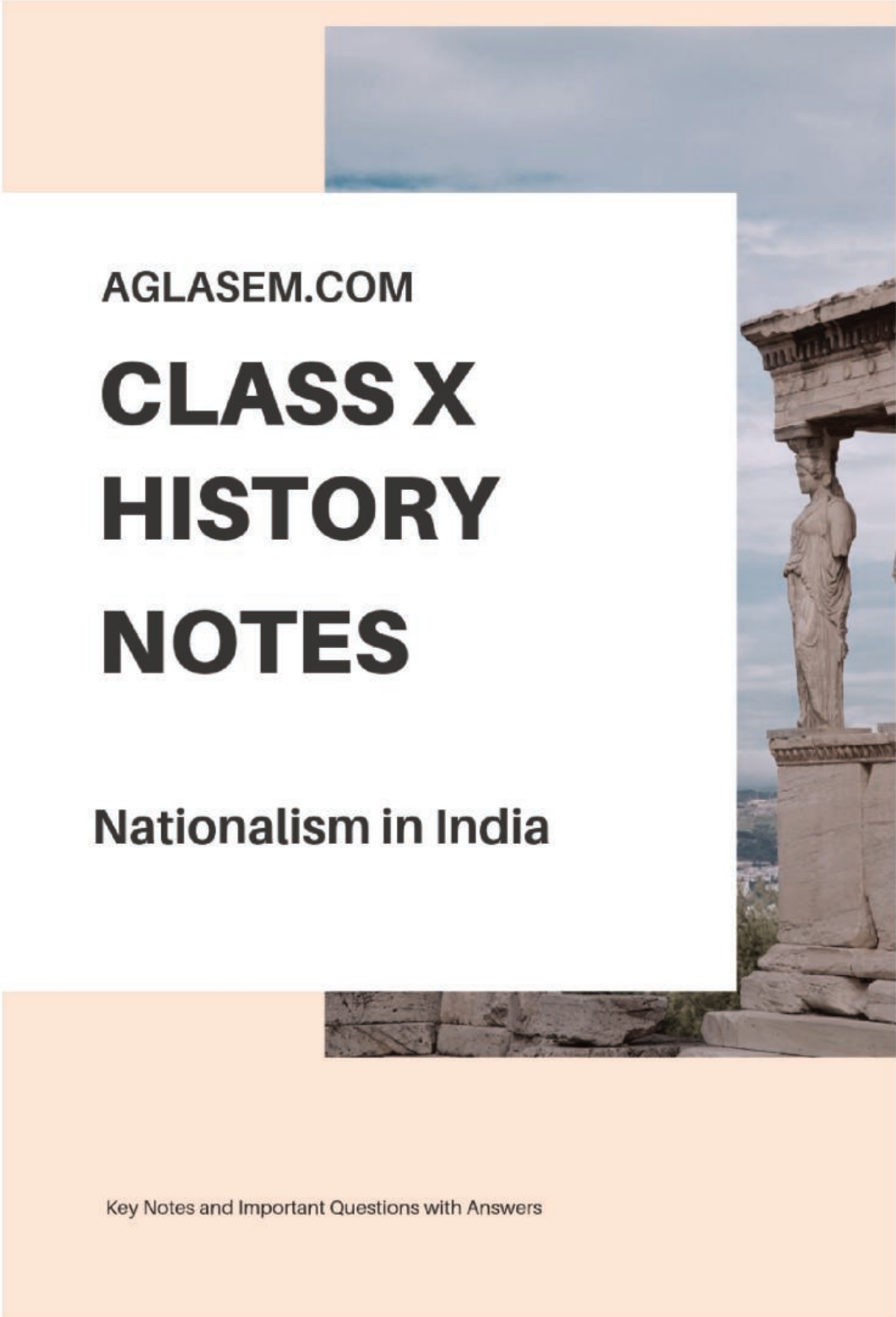




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CLASS X HISTORY NOTES

Nationalism in India

Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

Lesson 3

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Major events

1. The Indian National Congress was formed in the year 1885.
2. In the year 1915 Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa after his return he started Satyagraha in Champaran in the year 1916 then for the peasants of Kheda region. For the Ahmedabad mill worker launched Satyagraha in the year 1918.
3. There was widespread opposition against the Rowlatt Act . Under this Act political prisoners could be kept in jail, without trial for two years.
4. On 13th April, 1919 General Dyer ordered to attack on peaceful meeting in Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar) in which thousands were killed and many injured.
5. In its Nagpur session (1920) Congress and Muslim League decided to launch Khilafat and non cooperation movement.
6. In 1922 Chauri Chaura a place near Gorakhpur protesters became violent and burnt a police station. After hearing this incidence Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Non Cooperation Movement.
7. In 1928 Simon Commission came to India amid large scale protest .
8. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Lahore session(1929) give a call for Poorna Swaraj .It was decided to celebrate Independence Day on 26 January .
9. 1930 Mahatma Gandhi gave ultimatum to Lord Irwin . He presented his 11 demands, failing which he would start Civil Disobedience Movement.
10. Along with his 78 volunteers, Mahatama Gandhi started his famous Salt March .thus began Civil Disobedience Movement.
11. After Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed, Civil Disobedience movement was called off. He went to London to attend the Second Round table conference , but came back disappointed. On his return to India Gandhiji again started the Civil disobedience Movement.
12. Poona Pact was signed between Dr BR-Ambedkar and Mahatama Gandhi.

IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **SATYAGRAH** - The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of Truth . It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice , then physical force was not necessary.

2. **Boycott**-Withdraw from commercial or social relations with a country organization or person as a punishment or protest.
3. **Swadeshi**- One's own country.
4. **Civil disobedience movement**-It was started by Mahatma Gandhi People were called upon to disobey the British laws .
5. **Khalifa** Spiritual Heads of Islamic world.
6. **Begar**-Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
7. **Harijan**-'Children of the God' term given by Gandhiji to the ill trodden of the society.
8. **Picketing**-A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop , factory or office.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which important event mark the starting of civil disobedience movement ?
2. Who started the Awadh Kisan Sabha?
3. When did Simon Commission reach India ? Why was it opposed?
4. On his arrival in India name the places where Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha movement ?
5. In Madras who published massive for volume collection of Tamil folk tales?
6. Name two cornerstones on which the idea of Satyagraha rests ?
7. Rowlatt Act was called as an oppressive legislation why?
8. Who composed the song Vande Mataram'?
9. Why did British government try to curtail the freedom of press after 1857 ?
10. Where and when was Indian National Congress formed ?
11. Who was the First President of Indian National Congress?
12. After hearing about which event Mahatama Gandhi decided to call off Non cooperation Movement?
13. Who wrote Hind Swaraj'?
14. When was Muslim League formed?
15. Who spearheaded the tribal movement in Andhra Pradesh?
16. Who wrote 'Discovery of India'?
17. Who was Abindranath Tagore?
18. Who started the Khilafat Movement?

ANSWERS ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. By breaking Salt Law.
2. Baba Ramchandra.
3. 1927 No Indian was there.
4. Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad
5. The Folklores Of Southern India
6. a) Power of truth
b) The need to search truth
7. Under this Act political prisoners could be kept in jail for two years without trial.
8. 1870 Bankim Chandra
9. Arousing spirit of Nationalism
10. 1885
11. WC Bannerji
12. Violent incident at Chauri Chaura
13. Mahatama Gandhi
14. 1906
15. Alluri Sitaram Raju
16. Jawahar Lal Nehru
17. Painter
18. Ali brothers Mohd Ali and Shaukat Ali

3/5 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why was Non cooperation launched? How the notion of Swaraj was perceived by various strata in the society?
2. What were the reasons for starting the Khilafat Movement?
3. Under what circumstances Civil disobedience movement was called off?
4. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India
5. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images" Analyse the statement.
6. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?
7. Why did Gandhiji choose 'Salt' as the symbol of his Civil Disobedience Movement?

8. Write down the features of Civil Disobedience movement. How was this different from Non cooperation Movement?
9. Discuss the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
10. Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission?

ANSWERS 3/5MARKS QUESTIONS

1.
 - i) Atrocities on Indians after World War Ist
 - ii) Refusal of demand of Swaraj.
 - iii) Passing of Rowlatt Act
 - iv) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - v) Congress passed resolution on Non Cooperation Movement with thumping majority

Notion of Swaraj

1.
 1. The movement in towns
 2. Rebellion in the country side
 3. Swaraj in the plantations
2.
 - i) Humiliating terms of treaty of Versailles on Khalifas ii) Lucknow Pact
 - iii) Starting of Non cooperation by the congress along with khilafat movement
3.
 - i) Crackdown on Satyagrahis
 - ii) Brutal suppression and many leaders were arrested
 - iii) Gandhi Irwin Pact
4.
 - i) War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure.
 - ii) The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
 - iii) War led to forced recruitment of people .
 - iv) Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery .
 - v) Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.
5.
 - i) In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village together .
 - ii) The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces .
 - iii) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity .

- iv) It restored a sense of pride in one's past during Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity
 - v) Later Gandhiji developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.
 - vi) This image Bharaa Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharat Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual
6. i) Alluri Sita Ram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh
- ii) He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s.
- iii) The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute 'beggar for road building, the hill people revolted.
- iv) Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.
- v) Inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement, he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he did not believe in Non Violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.
7. i) Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of food everywhere in the world.
- ii) The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India
- iii) By imposing a 'salt tax' the government hit both the rich and the poor, specially the poor. Gandhiji thought it was the most repressive Act of the British government and choose to defy it by breaking the "Salt Law".
8. i) Movement started with Salt March
- ii) Thousands broke salt law
- iii) Foreign clothes boycotted
- iv) Liquor shops were picketed
- v) Peasants refused to pay taxes
- People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British , but also to break colonial laws.

