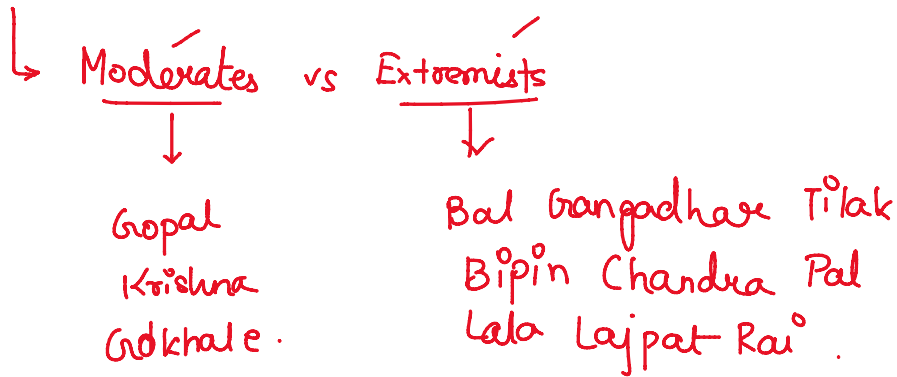


Swat Split (1907)



1916 Lucknow Session.

Lucknow Pact. (1916).

Edwin Montagu.

1919 [Montague Chelmsford Reforms]

Home Rule Movement.

↳ Annie Besant.

+

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

+ Bal Gangadhar Tilak. (1916).

Parallel Movements.

↓
Annie Besant (Sept, 1916).

Tilak (Apr, 1916).

"New India" — Annie Besant.

Grandhian Era.

Grandhiji — 1915. (Jan)

↳ Satyagraha.

• Champaran Satyagraha (1917).

↳ Bihar —

→ Ahmedabad Textile Mill Issue (1918).

} — Bubonic Plague.

• Kheda Satyagraha (1918).

↳ Gujarat.

1918

Mills were
locked.

• 1919. Anti Rowlatt Satyagraha.

• Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922).

|

• Salt March (1930).

↳ 240 miles.

• Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934).

• Round Table Conferences (1930s).

↳ London.

• Quit India Movement (1942).

• Role in Partition & Independence - (1947).

• Assassination (1948).

- Assassination (1948).
Jan 30th.
-

World War I.

Montague Chelmsford Reforms.

Govt. of India Act, 1919.

20th Aug, 1917.

July, 1918

— Montague
Chelmsford
Reforms.

1) Dyarchy

↳ Provincial Level.

executive councillors + popular ministers.

2) Reserved List



Transferred List



finance & land
revenue.

education,
health,
local govt.

- Anti Rowlatt satyagraha.

↳ 24th Feb, 1919.

↳ Bombay.

Pan Islamic leaders - Abdul Bari of Firangi,
Mahal Uema (Lucknow)

Hartal started in Delhi - 30th Mar,
6th. Apr, 1919.

↳ 10 people were
killed in police
firing

7th Apr.

- Hind Swaraj of Gandhiji.

8th Apr.

- As a result of the intense conflicts, the Surat session ended in a split. The Extremists and Moderates formally separated, leading to a division within the Indian National Congress.

6. ***Impact on Congress and Indian Politics:***

- The Surat Split had a lasting impact on the Congress party. The division highlighted the ideological differences between the two groups and set the stage for future developments within the Indian independence movement.

7. ***Reconciliation and Reunion:***

- Over time, efforts were made to bridge the gap between the Extremists and Moderates. The Congress was eventually reunited in 1916 during the Lucknow Session, with leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant playing crucial roles in bringing about reconciliation.

The Surat Split represented a turning point in the political landscape of India, as it reflected the divergent approaches within the Indian National Congress toward achieving self-rule. While the split was initially a setback, the subsequent reunion marked a strategic alliance that paved the way for unified efforts in the larger struggle for Indian independence.

The Lucknow Pact was a historic agreement signed between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League during the Lucknow Session of 1916. The pact aimed to foster Hindu-Muslim unity and presented a common political demand for constitutional reforms from the British government. The signing of the pact marked a significant moment in the history of the Indian independence movement.

