



ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM







Don HISTORY

10th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- In 1757 the Nawab of Bengal Siraj- ud –daulah was defeated by the East India company at the Battle of Plassey.
- Dudu Mian declared that "land belongs to God" and collecting rent or levying taxes on it was therefore against divine law.
- One of the prominent tribal rebellions of this period occurred in Ranchi, known as Ulugulan rebellion.
- In 1857, the British rule witnessed the biggest challenge to its existence.
- The sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea, since crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- A band of sepoys from Meerut marched to the Red Fort in Delhi who gathered to ask the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II to become their leader.
- Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II, provided leadership in the Kanpur region.
- Queen Victoria proclaimed to the Indian people that the British would not interfere in traditional institutions and religious matters.
- Many Europeans sought to make their fortunes by becoming indigo planters in India.
- The play Nil Darpan "(Mirror of the Indigo)" was written by Dina Bandhu Mitra.
- ➤ A.O. Hume lent his services to facilitate the formation of Indian National Congress.
- Partition of Bengal in 1905 was accomplished by Lord Curzon.
- In Tuticorin, Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was started by V.O Chidambaranar.
- The Home Rule movement in India borrowed much of its principles from the Irish Home Rule movement.
- ▶ By Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self Government in India as soon as possible.

I. Choose the correct answer:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
 - a) Wahhabi Rebellion

b) Farazi Movement

c) Tribal uprising

- d) Kol Revolt
- 2. Who declared that 'Land belongs to God' and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?
 - a) Titu Mir
- b) Sidhu
- c) Dudu Mian
- d) Shariatullah
- 3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?
 - a) Santhals
- b) Titu Mir
- c) Munda
- d) Kol





Don ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM 4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following b) Justice Govind Ranade a) Dadabhai Naoroji c) Bipin Chandra Pal d) Romesh Chandra 5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect? a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 August 1907 d) 16 October 1905 6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed? b) Indigo Revolt c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots a) Kol Revolt 7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916? a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Tilak 8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan? a) Dina Bandhu Mitra b) Romesh Chandra Dutt c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS** 9. The Nawab of Bengal _____ participated in the Battle of Plassey. a) Siraj-ud-daulah b) Mir Kasim c) Mir Jafar d) Daulaht Khan 10. The Battle of Plassey was orchestrated by b) Robert Clive a) Wellesley c) Dalhousie d) Curzon 11. Which place was plundered after the Battle of Plassey? b) Ayoti a) Bihar c) Bengal d) Orissa 12. Who was deeply influenced by the Wahhabi teachings? b) Titu Mir a) Dudu Mian c) Haji Shariatullah d) Noah Mian 13. Ulugular rebellion occurred in c) Calcutta a) Lucknow b) Meerut d) Ranchi 14. In which year did the Great Rebellion break out? a) 1857 b) 1875 c) 1806 d) 1905 15. In 1806 the sepoys at ____ mutinied. a) Maloor b) Baloor c) Vellore d) Kanthaloor 16. In 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to ___ by sea. a) Malaya b) Sri Lanka c) Burma d) Singapore 17. In the year 1857 ____ proclaimed himself as the Emperor of Hindustan. c) Shershah a) Alam shah b) Mohamed shah d) Bahadur Shah II 18. Who was the prominent fighter against the British? a) Rani Lakshmi Bai b) Poolandevi c) Begum Hazrat Mahal d) Queen Victoria 19. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

c) Lord Litton

d) Lord Curzon

a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Ripon



D	on HISTO	DRY	10 th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE		
20.	Bahadur Shah wa a) Malaysia	as captured and transpo b) Burma	c) Thailand d) Singapore		
21.	The peasants were a) Tea	re forced to grow the _ b) Coffee	c) Cotton d) Indigo		
22.	In which year wa a) 1880	b) 1885	Congress founded? c) 1900 d) 1947		
23.	was the fir a) Vallabhai Pate c) Womesh Char	1	he Indian National Congress. b) Thilakar d) Gokhale		
24.	Who started Swa a) V.O. Chidamb c) Lala Lajpat Ra		b) Bharathiyar d) Bala Gangadhar Tilak		
25.	Montagu – Cheh a) 1939	nsford reforms was and b) 1909	c) 1929 d) 1919		
	1. b) Farazi Mo 2. c) Dudu Mia 3. a) Santhals 4. c) Bipin Cha 5. d) 16 Octobe 6. c) Munda Ro 7. d) Tilak 8. a) Dina Ban 9. a) Siraj-ud-d 10. b) Robert 11. c) Bengal 12. b) Titu Mir 13. d) Ranchi	ovement an andra Pal er 1905 ebellion dhu Mitra	14. a) 1857 15. c) Vellore 16. c) Burma 17. d) Bahadur Shah II 18. a) Rani Lakahmi Bai 19. a) Lord Dalhousie 20. b) Burma 21. d) Indigo 22. b) 1885 23. c) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee 24. a) V.O.Chidambaranar 25. d) 1919		
II.	Fill in the Blan	ks:			
	TEXTUAL QUESTIONS				
 3. 4. 6. 	 In 1757, Robert Clive was financially supported by the money lenders of Bengal. was an anti – imperial and anti landlord movement which originated in and around 1827. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was The Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land. Around 1854 activities of social banditry were led by The British commander of Kanpur, killed by the rebels during the 1857 Rebellion was 				
	Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year W.C Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year				

