

The Civil Disobedience Movement

Chapter 2: Nationalism in India · Topic 2

Key Concept

The movement began with the famous Salt March (Dandi March) in 1930, where Gandhi and his followers walked to the coast to make salt, defying the British salt tax and monopoly.

The movement expanded to include boycotting foreign cloth, refusing to pay taxes, and other acts of civil disobedience against unjust colonial laws across India.

The British responded with mass arrests, including Gandhi's imprisonment, but the movement continued to demonstrate widespread Indian resistance to colonial rule.

The Civil Disobedience Movement significantly increased international attention to India's independence struggle and further strengthened the nationalist movement despite British repression.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Civil Disobedience Movement ran from 1930-1934.
- It began with the Salt March (Dandi March) in 1930.
- Gandhi and followers marched to make salt, defying British law.
- The movement expanded to boycotting foreign cloth.
- It included refusing to pay unjust taxes.
- The British responded with mass arrests, including Gandhi's.
- The movement continued despite repression.
- It increased international attention to India's independence struggle.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the Salt March and its significance.
- 2 Discuss why salt was chosen as a symbol of protest.
- 3 Explain what civil disobedience means.
- 4 Research how the British responded to the movement.
- 5 Discuss the movement's international impact.
- 6 Create a timeline of the Civil Disobedience Movement.