Key features and details of the Lucknow Pact (1916):

1. ***Context:***

- The early 20th century witnessed various efforts to bring together different communities in India to present a united front against British colonial rule. The Lucknow Pact was a crucial development in this context.

2. ***Participants:***

- The Indian National Congress was represented by leaders such as Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The All India Muslim League was represented by leaders including Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Aga Khan, and others.

3. ***Objective of Hindu-Muslim Unity:***

- The primary aim of the Lucknow Pact was to bridge the gap between Hindus and Muslims in their political demands and aspirations. The leaders sought to present a united front to the British government for constitutional reforms that would address the interests of both communities.

4. ***Proportional Representation:***

- One of the key features of the pact was an agreement on the issue of separate electorates. The Muslim League agreed to give up its demand for separate electorates if Muslims were granted separate representation in legislative bodies based on their population.

5. ***Reserved Seats:***

- The Lucknow Pact proposed a system of reserved seats for Muslims in the central and provincial legislative councils, with the number of seats determined by the percentage of the Muslim population in those areas.

6. ***Other Provisions:***

- The pact included provisions for the protection of minorities, safeguarding their rights and interests. It also outlined measures for the representation of minorities in government services.

7. ***Acceptance by the British Government:***

- The British government, led by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, accepted the recommendations of the Lucknow Pact and incorporated them into the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. These reforms aimed at introducing self-governance in India.

8. ***Significance:***

- The Lucknow Pact is historically significant as it marked a rare instance of collaboration between the Congress and the Muslim League. The agreement reflected a willingness to set aside religious differences in pursuit of common political objectives.

9. ***Post-Pact Developments:***

- The success of the Lucknow Pact contributed to the strengthening of Hindu-Muslim unity during the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement in the 1920s.

The Lucknow Pact is considered a pivotal moment in Indian history as it demonstrated the possibility of Hindus and Muslims working together for common political goals. However, it's worth noting that subsequent developments, including the emergence of communal tensions, would later impact the trajectory of Indian politics.

The Home Rule Movement in India was a political campaign initiated by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916. The movement sought to promote self-governance or "Home Rule" for India within the British Empire. The idea was inspired by the concept of Home Rule that was being advocated for in Ireland.

Key features and details of the Home Rule Movement (1916) in India:

1. ***Founders:***

- Annie Besant, a British socialist, and Indian nationalist leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak were the principal architects of the Home Rule Movement in India. They established separate Home Rule Leagues to promote the cause.

2. ***Objective:***

- The primary goal of the Home Rule Movement was to attain self-governance for India within the British Empire. The leaders of the movement argued that self-rule would allow Indians to determine their own destiny and shape their political future.

3. ***Parallel Movements:***

- Annie Besant founded the All India Home Rule League in September 1916, while Bal Gangadhar Tilak established the All India Home Rule League in April 1916. Both leagues operated simultaneously but independently, with similar objectives.

4. ***Spread of the Movement:***

- The Home Rule Movement gained considerable popularity and support across different regions of India. Local branches and committees were set up to propagate the idea of Home Rule at the grassroots level.

5. ***Methods of Propagation:***

- The movement utilized various means to spread its message, including public meetings, lectures, pamphlets, and newspapers. Annie Besant's newspaper, "New India," played a significant role in advocating the cause.

6. ***Non-Cooperation with British Authorities:***

- The Home Rule leaders encouraged non-cooperation with British authorities, advocating a peaceful and non-violent approach to achieve their objectives. They urged Indians to work towards self-governance through constitutional means.

7. ***Support from Different Sections:***

- The movement attracted support from various sections of society, including lawyers, intellectuals,

students, and common people. The idea of Home Rule resonated with the aspirations of many Indians for greater political autonomy.

8. ***Impact on Political Consciousness:***

- The Home Rule Movement played a crucial role in raising political consciousness among the masses and fostering a sense of political responsibility. It contributed to the growth of the nationalist movement in India.

