

# History

## Nationalism In India

Q 1 What was the impact of 1<sup>st</sup> world war in India

(i) It created a new economic & political situation

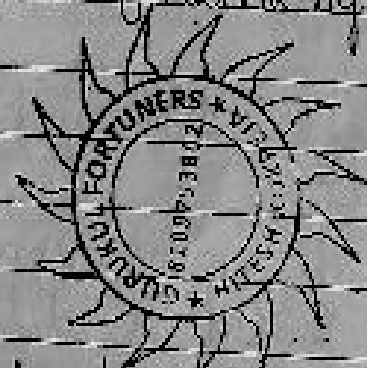
(ii) Huge defence expenditure was financed by -

War loans

(a) Hoardens & increasing taxes

(b) Custom duties <sup>(on imports)</sup> were raised

(c) Income tax were introduced



(iii) Increased prices led to economic hardship for the common people

(iv) Forced recruitment army caused widespread anger

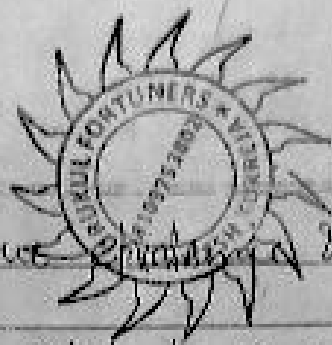
(v) Crop failure during 1918-1921 led to acute food shortages & influenza epidemic was into in the problem

Q 2

What were the 3 movements successfully organised by Mahatma Gandhi when he reached India?

(i) In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to rescue the peasants to struggles against the oppressive plantation system

(ii) In 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat he organised a Satyagrah to support the peasants affected by



crop failure & plague & wanted relaxation in revenue.

(ii) In 1918, in Ahmedabad. He organised Satya Grah movement among the cotton mill workers.

Q3. What was Rowlatt act?

(i) In 1919, the imperial legislative council passed Rowlatt act

(ii) It gave the govt. enormous power to repress political activities & allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for 2 yrs

(iii) It was widely opposed by all Indian members.  
No Jail, No Appeal, No Vakil

Q4. How did Indian reacted against Rowlatt act. How did Britishers suppressed it?

(i) Rallies were organised, workers went on strike in railway workshops & shops closed down

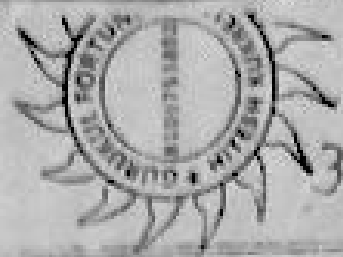
(ii) British govt. disrupted the lines of communication such as railway & telegraph

(iii) Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar. Mahatma Gandhi was stopped in entering Delhi

(iv) Martial law was imposed & general ~~tie~~ lock charge Dyre

Q5. Write a short note on Jallian Wala Bagh?

(i) On 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 a large crowd gathered in



the enclosed ground of Jallian Wala Bagh to protest against new repressive measures & to attend the Baisakhi fair.

General Dyer entered - the area blocked - the exit point & opened fire on the crowd. Killing 100.

His objective was to ~~was~~ create a feeling of terror in minds of Satya Grahak.

\* For people responded by strikers clashed with the police & attacked on govt. building.

Govt. responded with brutal repression seeking to humiliate & terrorise people. For eg: they were -

- a) Forced to sit on ~~the~~ streets.
- b) Salute all the ~~crowd~~ <sup>brave</sup> on the streets.
- c) Salute all the sahibs.
- d) People were flogged & villages were bombed.

\* Imp.

Why did Gandhi ji launched Khilafat & Non-Co-operation movement?

(i) The muslims of the world were very upset about the harsh peace treaty imposed on <sup>abdul</sup> <sup>ghaffar</sup> Khan (Khalifa) the spiritual head of the Islamic world.

(ii) Gandhi ji saw an opportunity to unite Hindus &

mus muslims under one umbrella for the cause of  
old  
ottoman empire & protest against Jallianwala Bagh  
incident against the common Britishers

Q7. What were the various events that took place during the non-cooperation movement.

