

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (Diarchy In India): (3 mins)

4/4

A) ~~The~~ ^{July} In 1919, Lord Chelmsford & Lord Montagu introduced the Montagu-Chelmsford report, also known as Montford Report. It introduced many ideas. Diarchy was introduced of Reserved subjects & Transferred subjects. Legislative council was to be known as Legislative Assembly. The Council/^{of state} would be of 60 members of whom 33 would be elected.

Q) Describe the features of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms? (4)

Q) What is the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms? (4)

* November 1917, Lord Chelmsford & Lord Montague

* July 1919, issued the Reforms

* Legislative Council should be known as Legislative Assembly

* Diarchy was introduced

* Council of state would have 60 members, 33 would be elected

10

Q) Who was General Dyer? (4)

A) He was born in India and studied at Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England. He was an able soldier. In 1919 he was responsible for maintaining order in India. ~~However~~ He believed firing on the crowd in Jallianwala Bagh was the proper decision. For this act, he was removed from active service.

No further punishment was given. (3 mins)

4/4

1- What was the Rowlatt act 1918?

[4]

The Rowlatt act was introduced by Rowlatt committee in December 1917. It was introduced to suppress the nationalist in India. British said that the nationalist were increasing so Defence of India Act was retained. There were severe measures which also went againsts British central principal.

Q1: What was the Swadeshi Movement? (3 mins)

(4/3)

A movement started by Indians against the British. It was to get rid of British ~~rule~~. British goods were burned down & thrown into bonfires, this led to drop in progress of British economy. Locally produced goods were promoted. Strikes were begun to indicate opposition, such as in Calcutta.

During partition of Bengal

By who? → Indians When? → 1905

Q2: What was the Simla Deputation? (2 mins)

4/4

A deputation by Muslims to set out their demands after the partition, in 1906. Hindus had extreme ~~protests~~ which worried the Muslims that partition might be reversed. They even thought that Hindi might be made official language. The Congress was Hindu dominated. Reversal of partition would lead to Muslims being in minority again.

Q3: Describe the terms of the Rowlatt Act. (3 mins)

4/4

Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919. Its terms were many. People could be ordered where to live by provincial government. Arrested without warrant and imprisoned without trial. They had detention without bail. ~~People could be~~ Meetings were stopped & people could be tried in private by 3 high court judges.

Q4: Describe the events that took place at Jallianwala Bagh in 1919. 2 mins 47 secs

4/4

About 20000 Indians came to this park for a peaceful demonstration. The park had high walls & narrow entrances. ~~The~~ General Dyer ordered his troops to fire at the crowd. Panic & chaos took place as people tried fleeing the bullets. 400 ^{people} ~~Indians~~ were ^{(not sure if} ~~all~~ ^{were} ~~Indians, ^{could be} ~~British ^{to go} ~~to~~ ^{safer} ~~to~~ ^{to write} ~~people. killed & 1200 injured or wounded. Many tried escaping from narrow entrance but failed.~~~~~~

Q5: Explain the importance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916. (3 mins & 8 secs)

4/4

This pact was the first time Muslims & Hindus made joint demands for political reform to British. It was a high point of their unity. Muslim realised that working with Congress would help safeguard their political rights & achieve goal at better level. Congress was ready to accept separate electorates for Muslims. They realised a degree of partition was required for self government.

1- What was the Simla Deputation? [3]

(B)

On 8 October 1906, a deputation of prominent Muslims led by the Aga Khan, visited Viceroy Minto at Simla. There they requested that the position of Muslims in India should be estimated not merely on their numerical strength but in respect to the political importance of their community and the service it has rendered to the Empire. Their demands were accepted and which is known as Simla Deputation.

2- Why did Gandhi call off the non-cooperation movement? [4]

Gandhi call off 'Hartal' as protest of Rowlatt acts. The

- * Started as protest of Rowlatt act
- * Where Dr. Satyapal & Kitchlew were arrested
- * Nation wide Hartal (particularly Hindu)
- * Civil disobedience movement against laws.
- * 18 Apr 1919 Gandhi called it off because of violence in Amritsar.

18) Describe the impact of Lord Curzon on India. [4]

He became Viceroy of India in 1898 & decided to partition Bengal in 1905 into East & West Bengal. This idea faced lots of opposition from Hindus. Protest & strikes were carried out by them and British economy dropped. Though Muslims supported his decision. He reversed the partition in 1911 that weakened position of Muslims & strengthened position of Hindus long term.

Q1: Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

[7]

Firstly, the partition had created Muslim Majority - Province. This led to Hindus losing their influence on Muslims. Thus, ~~Hindus~~ could not accept this decision. They began ~~violent~~ protests. British officials were attacked by Hindu extremist groups. Lord Minto had escaped an assassination attempt. British had to revoke partition before ~~Hindu~~ violence from Hindus grew worse.

Secondly, the ~~Swadeshi Movement~~ started by Hindus,

impacted the British economically. The movement was a campaign to boycott British goods. Hindus actively supported this movement. British goods were thrown into bonfires. It ~~was~~ was an honour to ~~where~~ wear homemade products. British economy dropped drastically.

