



SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 10th (HISTORY)

Chapter 2: Nationalism in India



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Exercise

Q.1. Explain:

(a). Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Ans:-

1. The spirit of nationalism is deeply associated with the anti-colonial movement.
2. Colonial rulers committed a lot of atrocities on the people.
3. Due to the spirit of nationalism, mutual unity among the people started increasing.
4. People began to understand the importance of mutual unity in the struggle against the rulers.
5. The objectives of both the nationalism and the anti-colonial movement were similar.
6. Hence the process of rise of nationalism is linked to the anti-colonial movement.

(b). How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Or

Explain any four facts to show how did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India. [CBSE March 2011]

Ans:- The First World War contributed to the development of the national movement in India:

1. Defense expenditure had increased greatly due to the First World War.
2. The British increased the taxes to compensate for this expenditure.
3. The British made India a party in the war without asking the recruits.
4. The British forcibly recruited Indians into the army, which caused widespread anger among the public.
5. 1918-21 There were many deaths due to famine and drought which caused great anger among the public.

(c) Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act ?

Ans:- The reasons for the opposition of the Indians to the Rowlatt Act were the following -

1. This act was known as a black law.
2. Under this law, any person could be put in jail without trial.
3. This law was passed hastily without the approval of the Indians.
4. This law was brought with the aim of suppressing the national movements.
5. Both the Congress and the Muslim League were against it.

(d) Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans:- Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement due to the reasons as mentioned below :

1. In February 1922, a peaceful procession was taken out from the Chauri-Chaura market in Gorakhpur district.
2. The procession turned violent after clashes with the police.
3. After this, the agitators set the police post on fire.
4. In which 22 policemen were burnt alive.
5. Hurt by this incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement on 12 February 1922.

Q.2. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

Or

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. [CBSE 2014]

Ans:-

1. The idea of satyagraha means insisting on the power of truth.
2. Gandhiji laid emphasis on the search for truth.
3. This means that no physical force is needed to fight against injustice if your objective is true.
4. A Satyagrahi can be successful in his struggle only on the strength of non-violence.

Q.3. Write a newspaper report on :

(a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre

(b) The Simon Commission

Ans:- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The massacre took place on April 13, 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh. On this day people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab to attend the Baisakhi fair. Some people had gathered to protest against the Rowlatt Act implemented by the government. People did not know that martial law has been implemented in this area. Suddenly General Dyer got the main gates of the garden closed. He ordered to shoot at the unarmed people without warning. Hundreds of people were killed in this shelling. As soon as people came to know about this incident, anger and resentment against the government flared up in them.

Ans:- (b) Simon Commission

In 1928, British government sent a seven-member commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to India. The main work of this commission was to suggest the constitutional system in India. There was not a single Indian member in this commission. There was no mention of giving Swaraj to the recruits in the sections of the commission. Hence the opposition to the commission has started. Slogans of 'Go back Simon' were raised in protest. Congress and Muslim League opposed it. The anti-Simon protest was led by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q.4. Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1.

Answer: Comparison of the image of Bharat Mata and image of Germania-

image of Bharat Mata	image of Germania
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The image of Bharat Mata has a garland in one hand, a book in one hand, food in one and cloth in one. 2. She is depicted as a sanyasini in the second image of Bharat Mata. 3. She is standing between the elephant and the lion. Both these animals are symbols of power and authority. 4. It has a trident in one hand, on which the flag is waving. 5. This image was created by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The image of Germania holds a sword in her hand. 2. The image of Germany is depicted in Raudra. 3. Germany is a symbol of nationalism and patriotism with virtues. 4. Standing guarding Germany on the Rhine River. 5. This image was created by the painter Philip Waite in 1848.

Q.1. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

Answer: List of all social groups that joined the non-cooperation movement in 1921- urban middle class, business class, working class, peasant class, tribal class, plantation working class, capitalist class.

The following are the hopes and struggles of these classes due to which they joined the movement.

1. Urban middle class- The urban middle class had hopes that after the movement, discrimination against them would stop. Because Britishers with same ranks were paid more. So they actively participated in the movement. Thousands of students dropped out of schools and colleges. The teachers resigned. The lawyers stopped fighting the case.

2. Farmers- The peasant class (farmers) hoped that their Lagaan would be reduced, forced labor would end and the tyranny of the landlords would end. The peasantry also actively participated in the movement, they stopped paying rent, the lands were distributed among the poor, the grain warehouses were occupied and the markets were robbed.

3 Plantation working class - This class hoped that they would be driven out of the boundary wall, they would have the freedom to meet their villagers. With these hopes he too jumped into the movement. They started disobeying the orders of the officers. Leaving the garden and going home.

Q.2. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. [CBSE 2015]

Answer: Salt march appeared as a powerful symbol to Gandhiji to unite the country as salt was used both by rich and poor. It was an integral part of the diet, so Gandhiji got the general public involved in the movement by opposing the tax on salt. People actively participated in Dandi March to break the salt law. Therefore, salt proved to be an effective symbol for the movement against colonialism.

Q.3. Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.

Or

‘Women played a very important role in the Civil Disobedience Movement.’ Explain.

Answer: As a woman I am proud to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

I took part in Dandi March.

I broke the salt law by making salt.

Boycott foreign clothes and alcohol.

I worked side by side with the men in the movement.

Q.4. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

Answer: Political leaders were divided on the question of separate electorates due to the following reasons-

1. Separate electoral system was the provision of casting religion and caste votes. That means, a person of one religion would vote only for the person of his religion.
2. The British created separate constituencies to divide India. That's why Congress opposed it.
3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was in favor of separate electorates. He said that by doing so, Dalits would get representation in politics.
4. The Muslim League also supported it. Muhammad Ali Jinnah wanted seats reserved for Muslims according to the population.