9. ***Post-World War I Developments:***

- The movement gained momentum during World War I when the British government's attempts to raise resources for the war created discontent among the Indian population. However, after the war, the British response to Indian demands for self-governance was limited, leading to disillusionment.

10. ***Legacy:***

- While the immediate objectives of the Home Rule Movement were not fully realized, it laid the groundwork for future political developments. The ideas and activism associated with the movement influenced subsequent movements, including the Non-Cooperation Movement and the demand for complete independence.

The Home Rule Movement marked a significant chapter in India's struggle for self-determination and laid the foundation for the larger independence movement that would unfold in the subsequent decades.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, initiated the Home Rule League in India in 1916. The league, commonly known as Tilak's Home Rule League, aimed to advocate for self-governance or "Home Rule" for India within the British Empire. Tilak's initiative was part of the larger Home Rule Movement in India, which also had Annie Besant leading a separate Home Rule League.

Key features and details of Tilak's Home Rule League:

1. ***Initiation:***

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the All India Home Rule League in April 1916. The league was part of the broader Home Rule Movement that sought to achieve self-governance for India within the British constitutional framework.

2. ***Objective:***

- Tilak's Home Rule League, like its counterpart led by Annie Besant, aimed to demand self-rule for India. The leaders sought to secure political autonomy for the country and address the grievances of the Indian population.

3. ***Methods of Advocacy:***

- The league used various methods to advocate for Home Rule, including public meetings, speeches, and the distribution of pamphlets. Tilak, a charismatic orator, played a crucial role in mobilizing public support for the cause.

4. ***Newspaper and Publications:***

- Tilak used his newspaper, "Kesari," to propagate the ideas of Home Rule and to communicate with a wide audience. The newspaper played a significant role in disseminating information about the movement and garnering support.

5. ***Mass Support:***

- Tilak's Home Rule League gained substantial support from various sections of society, including students, lawyers, and common people. The movement resonated with the growing aspirations of Indians for greater political participation.

6. ***Symbolism:***

- Tilak's leadership brought a sense of nationalism and cultural pride to the Home Rule Movement. He emphasized the cultural and historical heritage of India and its people in the struggle for self-rule.

7. ***Tilak's Vision:***

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak envisioned a united India, free from British colonial rule, and he worked towards fostering a sense of unity among different communities in the country.

8. ***Cooperation with Other Movements:***

- While Tilak's Home Rule League operated independently, it also cooperated with other political movements and leaders who shared similar goals. The movement aimed to create a unified front against British rule.

9. ***Post-World War I Developments:***

- After World War I, the demand for Home Rule gained momentum, and the league played a role in shaping the political discourse in India. However, the response from the British government was limited, leading to disillusionment among some leaders.

10. ***Legacy:***

- Although the immediate goals of Home Rule were not fully realized, the movement left a lasting impact on India's struggle for independence. The ideas and activism associated with the Home Rule Movement influenced subsequent phases of the freedom struggle.

Tilak's Home Rule League was an important chapter in India's quest for self-governance, and it contributed to the broader movement for independence that would unfold in the coming decades.

Annie Besant, a prominent British socialist, women's rights activist, and later a leader in the Indian independence movement, played a significant role in the Home Rule Movement in India. In 1916, Annie Besant founded the All India Home Rule League with the objective of advocating for self-governance or "Home Rule" for India within the British Empire.

Key features and details of Annie Besant's Home Rule League:

1. ***Initiation:***

- Annie Besant founded the All India Home Rule League in September 1916. This league was part of the larger Home Rule Movement in India, which aimed to secure self-rule for India within the British constitutional framework.

2. ***Objective:***

- Annie Besant's Home Rule League, similar to Tilak's Home Rule League, sought to demand self-governance for India. The league aimed to address the political aspirations of Indians and promote their participation in the governance of their country.

3. ***Methods of Advocacy:***

- The league employed various methods to advocate for Home Rule, including organizing public meetings, delivering speeches, and distributing literature. Annie Besant, known for her powerful oratory, played a key role in mobilizing public support.

4. ***Newspaper and Publications:***

- Annie Besant used her newspaper, "New India," as a platform to propagate the ideas of Home Rule. The newspaper played a significant role in disseminating information about the movement and promoting the cause.