30. Rowlatt



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	ADDI	ΓΙΟΝΙΔΙ	QUES	TIONS
图	AUUI	HUNAL	. UUES	HONS

10. Mir-Jafar

9.	The Battle of Plassey took place in the year				
10.	became the new Nawab of Bengal.				
11.	Haji Shariatullah's son called upon the peasants not to pay tax.				
	The Munda leader became a folk hero.				
13.	In 1855 two Santhal brothers	and were proclaime	d as rebellions.		
١4.	declared himself as the	messenger of God.			
15.	The claimed themselve	s as paramount, and exercised st	preme authority.		
		25. Z	the cartridges of the new rifle		
17.	In 1857 on March 29, a sepoy n	amed assaulted his Europe	ean officer.		
18.	On 11 May 1857, a band of ser	ooys from Meerut marched to the			
19.	the adopted son of the	ast Peshwa Baji Rao II, provided	leadership in the Kanpur region.		
	90 - 90 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	people, that the British would no	AND CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		
	The Indigo revolt began in the y				
	PARTY HOLD THE STATE OF THE STA		in the Deccan was in the village o		
23.	lent his services to facil	litate the formation of the Congre	ess.		
24.	In 1899 was appointed t	he Viceroy of India.			
25.	. Bengal was partitioned by				
26.	become the most impo	rtant location of Swadeshi activit	y.		
27.	British declared war against	in 1914.			
28.	. The Home Rule movement in India borrowed much of its principles from the Home Rul Movement.				
29.	The Lucknow Pact was signed i	n the year			
30.	The Act provided for	or arbitrary arrest.			
	ANSWER				
1	Jagat Seths	11. Dudu Mian	21. 1859		
	2. Wahhabi	12. Birsa Munda	22. Supa		
	3. Kol Revolt	13. Sindhu, Kanu	23. A.O.Hume		
	4. Chota Nagpur Tenancy	14. Birsa Munda	24. Lord Curzon		
	5. Bir Singh	15. British	25. Lord Curzon		
	6. Major General Hugh Wheeler	16. Enfield	26. Tuticorin		
	7. 1908	17. Mangal Pandey	27. Germany		
	8. 1885 18. Red Fort in Delhi 28. Irish				
	9. 1757	19. Nana Sahib	29. 1916		

20. Queen Victoria



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III. Choose the correct statement:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
 - ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832 which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
 - iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu led the Santhal Rebellion.
 - iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.
 - a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

b) (ii)and (iii) are correct

c) (iii) and (iv) are correct

- d) (i) and (iv) are correct
- 2. i) Dudu Mian laid emphasis on the egalitarian nature of Islam and declared that "Land belongs to God".
 - ii) According to the Doctrine of Lapse, new territories under the corrupt Indian rulers were to be annexed.
 - iii) The British officials after the suppression of 1857 Revolt were given power to judge and take the lives of Indians without due process of law.
 - iv) One of the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 was many of the Indian princes and Zamindars remained loyal to the British.
 - a) (ii),(iii) and (iv) are correct

- b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

- d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 3. i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
 - ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
 - iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
 - iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalists movement.
 - a) (i) and (iii) are correct

b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

c) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 4. Assersion (A): Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R) : Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
- 5. Assersion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R) : The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority

- a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.



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- 6. i) Initially the great rebellion began as a mutiny of Mumbai presidency sepoys rebellion.
 - ii) The sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea.
 - iii) The Great Rebellion of 1857 was the first major revolt of armed forces accompanied by Civilian rebellion.
 - iv) Nana Sahib had been denied pension by the Company.
 - a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

b) (ii) and (iv) only correct

c) (i) and (iii) only correct

- d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- 7. Assertion (A): The fellow soldiers arrested Mangal Pandey than he was taken to the court. Reason (R) : Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.
 - a) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

c) (A) and (R) are correct

d) Both are wrong.