Lastly, British measures to prevent attacks and save the economy had failed by all means. Political unrest grew day by day. Newspapers and public gatherings ^{were restricted.} Editors were imprisoned. #Tilak was arrested in June 1908. Morley-Minto reforms introduced in 1909 were to win support of Hindus. However, it was not enough to ~~stop~~ stop them, thus it was necessary to ~~revoke~~ revoke the partition.

7

① Hindu protest
② British economic decline
③ British measures fail.

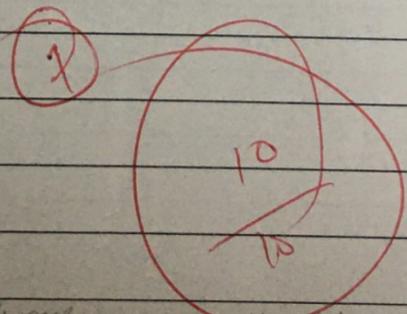
3- Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

[7]

The ^{British} Bengal~~is~~ reversed the Partition mainly because of Hindu protest. West Bengal~~is~~ were very upset as they were taking tax from East Bengal~~is~~ though they were separated. They were so furious that they attempted assassination of future Viceroy, Lord Minto.

The Hindu protest arose, and then they boycotted the British goods. Hindus vowed to buy their own produced goods such as salt, cloth. Because of this British's economy dropped dramatically, their goods were not used at all. This is known as "Swadeshi Movement". *explain this?*

British took strict measures against Hindu protest but unfortunately they all were a fail. They banned the meetings and newspapers, between 1906 and 1908 editors were persecuted and imprisoned. Then in 1908 the Press act was passed. Tilak was also arrested in June 1908. Soon the jails were filled with those British thought to be nationalist. The Morley Minto reforms also took place, it is also known as Indian Council Act 1909. Then the British reversed the Partition of Bengal.



- ① = Protest from west Bengal & upset = they were taking tax from east Bengal stopped = Assassination attempt
- ② = Swadeshi movement = British goods decline.
- ③ = Ban meetings = Tilak prison; 1908 = Press act = Morley Minto; 1909 = Editor's prison

Q2: Explain the importance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916. (6 mins & 12 secs)

7/7

The Lucknow Pact holds great importance. It was the first time Hindus & Muslims had made joint demands for a political reform to British. Congress was ready to make concessions for League. They accepted Muslim demand of separate electorates.

Secondly, Muslims had realised that working with Congress gave them a better chance to protect their rights. Hence this period was the highest point of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Lastly, India realised a degree of partition was required for self governing. The possibility of Home Rule seemed realistic. 2nd Home Rule leagues, one by Tilak & one by Annie Besant were led. Although Annie was imprisoned, she was soon released & made Congress president.

Q3: Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906. 6 mins & 7 secs

7/7

There were several reasons why the League was formed. First of all, Congress was Hindu dominant party. Muslim views were purely ignored within the Congress. Hence the League was formed to counter the influence of the Congress.

Next, it was to unite the Muslims & bring them together. It brought hope & it was a way to present Muslim needs & views to British. During this time Muslims had decided to become loyal to British.

Muslim League was also to keep Muslims from gaining hostility towards other communities in India. It was to take over the Congress as its growing influence could lead to Muslims being oppressed.

To protect & advance political rights of Muslim.

Q4: Explain why the Congress Party opposed the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909. (6 mins) 7/7

The reforms were opposed for several reasons. Firstly, British had given more seats to Indians in the Council, however all of these were advisory positions. Hence, no real power was given.

Congress further opposed the idea of separate electorates for Muslim. They did not support any space given to Muslims in the government. They had decided to pass resolution to end separate electorates for the next 25 years. Congress thought of these as undemocratic, so British claimed they never wanted democracy. ~~Congress was angered that very little~~ ^{power} self-rule was not given to Indians ^{or} promised. British had decided to give away some positions just to attain stability in India & put an end to protests. They were not ready to give any more power to Indians.

3- Why was the Lucknow Pact drawn up?

[7]

The Lucknow Pact was drawn up because Hindus and Muslims had problems. Muslims were very loyal to British and after the reversal of Partition of Bengal 1911 they felt betrayed by the British, and did not want to trust them. Then the Hindu community was ready to give concessions which were

- Ans 3 =
- ① Muslims new strategies.
 - = loyal to the British
 - = after reversal... felt betrayed.
 - = Hindus... ~~happy~~ gave concessions
 - = 1/3 given... separate electorates

② = Did want unity among them
= failure of ...

③ = Common demands ...
= self rule.

that they should be given one-third seats in the council.

They should also have separate electorates.

However, Jinnah wanted unity so he wanted that the league and congress should work together for their motherland.

He wanted that Hindus and Muslims should unite. And

there was pressure on British government. The two leagues also wanted self-rule / home rule.

The two communities also made some common demands that how India should be governed. It included, that the number of elected seats in the council should increase, minorities in the province should be protected, and all province should have autonomy. This also went towards self-rule in their homeland, India.

