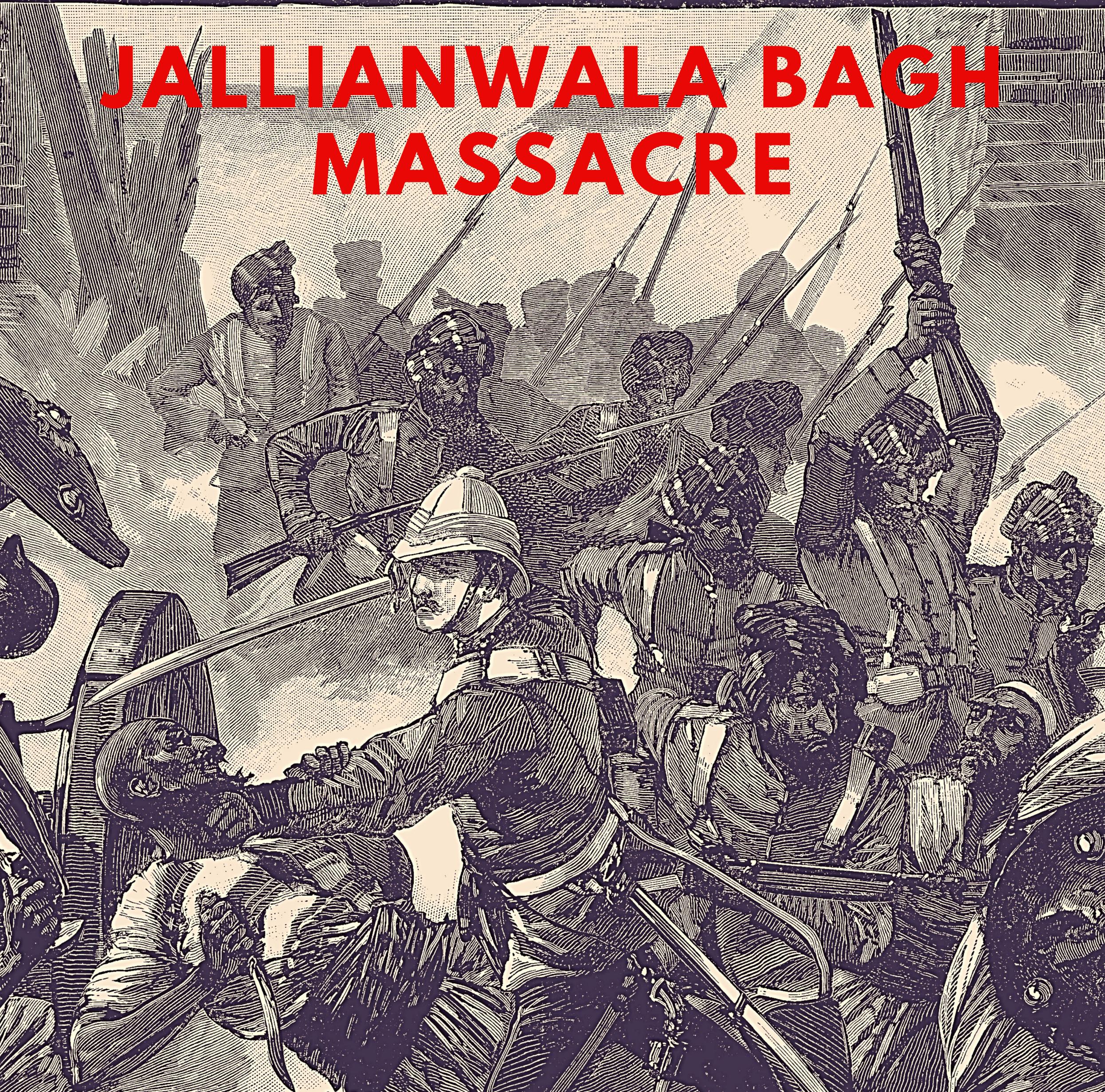


# JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE



## **HOW THE EVENTS UNFOLDED**

Both Extremists and the moderates of INC supported the British during World War 1 (hoping British will grant self-govt. to India after war).

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 proved to be a mere eyewash in the name of self-government.

