

NATIONALISM IN INDIA



SYNOPSIS

- Understand the economic and political situation created by war.
- Idea of satyagraha.
- Rowlatt act and its significance.
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- Khilafat movement.
- Non Cooperation Movement.
- Different strands within the movement.
- Analyze the Civil Disobedience movement.
- Limitations of the Civil Disobedience movement.
- Recognize the causes for the sense of Collective Belonging.
- By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.
 - It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. • In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. • Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. • In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. |
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IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS

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| Nationalism | Nation States | Influenza Epidemic |
| Forced Recruitment | Satyagraha | Rowlatt Act |
| Civil Disobedience | Hartals | Martial Law |
| Jallianwala Bagh | Khalifa | Boycott |
| Picket | Khadi | Begar |
| Gudem Rebels | Plantation | Dominion Status |

IMPORTANT DATES AND LANDMARKS

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| | Gandhiji returned to India |
| | Champaran in Bihar (satyagraha against oppressive plantation system) |
| | Kheda district in Gujarat (satyagraha to support the Peasants) |
| | Ahmedabad (satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers) |
| 1918-19 | |
| April 1919 | |
| January 1921 | |
| February 1922 | |
| May 1924 | |
| December 1929 | |
| 1930 | |
| March 1930 | |
| March 1931 | |
| December 1931 | |
| 1932 | |

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| | <u>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows:</u> |
| 1 | <p>It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...'</p> <p>'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'</p> <p>'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love...</p> <p>Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...'</p> <p>'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of nonviolence their own ...' (NCERT Textbook Page 31)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa? 2. Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force? 3. How has Gandhiji described passive resistance? |

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| 2 | <p>On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:</p> <p>‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt, but I know what my feelings were. For a moment, my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten – but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was – and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence – I needed the lesson more than they – and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.’</p> <p>Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol. I. (NCERT Textbook Page 35)</p> <p>1). “The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, ...” Jawaharlal Nehru is referring to which great leader?</p> <p>A. Baba Ramchandra B. Sarvapalli Gopal C. Alluri Sitaram Raju D. Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>2.) Who behaved as brave men?</p> <p>3.) ‘and the moment of weakness passed,’ What was the moment of weakness?</p> |
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| 2. | <p>The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted. The import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones. production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the role of ‘Justice Party in boycotting of Council elections?’ 2. How was the effect of ‘non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic’? 3. Explain the effect of ‘Boycott Movement on foreign textile trade’. |
| 3 | <p>In the countryside, rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government’s revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.</p> <p>These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for</p> |

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| | <p>swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So, when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who led the Peasant's Movement in Awadh? 2. For plantation workers in Assam, which Act did not permit them to leave the tea gardens without permission? 3. Why was Congress unwilling to support rent campaigns in most places? |
| 4 | <p>Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign.</p> <p>Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.</p> <p>In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Ghaffar</p> |

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| | <p>Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement? 2. Why did Gandhiji go to London? 3. What was the Gandhi-Irwin pact? |
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| | ASSERTION & REASONING |
| | <p>DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.</p> |
| 1 | <p>Assertion: In India rise of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement.</p> <p>Reason: The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 2 | <p>Assertion: The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to connect different groups together into one movement.</p> |

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| | <p>Reasons: Unity didn't come without conflicts.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 3 | <p>Assertion: Mass processions Were a common feature of the Indian national movement.</p> <p>Reason: People protested for the benefit of their respective social groups.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 4 | <p>Assertion: The notions of freedom were different for every social group.</p> <p>Reason: Every class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 5 | <p>Assertion: Rates of taxes were raised and income tax was introduced in colonial India.</p> <p>Reason: Defense expenditure and war loans after the first world war was financed by Indian taxes.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 6 | <p>Assertion: In 1920-21 crops failed in many parts of India and there was an influenza epidemic.</p> |

