

INDIAN MYTHOLOGY & HISTORY

**NATIONALIST
MOVEMENT**

TIMELINE

	-3000 BCE	-2500 BCE	-2000 BCE	-1500 BCE	-1000 BCE	-500 BCE	0 CE	500 CE	1000 CE	1500 CE	2000 CE
	5000 ya	4500 ya	4000 ya	3500 ya	3000 ya	2500 ya	2000 ya	1500 ya	1000 ya	500 ya	now
India	Indus Valley Civilization			Gangetic Valley Vedic Civilization			Jainism/ Buddhism Mouryas	Satavahans/ Sakas/ Hunas	Guptas/ Adi Sankara	Muslim Invasion	Mughals/ Marathas/ British/ Independent India
Mesopotamia	Mesopotamian						Parthian	Romans	Islamic		
Egypt	Egyptian					Greek	Byzantine		Islamic		
Europe		Greek					Greeks / Romans	Romans	Byzantine / Romans / Dark Ages		Renaissance / Colonization / Industrial Revolution / World Wars
Persia		Ancient Persian				Persian			Islamic		
China			Ancient China			Imperial China					Ming, Qing, Communists
Americas		Mayan			Aztecs & Incas						Europeans

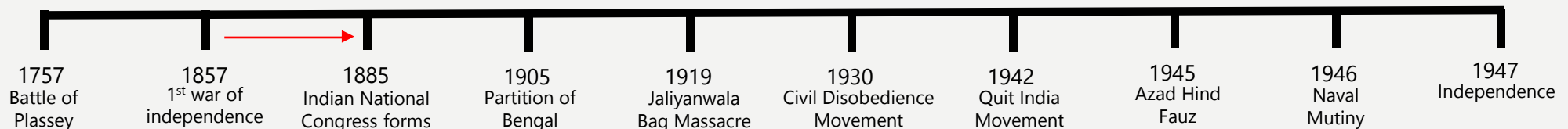
BRONZE AGE

IRON AGE



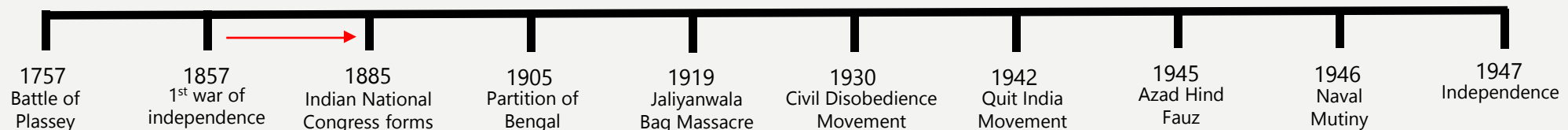
GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

- Factors leading to Growth of Nationalism
 - Economic Exploitation
 - Repressive Colonial Policies
 - Vernacular Press act, Arms Act, Civil Services rules, Judicial racialism
 - Socio Religious Reforms
 - Raja Rammohan Roy – Brahma Samaj – Sati, Purhad, Widow remarriage
 - Jyotiba Phule – Satya Shodhak Samaj – Liberation of untouchables, Widow remarriage
 - Role of the Press
 - Vernacular Press



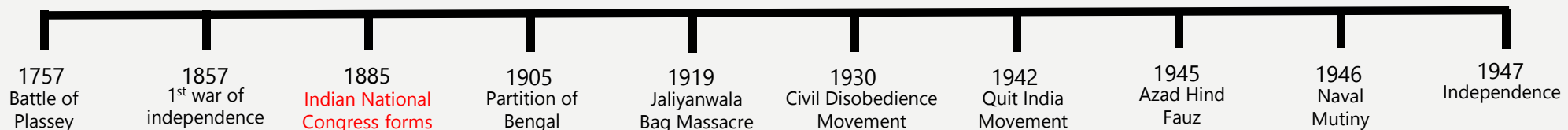
PRECURSOR OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- East India Association
 - By Dadabhoj Naoroji in 1866 to voice grievances.
- Indian Association
 - By Surendranath Banerjee in 1876 to give a common platform to all Indians.
- Indian National Conference
 - By Surendranath Banerjee again in 1883 with the same purpose



