NATIONALISM IN INDIA • EVENT – CAUSE – IMPACT MASTER TIMELINE

Class 10 CBSE Board Exam Landscape Revision Sheet

High-Yield Flowsheet
100% NCERT Sequential Alignment

PHASE 1: Early Satyagraha (1915–1919) → **PHASE 2: Non-Cooperation & Khilafat (1920–1922)** → **PHASE 3: Interlude & Simon Com. (1927–1929)** → **PHASE 4: Civil Disobedience (1930–1934)**

YEAR / DATE	EVENT & MOVEMENT	UNDERLYING CAUSE (WHY IT HAPPENED)	DIRECT IMPACT & BOARD EXAM KEYPOINTS	PACT / KEY TERM
1915 – 1918 CBSE 2018 [3M]	**Gandhi's Return & 3 Early Local Satyagrahas:** • **1917: Champaran (Bihar)** • **1917: Kheda (Gujarat)** • **1918: Ahmedabad (Gujarat)**	→ Oppressive plantation system (Indigo) in Champaran. → Crop failure & plague epidemic in Kheda (revenue relief). → Low wages & poor working conditions of cotton mill workers.	• First practical test of **Satyagraha** (truth & non-violence). • Established Gandhi as a mass leader among peasants & workers. • Colonial authorities forced to concede partial relief/wage hike.	**Concept of Satyagraha**
1919 CBSE 2019, 2023 [5M]	**Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** • **March 1919: Rowlatt Act passed** • **April 6: Nationwide Hartal** • **April 13: Jallianwala Bagh firing**	→ Imperial Legislative Council passed Rowlatt Act giving police unchecked power to arrest without trial for 2 years. → Crowd gathered at Amritsar to protest arrest of leaders (Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal) & attend Baisakhi fair.	• General Dyer blocked exits & fired to produce "moral effect" of terror. • Rabindranath Tagore renounced his **Knighthood**. • Gandhi realized need for a broader, disciplined all-India mass movement.	**Martial Law** **Tagore's Knighthood**
1920 – 1922 CBSE 2020, 2024 [5M]	**Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Movement:** • **Jan 1921: Movement launched** • **Feb 1922: Withdrawn at Chauri Chaura**	→ Defeat of Ottoman Turkey in WWI & harsh treaty threatened Khalifa's power (Ali Brothers started Khilafat Committee). → Gandhi merged Khilafat with Swaraj to unite Hindus and Muslims under one umbrella.	• Boycott of council elections, foreign cloth, and government schools. • Foreign cloth import halved (102 cr → 57 cr) between 1921-1922. • Different social strands: Peasants (Awadh, Baba Ramchandra), Tribals (Alluri Sitaram Raju, Gudem Hills), Plantation workers (Assam). • **Chauri Chaura incident (Feb 1922):** 22 policemen killed → Gandhi withdrew movement due to violence.	**Nagpur Session (Dec 1920)** **Movement adopted**
1927 – 1929 CBSE 2017, 2023 [3M]	**Simon Commission & Demand for Purna Swaraj:** • **1928: Simon arrives ("Go Back Simon")** • **Dec 1929: Lahore Congress Session**	→ British Tory Govt appointed Statutory Commission under John Simon to review constitutional scheme, but had **NO Indian member**. → Youth leaders (Nehru & Bose) rejected vague "Dominion status" offer by Viceroy Irwin.	• Lala Lajpat Rai assaulted during protest; later succumbed to injuries. • **Lahore Session (Dec 1929)** presided by Jawaharlal Nehru formalized demand for **Purna Swaraj** (Complete Independence). • 26 January 1930 declared as Independence Day.	**Lahore Resolution (1929)**
1930 – 1934 CBSE 2019, 2022, 2024 [5M]	**Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM):** • **12 Mar – 6 Apr 1930: Dandi Salt March** • **1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact** • **1932: Poona Pact & Re-launch**	→ Salt tax heavily impacted rich and poor alike; Gandhi sent 11 Demands to Lord Irwin which were ignored. → 240 miles march from Sabarmati to Dandi (78 trusted volunteers) to break the Salt Law.	• Difference from NCM: People asked not only to refuse cooperation but to **break colonial laws**. • Countrywide defiance of salt law, refusal of chaukidari tax, picketing of liquor shops. • **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Mar 1931):** Gandhi agreed to Round Table Conference, Irwin agreed to release political prisoners. • **Poona Pact (Sept 1932):** Gandhi & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar; reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial & central councils.	**Gandhi-Irwin Pact** **Poona Pact (1932)**

Examiner's Differentiating Marker: In board exams, always contrast Non-Cooperation (NCM: refusal to cooperate with British institutions) vs. Civil Disobedience (CDM: actively breaking colonial laws such as the Salt Law and Forest regulations).