5. ***Women's Participation:***

- Annie Besant actively encouraged the participation of women in the Home Rule Movement. She emphasized the importance of women's rights and their role in the broader struggle for self-governance.

6. ***Mass Support:***

- Annie Besant's Home Rule League garnered support from diverse sections of society, including intellectuals, professionals, and students. The movement resonated with the growing desire for political autonomy among Indians.

7. ***Cooperation with Other Movements:***

- While Annie Besant's Home Rule League operated independently, it also cooperated with other political movements and leaders who shared similar objectives. The movement aimed to build a united front against British colonial rule.

8. ***Post-World War I Developments:***

- After World War I, the demand for Home Rule gained momentum, and the league continued its efforts to secure self-governance for India. However, the response from the British government was limited, leading to a reevaluation of strategies.

9. ***Legacy:***

- The Home Rule Movement, led by Annie Besant, left a lasting impact on India's struggle for independence. The movement contributed to the broader political consciousness and set the stage for subsequent phases of the freedom struggle.

Annie Besant's Home Rule League, along with Tilak's Home Rule League, represented a significant chapter in India's journey toward self-governance and independence. The movement laid the groundwork for the political activism and aspirations that would shape the course of India's history.

The Home Rule League movement in India, initiated by leaders like Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916, had a significant impact on the political landscape of the time. While the immediate goals of achieving self-governance were not fully realized, the movement left a lasting imprint on India's struggle for independence. Here are some key impacts of the Home Rule League:

1. ***Awakening Political Consciousness:***

- The Home Rule League movement played a crucial role in awakening political consciousness among the Indian masses. It encouraged people from various sections of society to actively participate in political discussions and activities.

2. ***Promotion of Nationalism:***

- The movement fostered a sense of nationalism by emphasizing the need for Indians to have control over their own destiny. It contributed to the idea of a united India working towards common goals.

3. ***Mobilization of Masses:***

- The Home Rule League succeeded in mobilizing a significant number of people across different regions. Public meetings, speeches, and publications helped in spreading the message of self-governance to a wide audience.

4. ***Role of Newspapers:***

- Newspapers associated with the Home Rule Movement, such as "New India" by Annie Besant and "Kesari" by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, played a crucial role in disseminating information, shaping public opinion, and uniting people under a common cause.

5. ***Collaboration between Hindus and Muslims:***

- The Home Rule Movement emphasized Hindu-Muslim unity in the pursuit of self-governance. This

collaboration laid the groundwork for future cooperation between the two communities during the independence movement.

6. ***Empowerment of Women:***

- The movement, especially Annie Besant's league, actively encouraged the participation of women in political activities. It contributed to the growing awareness of women's rights and their role in the struggle for independence.

7. ***Cooperation with Other Movements:***

- The Home Rule League cooperated with other political movements and leaders, creating a platform for a united front against British colonial rule. This collaboration paved the way for future political alliances.

8. ***Impact on British Policy:***

- While the immediate demands for Home Rule were not fully met, the movement did impact British policy. It influenced discussions on constitutional reforms, paving the way for the Government of India Act of 1919 and subsequent legislative changes.

9. ***Inspiration for Future Movements:***

- The Home Rule League served as an inspiration for future political movements and leaders. The idea of self-governance became a fundamental aspect of the larger struggle for independence in the subsequent decades.

10. ***Legacy:***

- The Home Rule Movement, with its emphasis on constitutional methods and demands for self-governance, left a lasting legacy in shaping the trajectory of India's political future. It sowed the seeds for future movements that eventually led to India gaining independence in 1947.

While the Home Rule League did not achieve its immediate objectives, its impact on Indian society, politics, and the independence movement was profound. The movement contributed to the building of a strong nationalist sentiment and provided a platform for future leaders to carry forward the struggle for a free and independent India.