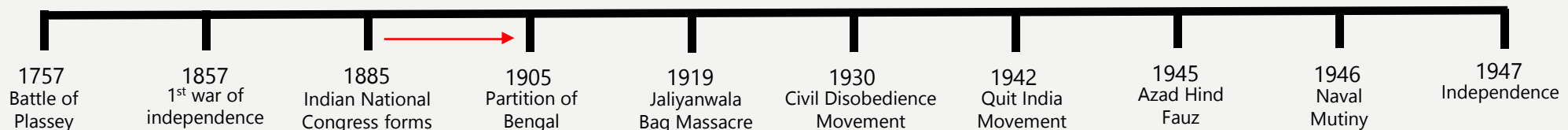
FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

- Naurojee, Banerjee, Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji & Justice Ranade wanted to come together to build a pan-India body
- Help came from A.O. Hume, a retired Britisher.
- A conference was held in 1885 in Mumbai, attended by 72 delegates, under Womesh Chandra Bonerjee.
- British encouraged this as they wanted disgruntled Indians to have a way to vent their frustration.
- The purpose of INC was not to ask for independence. But, to formulate popular demands and present them to government.



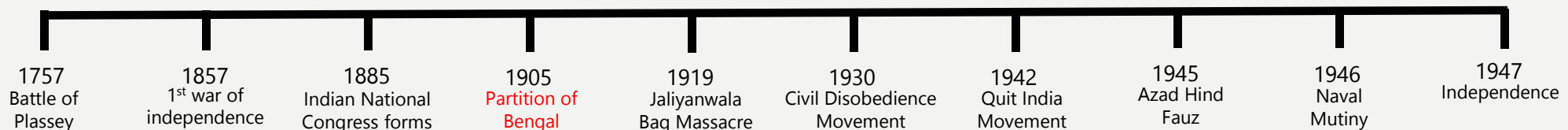
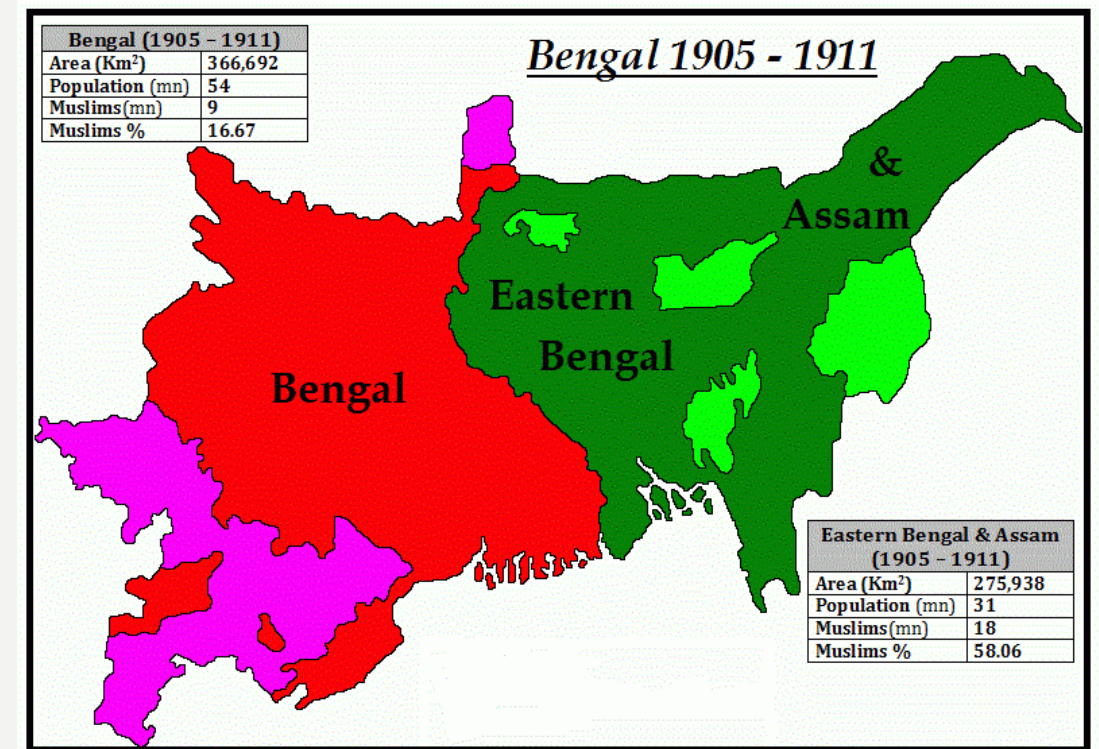
FIRST PHASE OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Consisted on only educated elites.
- Asked for larger share of governance, economic growth, separation of executive and judiciary, more opportunities to Indians, civil rights.
- Used constitutional and peaceful methods.
- Aroused the feeling of one nation.
- Leaders were:
 - Dadabhoy Nauroji – grand old man of India.
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale – Social reformer and educationist, who forced British to introduce Minto-Morley reforms - appointment to the viceroy's Executive Council and 135 members to Legislative councils.
 - Surendranath Bannerjee – Journalist par excellence.