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| | <p>Reason: According to the 1921 census, 13 million people perished in India due to famine and disease.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 7 | <p>Assertion: Mahatma Gandhi appeared as a new leader for the popular movement after the first world war.</p> <p>Reason: Hardships as hoped, ended after the war.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 8 | <p>Assertion: Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa to India in January 1916.</p> <p>Reason: Gandhi successfully fought racist regime of South Africa with satyagraha and now he was back in India to apply this policy.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 9 | <p>Assertion: A Satyagrahi could win any battle without the use of violence and anger.</p> <p>Reason: Satyagrahi while constantly standing their ground would strike at the conscious of the oppressor.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> |

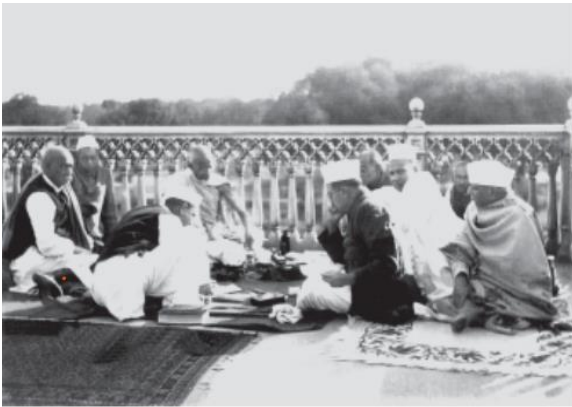

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| | (d) A is false but R is true. |
| 10 | <p>Assertion: In 1917 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran, Bihar.</p> <p>Reason: It was Gandhi's first major movement where he inspired peasants to resist exploitation by planters.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 11 | <p>Assertion: Dyer wanted to produce a moral effect by terrorizing Satyagrahis.</p> <p>Reason: Dyer blocked the exits of Jallianwala Bagh and opened fire, causing a massacre.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |
| 12 | <p>Assertion: There were strikes and people attacked police and government buildings after the Jallianwala Bagh incident.</p> <p>Reason: News of the Jallianwala massacre sent a shock of rage around India.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p> |





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| | MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS |
| 1 | <p>Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?</p> <p>A. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p> <p>B. Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>C. Natesa Sastri</p> <p>D. Abanindranath Tagore</p> |
| 2 | <p>Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.</p> <p>A. He wanted to show his power.</p> <p>B. Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.</p> <p>C. Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.</p> <p>D. He ordered to fire because he noticed a sudden unrest in the crowd.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?</p> <p>A. Dinshaw Petit</p> <p>B. Purshottamdas Thakurdas</p> <p>C. Dwarkanath Tagore</p> <p>D. Seth Hukumchand</p> |
| 4 | <p>Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' take place?</p> <p>A. Amritsar</p> <p>B. Meerut</p> <p>C. Lahore</p> <p>D. Lucknow</p> |


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| 5 | <p>What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?</p> <p>A. The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to qualify for administrative services.</p> <p>B. The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.</p> <p>C. The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.</p> <p>D. The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person i without trial and conviction in a court of law</p> |
| 6 | <p>Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous ‘Salt March’ on 12th March 1930?</p> <p>A. Dandi B. Chauri-Chaura</p> <p>C. Sabarmati D. Surat</p> |
| 7 | <p>Who founded the ‘Depressed Classes Association’ in 1930?</p> <p>A. Alluri Sitaram Raju</p> <p>B. C.R. Das</p> <p>C. M.R. Jayakar</p> <p>D. Dr B.R. Ambedkar</p> |
| 8 | <p>A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is</p> <p>A. Boycott</p> <p>B. Begar</p> <p>C. Picketing</p> <p>D. Bandh</p> |

