



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CLASS – 10

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

A spirit and feeling of nationalism arises only when people realize that they belong to one nation.

1. UNITED STRUGGLE

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles e.g. the mass participation of people in Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

2. IMAGES

- The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. It was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In 1870s, he wrote Vande Mataram.
- Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In his painting, she is seen as an ascetic figure and is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Devotion to this mother figure was seen as an evidence of one's nationalism.

3. INDIAN FOLKLORE

- In the late nineteenth century in India, nationalists started recording folk tales, folk songs and legends.
- In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths.
- In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India.

4. ICONS AND SYMBOLS

- During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolor flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
- It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing Gandhian ideal of self-help.

5. REINTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

- By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began to feel a sense of pride for the nation.
- Many writers wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion, etc. had flourished.

Some important dates

1918-19

Distressed UP peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra.

April 1919

Gandhian *hartal* against Rowlatt Act; Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

January 1921

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement launched.

February 1922

Chauri Chaura; Gandhiji withdraws Non-Cooperation movement.

May 1924

Alluri Sitarama Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.

December 1929

Lahore Congress; Congress adopts the demand for 'Purna Swaraj'.

1930

Ambedkar establishes Depressed Classes Association.

March 1930

Gandhiji begins Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking salt law at Dandi.

March 1931

Gandhiji ends Civil Disobedience Movement.

December 1931

Second Round Table Conference.

1932

Civil Disobedience re-launched.

IMPORTANT SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENTS OF GANDHIJI

- 1.1916- Champaran
- 2.1917- Kheda
- 3.1918- Ahmedabad
- 4.1919- Jallianwalan Bagh Massacre

IMPORTANT INC SESSIONS

- a) Calcutta-September 1920
- b) Nagpur- December 1920
- c) Madras-1927
- d) Lahore-1929

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1.1919-Jallianwalan Bagh Incident
- 2.1922-Calling off the Non Co-operation Movement at Chauri Chaura in U.P
- 3.1930-Dandi –Civil Disobedience movement

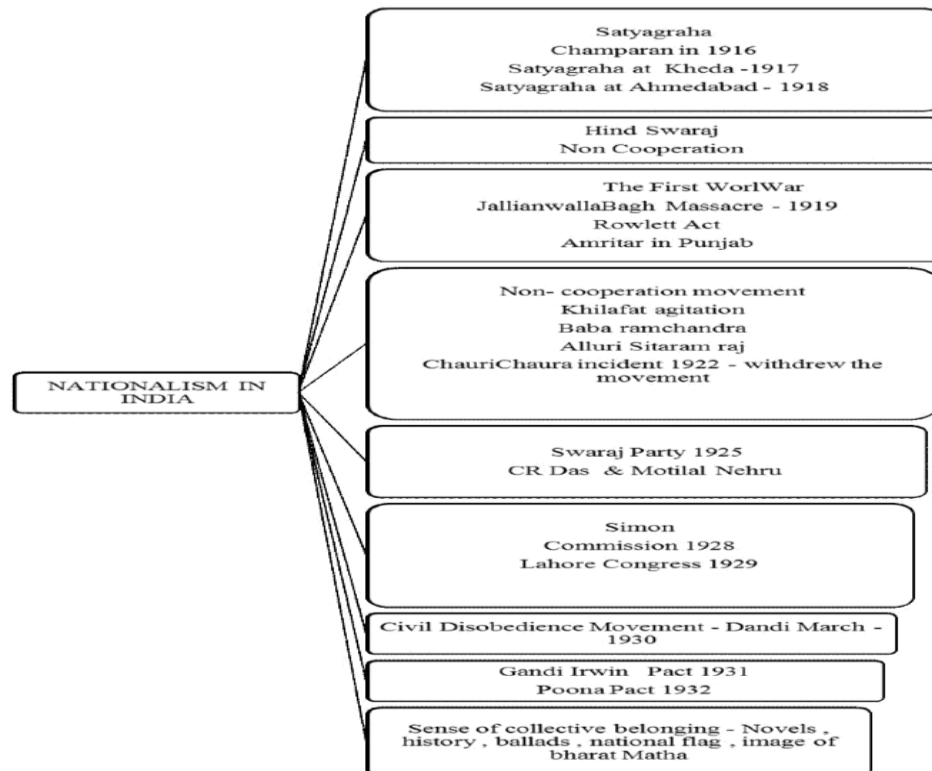
IMPORTANT KEY WORDS FROM THE LESSON

Forced recruitment – A process by which the colonial state forced people to join army.

