

# Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

A tragic event in Indian freedom struggle

Date: 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi)

Place: Amritsar, Punjab

Symbol of British colonial brutality



# Political Background

Rowlatt Act allowed arrest without trial

Public protests spread across India

Civil liberties were severely restricted

British feared revolutionary movements

# Immediate Causes

Arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

Arrest of Dr. Satyapal

Public meeting called peacefully

People unaware of martial law

# The Massacre

General Dyer entered with armed troops  
Main entrance blocked  
No warning given to the crowd  
Soldiers fired indiscriminately



# Casualties

Official British figure: 379 deaths

Indian estimates: over 1000 deaths

Many jumped into wells to escape bullets

Large number of women and children killed

# Impact on Freedom Movement

Destroyed faith in British justice

Strengthened national unity

Rise of mass movements

Gandhiji emerged as national leader

# National & International Reaction

Nationwide protests and strikes

Rabindranath Tagore returned knighthood

Hunter Commission appointed

Criticism in British Parliament

# Learning Outcomes

Value of human rights and freedom

Importance of peaceful resistance

Colonial oppression can unite people

Sacrifices lead to national awakening