 ODM Teachers’ Note

| **Class** | **VIII** | **Subject** | **History** | **Plan For** | **Normal**  **class** |
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| **Prd** | **1** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | Mahatma Gandhi, The Rowlatt Act, The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. |
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| **Teaching Aid To be used** | The picture of Jallianwala bagh & Non Cooperation Movement |

| **General**  **Objective of the Chapter** | The purpose of this chapter is to make the students understand about 1. What was the role of Gandhiji in the Freedom Struggle  2. What was Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  3. What was the aim of Non-Cooperation Movement & what was its effect 4. What were the other weapons of Gandhiji to fight against British |
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| **Learning**  **Outcome of**  **the Chapter** | After studying the chapter the students should understand  1.The value of unity, patriotic feeling,  2 The need to unite  3 Need of a strong administrative body |

| **Sl. No** | Step Wise (What to be done) |
| --- | --- |
| **1.Introductio n** | Introduce the chapter by asking some Questions about the rulers of India before 1947  1. Who were the rulers of India before 1947?  2. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?  3. Who were the first prime minister and president of India?  Today we are going to study how India attained freedom. |
| **1. Mahatma Gandhi,** | Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, Gujarat. After studying law in England, he went to South Africa and practiced law. Appalled by the ill-treatment of coloured people by the ruling white minority of South Africa, Gandhiji moved to fight for their rights. Here he developed the concept of Satyagraha. The word satyagraha indicated the non-violent nature of his struggle against injustice.  Mahatma Gandhi spent his initial years in India travelling throughout the Country, understanding the people, their needs and the overall situation. Gandhiji launched local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad in which he received success.  (vii) Gandhiji’s method of fighting was known as Satyagraha which was based on the principles of- Truth & Non-Violence |
| **2 · The**  **Rowlatt Act** | In 1919, the government passes the Rowlatt Act and empowered the provincial government to search any place and arrest any person whom it Suspected without a warrant.  (ii) Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act which curbed the fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.  (iii) Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah criticized the act as ‘‘devilish ‘and tyrannical. |
| **3. The**  **Jallianwala Bagh** | On April 13th 1919, on the day of Baisakhi, people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh for celebration and for public meeting. |

| **Massacre** | ii) General Dyer, a British officer entered Jallianwala Bagh locked all theEntries and ordered his troops to start firing at the crowd.  iii) Thousands of people were killed.  iv) The country was shocked by this incident.  v) All national leaders protested strongly against this cruel act. |
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| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. What do you mean by Rowlatt Act?  2. Name the country where Gandhiji first developed the concept Satyagraha? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1. Briefly explain The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? |

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| **Prd** | **2** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | The Swaraj Party,The Simon Commission, The Motilal Nehru Committee |
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| **Teaching Aid To be used** | The picture of Simon Commission |

| **General**  **Objective of the Chapter** | The purpose of this chapter is to make the students understand about 1. What was the role of Gandhiji in the Freedom Struggle  2. What Simon Commission? And its aim, & why did Indians Boycott it, The formation of Swaraj Party.  3. The First declaration of Purna Swaraj. |
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| **Learning**  **Outcome of**  **the Chapter** | After studying the chapter the students should understand  1.The value of unity, patriotic feeling,  2 The need to unite  3 Need of a strong administrative body |

| **Sl. No** | Step Wise (What to be done) |
| --- | --- |
| **1.Introduction** | Introduce the chapter by asking some Questions about the leaders of freedom struggle  1. Who was Motilal Nehru?  2Name the soldier who was hanged to death in 1931 by the British? What was the reason?  3. Who were the first prime minister and president of India? Today we are going to study how India attained freedom. |
| **1. The Swaraj Party (1923)** | Chittranjan Dass and Motilal Nehru argued that the party should fight elections to the councils and enter them in order to influence government policies. So they formed a party called Swaraj Party. |
| **Simon**  **Commission** | Lord Reading was the viceroy of India from 1921 to1926. He believed that the growing national movement could be easily suppressed if further |