Boycott – The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest.

Picket – A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office.

Begar – Labour that villagers were forced to contribute to without any payment.

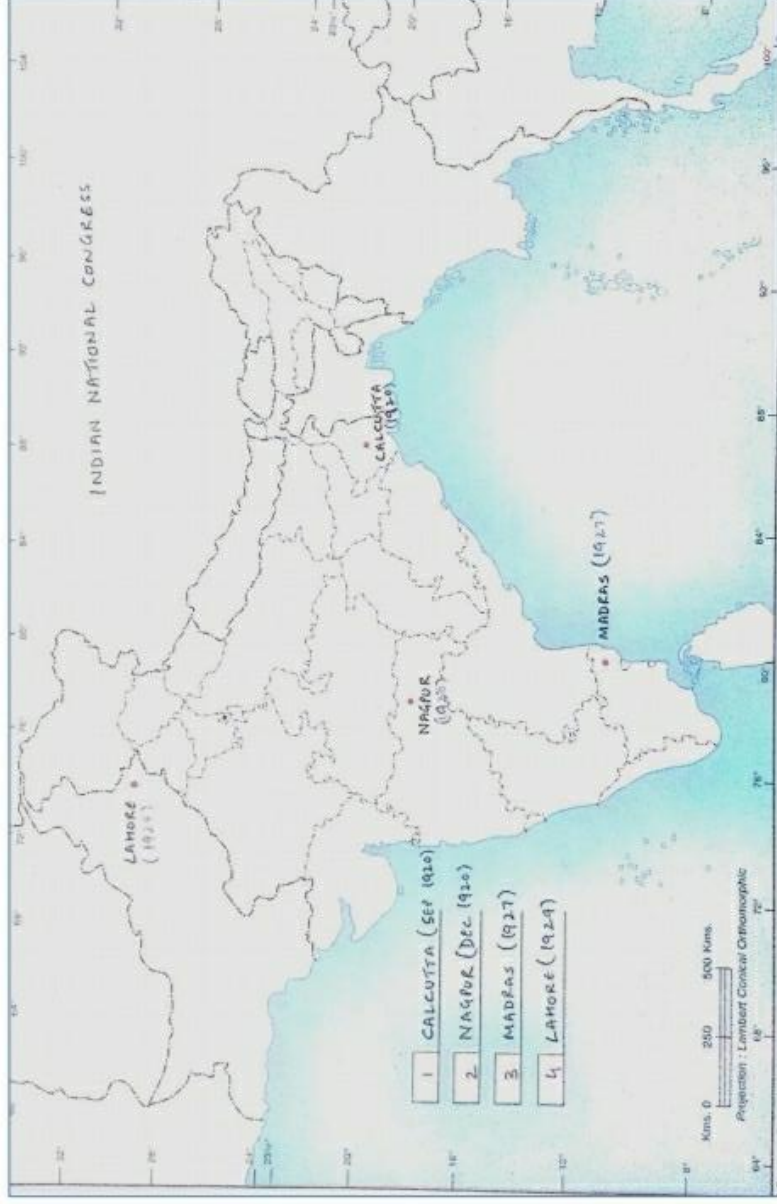


1. CALCUTTA: SEPTEMBER 1920

2. NAGPUR: DECEMBER 1920

3. MADRAS: DECEMBER 1927

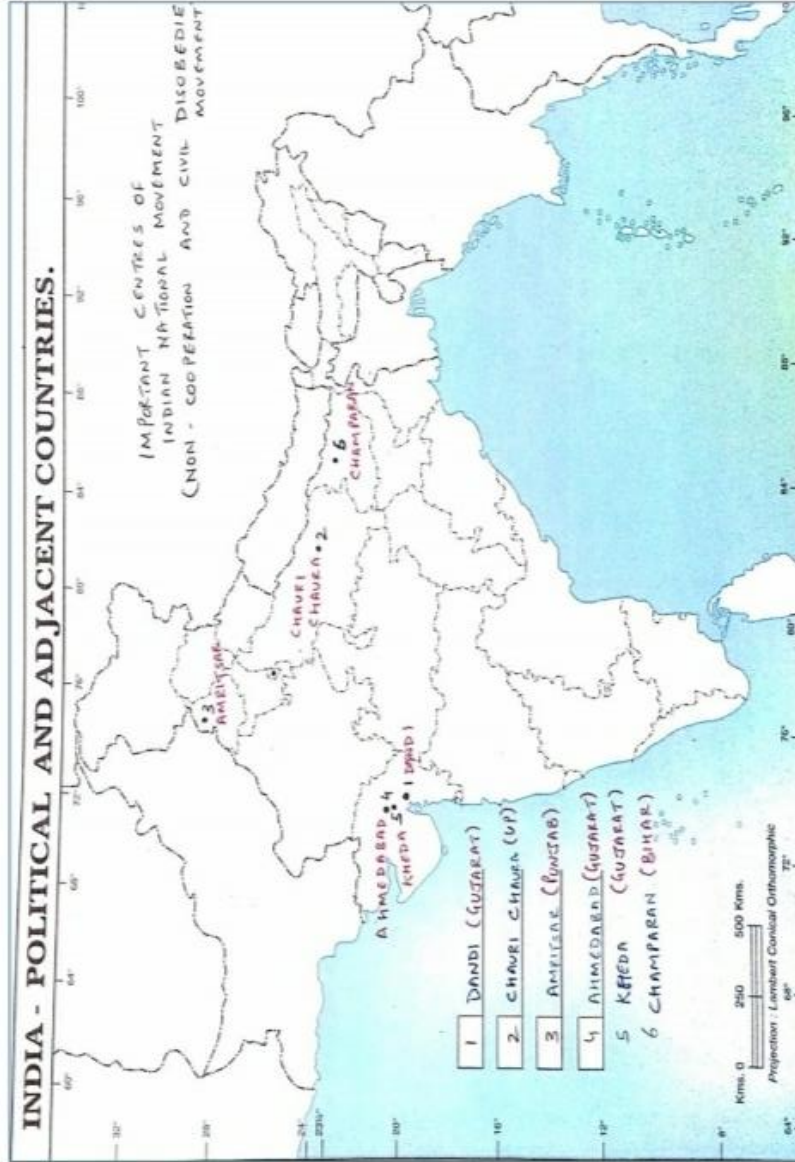
4. LAHORE: 1929



DRA

Q 2) MARK THE ENLISTED CENTRES OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (NON COOPERATION AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT)

1. CHAMPARAN (Bihar) : Movement of Indigo Plantation
3. AHMEDABAD (Gujarat): Cotton Mill workers satyagrah
5. CHAURI CHAURA(Uttar Pradesh) : Calling off the Non Cooperation Movement
2. KHEDA (Gujarat): Peasant Satyagrah
4. AMRITSAR (Punjab): Jallianwala Bagh Incident
6. DANDI (Gujarat): Civil Disobedience Movement





NATIONALISM IN INDIA

ASSIGNMENT:

_____ Instructions: Students to do this assignment in their History Notebook. If you have a printer you may download the worksheet and paste it in your Notebook.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark)

Q1 On March 5, 1931, Mahatma Gandhi agreed to enter into a pact with:

- (A) Viceroy Irwin (B). Frontier Gandhi.(C).Jawaharlal Nehru(D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q2. A significant and unique feature of Civil Disobedience Movement, which was lacking in Non-Cooperation Movement was the participation of:

- (A).Peasants (B) .Women (C).Middle class (D)Students

Q3An offer of 'Dominion Status' to India was announced by:

- (A).Sir John Simon (B).Viceroy Irwin(C.)Mahatma Gandhi(D).Lord Irwin

Q4Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin in January 1930 with 11 demands. What was the most stirring demand?

- A).To leave India (B).Equality among all (C)..Abandoning the policy of Divide and Rule (D).. Abolition of the salt tax

Q5 The Patidars are rich peasants of:

- (A).Gujarat (B) Uttar Pradesh (C.) Bihar (D) .Haryana

Q6.What does a picket mean?

- (A)Violent protest (B) Demonstration blocking the entrance of a factory/office (C).Working as a bonded labourer (D).Seeking forgiveness

Q6.REASON and ASSERTION

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion: In 1917, Gandhiji organised Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

Reason: The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding the revenue collection be relaxed.

Option

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true and but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is correct and R is incorrect.
D. A is wrong but R is correct.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(3 MKS)

Q7.Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of the 'Swaraj Flag'.

Q8 Examine the features of the Poona Pact of 1932.

Q9. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.' Support the statement with examples.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(5 MARKS)

Q10. Enlist the different social groups that joined the Non Cooperation Movement and highlight their outlook on Swaraj.

Q11. 'The Salt March became an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.' Justify.

Q12. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles, role of folklore, songs, icons and images "Analyse the statement.

