

Practice and Revision - Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement (Part II)

Chapter 5: Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement (Part II) · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934) began with the famous Salt March, defying the British salt tax through peaceful law-breaking.

The Government of India Act 1935 and subsequent political developments led to further negotiations and eventual World War II complications.

The Quit India Movement (1942) demanded immediate British withdrawal from India, resulting in mass arrests but significantly weakening British authority.

Gandhi's consistent commitment to non-violence, despite challenges and setbacks, significantly shaped India's path to independence in 1947.

Quick Revision Notes

- Civil Disobedience Movement was 1930-1934.
- It began with the Salt March.
- This defied the British salt tax.
- The Government of India Act was 1935.
- Quit India Movement was in 1942.
- It demanded immediate British withdrawal.
- It resulted in mass arrests.
- It significantly weakened British authority.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the Salt March's significance.
- 2 Discuss the Civil Disobedience Movement's impact.
- 3 Research the Quit India Movement.
- 4 Explain why the Quit India Movement weakened British authority.
- 5 Discuss Gandhi's commitment to non-violence.
- 6 Create a timeline of Gandhi's later campaigns.