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| 9 | <p>What do you mean by the term ‘Begar’</p> <p>A. An Act to prevent plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.</p> <p>B. The forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I.</p> <p>C. Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.</p> <p>D. Refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities as a form of protest.</p> |
| 10 | <p>Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?</p> <p>A. Swaraj Party</p> <p>B. Justice Party</p> <p>C. Muslim League</p> <p>D. Congress Party</p> |
| 11 | <p>Who formed the ‘Swaraj Party’ within the Congress?</p> <p>A. Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru</p> <p>B. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>C. Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose</p> <p>D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru</p> |
| 12 | <p>The ‘Simon Commission’ was boycotted because</p> <p>A. there was no British Member in the Commission.</p> <p>B. it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>C. there was no Indian Member in the Commission.</p> <p>D. it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.</p> |
| 13 | <p>Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of</p> <p>A. Abolition of Salt Tax</p> <p>B. ‘Purna Swaraj’ or complete independence</p> <p>C. Boycott of Simon Commission</p> <p>D. Separate electorate for the ‘dalits’</p> |

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| 14 | <p>Who set up the ‘Oudh Kisan Sabha’?</p> <p>A. Alluri Sitaram Raju</p> <p>B. Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra</p> <p>C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali</p> <p>D. Mahatma Gandhi</p> |
| 15 | <p>Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi’s novel method of fighting against the British?</p> <p>A. He used violent method of stone pelting.</p> <p>B. He used arson to bum down government offices.</p> <p>C. He fought with the principle of ‘an eye for an eye’.</p> <p>D. He practised open defiance of law, peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence</p> |
| 16 | <p>Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?</p> <p>A. Khilafat Movement</p> <p>B. Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>C. Peasants’ Movement of Awadh</p> <p>D. Plantation Workers’ Movement in Assam</p> |
| 17 | <p>What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from j the following options.</p> <p>A. ‘Satyagraha’ means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.</p> <p>B. ‘Satyagraha’ does not inflict pain, it is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.</p> <p>C. ‘Satyagraha’ means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.</p> <p>D. ‘Satyagraha’ was a racist method of mass agitation.</p> |
| 18 | <p>Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of</p> <p>A. Bombay</p> <p>B. Calcutta</p> |

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| | <p>C. Lucknow</p> <p>D. Amritsar</p> |
| 19 | <p>The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in</p> <p>A. January 1921</p> <p>B. February 1922</p> <p>C. December 1929</p> <p>D. April 1919</p> |
| 20 | <p>Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?</p> <p>A. Pressure from the British Government</p> <p>B. Second Round Table Conference</p> <p>C. Gandhiji's arrest</p> <p>D. Chauri-Chaura incident</p> |
| | <p>IDENTIFY IMAGES</p> |
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| | 2 MARKERS |
| 1 | What was the Rowlatt Act? |
| 2 | Why was the Khilafat Movement started? |
| 3 | What was the main reason to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement? |
| 4 | Explain any two facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War. |
| 5 | What was the 'Inland emigration act'? |
| 6 | Explain any two problems faced by the peasants of Awadh |
| 7 | Why did the nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? |
| 8 | Why were the Dalits ignored by the congress for a long time? |
| 9 | Why was the Simon Commission boycotted? |
| 10 | Why did Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in cities? Explain two reasons. |
| | 3 MARKERS |
| 1 | What powers had been given to the Government through Rowlatt Act 1919? How it caused Jallianwala Bagh incident. |
| 2 | What is the Khilafat Movement? How and by whom it was organized in India? |

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| 3 | Why did Gandhiji relaunch the civil disobedience movement after the second-round table conference? Explain any three reasons. |
| 4 | Why did the Indians boycott the Simon Commission? |
| 5 | Why growth of nationalism in colonies is linked to an anticolonial Movement? |
| 6 | How did the First World War help in the growth of National Movement in India? |
| 7 | Why did the Muslims feel alienated from Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement? |
| 8 | Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. |
| 9 | Explain the role of Ambedkar in uplifting the dalits or the depressed classes. |
| 10 | Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement? |
| 11 | Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in “Salt” a powerful symbol that could unite the Nations? Explain. |
| 12 | Analyze the role of merchants and the industrialist in the civil disobedience movement. |
| 13 | Explain the effects of ‘worldwide economic depression’ on India towards late 1920s. |
| | 5 MARKERS |
| 1 | What kind of repressive action was taken by the British on the civil disobedience Movement? |
| 2 | How did ‘Reinterpretation of history’ create a feeling of nationalism? |
| 3 | Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates? |