- ⇒ (i) It started with surrender of titles that govt. awarded
- (ii) A boycott of civil services, army, courts, police, legislatures councils, schools & foreign goods.
- (I) In Towns :
- (a) Students left govt. controlled schools.
  - (b) Headmaster & teachers resign.
  - (c) Lawyers gave up their practice.
  - (d) Council election were boycotted everywhere except Madras.
  - (e) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires.
  - (f) People began discarding imported cloth & wearing only Indian ones, hence production of Indian textile mills & handlooms went up.

(II) In Villages / Countryside :

(a) In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ram Chandra against talukdars & landlords who charge high rents etc. They demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of Begar & social boycott of oppressive landlords.



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In many places, Nai Dhobi Bands were organised to deprive landlords of the services of barbers & sherman.

In October Jawaharlal Nehru formed Oudh Kisan Sabha & 300 branches had been set up to integrate farmers peasants through out country.

In 1921, the houses of Talukdars & Merchants were ~~red~~ & grain boards were taken over.

How did Colonial rule exploited the tribals of the country?

The colonial govt. had closed large forest areas preventing people from entering into the forest, graze their cattle or to collect fuel wood & fruits.

Their traditional rights were denied & they were forced to contribute labor for road building & other work.

Write a short note on Alluri Sitaram Raju?

He was a person who claimed to have special powers.

Make correct astrological predictions.

Heal people.

He could survive bullet shots.

He held considerable faith to be an incarnation of God.



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→ He was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's Non Co operation movement & persuaded people to wear Khadi & give up drinking.

→ He believed that India could only be liberated by the use of force & not non violence.

→ The Iydem's attack police stations, attempted to kill British officials & carried on guerrilla warfare.

→ Finally, he ~~he~~ was captured & executed in 1924.

~~Q10~~ <sup>Q10</sup> How did people demand swaraj in the plantations?

OK

What were the problems faced by plantations workers during colonial rule & How did they oppose it?

⇒ (i) In Assam, under Inland Immigration act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission & they were rarely given such a permission.

(ii) For them swaraj meant to move freely in & out in the confined plantation in which they were enclosed.



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Q Why did Mahatma Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement?

⇒ i) He felt that the movement was turning violent at some places & some leaders in Congress felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform & demand that councils were not truly democratic.

ii) However, young leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru & Subhash Chandra Bose wanted a more mass agitation & full independence.   
 radical movement.

iii) In such a situation of internal debate, the non-cooperation movement was withdrawn.

Q Write a short note on Simon Commission.

i) In response to the nationalist movement <sup>by</sup> a commission under Sir John Simon was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional systems & suggest changes.

ii) The problem with the commission was that it ~~did~~ did not have a single Indian member.

iii) When Simon commission reached India it was greeted with slogan 'Simon Go back'.

iv) All parties including Congress & the Muslim League <sup>participated</sup>

(iii) on hearing about non co-operation movement workers defied the authority left the plantation & headed homes but <sup>st</sup>stopped on the way by a rail & steamers strike they were caught by the police & ~~be~~ brutally bitten up.

↳ In Chauri Chaura 20 policemen were burnt alive.

↳ Congress leaders were tired of this struggle and wanted to participate in provincial elections.

↳ To train the satyagrahis before mass struggle





in the demonstrations.

13 Why did Mahatma Gandhi launched civil disobedience movement?

1) On 31<sup>st</sup> January 1930 Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to <sup>Vice Roy</sup> Lord Irwin stating 11 demands including a demand to abolish the salt tax.

His letter was an ultimatum that if the demands were not fulfilled by 11<sup>th</sup> March the Congress would launch a Civil disobedience movement.

2) Lord Irwin was unwilling negotiate, Mahatma Gandhi launched civil disobedience movement.

3) Write a short note on Salt March / Dandi March.

1) Mahatma Gandhi along with his 78 trusted volunteers walked 240 miles for 24 days from ahmednagar to Dandi.