ANSWER

- 1. a) (i),(ii) and (iii) are correct
- 2. c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 3. b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 4. a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- 5. c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but R of A is not the correct explanation of A
- 6. d) (ii),(iii) and (iv) are correct
- 7. b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

IV. Match the following:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- Wahhabi Rebellion A) 1.
 - a. Lucknow
 - Munda Rebellion
- Peshwa Baji Rao II
- Begum Hazarat Mahal
- Tiru Mir

- 4. Kunwar singh
- d. Ranchi

Nana Sahib

- Bihar

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- B) Siraj-ud-daulah
 - Mir Jafar

 - 3. Haji Shariatullah
 - Dudu Mian 4.
 - Birsa Munda

- Farazi Movement
- b. Messenger of God
- Land belongs to God C
- Nawab of Bengal d.
- New Nawab of Bengal

- Robert Clive C)

 - Lord Curzon
 - 3. A.O. Hume
 - Dalhousie 4.
 - William Howard

- Indian National Congress
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Partition of Bengal
- d. London Times
- Battle of Plassey

Ans: 1) d 2) e

Ans:

1) c

2) d

3) a

4) e 5) b

4) c 5)b

Ans:

1) e 2) c

3) a

4) b



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D)	1.	Kol Revolt	a.	Ranchi	Ans
	2.	Santhal Revolt	ь.	Jharkhand	1) b
	3.	Munda Revolt	C.	Meerut	2) d
	4.	Indigo Revolt	d.	Raj Mahal Hill	3) a
	5.	The great Rebellion	e.	Bengal	4) e 5) c
E	4	1852		East India Association	Ans
E)	2.	1870	а. b.	Bombay Presidency Association	1) e
	3.	1885	c.	Madras Mahajana Sabha	2) đ
	4.	1866	d.	Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	3) b
	5.	1884	e.	Madras Native Association	4) a
5) c					
F)	1.	1875	a.	Indigo Revolt	Ans
	2.	1905	ь.	Rowlatt Act	1) c 2) đ
	3.	1916	C.	Deccan Riots	3) e
	4.	1859	d.	Partition of Bengal	4) a

V. Answer the following in brief:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1919

- 1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?
 - Restorative rebellions
- Social Banditry
- Religious Movements
- Mass Insurrection

Lucknow Pact

- 2. Write about the Kanpur Massacre of 1857.
 - The siege of Kanpur was an important episode in the rebellion of 1857
 - The besieged company forces and civilians in Kanpur were unprepared for an extended siege and surrendered to rebel forces under Nana Sahib, in return for a safe passage to Allahabad.
 - The boats in which they were proceeding were burned and most of the men were killed, including British Commander of Kanpur Major General Hugh Wheeler.
- 3. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
 - > Satara

Parts of the Punjab

Sambalpur

Jhansi and Nagpur.

4. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- India was economically subjugated and transformed into a supplier of raw material to the British industries.
- It became a market to dump English manufactures and for the investment of British capital.
- The colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India.
- > This is called "the drain of wealth".



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5. Explain the concept of constructive swadeshi.

- The constructive programmes largely stressed upon self-help.
- It focused on building alternative institutions of self-governance that would operate free of British control.
- It also laid emphasis on the need of self strengthening of the people which would help in creating a worthy citizen for the political agitation.
- Swadeshi shops sprang all over the place selling textiles, handlooms, soaps, earthenware, match and leather goods.

6. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

- > To attain self government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- > To obtain the status of dominion a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

7. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- ➤ Under the Lucknow Pact (1916) the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self government in India as soon as possible.
- In return, the congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

(ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

8. What are the changes brought by the British after the Battle of Plassey?

- > The British adopted a policy of territorial expansion.
- > Soon the remaining parts of the Indian subcontinent came under their control.
- British brought systemic changes in land revenue administration, army, police, Judicial system and other institutions of governance.

9. What is subletting of land?

- > The practice of letting out and subletting of land complicated the agrarian relations.
- The zamindar often sublet land to many subordinate lords who in return would collect a fixed amount of revenue from the peasant.
- This increased the tax burden of the peasants.