The Gandhian era in India, also known as the Gandhian period, refers to the time when Mahatma Gandhi, a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement, became actively involved in India's struggle for freedom. Gandhi arrived in India in 1915, and his leadership and philosophy would go on to profoundly influence the course of the independence movement. Here are key events and aspects of the Gandhian era:

1. ***Return to India (1915):***

- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915. During his years in South Africa, Gandhi had developed his philosophy of nonviolent resistance, known as Satyagraha.

2. ***Leadership in Indian National Congress:***

- Gandhi quickly emerged as a leader within the Indian National Congress, the principal political party advocating for India's independence. He attended the Congress session in Lucknow in 1916 and played an active role in the party's affairs.

3. ***Champaran Satyagraha (1917):***

- One of Gandhi's early campaigns in India was the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. He led protests against the oppressive indigo plantation system in Champaran, Bihar, advocating for the rights of indigo farmers.

4. ***Kheda Satyagraha (1918):***

- Gandhi also led the Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat in 1918. The movement protested against the unfair

taxation policies imposed by the British during a time of crop failure. The British ultimately relaxed the tax requirements.

5. *Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):*

- In 1920, Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement, urging Indians to boycott British institutions, including schools, courts, and government offices. The movement aimed at nonviolent resistance to achieve self-governance.

6. *Salt March (1930):*

- One of the most iconic events of the Gandhian era was the Salt March in 1930. Gandhi led a march to the Arabian Sea to protest the British monopoly on salt production. The march covered a distance of about 240 miles and drew international attention.

7. *Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934):*

- Following the Salt March, Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement, encouraging Indians to peacefully defy certain laws and taxes imposed by the British. This movement marked a significant escalation in the struggle for independence.

8. *Round Table Conferences (1930s):*

- Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress at the Round Table Conferences in London, engaging in discussions with British authorities on constitutional reforms and India's political future.

9. *Quit India Movement (1942):*

- The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, calling for an end to British rule in India. Gandhi and other leaders were arrested, and the movement marked a significant step towards the ultimate goal of independence.

10. *Role in Partition and Independence (1947):*

- Gandhi played a crucial role in the negotiations surrounding India's independence and the subsequent partition into India and Pakistan in 1947. However, he opposed the violence that accompanied the partition.

11. *Assassination (1948):*

- Tragically, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist. His death left a profound impact on the nation, and he is remembered as the "Father of the Nation."

The Gandhian era left an enduring legacy, shaping the values and principles of the independent Indian nation. Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent resistance, emphasis on truth and moral principles, and commitment to social justice continue to inspire movements for peace and justice globally.

The Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike of 1918 was a significant labor strike that took place in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, during the period of British colonial rule in India. The strike was led by the workers of the textile mills, and it marked an important episode in the larger context of labor movements and struggles for workers' rights in India.

Key features of the Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike of 1918:

1. **Background:**

- The textile industry in Ahmedabad was a major center of economic activity during the early 20th century. However, the working conditions in the mills were often harsh, with long working hours, low wages, and poor living conditions for the laborers.

2. **Causes of the Strike:**

- The primary causes of the strike included the demand for better wages, improved working conditions, and recognition of the workers' right to organize. Workers were also influenced by nationalist sentiments and the political atmosphere of the time.

3. **Leadership:**

- The strike was led by prominent leaders such as Anasuyaben Sarabhai and Mahatma Gandhi. Both played crucial roles in mobilizing the workers and negotiating with mill owners on their behalf.

4. **Introduction of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association (AMOA):**

- In response to the workers' demands and the potential threat of strikes, mill owners formed the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association (AMOA) in 1918 to collectively address labor issues and protect their interests.

5. **Strike Commencement:**

- On February 22, 1918, workers from various textile mills in Ahmedabad went on strike to press for their demands. The strike quickly gained momentum, and workers from different sections of society participated in large numbers.

6. **Gandhi's Intervention:**

- Mahatma Gandhi played a crucial role in mediating between the workers and mill owners. His philosophy of nonviolent resistance and his emphasis on fair treatment for workers contributed to the negotiations.

7. **The Ahmedabad Agreement:**

- After intense negotiations, an agreement known as the Ahmedabad Agreement was reached on March 12, 1918, between the representatives of the workers and the mill owners. The agreement addressed several issues related to wages, working hours, and recognition of the right to organize.