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| 4 | Discuss the salt march to make clear why it was an effective Symbol of resistance against colonialism. |
| 5 | Compare the images Bharat Mata in this Chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1. |
| 6 | Write a note on : The Simon Commission |
| 7 | 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. |
| 8 | How did icons and symbols of India develop the sense of collective belongingness? |

LIST OF MAP ITEMS (2022-23)

Nationalism in India – (1918 – 1930) for locating and Labelling /Identification

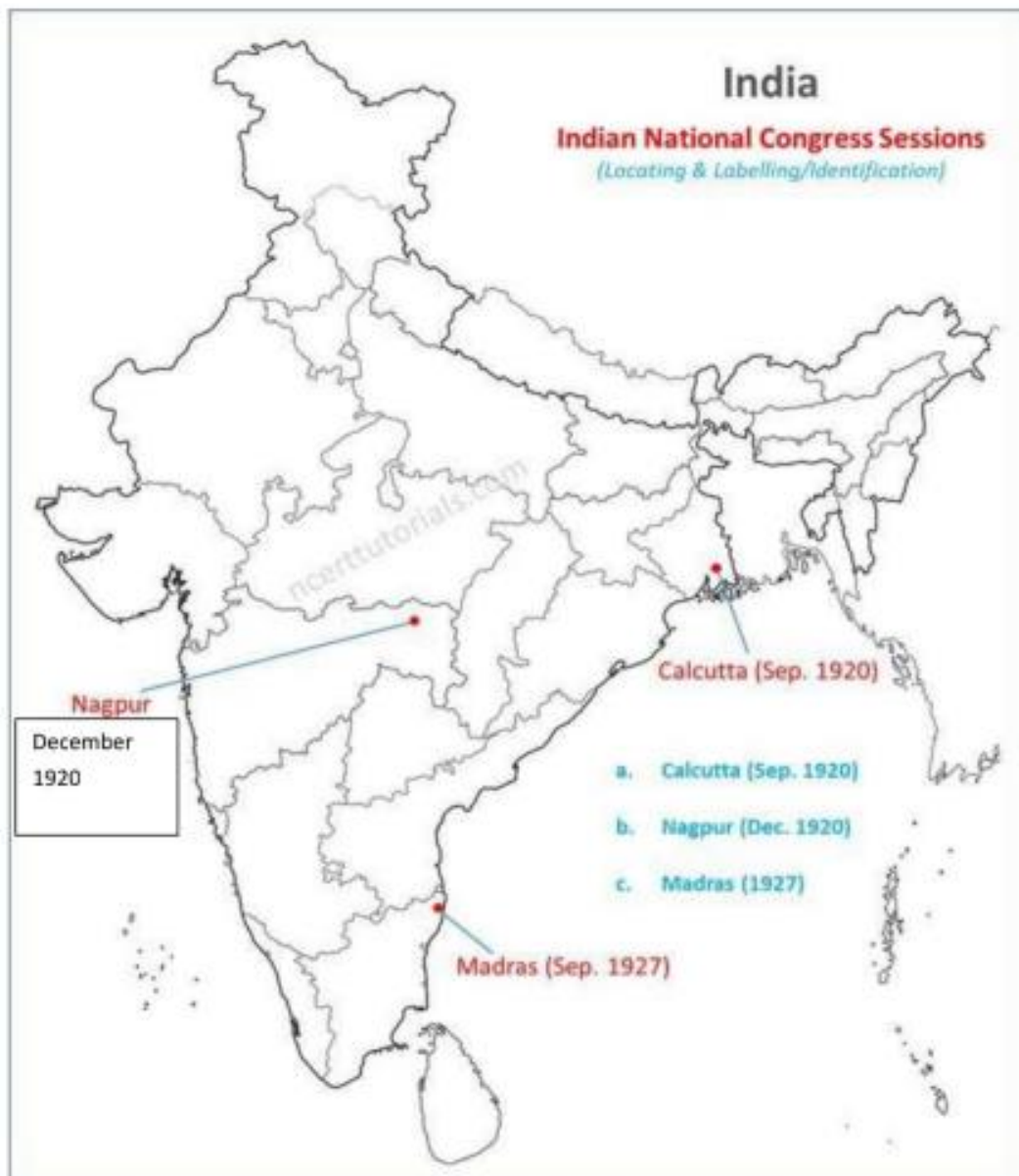
1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

