

Q. Read the source below carefully to answer question (a)

In the summer of 1920, suggestions were made by the local bodies representing the Central Khilafat organization that the Muslims should migrate to a place where their religion and national image are not jeopardized. However, the idea gained popularity when Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued a fatwa declaring India as "Dar-ul-Harb".

a) Describe the Hijrat Movement?

[4]

Hijrat movement was a byproduct of Khilafat movement as Muslims did not want to live in 'Dar-ul-Harb' areas. They migrated to Afghanistan, and they were rejected by Afghan government and refused entry and sent back to their villages. They were demotivated and lost enthusiasm in taking part in movement and when they returned many died during the return journey and it was a economic downfall as Muslims as they had no jobs and houses.

Q4: The Khilafat Movement started because of the treatment of Turkey by the British after the First World War. Turkey was a Muslim country, and its ruler, the Sultan, was considered to be the Khalifa, the head of the worldwide Islamic community. When the British threatened to take territory away from the Khalifa, the Muslims of India were outraged and formed the Khilafat Movement to protect the Sultan and their religion. One of the events that took place during this Movement was the Chauri-Chaura incident.

(a) Describe the Chauri-Chaura incident. (3 lines)

4
[4]

In 1921, at Tirur, a police station was set on fire by Moplahs. They then took arms & ammunition. This incident then led to Chauri-Chaura. In February, 1922, twenty-one police men were killed while trying to stop a political procession. This led to Gandhi calling off his civil disobedience campaign. The Congress was disappointed and Khilafat movement lost support.

Q1. Why did Non-Muslims support Khilafat Movement?

[4]

The Lucknow Pact showed that Muslims and Hindus could work together towards a common aim. Khilafat Movement was another example. Hindus supported ^{Muslims for their rights} India until India could be moved towards the self-rule. They supported the movement also because Gandhi stressed that if Hindus work with Muslim, then Muslims will show less hostility towards Hindu religion.

①

Q2. What was the non-cooperation movement?

Passive Resistance

[4]

Both Hindus and Muslims greeted the Non-Cooperation programme. People resigned from their seats in local bodies, the removal of children from government schools and teachers left colleges and school. Indians refused to be the part of British arm forces, they also refused to take part in elections. British goods and courts were boycotted by Indians. The Non-Cooperation was called off by Gandhi in 1922.

↳ Pressure on British

②

Q3. Why did the Hijrat Movement fail?

[4]

In August 1920, 18,000 Muslims set off on a Hijrat to Afghanistan,
but Afghans did not welcome them, the emigrants were
refused entry and forcibly sent back. When they got back to
their villages more problems awaited them, they had no jobs and
the property they owned earlier were in hands of others. This
was damaging to the movement as many supporters lost
their enthusiasm to carry on.

Q2: What was Satyagraha? (3 mins)

4/14

It was introduced by Gandhi in 1919. It means peaceful ~~resistance~~ protest. As Gandhi never went on the road to violence, he did such kind of passive resistance. This included hunger strikes, petitions, boycotting British goods which was also known as Swadeshi Movement. Sometimes this protest ^{resulted in} aggression towards Muslims. marches, sit-down strikes

Gandhi saw Satyagraha ~~as~~ having strong spiritual force.

Q3: What was the All India Khilafat Conference? (4 mins)

4/14

In November 1919, in Delhi the conference took place. The Maulana brothers were present to persuade British ^{to keep promise 2,} to not punish Turkey. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad & Gandhi represented Congress. Gandhi favoured Hindu-Muslim unity. Conference passed resolution agreeing to send delegation to Britain to stop punishment of Turkey and make them aware of strength of Khilafat Movement.

Q1: Why was the Khilafat Movement founded?

[7]

Khilafat Movement was founded for many reasons. Firstly, the Muslims held Turkish Caliphate with great regard. They didn't want it to be broken down after the war. They wanted it to remain as it is and have the Islamic rule flourish. The Sultan of Turkey had control over the religious

places for Muslims too such as Malakah, Madinah, Jerusalem. Muslims formed this Movement to protect the Sultan and their religion Islam.

Secondly, when Indian Muslims became resistant to fight in the war, British made a promise to them that no harm will come to the Turkish Empire and it will remain intact. However this promise was fake and soon broken when Muslims had fought in the war and British won. This movement was reminder to British of their promise.

Lastly, after the war as promise broke, British decided to split the Turkish Empire. Muslims were outraged at this idea. They did not want the Turkish being punished. They had to see the Turkish Empire dismantle right in front of their eyes. The Treaty "of Sevres brought up," was ceded, "large parts of the Ottoman Empire. Due to all these reasons, Khilafat Movement was founded to protect the Khalifa and the Turkish Empire.

2

Q2: Explain why the Khilafat Movement ended in 1924. (8 marks)

7/1

There were many reasons behind the ending of Khilafat Movement. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, 1921, Gandhi saw his peaceful civil disobedience campaign become violent, hence called off the campaign. This weakened some supporters to Khilafat Movement and ended Hindu-Muslim unity.

