

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 19

CHAPTER NAME : THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

**SUBTOPIC : THE PARTITION OF BENGAL AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT,
ACTIVITIES OF REVOLUTIONARIES, WORLD WAR I AND AFTER**

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- **The reason behind the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement.**
- **The activities of the revolutionaries.**
- **The World War I and after.**

Recapitulation

- **The Revolt of 1857 was the first attempt of the Indians towards independence.**
- **Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Savitribai Phule and Syed Ahmed Khan fought against evil practices.**
- **Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.**
- **Their main demand was to bring reforms so that Indians could lead a more free and better life under the British.**
- **Some of the important leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. They were referred as the moderates.**
- **LAL, BAL, PAL were called the radicals.**
- **They wanted swaraj or self-rule for the Indians.**

The Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement

- In order to weaken the national movement, the British government again adopted the policy of divide and rule and partitioned Bengal.
- It was announced in 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then viceroy of India.

Objectives of partition of Bengal

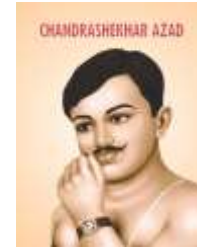
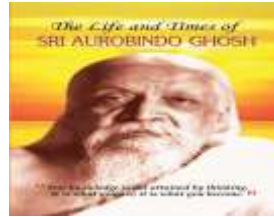
- To create a rift between the Hindus and Muslims.
- The partition was done in such a manner that one side had a majority of Muslim population, while the other side had a majority of Hindu population

The Indians protested strongly against the division of Bengal. The anger in the people gave rise to the Swadeshi Movement. It started in Bengal but soon spread to other parts of India. The aim of Swadeshi Movement was –

- To boycott British goods.**
- Bonfires of British goods, especially clothes.**

Activities of the Revolutionaries

- After the partition of Bengal, several young Indians started using more violent means to fight the British. They were called the revolutionaries. The movement, however, was not very successful. Important revolutionaries were - Aurobindo Ghosh
- Barun Ghosh
- Khudiram Bose
- Chandrashekhar Azad
- Bhagat Singh
- Sukhdev
- Raj Guru and Udham Singh



World War I and After

- **The First World War broke out in 1914.**
- **India was still under British control.**
- **Indian soldiers were sent to the war to fight on behalf of Britain.**
- **A lot of Indians lost their lives during the First World War.**
- **The British started levying heavy taxes on the Indians to incurred heavy losses during the First World War and they introduced new taxes to recover their losses.**
- **At that time Mahatma Gandhi came back to India from South Africa in 1915 while World War I was still going on and took over the leadership of the Independence movement going on in India.**

SUMMING UP

The Struggle for Independence

Formation of the Indian National Congress
(1885)

(moderates and radicals)

Partition of Bengal (1905)

(Swadeshi and boycott movements)

Revolutionaries who followed violent means to
overthrow the British

First World War

Indian soldiers sent to war; new taxes imposed to
recover losses from fighting the war.

QUIZ

The word "QUIZ" is rendered in large, bold, 3D red letters with a slight shadow underneath. It is surrounded by several colorful question marks in various colors including green, yellow, purple, orange, blue, and red, scattered around the main text.

<https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/61f11c691c4cff001df669d7/start?studentShare=true>

HOME WORK

Write the name of three social reformers and their contribution to our society with their pictures in the project record.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to :

- **Know the reason behind the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement.**
- **Know the activities of the revolutionaries.**
- **Know the World War I and after.**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL
GROUP