

Today, we are living in a free India. We enjoy our freedom because of the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters. We should steer our nation in the right direction. Write three points that we, as citizens, must work on to honour this freedom.



Now  
**WE KNOW**

- In 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place when General Dyer fired upon hundreds of innocent people protesting peacefully.
- Gandhiji began the Non-cooperation Movement in 1921.
- In 1927, the Simon Commission came to India. Indians raised slogans of 'Simon go back'.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930 with the Dandi March when Gandhiji broke the salt law.
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a dynamic freedom fighter who took foreign help to attain freedom for India.
- On 15 August 1947, two independent nations were formed — India and Pakistan.

**WORD**

**Wise**  
barrister: a person who has studied and is practicing law  
terrorism: violence  
massacre: mass killing  
khadi: homespun cotton cloth  
purna swaraj: total independence

Let's  
**CHECK**



A. Choose the correct option.

1. From which country did Gandhiji come back to India?  
a) South Africa       b) England   
c) United States of America
2. Why was Rowlatt Act opposed by Indians?  
a) It gave powers to the British officials to arrest and imprison anyone they suspected of terrorism.   
b) It gave power to the British to jail Gandhiji.   
c) It allowed the British to stop all satyagraha movements.

3. Who were the revolutionaries?

a) The revolutionaries were a group of people who believed in action against the British.

b) The revolutionaries were a group of people who believed in peaceful appeals against British laws.

c) The revolutionaries were a group of people who followed Gandhiji's advice.

4. Name the party founded by Subash Chandra Bose.

a) INC

b) HRA

c) Forward Bloc

5. How did Indians show their spirit for freedom?

a) They boycotted foreign goods.

b) They participated in *hartals*.

c) They started working for the Britishers.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Pakistan insisted on a separate country for the Muslims.

2. Lala Lajpat Rai led the protest against Simon Commission.

3. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi March.

4. Pt. J.L.N became the first Prime Minister of India.

5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhiji launch the Non-cooperation Movement?

2. Why did revolutionary organisations come up?

3. What important decisions were taken in the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929?

4. Describe the Dandi March.

5. Why was India partitioned?

complete the quiz on Gandhiji.

The place where Gandhiji decided to establish his ashram:

The inscription on Gandhiji's memorial in Delhi:

The last resting place of Gandhiji in Delhi:

The date and year of Gandhiji's assassination:

Sabarmati  
Raj Ghat  
Raj Ghat  
30 January 1948

## DISCUSS

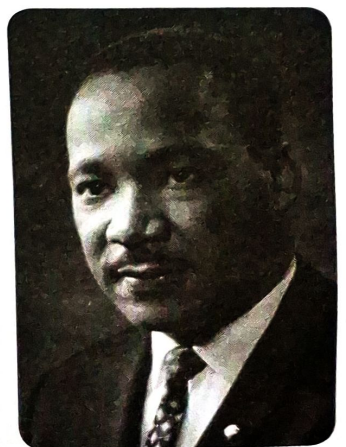
He talked about how the unity of the people of our country helped in freeing the country from British rule. Why then in your opinion did the partition of India take place?

Find out about other freedom fighters who have contributed to the freedom struggle. Make a project on one of them. Talk about his/her life and contribution to the freedom struggle.

## EXPLORE

Gandhiji's policy of non-violence was taken up by two other world leaders. One was Martin Luther King Jr, who fought against racism and oppression of the African-Americans in the USA and the other was Nelson Mandela, the first African President of South Africa. Read about them and how they were influenced by non-violence. Refer to:

<http://www.livescience.com/2851-gandhi-changed-world.html>



Martin Luther King Jr.