The new leader of Turkey, Kemal Atatürk in 1922, abolished the ~~state~~ Khilafat & exile of the Khalifa. Khilafat Movement's key aim was to protect the Khalifa, though since there was no Khalifa the Movement had ended.

Somewhere in the middle Movement started becoming anti-British. Congress aim for swaraj was one of the reasons behind it. This led to Muslims migrating to Afghanistan & selling all properties in India as they thought Afghan government would welcome them. However they were forcibly returned to India. Due to these reasons the movement

had to end as it started becoming anti-British for self rule. It became violent & Khilafat had also ended so there was no point.

Q1 'The imprisonment of its leaders was the main reason for the Khilafat Movement ending.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (24 mins) [14]

There were many reasons for the ending of the Movement in 1924. Such as: Moplah uprising, Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhi's withdrawal of support, Congress aim of swaraj, Migration to Afghanistan. I disagree that imprisonment of leaders was main reason. I believe that Congress aim of Swaraj was main reason.

~~Finally~~ Gandhi's main reason to join the K.M

was for to fight for self rule & Khilafat Movement was a perfect opportunity. However, this had made the original aims & objectives of Movement less clear. The Movement was to defend Khilafat in Turkey rather it had become anti-British & more for independence from Britain. This effected the supporters of Movement greatly. Jinnah at time was against self-rule, hence he did not support it. Over time, Movement was becoming violent due to anti-British protests, strikes, ~~the~~ Swadeshi Movement etc.

Therefore, ~~as~~ as Gandhi was a man of passive resistance, he called off his support since he hated blood shed & violence. This weakened support to Movement & ended the Hindu-Muslim unity. Another reason was the migration to ~~the~~ Afghanistan of 18000 Muslims who completely sold their properties & lands & went empty handed ~~as~~ they were told they will be welcomed & given fertile lands. The Afghan government forcibly sent them back to India, due to which unity died.

Then the Moplah incident ~~in~~ in Chauri-
Chaura ~~in~~ in 1922 led to 4000 Moplahs
killed. It was an attack on ~~the~~ police station & Moplahs
armed themselves, then British sent troops to end uprising.
Then the British showed their strength by
arresting the Ali brothers & rest of the leaders of
the Movement. Lastly, new leader of Turkey, Kemal ^{Ataturk}
abolished the Khilafat (Caliphate) in Turkey. There
was no Khilafat of Khalifa to fight for, eventually
the movement had to come to an end.

Gandhi's protests of hunger strikes, refusal to
work, not sending children to British schools etc.
had made the Movement ^{aim to} end British rule, rather than
persuading British to not justice Turkey. He did not really
take Muslim view into consideration, he just wanted
to save his ~~the~~ religion & gain freedom from British
to end their suffering.

Q4: Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer.

[14]

Khilafat Movement ~~that~~ started in 1919 to save the Caliphate of Turkey from being punished. There were a number of reasons why this movement failed, such as: Chauri-Chaura incident, Moplah uprising, Hijrat to Afghanistan, ~~etc.~~ abolition of Khilafat and withdrawal of Gandhi's support. I strongly believe that ~~withdrawal of Gandhi's support~~ ^{migration to Afghanistan} was the main reason.

Khilafat Movement was to foster Islam and protect it. During these years, Western style became popular and India eventually became dar-ul-harb, as little regard was given to Islam. August 1920, 18000 Muslims set for migration to Afghanistan, after selling their land and property and migrating with few possessions. The emigrants were informed that they will be welcomed by Afghan government, and that they will be allowed to use the land for crops. However, the Afghans didn't allow the Muslims to enter in such huge numbers. Emigrants were forcibly returned to what is now part of Pakistan. Returning to their village, they didn't have jobs, no property. This damaged the movement along with its supporters. — 20 mins

Many other reasons contributed to the failure. The

Chauri-Chaura incident in February 1922 led to the death of twenty-one policemen as they were killed after firing on political procession. Another reason was the Moplah uprising. In August 1921, Moplahs in South India stood against the British and their Hindu landlords. 10000 Moplahs set the police station at Tirur on fire and took arms and ammunition. 4000 Moplahs were killed by British troops sent to end uprising. Seeing that the Movement was turning violent, Gandhi withdrew his support and called off the non-cooperation movement. Self-rule was not the aim of Muslims. The movement had turned violent. This withdrawal also led to the unity of Muslims of Hindus being broken, which had begun since the Lucknow Pact. Furthermore, Kemal Attaturk abolished the Khilafat, regardless of anyone's opinions.

Conclusively, the movement had failed ~~because~~ as the migration was out of touch. Several Muslims died and no regard was given from Muslims around the world. Only Indian Muslims migrated alone, and later many died due to hostile conditions.