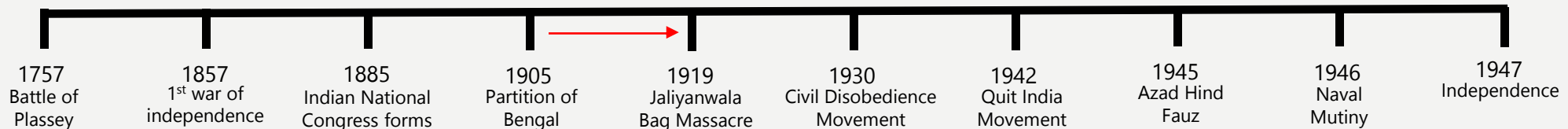
SECOND PHASE OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Partition of Bengal
 - Divided the large province such that Hindu Bengalis became minorities in both provinces.
 - The real purpose was to create division between Hindus and Muslims.
 - Indian Nationalists condemned it and fought against it by doing massive demonstration.
- Effects of Partition.
 - Bande Mataram became the rallying cry.
 - For the first time, the movement touches masses of India.
 - People lost faith in the fair play of British.
 - Swadeshi concept took hold.



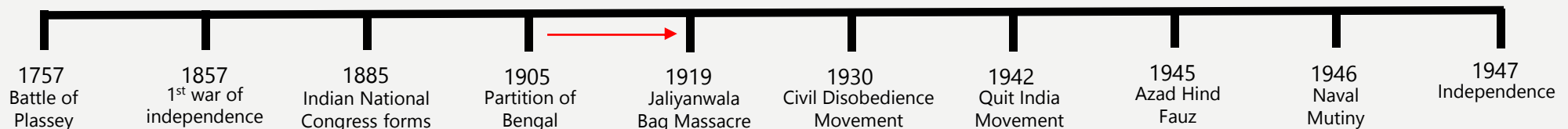
ASSERTIVE NATIONALISM - DIVISION IN CONGRESS

- New leadership in Congress, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Roy & Bipin Chandra Pal wanted more.
- Main Objectives and Tools of this leadership:
 - Swadeshi
 - Boycott
 - National Education
 - Passive Resistance
 - Revivalism
 - Personal sacrifices



TILAK, RAI, PAL

- Tilak
 - Father of the Assertive Nationalism. Lawyer & Educationist
 - His Contributions
 - Demand for Swaraj – ‘Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it’.
 - Indian nationalist movement moved from ‘Petitions’ to ‘Demands’.
 - Organized mass events by using cultural/religious occasions, in which he preached Nationalism. (Ganpati and Shivaji festivals).
 - Established Home Rule League
- Rai
 - Punjab Kesari – lawyer
 - Linked imperialism to capitalism.
- Pal
 - Journalist
 - Preached Nationalist Education
 - Social & Economic Reforms
 - Got British to rescind partition of Bengal



GANDHI'S ADVENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Born in 1869 in Gujarat, went to London to study law.
- From 1894 to 1914, he practiced law in South Africa
- Forcibly thrown out of train for being a Indian travelling 1st class.
- Started non-violent civil disobedience movement.
 - Evolved the technique of Satyagraha
 - Satya - Truth
 - Agraha – Insistence
 - Excludes violence
- Returned to India in 1915.