10. Write a short note on Wahhabi Rebellion.

- The Wahhabi rebellion was an anti imperial and anti landlord Movement.
- > It was led by an Islamic preacher Titu Mir who was deeply influenced by the Wahhabi teachings.
- ➤ He became an influential figure among the predominately Muslim peasantry oppressed under the coercive Zamindari system.
- On 6 November 1831 the first major attack was launched in the town of Purnea.
- Titu Mir immediately declared freedom from British rule.
- > Soon there was retaliation from the British and a large number of troops were sent to Narkelberia.
- Titu Mir along with his 50 soldiers were killed in the struggle.



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11. How are the events of 1857 - 1858 significant?

- This was the first major revolt of armed forces accompanied by civilian rebellion.
- > The revolt witnessed unprecedented violence perpetrated by both sides.
- The revolt ended the rule of the East India Company and the governance of the Indian subcontinent was taken over by the British Crown.

12. How did India become a crown colony?

- The British were shocked by the events of 1857.
- The British Parliament adopted the Indian Government Act in November 1858 and India was pronounced as one of the many crown colonies to be directly governed by the Parliament.
- > The responsibility to govern was given to a member of the cabinet, designated as the Secretary of State for India.
- The transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown also meant that there was a regular parliamentary review of Indian affairs.

13. Write a short note on Passive Resistance of Swadeshi.

- Boycott of foreign goods
- Boycott of government schools and colleges, courts, titles and Government services.
- Development of swadeshi industries, national schools, recourse to armed struggle if British repression went beyond the limits of endurance.

14. Write a short note on Doctrine of lapse

- Doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- According to this, if a native ruler dies without any male heir, his territory will be taken over by the British.
- Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambalpur and parts of Punjab were annexed by the Doctrine of lapse.

15. Name some of the prominent fighters against the British in the Great revolt.

- Nana Sahib Hazrat Mahal.
- Khan Bahadur Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Kunwar Singh

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



1. DECCAN RIOTS

a) When and where did the first recorded incident of rioting against the moneylenders in the Deccan appear?

In May 1875 in Supa, a village near Poona.

b) What was the right given to moneylenders under a new law of the British?

Under a new law, moneylenders were allowed to attach the mortgaged land of the defaulters and auction it off.

c) What did it result in?

It resulted in transfer of lands from the cultivators to the non -cultivating classes.

d) Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots?

The rioting was directed against the Gujarat money lenders.



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2. THE REVOLT OF 1857

- a) Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?

 Mangal Pandey.
- b) Who was proclaimed the Shahenshah -e- Hindustan in Delhi?
 Bahadur Shah II
- c) Who was the correspondent of *London Times* who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt? William Howard Russell
- d) What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?

 It said that the British would not interfere in religious matter.

3. INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- a) What were the techniques adopted by the Congress to get its grievances redressed?
 - The techniques included appeals, petitions and delegations to Britain, all done within a constitutional framework.
- b) What do you know of Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate?
 - Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were three prominent leaders. They were referred to as Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate.
- c) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
 Bombay
- d) How did the British respond to the Swedeshi Movement?
 - The British jailed prominent leaders for long spells of imprisonment.
 - > Revolutionaries were hanged to death.
 - > The press was crushed.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. BATTLE OF PLASSEY

- a) When was the Battle of Plassey fought? On 23 June 1757
- b) Who were involved in the Battle of Plassey? Siraj -ud- daulah and East India Company
- c) Who was the Chief of the Nawab's army?
 Mir -Jafar.
- d) Who was the chief of the English army?
 Robert Clive.

5. FARAZI MOVEMENT

- a) When and who started the Farazi Movement? Haji Shariatullah started it in 1818.
- b) Where was the movement started?

 In the parts of eastern Bengal.
- c) What was advocated to the participants by Haji Shariatullah?

 To abstain from un-Islamic activities.



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d) After the death of Shariatullah who led the movement?

His son Dudu Mian.

6. THE GREAT REVOLT

a) When did the Great revolt break out?

It broke out in 1857.

b) Why did Nana Sahib develop a grudge against the British?

He had been denied pension by the British.

c) Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai oppose the British?

She was not permitted to adopt a son as her successor.

d) What was the immediate cause of the revolt?

The introduction of the greased cartridges was the immediate cause of the revolt.

VII. Answer in detail:



1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

Causes

a) Annexation policy of British India

In the 1840s and 1850s more territories were annexed through two major policies.

The Doctrine of Paramountcy

- > British claimed themselves as paramount, exercising supreme authority.
- New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were corrupt and inept.