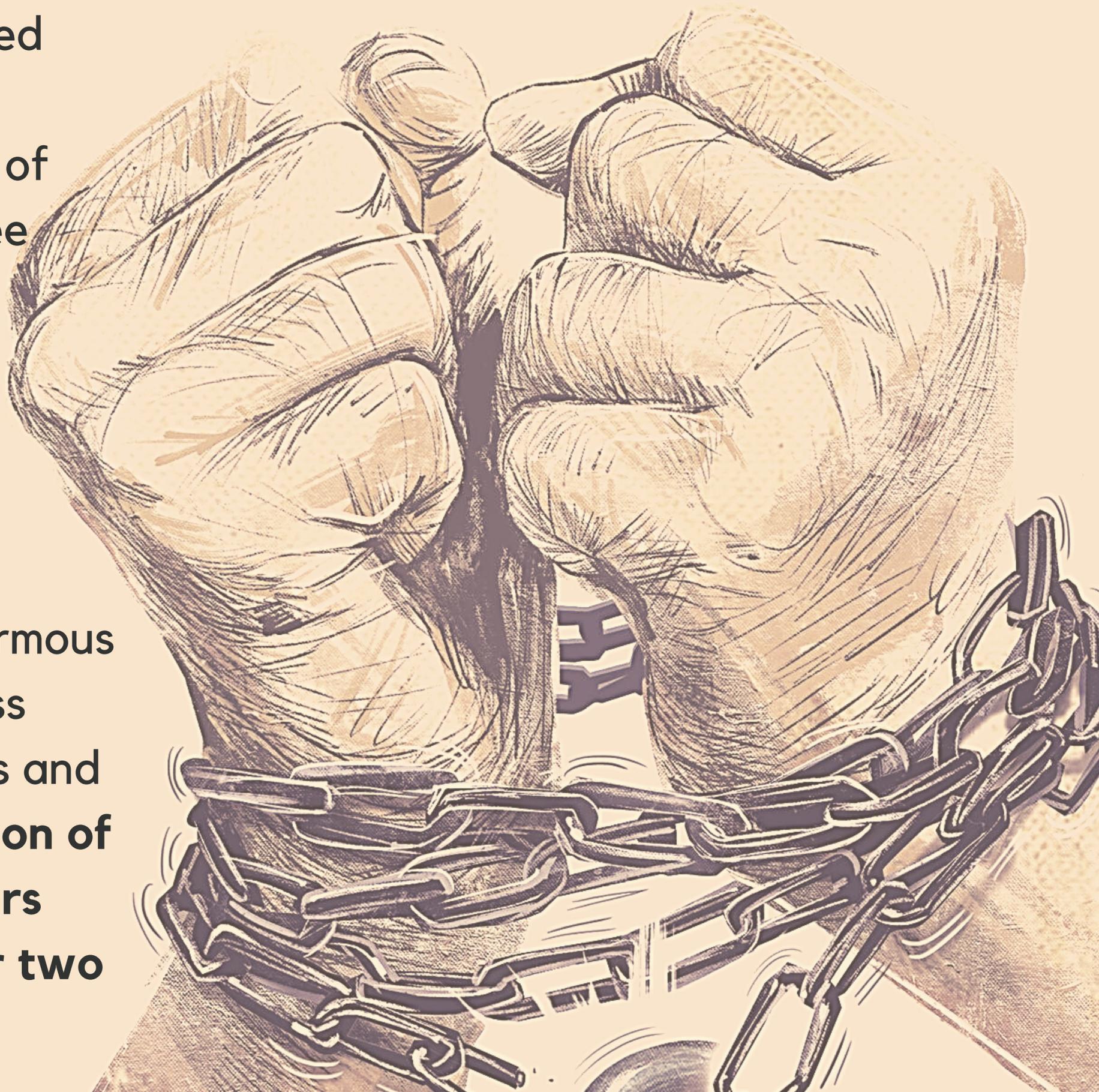


# ROWLATT ACT

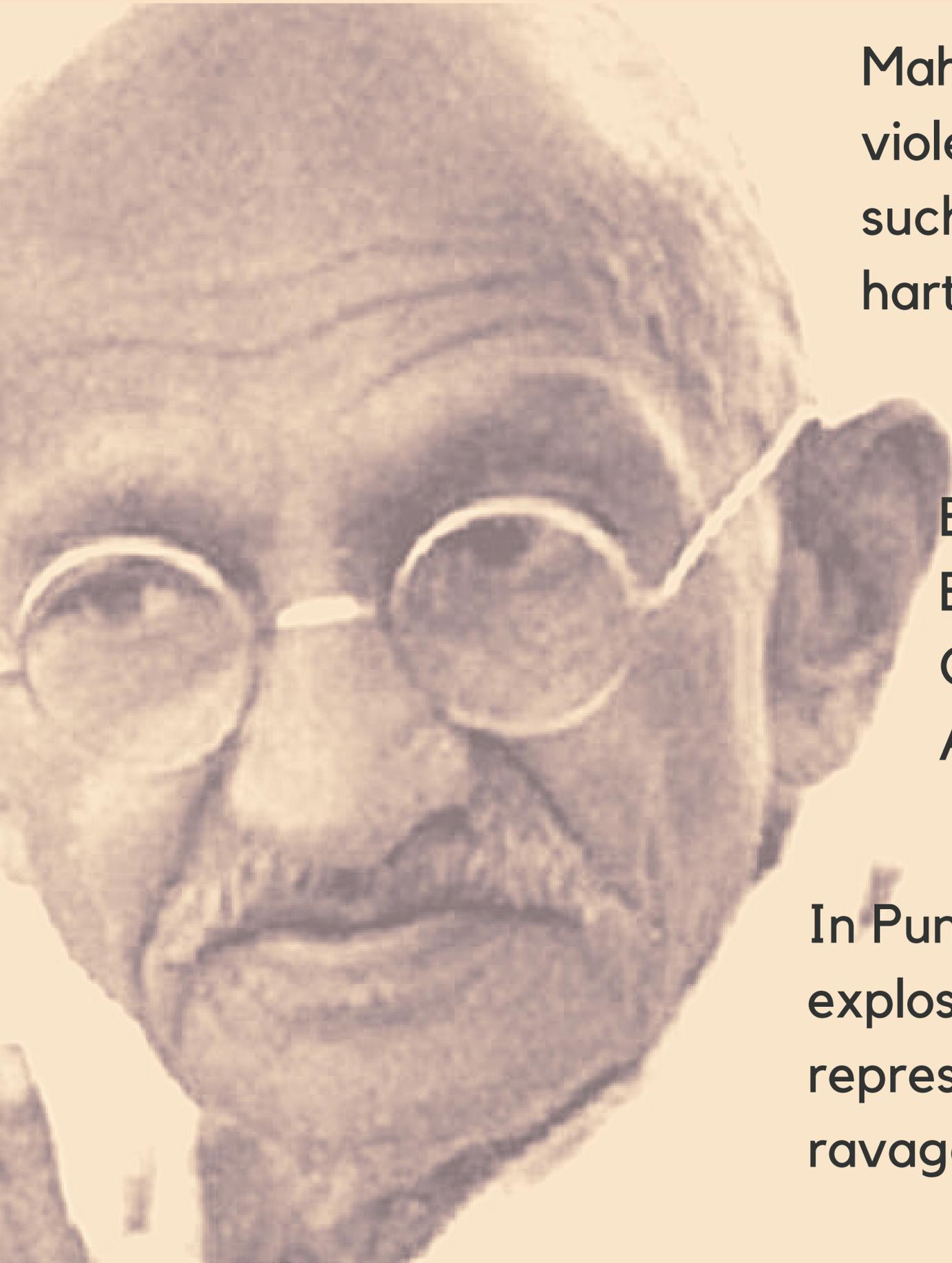
The govt. now passed **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919**, popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act** to suppress any voice against the reforms.

This act was passed on the recommendations of **Sedition Committee** chaired by Sir **Sidney Rowlatt**.

It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and **allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.**



## RESPONSE TO GANDHI'S CALL



Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which started a hartal on 6 April 1919.