8. **Outcome:**

- The Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike marked a significant victory for the workers. The agreement resulted in improved working conditions, increased wages, and the acknowledgment of workers' right to organize.

9. **Impact on the Labor Movement:**

- The success of the strike had a ripple effect on the labor movement in India. It inspired workers in other regions to assert their rights and demand better working conditions.

10. **Gandhi's Views on Labor Issues:**

- Gandhi's involvement in the Ahmedabad strike shaped his views on labor issues and the relationship between employers and workers. He advocated for fair treatment, nonviolent methods, and the establishment of a just and equitable society.

The Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike of 1918 is remembered as a significant episode in India's labor history. It highlighted the importance of collective bargaining, nonviolent resistance, and the need for fair treatment of workers. The success of the strike contributed to the momentum of labor movements across the country in the years that followed.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, also known as the Government of India Act of 1919, was a significant constitutional development during the period of British rule in India. The reforms were introduced by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montague, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford. The primary aim was to address constitutional issues and introduce limited self-government in India.

Key features of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act 1919):

1. **Background:**

- The context for the reforms was the aftermath of World War I and the demand for constitutional reforms in India. The war had significant economic and political implications, and there was a growing desire for increased Indian participation in governance.

2. **Announcement and Recommendations:**

- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in August 1917, and the recommendations were outlined in the Montague-Chelmsford Report of 1918. The report proposed constitutional changes to increase Indian representation in governance.

3. **Dyarchy:**

- One of the key features of the reforms was the introduction of the system of dyarchy in the provinces. Under dyarchy, certain subjects were transferred to Indian ministers, while others remained under the direct control of British officials. This was an attempt to involve Indians in the administration of their provinces.

4. **Legislative Councils:**

- The reforms expanded the legislative councils at the central and provincial levels. While the central legislature remained bicameral (consisting of two houses), the provincial legislatures became bicameral or unicameral based on the size and importance of the provinces.

5. **Dyarchy at the Centre:**

- At the central level, the Imperial Legislative Council retained control over key subjects such as finance, defense, and external affairs. However, certain responsibilities were transferred to Indian ministers in what became known as "dyarchy at the Centre."

6. **Separate Electorates:**

- The reforms continued the system of separate electorates for religious communities, ensuring representation for Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, and others. This system had been introduced earlier under the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.

7. **Franchise and Representation:**

- The franchise was expanded to include a larger section of the population, although it remained limited. Separate electorates and reserved seats were maintained to protect the interests of minority communities.

8. **Introduction of Responsible Government:**

- The reforms represented a step towards responsible government, as executive authority was shared with Indian ministers. However, real power remained largely in the hands of the British officials.

9. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):**

- Despite the introduction of the reforms, they fell short of meeting the aspirations of many Indians. The perceived inadequacies of the reforms contributed to discontent and played a role in the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

10. **Legacy:**

- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms laid the foundation for further constitutional developments in India. While they did not fully satisfy nationalist aspirations, they marked a significant step towards a more participatory form of governance.

The Government of India Act of 1919 was a notable attempt to address some of the demands for self-governance in India. However, it also set the stage for future constitutional discussions and movements that would eventually lead to more comprehensive reforms and, ultimately, India's independence in 1947.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919, officially known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, was a legislative measure enacted by the British colonial government in India during the post-World War I period. The Act was named after its sponsor, Sir Sidney Rowlatt, a British jurist. The Rowlatt Act became a controversial and deeply resented piece of legislation, leading to widespread protests and contributing to the growth of discontent among the Indian population.

Key features and consequences of the Rowlatt Act:

1. **Context:**

- The Rowlatt Act was enacted in the aftermath of World War I, a time when there was widespread political unrest and demands for constitutional reforms in India. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced in 1919, had not fully met the aspirations of the Indian people.

2. **Objective:**

- The primary objective of the Rowlatt Act was to empower the British colonial authorities to combat political unrest and suppress revolutionary activities in India. It was intended to address the perceived threat of political subversion and maintain public order.