2) On 6<sup>th</sup> April he reached Dandi, & violated the law by manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

3) How did people respond to Civil Disobedience Movement?



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⇒ (i) People broke salt law in different parts of the country by manufacturing salt in front of Govt. salt factories.

(ii) Foreign cloth was boycotted & liquor <sup>shops</sup> were ~~picketed~~ picketed.

(iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue & chauthidari taxes, village officials resigned & people violated forest laws.

Q16 How did Govt. suppress CDM? (Civil)

⇒ (i) The British Govt. reacted by arresting imp. leaders like Abdul Gafar Khan in Peshawar.

(ii) Police open<sup>ed</sup> fire & many were killed.

(iii) They followed a policy of brutal repression whereby peaceful satyagrahis including women & children were attacked & beaten, & about 1 lakh people were arrested.

Q17 How did Mahatma CDM cease to an end?

Grandhi Truce pact.

⇒ On 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931 Gandhi ji called off CDM & entered into a pact with British which came to be known as Gandhi Irwin pact.



(11)

acc. to this part Gandhiji agreed to participate in 2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference in London & Govt agreed to release all political prisoners.

In 19<sup>th</sup> December 1931, Gandhiji went for the conference but the negotiations & he returned disappointed. <sup>failed</sup>

On his return when Gandhiji relaunched ~~Cooperation~~ <sup>CDM</sup>, it didn't gain <sup>m</sup> Momentum.

How did different sections of society respond to CDM?

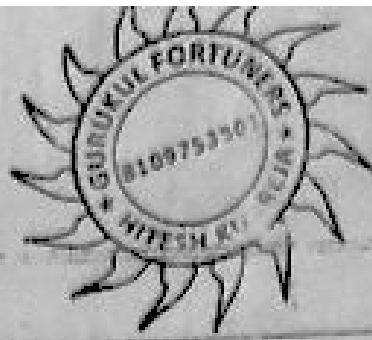
(a)

(i) Country Side: In ~~the~~ Rich peasants community

the landlords & Jats who were hard hit by trade depression & falling prices & found it impossible to pay revenue became the support of CDM. For them Swaraj was a struggle against the high revenues.

For poor peasants it was to remit unpaid rent. However, Congress didn't support such No rent campaigns. Hence, the response peasants was uncertain.

(ii) BUSINESS CLASS: Indian merchants & industrialists.



hated colonial rule as their policies restricted business activities

b) They wanted protection against imports & a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

(c) They formed <sup>Commercial</sup> Congress in 1920 & federation of <sup>Indigen</sup> Chamber of Commerce & industry [IFCCI].

(d) Industrialists like Purshottam Das Thakurdas & G.D. Birla attacked colonial control & supported CDM. They also gave financial assistance & refuse to buy or sell foreign goods.

(ii) Industrial working class (a) The industrial working class didn't participate in CDM <sup>EX</sup> except in Nagpur. However workers selectively adopted some of the ideas of Gandhian movement like boycott of foreign goods & movement against low wages & poor working conditions.

(b) There were strikes also by dock workers & railway workers revolted in 1932.



## PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

- (a) Thousands of women came out of their houses they participated in protest marches make salt & picketed foreign clothes & liquor shops - shops.
- (b) Many went to jail even though they belong high cast families in urban areas & rich peasant households in rural areas.
- (c) Gandhi ji believed that it was the duty of the men to look after home & hearth, to be good there & wives &
- Gandhi ji spoke that service to nation —  
— was the sacred duty of women.
- Q. What were the limits of civil disobedience movement?
- i) Not all social groups participated in CDM who did not were not moved by the concept of Swaraj.
- Some of the muslim political org. were also lukewarm in the response to CDM they felt alienated from the congress as congress came to visibly associated with hindus.
- ii) There was an atmosphere of suspicion & distrust w/b the communities to who feared that there



culture & identities were submerged under Hindu

What was the role of Mahatma Gandhi in upliftment of untouchables.