But large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations started in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc. '

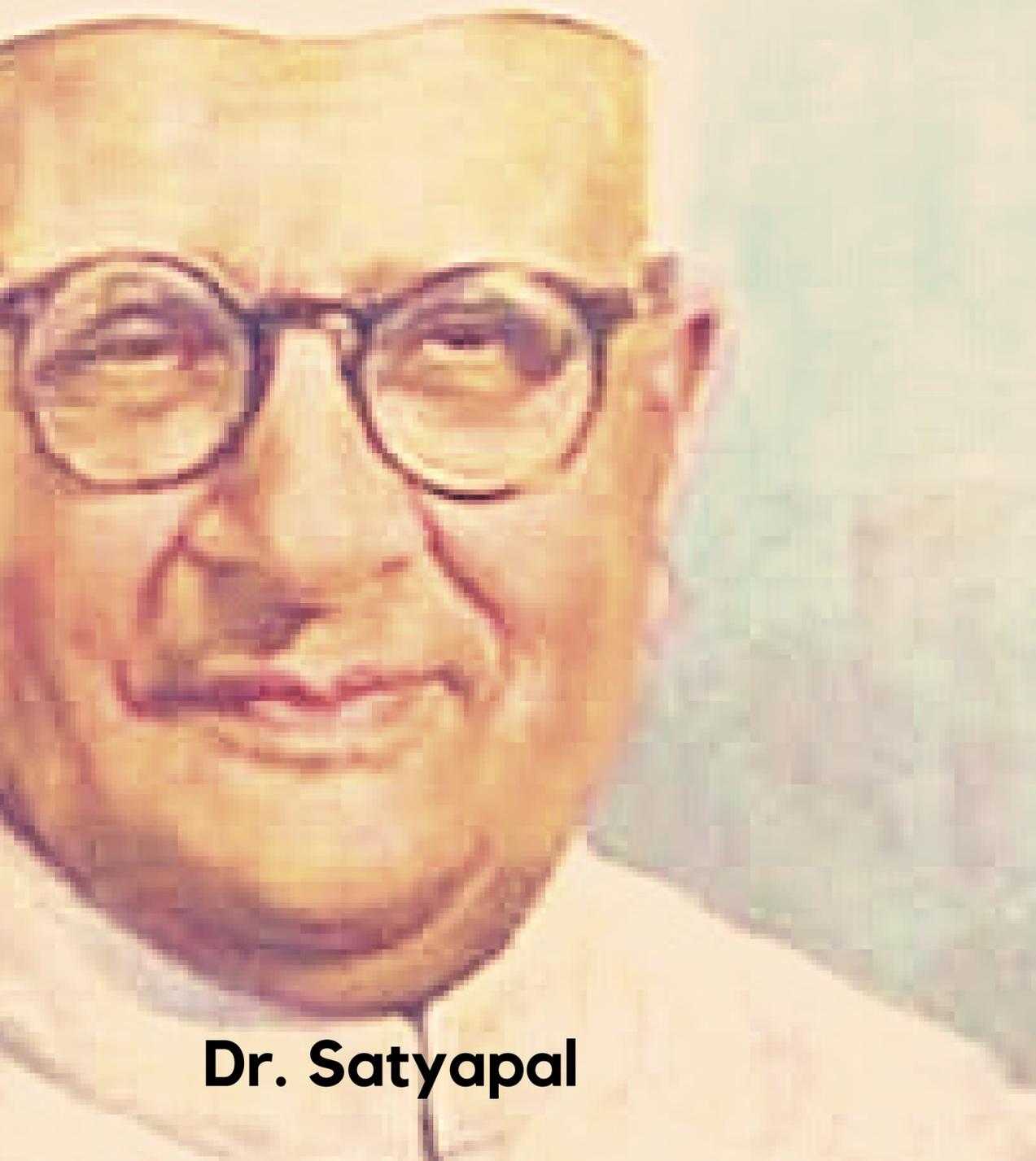
In Punjab, the situation became explosive due to wartime repression, forcible recruitments, and ravages of disease.