3. **Provisions of the Act:**

- The Rowlatt Act empowered the colonial government to arrest and detain individuals without trial, allowing for detention without the need for a public trial or disclosure of evidence. It essentially suspended the right of habeas corpus for those suspected of being involved in revolutionary or seditious activities.

4. **Emergency Powers:**

- The Act provided the government with emergency powers to deal with perceived threats to public order, giving authorities the ability to detain individuals for an extended period without formal charges or trial.

5. **Protests and Opposition:**

- The Rowlatt Act faced strong opposition from various quarters in India. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Annie Besant, and others vehemently criticized the Act as a violation of civil liberties and an affront to the principles of justice.

6. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):**

- The enactment of the Rowlatt Act contributed to the atmosphere of discontent and led to widespread protests across India. The culmination of these protests was the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar in April 1919, where British troops under the command of General Dyer opened fire on a peaceful gathering, resulting in hundreds of casualties.

7. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):**

- The Rowlatt Act and the events surrounding it played a significant role in shaping the political climate in India. The discontent fueled by the Act contributed to the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, marking a mass protest against British rule.

8. **Repeal of the Act:**

- In the wake of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the growing unrest, the Rowlatt Act became a symbol of British oppression. In 1920, the Act was eventually repealed by the British authorities, partly in response to the widespread protests and the demand for its withdrawal.

The Rowlatt Act and its aftermath were crucial in shaping the trajectory of the Indian independence movement. The Act's repressive measures and the subsequent events, such as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, intensified the struggle for freedom and fueled the momentum of mass movements against British rule.

The Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha was a significant mass protest against the Rowlatt Act of 1919, a repressive piece of legislation enacted by the British colonial government in India. The Satyagraha, led by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, marked a turning point in the Indian independence movement and played a crucial role in shaping the course of anti-colonial resistance.

Key features and events related to the Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha:

1. **Introduction of the Rowlatt Act:**
 - The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, granting the colonial authorities the power to arrest and detain individuals without trial, ostensibly to suppress political dissent and revolutionary activities in India.
2. **Opposition and Criticism:**
 - The Rowlatt Act faced strong opposition from various sections of Indian society, including political leaders, intellectuals, and the general public. Critics argued that the Act violated civil liberties and undermined the principles of justice.
3. **Protests and Agitation:**
 - In response to the Rowlatt Act, Mahatma Gandhi called for a nationwide protest known as the Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement aimed at nonviolently resisting British rule and demanding the withdrawal of the repressive legislation.
4. **Satyagraha Pledge:**
 - On April 6, 1919, Mahatma Gandhi, along with other leaders, organized a public meeting in Delhi to protest the Rowlatt Act. During the meeting, attendees took a pledge of nonviolent resistance, marking the beginning of the Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha.
5. **Hartal (General Strike) on April 6, 1919:**
 - To express their opposition to the Rowlatt Act, people across India observed a general strike (hartal) on April 6, 1919. Businesses were closed, and public transportation came to a standstill as a sign of protest.
6. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):**
 - The protest movement took a tragic turn on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, when British troops, under the command of General Dyer, opened fire on a peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh. The massacre resulted in hundreds of casualties and further fueled anti-British sentiments.
7. **Impact on Non-Cooperation Movement:**
 - The Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre contributed to the intensification of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which Mahatma Gandhi officially launched in 1920. The movement aimed at nonviolent non-cooperation with British authorities.
8. **Repeal of the Rowlatt Act:**
 - The protests and the widespread public outrage had a significant impact, leading to the eventual repeal of the Rowlatt Act in 1920. The withdrawal of the repressive legislation was a major victory for the Indian independence movement.
9. **Legacy:**
 - The Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha and its aftermath marked a turning point in India's struggle for independence. It demonstrated the power of nonviolent resistance and mass mobilization, setting the stage for future movements against British colonial rule.

The Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha was a key episode in the larger narrative of the Indian independence movement. It showcased the resilience and determination of the Indian people in the face of repressive laws and contributed to the evolution of Gandhian principles of nonviolent resistance.