- ⇒ (i) He called untouchables Harijan's or the children of God, organised Satyagraha to secure the access to temples, public <sup>Pancks</sup> wells, tanks, schools etc.
- (ii) He himself cleaned toilets to dignify their work & persuaded upper caste to give up untouchability.

What was the role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in upliftment of untouchables, what was ~~your part~~.

⇒ (i) He organised Dalits into depressed classes association in 1930.

(ii) Demanded separate electorates for Dalits & entered in clash with MG. During 2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference after which Gandhi <sup>started</sup> became fast unto death.

(iii) Ultimately, Ambedkar accepted Gandhi's wish & signed Poona Pact of Sept 1932 according to which depressed classes were given reserved seats in provincial & central legislative ~~conference~~ council.

Q2) What led to the division of the country into India & Pakistan?



in the muslim dominated province but  
the hindu Mahasabha strongly  
opposed it.

24) How did the interpretation of history create  
a feeling of Nationalism?

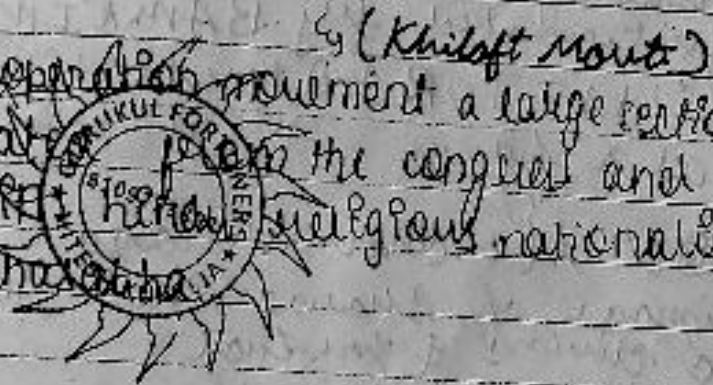
1) British saw Indians as backwards & incapable of  
governance.

2) In response Indians began looking into past &  
isocores India's great achievement -

These included glorious achievement in arts & architecture  
science & Maths, religions, etc.

They urged the Indians to take pride in India's  
great achievement.

After the decline of non-cooperation movement a large section  
of muslims felt alienated from the congress and  
became associated with Hindu religious nationalist  
group like Hindu Mahasabha.



2) Each community organised religious  
processions with militant fervour provoking  
Hindu muslims clashes and riots.

3) The imp. difference were over the  
question of representation in the future  
assembly/assembly.

4) Mohd. Ali Jinnah was real  
willing to give up demand for separate  
state if muslims were  
assured representation in central assembly and  
in proportion to population.

(5) ~~this~~ <sup>concern about the</sup> created an atmosphere of <sup>suspicion</sup> and distrust, and Muslims leaders showed  
 In the Hindu dominated society this led to partition of India.

Q-23 How was a sense of collective belonging related?

(1) History and friction, folk <sup>lore</sup> and song, and symbols ~~to~~ played an imp<sup>portant</sup> role in creating a feeling of nationalism as Bharat Mata.

(2) The ~~Independent~~ Identity of India was visually associated. The image of Bharat Mata was first created by BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY <sup>who also</sup> wrote Vande Mataram as a hymn in his book ANAND MATH.

(3) ~~At~~ Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata who is ~~stern~~ <sup>calm</sup> composed of ~~divine~~ <sup>divine</sup> & ~~spiritual~~ <sup>spiritual</sup>.

(4) Nationalist began recording folk ~~tales~~ <sup>tales</sup> & ~~stories~~ <sup>stories</sup> & legends to preserve and restore <sup>one's</sup> sense of pride in ~~one's~~ <sup>one's</sup> national identity.

(5) Natesa <sup>Sansari</sup> Chatterji published a book Somehow India folk ~~tales~~ <sup>tales</sup>.

(6) during Swadeshi movement a Bengal a tri colour flag red green and yellow were ~~chosen~~ <sup>chosen</sup>.

(7) 1921 ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> desire ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> see the colour red green and white and had ~~shining~~ <sup>shining</sup> white ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> centre.