The Doctrine of Lapse:

- If a native ruler failed to produce a biological male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British India upon the death of the ruler.
- Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through this policy.

b) Insensitivity to Indian cultural sentiments

- In 1806 the sepoys at Vellore mutinied against the new dress code, which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin. They had to replace their turbans with a round hat.
- > It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity
- Similarly in 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea since crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- > The sepoys were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion.
- Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts.
- > They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.

c) Immediate cause:

- > The immediate cause was the introduction of greased cartridges supplied to the Enfield rifile.
- It was suspected that the cartridges had been greased with the fat of the pig and cow.
- > Cow is sacred to the Hindus and the pork is forbidden to the Muslims. So the soldiers refused to use the cartridges.



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d) Consequences:

- > By the Government of India Act of 1858, the rule of East India Company came to an end in India. India came under the direct control of the Crown.
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation promised that the British would not interfere in traditional institutions and religious matters.
- > It was promised that Indians would be absorbed in government services.
- > Two significant changes were made in the structure of the Indian army.
- > The number of Indians was significantly reduced
- Indians were restrained from holding important ranks and position.

2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

Partition of Bengal

- Partition of Bengal in 1905 was the most unpopular of all.
- The partition led to wide spread protests all across India, starting a new phase of the Indian national movement.
- The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal by creating a Hindu-Muslim divide.
- Instead of dividing the Bengali people along the religious line the partition united them.

Anti - partition movement

- The leaders of both the groups extremist and moderate -were critical of partition.
- Initially the objective of the anti-partition campaign was limited to changing the public opinion in England.
- > So they protested through prayers, press campaigns, petitions and public meetings.
- > However, despite widespread protest, partition of Bengal was announced on 19 July 1905.
- > The boycott of British goods was one such method.
- > Swadeshi movement was started. It aimed at the cancellation of partition of Bengal.
- ➤ The moderates were very much against utilising the campaign to start a full fledged passive resistance.
- ▶ But the militant nationalists were in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal and to initiate a full scale mass struggle.
- > The day Bengal was officially partitioned, 16 Oct. 1905 was declared as a day of mourning.
- > Thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and marched on the streets of Calcutta singing 'Bande Mataram'

3. Attempt a narrative account of how Tilak and Annie Besant by launching Home Rule Movement sustained the Indian freedom struggle after 1916.

- The Indian national movement was revived and also radicalised during the Home Rule Movement led by Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant.
- World war I and Indian's participation in it was the background for the Home Rule League.
- > In the war India supported the British hoping to get self government after the war.
- > But the British administration remained non committal to such goals.
- > It led to a fresh call for a mass movement to pressurise the British government.
- > The rising popularity of Annie Besant compelled the moderates to put up a common front against the colonial government.



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- In the Lucknow session of Indian National Congress (1916) the militant nationalists were admitted to the Congress.
- > Tilak setup the first Home Rule League in April 1916.
- In September 1916, after repeated demands of her impatient followers, Annie Besant started the Home Rule League without the support of Congress. Both the Leagues worked independently.
- The Home Rule Leagues were utilised to carry extensive propaganda through press, speeches, public meetings, lectures, discussions and touring in favour of self –government.
- They succeeded in enrolling young people in large numbers and extending the movement to the rural areas.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Rebellion of 1857?

- > The revolt was not well organised and planned. It was spontaneous.
- There was a general lack of enthusiasm among the Indian princess to participate in the rebellion.
- > The Indian princes and Zamindars either remained loyal or were fearful of British power.
- > The educated middle class did not support the rebellion.
- > One of the important reasons for the failure of the rebellion was the absence of a central authority.
- > There was no common agenda.
- > The Indian army was not well disciplined.
- > There was lack of organisation.
- Lack of weapons.
- > Betrayal by their aides was also one of the causes for the failure of the revolt.

5. What were the demands of the Indian National Congress?

- Creation of legislative councils at provincial and central level.
- > Increasing the number of elected members in the legislative council.
- Separating judicial and executive functions.
- > Reducing military expenditure
- Reduction of Home charges.
- > Extension of trial by jury.
- > Holding civil services exams in India as well as in England.
- Police reforms
- Reconsideration of forest laws.
- > Promotion of Indian industries and an end to unfair tariffs and excise duties.