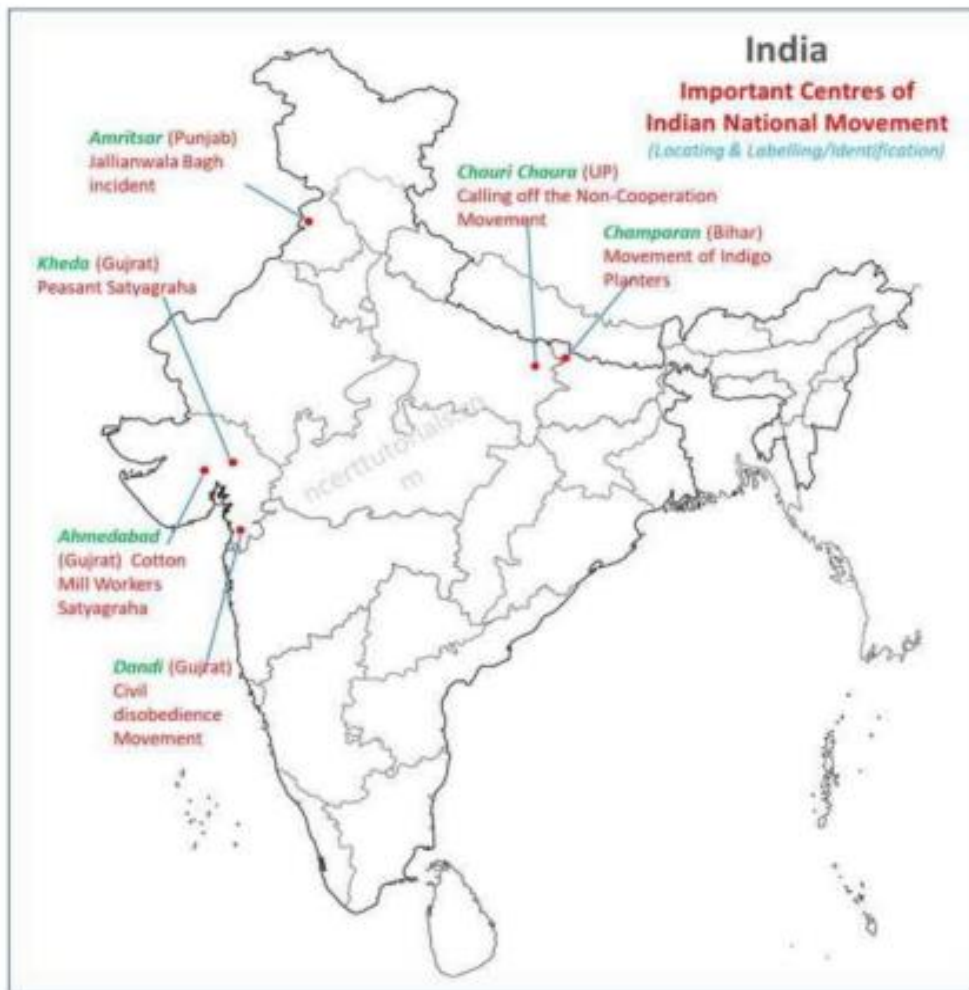
- Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- Madras (1927)

