

Nationalism in India (CH-2) Important Questions

Class 10 Social Science (History) Chapter 2

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. Which important event mark the starting of civil disobedience movement?

Ans. By breaking Salt Law.

Q2. Who started the Awadh Kisan Sabha?

Ans. Baba Ramchandra.

Q3. When did Simon Commission reach India ? Why was it opposed?

Ans.1927 No Indian was there

Q4. On his arrival in India name the places where Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha movement?

Ans. Champaran, Kheda, Ahemdabad

Q5. In Madras who published massive for volume collection of Tamil folk tales?

Ans. The Folklores Of Southern India

Q6. Name two cornerstones on which the idea of Satyagraha rests ?

Ans.

- Power of truth
- The need to search truth

Q7. Rowlatt Act was called as an oppressive legislation why?

Ans. Under this Act political prisoners could be kept in jail for two years without trial.

Q8. Who composed the song Vande Mataram'?

Ans. 1870 Bankim Chandra

Q9. Why did British government try to curtail the freedom of press after 1857 ?

Ans. Arousing spirit of Nationalism

Q10. Where and when was Indian National Congress formed ?

Ans. 1885

Q11. Who was the First President of Indian National Congress?

Ans. WC Bannerji

Q12. After hearing about which event Mahatama Gandhi decided to call off Non cooperation Movement?

Ans. Violent incident at Chauri Chaura

Q13. Who wrote Hind Swaraj'?

Ans. Mahatama Gandhi

Q14. When was Muslim League formed?

Ans. 1906

Q15. Who spearheaded the tribal movement in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Alluri Sitaram Raju

Q16. Who wrote 'Discovery of India'?

Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q17. Who was Abindranath Tagore?

Ans. Painter

Q18. Who started the Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Ali brothers Mohd Ali and Shaukat Ali

3/5 marks Questions

Q1. Why was Non cooperation launched? How the notion of Swaraj was perceived by various strata in the society?

Ans.

- Atrocities on Indians after World War I”
- Refusal of demand of Swaraj.

- Passing of Rowlatt Act
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Congress passed resolution on Non Cooperation Movement with thumping majority

Notion of Swaraj

- The movement in towns
- Rebellion in the country side
- Swaraj in the plantations

Q2. What were the reasons for starting the Khilafat Movement?

Ans.

- Humiliating terms of treaty of Versailles on Khalifas ii) Lucknow Pact
- Starting of Non cooperation by the congress along with khilafat movement

Q3. Under what circumstances Civil disobedience movement was called off?

Ans.

- Crackdown on Satyagrahis
- Brutal suppression and many leaders were arrested
- Gandhi Irwin Pact

Q4. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India

Ans.

- War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure
- The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
- War led to forced recruitment of people .
- Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery .
- Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.

Q5. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images” Analyse the statement.

Ans.

- In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village together .
- The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces.

- It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the national identity.
- 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
- 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.
- 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.

Q6. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?

Ans.

- Alluri Sita Ram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudum hills of Andhra Pradesh
- He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s.
- 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.
- Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 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.

Q7. Why did Gandhiji choose 'Salt' as the symbol of his Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans.

- Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of food everywhere in the world.
- The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India
- 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".

Q8. Write down the features of Civil Disobedience movement. How was this different from Non cooperation Movement?

Ans.

- Movement started with Salt March
- Thousands broke salt law
- Foreign clothes boycotted

- Liquor shops were picketed
- Peasants refused to pay taxes

People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial law.

Q9. Discuss the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans.

- Women participation was large scale
- Participated in protest marches , manufactured salt
- Picketed foreign cloths and liquor shops
- Began to see service to the nation as sacred duty

Q10. Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission?

Ans.

- No mention of reform
- Not even a single Indian was there.
- The Indian people felt offended by the commission.
- The fear that the British would lord it over them, without giving serious thought to their interests.