VIII. Time Line:

- 1757
- Battle of Plassey
- 1806
- Sepoy mutiny at Vellore
- 1818
- Farazi Movement



ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

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- Sepoys at Barrackpur refused to go to Burma
 Wahhabi Rebellion
 Kol revolt
- 1852 Madras native association
- 1854 Social bandity led by Bir Singh
- 1. Santhal Rebellion
 2. Rebellion against the mahajans and zamindars
- 1. The Great Rebellion
 2. Sepoys from meerut marched to the red fort
 3. Bahadur Shah II became the emperor of Hindustan
 - 4. Siege of Kanpur
 - 5. Suppression of rebellion
 - 6. Delhi was captured by British troops
- 1858 British parliament adopted the Indian Government Act
- 1859 Indigo Revolt
- 1860 Nil Darpan by Dina Bhandhumitra
- East India Association
- 1870 Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- 1875 Deccan Riots
- 1884 Madras Mahajana Sabha
- 1. The formation of Indian National Congress
 2. Bombay Presidency Association
- 1899 Lord Curzon was the viceroy of India
- 1900 Birsa munda was arrested
- 1905 Partition of Bengal
- 1905 1911 Boycott and swadeshi movement
- 1906 Swedeshi Steam Navigation Company started.
- 1908 Chotanagpur Tenancy Act
- 1914 First World War started
- 1916 1. Home Rule League 2. Lucknow Pact
- 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, Rowlatt Act.



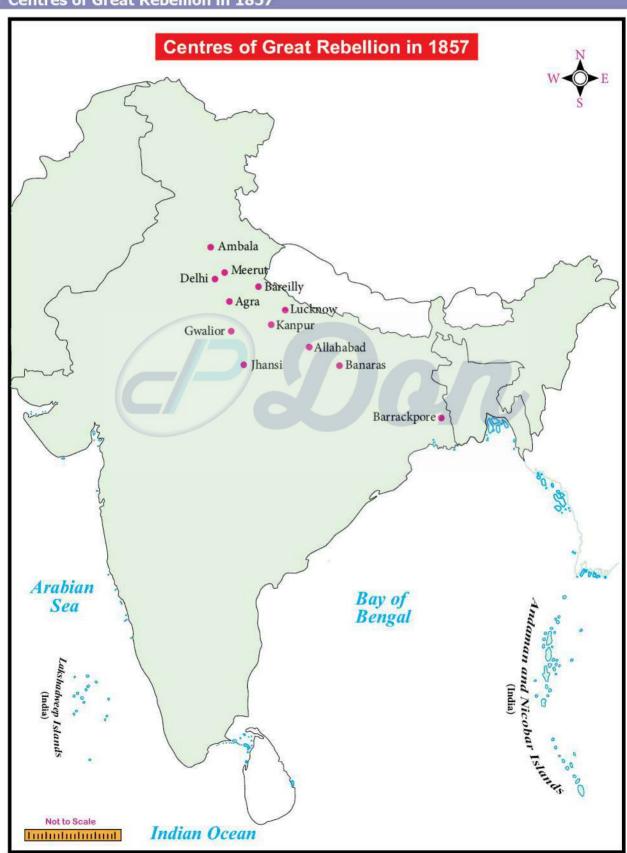
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HISTORY

10th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAP WORK

Centres of Great Rebellion in 1857





ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

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 $1 \times 5 = 5$

10

VII. Answer in detail:

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857.

Unit Test

-			
Time :	UNIT - VII – Anti-Colonial Mover 1.00 hr.	nents and the Birth	of Nationalism Marks : 30
		wing	5 × 1 =
2.	When did the partition of Bengal come into ef a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906		d) 16 October 1905
3.	What was the context in which the Chotanagp a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt	: 100m Heb : 1 150 Heb 100 Heb	
4.	Who set up the first Home Rule League in Apra) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra pal		d) Tilak
II. 1. 2.		d violence to compel farm b) Both (A) and (R) wron d) (A) is correct and (R) is ad lord Movement original led by	hers to grow indigo. g s wrong. $4 \times 1 = 4$
4.	In 1919 the British Government announced Match the following:	1 To	4 × 1 =
1. 2. 3.	The Great Revolt - a) 1827 The Battle of Plassey - b) 1875 Wahhabi Rebellion - c) 1757 Deccan Riots - d) 1857		4 ^ 1 - 1
	Answer all the questions given under Indian National Congress (a) What were the techniques adopted by the C (b) What do you know of Lal –Bal –Pal triums (c) Where was the first session of the Indian N (d) How did the British respond to the Swades	Congress ? virate ? Vational Congress held ?	1 × 4 =
1. 2. 3.	Answer briefly: What do you mean by drain of wealth? Explain the concept of Home Rule Movement Summarise the essence of Lucknow pact. Why are the events of 1857-1858 significant?	,	4 × 2 =

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