

Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement (Part I)

Chapter 4: Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement (Part I) · Topic 1

Key Concept

Gandhi returned to India in 1915 after successful non-violent campaigns in South Africa, bringing the philosophy of Satyagraha (truth-force).

Gandhi's early Indian campaigns, like the Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas, addressed local issues, establishing his method of non-violent protest.

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) marked Gandhi's first major nationwide campaign, calling for boycotting British institutions and goods.

Gandhi's approach transformed the independence movement into a mass movement, involving ordinary people across India in nonviolent resistance.

Quick Revision Notes

- Gandhi returned to India in 1915.
- He brought Satyagraha (truth-force) philosophy.
- Early campaigns: Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas.
- These addressed local issues.
- Non-Cooperation Movement was 1920-1922.
- It was Gandhi's first major nationwide campaign.
- It called for boycotting British institutions.
- Gandhi transformed the movement into a mass movement.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Gandhi's campaigns in South Africa.
- 2 Discuss the Champaran Satyagraha.
- 3 Explain Satyagraha in your own words.
- 4 Research the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 5 Discuss how Gandhi made the movement a mass movement.
- 6 Create a timeline of Gandhi's early activities in India.