1919: Indians responded negatively, violence and unrest increased, the INC boycotted the first elections held under it.
1919: Rowlatt Acts – meaning that old wartime measures would be reintroduced in order to contain the situation. This included prison without trial, trial by judge without jury, censorship and house arrest.
1919: Amritsar Massacre – There were about 15,000-50,000 people in the Bagh on the day of the Amritsar Massacre. Dyer’s troops came in through a passage way and fired 1650 rounds of ammunition without warning and in 10-15 minutes killed over 400 people and injuring a further 1,500. He left the injured to fend for themselves.
1919: Hunter commission - They asked questions and listen to evidence in order to reach a conclusion to see if Dyer’s actions were justifiable. Dyer admitted that if he could have brought the machine guns in with him, he was prepared to continue open fire until ammunition was exhausted.
1920: Gandhi took over Congress.
1920-22: The first civil disobedience campaign:
  o Eventually turned violent, and when it did, Gandhi fled to his Ashram.
  o The Bombay Hartal became four days of looting and burning in which 53 demonstrators were killed. In Rangpur, the mob attacked moneylenders and a Muslim tribe declared Jihad.
  o 1922: Chauri Chaura, congress supporters torched a police station and burnt to death 22 policemen.
  o During this period of non-cooperation membership of congress rose from 100,000 to 2 million by the end of 1921.
1927: Government of India Act 1919 was called for review in 1929, but due to the conservatives feeling as though they might lose the next general elections, the review was called for earlier in 1927.
1928: Nehru Report – The report recommended dominion status but the Muslims were unhappy as they would lose the protection of the separate electorates given by the British as a result of the Lucknow pact 1916.
1930: Salt March – In March of 1930, Gandhi walked 240 miles to the Dandi Coast in Gujrat. The march was a great publicity stunt and when he reached the coast he picked up a piece of sea salt and issued a public statement saying he had broken the law and urged Indians everywhere to do the same. It was a declaration of war on the tax and the government that collected it.
1930: Irwin Declaration – Independence was going to be given, but no time frame was given as to when it may come about.
1930: Gandhi-Irwin pact:
  o Civil disobedience campaign was to be suspended.
  o 19,000 congress supporters released from jail.
  o Some emergency restrictions relaxed.
  o Confiscated property returned.
  o Gandhi would attend the Round Table Conferences.
1930: First Round Table Conference:
  o Congress did not attend.
  o India would be run as a type of dominion.