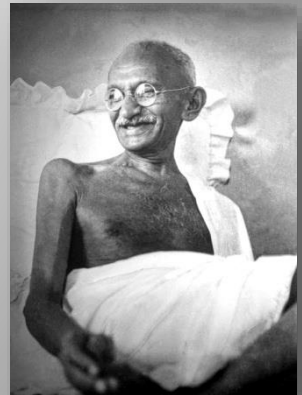
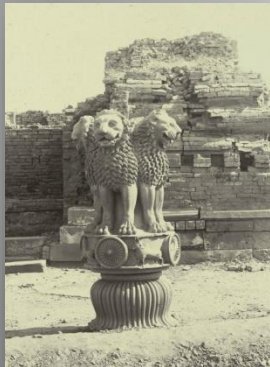




# MODERN HISTORY

# EVENTS & YEARS

**IMPORTANT GK TOPIC FOR  
TISSNET, CMAT, MAT, SSC, BANKS  
EXAMS**



# 1885

- Important Event:

On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay by A.O. Hume.

- A.O. Hume was a retired British officer.

# 1905

- Important events:

1. The decision to effect the **Partition of Bengal**, announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon.

The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.

2. Launching of the **Swadeshi Movement**.

The Swadeshi movement, was a part of Indian independence movement and the developing nationalism. It was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of *Swadeshi*.

# 1906

- Important events:

1. The formation of **Muslim League**.

On December 30, 1906, Muslim league was formed under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to the notion to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims.

# 1907

- Important events:

1. **Surat session** of Congress.

The INC was divided into two groups by extremists and moderates at the Surat Session of the Congress in 1907.

Moderates believed in the policy of settlement of minor issues with the government by deliberations. But the extremists believed in agitation, strikes and boycotts to force their demands.

The extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai or Bal Gangadhar Tilak as the INC President.

The moderates supported Dr. Rashbihari Ghosh.

But Lala Lajpat Rai stepped down and Dr. Rashbihari Ghosh became the President.

# 1909

- Important events:

1. **Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced.**

The Indian Councils Act 1909, known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.

Also the reforms declared separate electorates where seats were reserved for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled.

# 1911

- Important events:

1. Visit of King George V to India.

2. Shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. (Reason cited: Location of Delhi)

3. Jana Gana Mana first sung at Calcutta session of INC.

4. Launch of first air mail in India & World from Bombay to Allahabad.

# 1916

- Important events:

## 1. **The Lucknow session of INC.**

The **Lucknow Pact** was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties held in Lucknow in December 1916.

The Lucknow Pact important because it gave a hope for Hindu-Muslim unity.

It was the first time that the Hindus and Muslims had made a joint demand for political reform to the British.



# 1917

- Important events:

1. **Champanan Satyagrah by Gandhiji.**

It was the first Satyagrah in India.

It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champanan district of Bihar.

The farmers were protesting against the forcible growing of indigo with barely any payment for it.

# 1919

- Important events:

## 1. **Government of India Act.**

This act was passed by the Parliament of UK in order to expand participation of Indians in the government of India.

The Act provided a dual form of government (a "diarchy") for the major provinces.

## 2. **The Rowlett Act:**

Also called **Black Act**, was a legislative act passed by which it was possible to indefinitely extend the emergency measures of indefinite detention, incarceration without trial and judicial review

### **3. Jallianwala Massacre:**

On 13 April 1919 the troops of the British Indian Army, under the command of Gen. Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Indians, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.

The civilians had assembled for a festival known as Baisakhi.

# 1922

- Important events:

## 1. **Chaura Chauri incident (Gorakhpur):**

A large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire. In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants.

The incident led to the deaths of three civilians many policemen. Mahatma Gandhi, who was strictly against violence, halted the non co-operation movement on the national level.

# 1928

- Important events:

## 1. **Simon Commission:**

The commission arrived in British India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's colony, India.

The Commission was strongly opposed by many in India. The commission was opposed since it had seven British members of British Parliament and no Indian.

Prominent Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest in Lahore.

He suffered a police beating during the protest, and **died of his injuries** on 17th November, 1928.

# 1930

- Important events:

## 1. **Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha):**

The Dandi March was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Gandhiji to produce salt from the seawater and to protest against the British salt monopoly.

It gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence **movement** and started the nationwide **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

# 1935

## **Government of India Act:**

Main points:

- Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.
- Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.
- Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.
- Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.
- Supremacy of British Parliament.
- Increase in size of legislatures, extension of franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of communal electorate.
- Separation of Burma from India

# 1942 & 1947

This is your assignment question!!



**THANKS FOR WATCHING** 😊

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