During the intense anti-British demonstrations, Punjab also witnessed the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

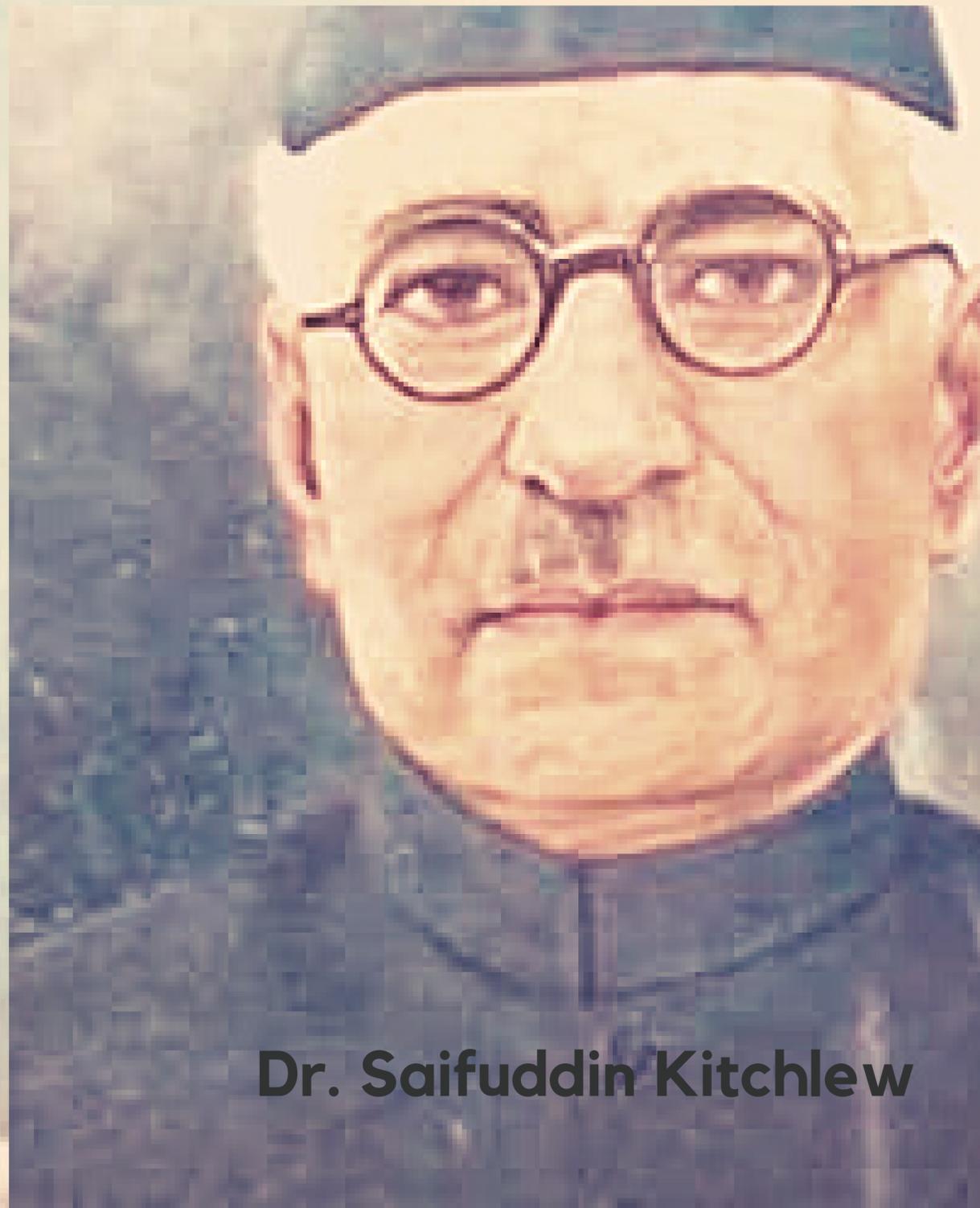
# JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

On April 9, 1919, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings

This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on April 10 to show their solidarity with their leaders.



**Dr. Satyapal**



**Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew**

Soon, protests turned violent. To curb any future protest govt. put martial law in place. Law and order in Punjab handed over to Brigadier-General Dyer.

On 13th April, Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighboring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the Amritsar gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.

Dyer with his troops surrounded the gathering, blocking the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd killing more than 1000 unarmed men, women, and children.



# HUNTER COMMISSION

On October 14, 1919, the Govt. announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee commonly known as Hunter Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter.

In the final report submitted in March 1920, the committee unanimously condemned Dyer's actions.

However, the Hunter Committee did not impose any penal or disciplinary action against General Dyer.



# NATIONALIST RESPONSE

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood.

Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, bestowed by the British for his work during the Boer War.

The INC appointed its own non-official committee that included Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar, and Gandhi to look into the shootings.

