- '**Hindustan Republican Assosiation**' in 1924 by Sachin Sanyal and jogesh Chand Chetterji
- '**Ghadar Party**' by lala Hardyal and Sohan Singh Bhakna in 1913 in SanFrancisco of USA
- '**India Independence League**' by RashBehari Bose in1942 in Japan

### News Paper and Journal

- '**Yugantar**' in 1906 Birendra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Dutt in Bengal
- '**Sandhya**' in 1906 Barahmabandhar Upadhyaya in Bengal
- '**Kal**' in1906 in Maharashtra
- '**Indian Sociologist**' from London by Shyamji Krishna Verma
- '**Bande Matram**' from Paris by Madam Cama
- '**Talwar**' from Berlin by Virender Nath Chattopadhyay
- '**Free Hindustan**' from Vancouver by Taraknath Das
- '**Ghadar**' by Ghadar party from SanFrancisco
- in 1926 by Santosh Singh in Punjab
- '**Kriti**' Kranti by SS Mirajkar, K.N Joglekar and S.V Ghate from Maharashtra
- '**Atmshakti**', '**Bijoli**' from Bengal
- '**Bandijivan**' Shachindra Nath Sanyal of Bengal

## Assassination and physical harm by Revolutionary

- Mr. Rand and Ayerest were assassinated by Chapekar brother (Damodar and Balkrishna-a chitpawan Barahmin)
- Unsuccessful attempt on life of Lt. Governor of Bengal **Fuller** by B.N Ghosh and B.N Dutta in 1906
- **Kennedy** murder in 1908 at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) by khuddi Ram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. Bomb was thrown to kill kingsford, the judge of muzaffarpur district but bullet hit Kennedy. Bose shoot himself and Chaki was hanged after trial. The incident create fear to other British officers that was the aim of revolutionaries
- Attempt on the life **Lord Hardinge** by Ras Bihari Ghosh and Sachin Sanyal in 1912.
- Assisination of **Curzon Willie**, a bureaucrat in the Indian office by Madan Lal Dhingre in 1909 in London
- Murder of **Shaunders** by Bhagat Singh, Azad and Raj Guru in Lahore in December 1928 as revenge for the assault on Lala Lajpat Rai
- Throwing a bomb in the **centarl Legislative assembly** by Bhagat Sigh and Batukeshwar Dutta in April 1929
- They Attempted to blow up **Lord Irwins** train near Delhi In December 1929 by members of Hindustan socialists republican Association
- Murder of **Mr. Steven**, district magistrate of Tippera in Bengal by two school girls, shanti and sunita Choudhary in December 1931
- Setting up of the **Indian independence committee** in Berlin in 1915 under V.N Chattopadhyaya, B.N Datta and Hardayal in collaboration with the German foreign officer under the **Zimmermen plan**
- Setting up of a **provisional govt. Of Free India at kabul** in 1915 by Mahendra Paratap, Barkatullah and Ubaidullah Sindhi
- In 1930 **chitagong Armoury** seize by Suriya Sen and issuing of an independence proclamation in the name of **Indian Republic army**
- **Jatin Das died after 64 days hunger strike in 1929 for the improvement of the status of political prisoner**
- **Execution of Bhagat singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru by British on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1931**
- Death of chandra shrkhar aazad in a shooting incounter with the police in the public park called as **Alferd Park** at Allahabad
- Arrest of Suriya Sen and executed in 1933 .
- **'Miratul-Akhbar'** published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1822 from Calcutta
- **'Jam-e-Jahan Numah'**, first urdu paper published by English firm in 1822 from Calcutta
- **'Banga-duta'**, a weekly in four language, hindi, Persian, Bengali and Enhlish by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Duwarka Nath Tagore in 1822 from Calcutta
- **'Rast-Guftar'** , a Gujarati fortnightly paper published by Dada Bhai Nauroji in 1851 from Bombay
- **'Hindi patriot'** by G.C. Ghosh in 1853 from Calcutta
- **'Indian mirror'** by Devendra Nath Tagore in 1862 from Calcutta

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- **'Amrit Bazar Patrika'** a Bengali paper but became an english paper due to the vernacular press act 1878 published by Sisir Kumar Ghosh in 1868 from calcutta.