20) Explain how British reacted to Hindu-led protests against partition of Bengal between 1906 and 1908. [7]

Things:
Restrictions were placed on newspapers & public meetings. Press Act was introduced in 1908 that gave government even greater control over newspapers. Journalists were prosecuted and imprisoned.

An organiser of Hindu-led demonstrations,

Tilak of Poona was arrested in June 1908 & sent to six years of imprisonment. Many were simply deported without being put on trials or ~~etc~~ charged. Several flee the city ^{country} on their own to avoid imprisonment. The prisons were filled with 'revolutionaries' as the British said.

However, a more positive approach was to win support of moderate Hindus rather than carry out harsh measures. Lord Minto worked with Secretary of State for India John Morley on Morley-Minto reforms in 1909.

Q1: 'The main reason why Bengal was partitioned was that it was too large to govern as one unit.' Do you agree? Explain your answer?

[14]

I agree to this statement as Bengal certainly was a large unit. It became difficult for the administration to govern it as one unit. However after the partition it was the first major political disaster British faced after being successful rulers of the subcontinent.

Bengal had a population of 85 million people, 58 million Hindus and 27 million Muslims. It was not possible for one governor to maintain it. Firstly, it was difficult to rescue people during famines due to poor communication lines. In 1903, Viceroy Curzon suggested to partition Bengal, which was put into action in 1905. Bengal was partitioned into West and East Bengal. Muslims viewed this decision in their support as it rescued them from Hindu oppression and dominance. Muslims gained recognition and power.

Hindus on the other hand opposed this idea for many reasons. Firstly, because they lost influence

over Muslims. The Congress was Hindu dominated, thus it began to call for reforms. Hindus believed that British tried weakening Hindus, ~~and~~ to make ties with Muslims. Bengal was a threat to British rulers as it was the hub of national awakening. British widened Hindu and Muslim hostilities. Religious division weakened Congress, thus curbing the growing Hindu Nationalism.

Muslims —!

Bengal partition freed Muslims from Hindu oppression. Muslims were neglected for a long time but the partition gained them influence and dominance. Most of all, British and Muslim ties grew stronger as British looked forward to support from Muslims.

10

Q2: Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906? Give reasons for your answer. (18 mins)

14

The partition of Bengal led to many events. Different communities had different reactions to it. ~~I agree~~ Muslim League was formed for many accomplishments. I agree that partition of Bengal was the main reason.

The partition was totally favoured by Muslims. It gained them recognition. They were freed from Hindu oppression. It gave Muslims an opportunity to strengthen ties with British. Muslims could lose the influence of Congress & become loyal to British and present them their views. The partition had angered the Hindus so they began protests & strikes. Muslims were afraid that partition would be reversed or Hindi would be made official language to calm the Hindus. They decided they needed a political party to represent the Muslim views.

There were several ~~of~~ other reasons too. Firstly, in 1905, the Liberal office and gained the right of ~~not~~ changing political rights hence Muslims formed the League to protect their rights. Secondly, the Simla Deputation encouraged them that they were a separate nation. Most of all, Congress was Hindu dominated and Muslims were ~~not~~ at all represented. Muslim side was not at all considered, hence it was necessary to bring Muslims into recognition. Lastly, Muslims ~~had~~ had to stop the forcible conversion of Muslims to Hinduism.

To sum up every thing, the partition led to the formation of Muslim League. If a Muslim organisation hadn't been formed, Muslims would have suffered worse ~~if~~ wouldn't have had their unity, representation and safety that they achieved by the League.

Was Bengal Partitions
successful or not? (14)

Bengal was the largest and wealthiest provinces of India. It had huge population in Bengal, about 10 times more of whole Britain. Thus it was difficult to govern so in 1903 partition was proposed by Viceroy Curzon and in 1905 it was partitioned. The partition was ~~successful enough~~ unsuccessful.

As there was a lot of population like 54 million in Western Bengal and 31 million in East Bengal including Assam so if it was partitioned so governing and administering was more efficient and successful. Muslims were happy as they got their own state as Bengal had Muslim majority, and they had power in East Bengal which gained Muslim position, and Muslims were free from Hindu oppression. This was successful as now it was governed properly and Muslim community was ~~divided~~ delighted by British decision. #2

However, partition faced criticism especially from Hindus as they thought it British's divide and rule policy and this way they were trying to weaken the Hindu Community and support Muslim, thus they called 16 October 1905 a day of mourning so there were protest and an assassination attempt on Lord Minto. Hindus began ~~Swadeshi~~ movement mass protest with news in paper and public meetings against the partition.

#3 Therefore, many leaders were also arrested mostly Hindus as they were standing against British such as Tilak was arrested. This shows how unsuccessful it was ~~and~~ thus it was reversed too in 1911.

The reversal of partition shows that it was not a success and British also faced problems as Hindus started Swadeshi Movement in which British goods were not purchased and British cloth was burned hence British faced dramatic decrease in their goods and economy also proving that partition was total fail.

#1 for British. Also

#2 = as Muslim gained power overnight and were with British.

#3 = They started Swadeshi Movement in which British goods like salt and cloth wasn't purchased only Indian goods were bought thus damaging British economy.