



REVISION WORKSHEET

Dear Students,

In this module, we will be revising the lesson Nationalism in India.

Please note that these Questions are not to be answered in the Notebook.

This is a Revision Worksheet.

Look at the given images and answer the questions that follow:



Q1. Which of the following aspects best signifies the background of this image of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?(1)

- a. Image of temple
- b. Image of Bharat Mata
- c. Image of church
- d. All of the above representing symbols of unity



Q2. In this famous painting of Abindranath Tagore, what does the mala in the hand of Bharat Mata signify? (1)

- a. Hinduism
- b. Knowledge of Vedas
- c. Prosperity
- d. Ascetic qualities of the motherland



Q3. In this painting of Jawahar Lal Nehru, what does the image of Bharat Mata signify? (1)

- a. Love for the motherland
- b. The idea of sacrifice
- c. Feeling of oneness and unity
- d. All of the above

SOURCE ANALYSIS

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

Q4. SOURCE A

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.

Q1. Who organised Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930? (1)

Q2. Which of Ambedkar's demands was accepted by the British and why did it upset Gandhiji? (1)

Q3. Mention any two outcomes of the Poona Pact. (1)

Q5. SOURCE B

Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

Q1. List any two organisations set up by the Indian industrialists to promote their business interests. (1)

Q2. Enlist two ways how the Business community supported Congress. (1)

Q3. Why did some workers in the Nagpur region selectively participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? (1)

Q6. SOURCE C

The movement in Awadh was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places nai – dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.

Q1. Who led the Non-cooperation movement in Awadh? (1)

Q2. Why did the peasants revolt against the Landlords? (1)

Q3. Examine the demands of the peasants in Awadh and how they sought to achieve their demands. (1)

Q7. On March 5, 1931, Mahatma Gandhi agreed to enter into a pact with: (1)

(a). Viceroy Irwin (b). Frontier Gandhi (c). Jawaharlal Nehru (d). B.R Ambedkar

Q8. What is 'Vande Mataram'? (1)

(a.) Devotional song (b.) Rhyme (c.) Folk song. (d) hymn to motherland

Q9. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.

(3)

Q10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain the three reasons.

(3)
