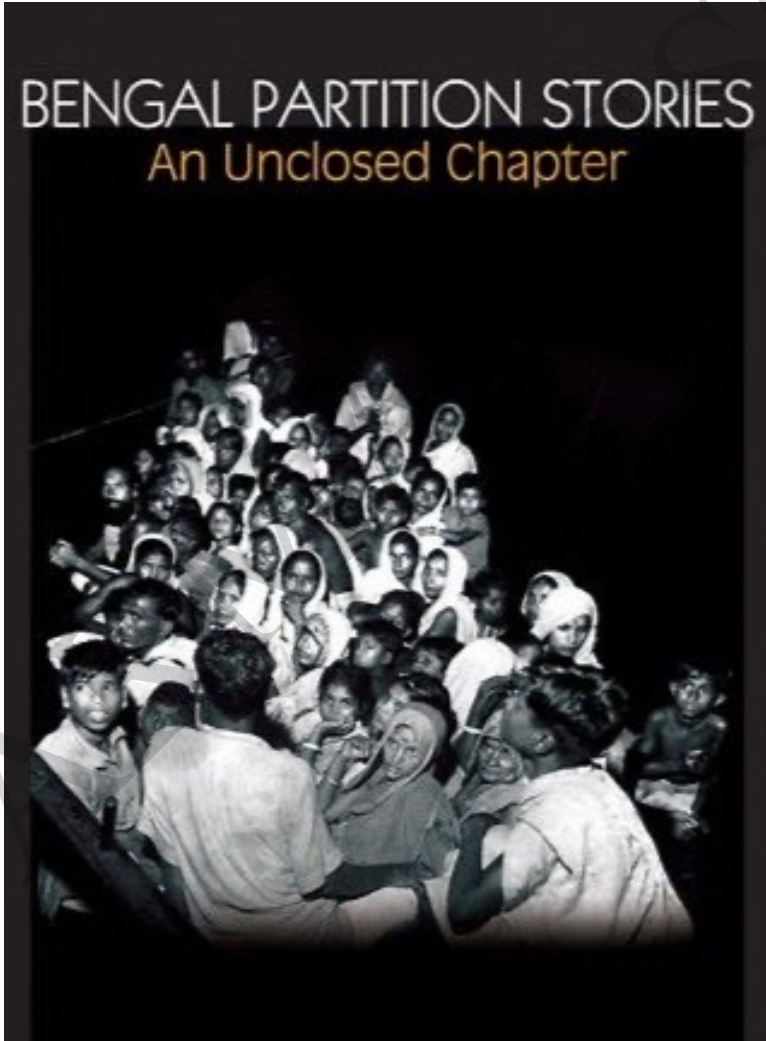


BENGAL PARTITION



↪ Bengal Partition: 1905
Curzon was responsible → Viceroy during 1899–1905

Revolutionary Policies of Curzon

1. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
2. Official Secrets Act, 1904
3. Indian University Act, 1904
4. Bengal Partition, 1905

Partition of Bengal

Reasons given by British

- Administrative convenience

Nerve Centre of Nationalistic Activities

Actual reason: to
"Weaken the Bengal"

West Bengal
(Hindu)

East Bengal
(Muslim)

Announced: July, 1905

Came into force: Oct, 1905

1905 Session of Congress

- In Benaras → Presided by G. K. Gokhale
- Approved Anti Partition Movement/Swadeshi Movement
 - ↪ Boycott of foreign goods and products

1906 Calcutta Session of Congress

- Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji
- 4 imp happenings:
 - ↪ Swaraj as a goal adopted
 - ↪ Boycott of foreign goods
 - ↪ Swadeshi
 - ↪ National Education → National Education Council

Divided into:

- Extremists
- Moderates

Surat Split → Rash Behari Ghosh

- 1907
- **Extremists and Moderates separates**

→ Thrown out

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

SN Banerjee

KK Mitra

GK Gokhale

→ **Expressed views through:**
petitions, newspapers,
pamphlets

Methods Adopted by Extremists

Extremists:

→ Lala Lajpat Rai

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak

→ Bipin Chandra Pal

→ Aurobindo Ghosh

→ **Boycott**

- Form Samiti → Swadesh Bandhab Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Dutta at Barisal (in Bangladesh now)
- National Educational Centres
- Indigenous Enterprise: Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in Tamil Nadu



→ Lokmanya Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
- Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol
- Newspapers published:
 - Maratha (in English)
 - Kesari (in Marathi)



- Bharat Mata painting portrayed by Abanindranath Tagore
 - ↳ To unify Indians

- People tied Rakhi to each other to show unity
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote a song: Amar Sonar Bangla → National Anthem of Bangladesh now
- Sudesh Geetham by Subramaniam Bharti
- People sang Vande Matram however Government banned it

Leaders

- Poona and Bombay: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Delhi: Sayed Haider Raza
- Madras: Chidambaram Pillai
- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

- Britishers adopted "Carrot and Stick model"

Response of Muslims

- Muslims did not support Anti-partition
- Formation of Muslim League → Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan

↳ 30 Dec 1906 ↳ Dhaka

All-India Muslim League

GOI Act 1909

Morley Minto Reform

1. Separate electorate for Muslims → Minto is responsible
2. Viceroy Executive Council will have one Indian → 1st Indian: Satyendraprasad Sinha

Father of Communalism: Minto

Annulment of Partition

- 1911: Hardinge II (Viceroy) → Organised Delhi Durbar (3rd Delhi Durbar)
 - 1st: 1877
 - 2nd: 1903
 - Coronation of King George V
 - Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911

Revolutionary Activities

- 1902: Anushilan Samiti (Bengal); Satish Chandra Basu
- 1879: Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- 1890: Shivaji and Ganpati festivals organised
- 1897: Chapekar Brothers killed "Rand" (Plague Commissioner)
- 1899: Mitra Mela by Savarkar Brothers in Poona
- 1904: Mitra Mela was merged with Abhinav Bharat Society → By V. D Savarkar
- 1908: Alipore Bomb Conspiracy/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy
 - An attempt to murder judge of Muzaffarpur
- Prafulla Chaki: committed suicide
- Khudiram Bose/Kanailal Dutta — trial was held against them
 - Killed the witness who saw them throwing bomb
- 1905: Indian Home Rule and Indian House → By Shyamji Krishna Verma
 - Journal: The sociologist



• 1909: Madan Lal Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie

• 1907: Madan Bhikaji Cama → 1st Indian to hoist Indian Flag on foreign soil

Journal published:

Vande Mataram

In Stuttgart, Germany

1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay

1913: Ghadar Party → In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

↳ Lala Hardayal

• Sohan Singh Bhakna

• Barkatullah

• Padmananda

A Japanese ship take on lease by Sikh businessman and sailed to Vancouver, Canada

Komagata Maru Incident

In 1914

→ Also 1st World War began

Sailed from: Japan, then Hong Kong and Singapore to Canada

Defence of India Act: 1915 → To suppress Ghadarites

Later replaced by Permanent Act: Rowlett Act

1914 three sections:

Moderate

Extremists

Revolutionaries

Home Rule League: 1916 → Two Home Rule League made

B. G. Tilak
• HQ: Poona

Annie Besant (more branches)
• HQ: Madras
Wrote 2 magazines:
• New India
• Common weal

Lucknow Session: 1916

Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

1. Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-inducted into Congress
2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

→ Joint demands of INC and Muslim League

One Liners (MCQs)

- Anjuman-i-Muhibhan-i-watan (a secret society) by: Ajit Singh Published a letter "BharatMata"
- Formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement made on 7th August 1905 at Calcutta, Town Hall
- Abhinav Bharat Society was an Indian Independence secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904