|  | constitutional reforms were carried out. With this end in view the British govt appointed a commission under sir John Simon in 1927.The main purpose of the Simon Commission was to take a decision on self govt for India. But a single Indian member was included in the Simon Commission. So Indians decided to boycott it. When Simon Commission arrived in India from England in February 1928, it was greeted with demonstrations, black flags and slogans, Simon Go Back. |
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| **Motilal Nehru Committee** | In response to the Simon Commission, the Indian leaders decided to draw up a constitution for India that was acceptable to all. All parties Conference met in 1928 and appointed a committee headed by Motilal Nehru to draft a Constitution.  In December 1929 the Congress met for its annual session at Lahore with Nehruji as the president. The Congress adopted a resolution that declared Purna Swaraj or complete independence to be its objective. On 31 December 1929, the newly adopted tricolour flag was hoisted. |
| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. Who founded Swaraj Party?  2. At which Congress session Congress demanded Purna Swaraj? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1. What was the aim of Simon Commission? Why was the Indians boycotted it? |

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| **Prd** | **3** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | Civil Disobedience and the Dandi March (1930), The Gandhi-Irwin Pact(1931), Second Round Table Confrence, The Govt of India Act (1935) |
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| **Teaching Aid To be used** | The picture of Civil Disobedience Movement |

| **Sl. No** | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| **1. Civil Dis**  **obedience**  **and Dandi**  **March** | Civil disobedience Movement was launched in 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji.  The March to Dandi:  (i) In 1930, Gandhiji started the march to break the Salt Law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. (ii) Gandhiji and his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram(in Ahemdabad) to the coastal town of Dandi (in Surat) where they broke the Salt law by gathering natural salt found on the sea-shore are boiling sea water to Produce salt.  Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference. The British realized that without the participation of the Congress no decision could be taken on further Constitutional Reforms in India. In early 1931, an agreement was reached between viceroy of India Lord Irwin and Gandhi. The British govt agreed to release all political prisoners. Whom there was no charge of violence. In return the Congress suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. The Second Round Table Conference.  Ganghiji was deputed as the representative of Congress and Mohammad Ali Jinnah was deputed as the representative of Muslim League to attend the Second Round Table Conference. Gandhiji demanded for independence and immediate grant for dominion status to India. The British Govt refused and Gandhiji returned disillusioned and disappointed. He announced the revival of Civil Disobedience Movement. The govt now headed by Lord Wellington was determined to suppress the Congress. Gandhiji and other congress leaders were arrested and Congress was declared an illegal body. |

| **The**  **Government of India Act of 1935** | The combined struggles of the Indian people bore fruit when the Government of India Act of 1935 prescribed provincial autonomy and the government announced election to the provincial legislature in 1937. |
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| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. Mention the reason why Gandhiji relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement?  2. What was Gandhi-Irwin Pact? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1. What do you mean by Civil Disobedience Movement .Explain with the help of an example? |

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| **Prd** | **4** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | Congress Ministries 1937,Two –Nation Theory, The Cripps Mission |
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| **Teaching Aid To be used** | Picture of Cripps Mission |
| **Congress**  **Ministries** | The Second World War broke out in September 1939.  The Congress Leaders were ready to support the British war effort. But in return they wanted That India be granted Independence after the war. The British refused to Concede the demand and the Congress ministers resigned in protest. |

| **Two Nation**  **Theory** | Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the president of the Muslim League, was insistent that it be recognized as the sole representative body of the Muslim Community in India. So he put forward the Two-Nation Theory according to which Hindus and Muslims were not merely separate religious communities but were also culturally and racially different. They were therefore two separate nations |
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| **3.The Cripps Missio-1942** | The Indian Political situation underwent a dramatic change when in December 1941 Japan entered the war on Germany’s side. BY March 1942 the Japanese had reached Burma and an invasion of India seemed imminent. The British govt realized the desperate need for India’s help. In March 1942, it sent a mission to India headed by Sir Stafford Cripps to secure India’s co-operation in the War effort. The Cripps mission failed because the British refused to accept the Congress demand for immediate transfer of power to Indians |
| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. Why did the Congress ministries resign in 1937?  2. What do you mean by Two Nation Theory? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1. What was Cripps Mission? What was its aim? Why did it fail? |

