

Class 12 - History

**THEME ELEVEN - MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST
MOVEMENT Civil Disobedience and Beyond**

CBSE NOTES

**THEME ELEVEN - MAHATMA GANDHI AND
THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT Civil
Disobedience and Beyond - Quick Look
Revision Guide**

*Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Themes in Indian History -
III.*



Visit [Edzy.ai](https://edzy.ai) for more resources

Understand concepts, remember formulas, and score higher in every subject and class.

Key Points

1. Gandhi's return to India, 1915.

Gandhi returned from South Africa, ready to lead the freedom movement with his experiences in non-violent protest.

2. Satyagraha explained.

Satyagraha is Gandhi's principle of non-violent resistance, emphasizing truth and moral power against oppression.

3. Champaran Satyagraha, 1917.

Gandhi led a successful protest for indigo farmers' rights against exploitative policies of British planters.

4. Rowlatt Act opposition, 1919.

Gandhi's Rowlatt Satyagraha mobilized widespread protests against repressive wartime measures in British India.

5. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919.

This tragic event galvanized Indian opinion against British rule, marking a turning point in the freedom struggle.

6. Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920.

Gandhi called for boycotts of British institutions. It unified diverse Indian classes against colonial rule.

7. Significance of Khilafat Movement.

Uniting Hindus and Muslims, this movement enhanced communal harmony and strengthened the anti-colonial struggle.

8. Civil Disobedience Movement starts.

Initiated in 1930 with the Salt March, it challenged British laws and turned Gandhi into a global symbol of resistance.

9. The Dandi March.

Gandhi led followers to the sea to produce illegal salt, symbolizing defiance against oppressive salt laws.

10. Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931.

This agreement ended the Civil Disobedience Movement, with concessions from the British such as limited salt production.

11. Second Round Table Conference, 1931.

Gandhi's participation highlighted Congress's claims for Indian representation but faced challenges from other factions.

12. Impact of Quit India Movement, 1942.

This mass civil disobedience effort sought full independence, although initially suppressed by the British.

13. Gandhi's emphasis on social reforms.

He advocated for the abolition of untouchability and women's rights, integrating social justice into nationalism.

14. Public perception of Gandhi.

Gandhi was seen as a savior by many, leading ordinary citizens in their struggle for rights and dignity.

15. Rumors of Gandhi's miraculous power.

Local beliefs attributed powers to Gandhi, cementing his status as a messianic figure among peasants.

16. Role of women in the movements.

Gandhi encouraged women's participation, particularly during the Salt March, breaking gender barriers in activism.

17. The use of the charkha.

The spinning wheel became a symbol of self-reliance and anti-colonial sentiment, promoting khadi over foreign goods.

18. Gandhi's vision for Hindu-Muslim unity.

He believed true independence required overcoming communal divisions, emphasizing tolerance and cooperation.

19. World's response to Gandhi.

Gandhi's nonviolence inspired global movements, leading many to regard him as a key figure in human rights struggles.

20. Gandhi's assassination, 1948.

His death marked a significant loss for the Indian national movement, reflected in national mourning and tributes.

Make every minute count with Edzy!

For Students

- Create mind maps for complex concepts
- Revise regularly to build long-term memory
- Teach someone else - it's the best way to learn

For Teachers

- Assign practice worksheets in just a click
- Use Edzy to share quizzes instantly with students
- Boost classroom engagement with interactive flashcards

Memory Hack:

Turn facts into short rhymes or acronyms to recall faster.

Good Luck!

Your hard work will pay off - believe in yourself!



Visit [Edzy.ai](https://edzy.ai) for more resources

Made with ❤️ for School Students