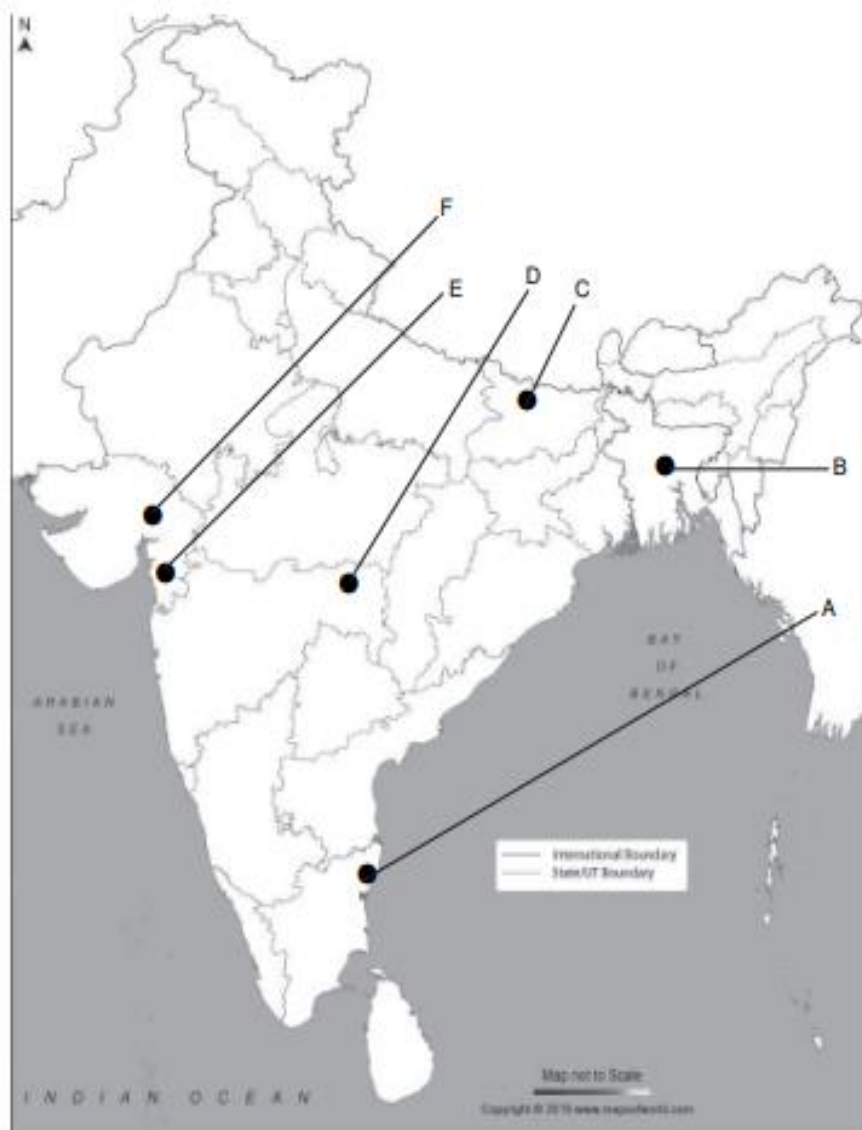
2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- a. Champaran (Bihar) ----- Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujarat) ----- Peasant Satyagraha
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) ----- Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) ----- Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) ----- Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) ----- Civil Disobedience Movement

HISTORY







THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

SYNOPSIS

SECTION A—

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF A NATION, AND MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people
- The revolutionary ideas spread in Europe after the outbreak of revolutionary wars and the rule of Napoleon.
- In early nineteenth-century Europe, national unity was allied to the ideology of Liberalism.
- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of Conservatism, which led to repression and drove people to oppose monarchical governments.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary, set up 'Young Italy' in Marseilles (France) and 'Young Europe' in Bern (Switzerland).
- Mazzini was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order', by Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, who hosted the Vienna Congress.

SECTION B—

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION (1830-1848) AND THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY

- Liberalism and nationalism became associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- The first upheaval took place in France, on July 1830.
- The Greek War of Independence was another event which mobilized