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| **Prd** | **5** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | The Quit India Movement, The Simla Conference, The Cabinet Mission. |
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| **Teaching Aid**  **To be used** | The picture of Quit India Movement |
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| **Sl. No** | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| **Quit India**  **Movement** | Disillusioned by the failure of the Cripps Mission the Congress decided to take active steps to compel the British to grant complete independence to India. The All India Congress Committee met in Bombay on 8th August 1942 and passed the historic Quit India Resolution.  (i) Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the Second World War which was Quit India Movement.  (ii) The first response of the British was severe repression and the end of1943 over 90,000 people were arrested, and around 1,000 killed in police Firing. The Simla Conference.  Lord Wavell, the new viceroy held the Simla Conference in 1945.He planned to give representative Indian leaders all the portfolios in his council except that of commander-in –chief. The Conference failed owing to the lack of agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League.  The Cabinet Mission.  After the second world war in Britain Labour Party under Clement Atlee came to power. He was in favours of Indian Independence.Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawerence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander to India in March 1946, to negotiate the terms of the transfer of power with the Indian leaders. The Cabinet Mission proposed that India be federation consisting of the provinces of British India and the princely states, with the Federal centre controlling only defence, foreign affairs and communications. Both the Congress and Muslim League accepted this plan. In the elections to the Constituent Assembly that were held in July 1946, the Congress won an overwhelming majority of seats. Alarmed by this, the Muslim League decided to boycott the assembly and instead observed 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. |

| **Direct**  **Action Day** | The Cabinet Mission proposed the formation of an interim government of all parties and the convening of a Constituent Assembly that would frame a new Constitution for free India.  In the elections to the Constituent Assembly that were held in July 1946, the Congress won an overwhelming majority of seats. Alarmed by this, the Muslim League decided to boycott the assembly and instead observed 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. It condemned the Congress and the British Government and declared that Muslims should resort to Direct Action to achieve their goal of Pakistan. |
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| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission?  2. Who held Simla Conference and why did it fail? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1. Which event was the main reason for the announcement of the Quit India Movement? What was the result of it? |

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| **Prd** | **6** | **Chapter-14** | **The Struggle for Independence** |
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| **Sub-Concepts** | Hindu-Muslim Riots, The Partition of India, The Constituent Assembly and the Indian Constitution. |
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| **Teaching Aid To be used** | Picture of Flag Hoisting by Nehru on 15th August 1947, picture of Constituent Assembly members. |

| **Sl. No** | Step Wise (What to be done) |
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| **Hindu-Muslim Riots** | On 16 August, riots broke out in Calcutta in which thousands of Hindus and Muslims were killed. Riots also broke out in many other parts of the country- Bihar, East Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. The Partition of India.  In March 1947, Lord Mount batten came to India as the last viceroy. In June Mount batten presented a plan for the partition of British India into two independent states- India and Pakistan. The Congress leaders agreed to the partition to avoid further bloodshed between Hindus and Muslims |
| **The**  **Constituent**  **Assembly and the Indian**  **Constitution** | Constitution for India, so diverse in its culture, language and religion. The Constituent Assembly was formed under the provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan. The main task of the Assembly was to frame a Constitution for India, so diverse in its culture, language and religion.  The first round of discussion was held on 9 December 1946. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected the chairman of the Assembly and Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee. After three years of careful planning and discussion, the final draft of the Indian Constitution was passed on 26th January 1949. On 26th January 1950 India was declared a Sovereign, Democratic Republic State. Ever since, the day is celebrated as Republic Day throughout the country. |
| **Class**  **Assignment** | 1. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?  2. Who was the last viceroy of India? |
| **Home**  **Assignment** | 1Write a short note on Constituent Assembly and the adoption of the Constitution of India? |