

Rise Of Nationalism

IMPORTANT PYQs (1 Marks)

1. What was the main reason behind the rise of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century?

- ☐ a) Decline of monarchy
- ☐ b) The influence of Enlightenment ideas
- ☐ c) Spread of industrial revolution
- ☐ d) Revolutions and wars

Answer: b) The influence of Enlightenment ideas

2. Which event led to the formation of the modern nation-state of Germany in 1871?

- ☐ a) Unification of Italy
- ☐ b) The Franco-Prussian War
- ☐ c) The Russian Revolution
- ☐ d) The Treaty of Versailles

Answer: b) The Franco-Prussian War

3. Which of the following was NOT a key factor in the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?

- ☐ a) Growth of trade and markets
- ☐ b) The spread of printing press and books
- ☐ c) The French Revolution
- ☐ d) The decline of the Catholic Church

Answer: d) The decline of the Catholic Church

4. Who was the famous leader associated with the unification of Italy?

- ☐ a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- ☐ b) Otto von Bismarck
- ☐ c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- ☐ d) Cavour

Answer: a) Giuseppe Garibaldi

5. Which of the following terms refers to a political community with its own territory, sovereignty, and identity?

- ☐ a) Monarchy
- ☐ b) Nationalism
- ☐ c) Nation-state
- ☐ d) Empire

Answer: c) Nation-state

6. The concept of "Blood and Iron" policy was introduced by which of the following leaders?

- ☐ a) Napoleon Bonaparte

- b) Otto von Bismarck
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- d) Victor Emmanuel II

Answer: b) Otto von Bismarck

7. The French Revolution of 1789 inspired nationalist movements in which of the following regions?

- a) Latin America
- b) South Africa
- c) Southeast Asia
- d) East Asia

Answer: a) Latin America

8. Who played a significant role in spreading nationalist ideas through his writings and poetry in the context of India?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Bhagat Singh
- d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Answer: d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

9. Which movement in India was led by Mahatma Gandhi to achieve self-rule?

- a) Quit India Movement
- b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- d) Khilafat Movement

Answer: c) Civil Disobedience Movement

10. What was the significance of the Congress session at Lahore in 1929?

- a) First demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)
- b) Formation of the All India Muslim League
- c) Launch of Quit India Movement
- d) Resolution of non-violence

Answer: a) First demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)

11. The role of vernacular press in the rise of Indian nationalism is associated with:

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

12. Which of the following was a symbol of the anti-colonial struggle in India during the 20th century?

- a) Salt March

- b) Battle of Plassey
- c) Battle of Buxar
- d) Revolt of 1857

Answer: a) Salt March

13. The term 'Nation-State' is associated with which of the following regions in the 19th century?

- a) France
- b) India
- c) China
- d) USA

Answer: a) France

14. Who was the leader of the Indian National Congress during the first phase of the nationalist movement?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) A.O. Hume
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: b) A.O. Hume

15. What was the result of the French Revolution of 1789 for the people of France?

- a) Establishment of a monarchy
- b) Decline of the aristocracy and the rise of democracy
- c) Strengthening of the Catholic Church
- d) Loss of individual rights

Answer: b) Decline of the aristocracy and the rise of democracy

#3 Marker IMPORTANT

1. What was the role of the First War of Independence (1857) in the rise of nationalism in India?

- **Answer:** The First War of Independence (1857) acted as a catalyst for the growth of nationalist feelings in India. Though it failed, it united diverse sections of society against British rule and created an awareness of India's collective identity. It laid the groundwork for future movements, leading to the formation of organizations like the Indian National Congress.

2. What was the significance of the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885?

- **Answer:** The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed to provide a platform for political dialogue and reform. Initially moderate in nature, it aimed at obtaining greater representation for Indians in the British government. Over time, it became the principal organization fighting for India's independence.

3. What were the key features of the Moderate Phase of the Indian National Congress?

- **Answer:** The Moderate Phase (1885-1905) was characterized by constitutional methods of protest, such as petitions, resolutions, and demands for reforms. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Pherozeshah Mehta sought Indian self-rule through gradual reforms and collaboration

with the British government.

4. Explain the significance of the Partition of Bengal (1905).

- **Answer:** The Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon was intended to divide and rule by creating religious divisions, as Bengal was a strong center of nationalist activity. However, it led to widespread protests, including the Swadeshi Movement, and significantly strengthened the anti-colonial sentiment in India.

5. What was the role of the Swadeshi Movement (1905)?

- **Answer:** The Swadeshi Movement emerged in response to the Partition of Bengal. It advocated the boycott of British goods and the promotion of Indian-made products. This movement spread to other parts of India and became an important aspect of the nationalist struggle, promoting self-reliance and national unity.

6. What were the key features of the Extremist Phase in the Indian National Congress?

- **Answer:** The Extremist Phase (1905-1915) was marked by more radical methods of protest, including the use of direct action, protests, and even violence. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai demanded complete independence and rejected British rule.

7. What was the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the rise of nationalism?

- **Answer:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a key leader in the Extremist Phase. He popularized the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright" and played a major role in mobilizing masses through public festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Jayanti. His emphasis on self-rule inspired nationalists across India.

8. What was the significance of the Lucknow Pact (1916)?

- **Answer:** The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. It marked a political alliance between Hindus and Muslims for the first time in India's history and aimed at securing greater representation for Indians in the British government.

9. What were the causes and effects of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)?

- **Answer:** The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred when General Dyer ordered the shooting of peaceful protesters in Amritsar, killing hundreds. It provoked widespread anger across India, galvanizing the Indian masses against British rule and marking a turning point in the nationalist struggle, leading to a more intense phase of resistance.

10. What was the significance of the Champaran Movement (1917)?

- **Answer:** The Champaran Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was the first successful mass agitation against British rule in India. Gandhi helped indigo farmers in Champaran, Bihar, fight against oppressive plantation practices, setting the stage for mass-based movements and Gandhi's leadership in the freedom struggle.

11. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22).

- **Answer:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the harsh British policies.

Gandhi called for Indians to boycott British goods, schools, and services, aiming to non-violently challenge British authority. The movement led to widespread participation from all sections of Indian society.



12. What was the significance of the Salt March (1930)?

- **Answer:** The Salt March (or Dandi March) was a pivotal event in India's struggle for independence, led by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a direct action against the British monopoly on salt production and taxes. The march sparked widespread civil disobedience, further uniting the Indian masses in the fight for freedom.

13. What was the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)?

- **Answer:** The Civil Disobedience Movement, initiated by Gandhi, was a non-violent resistance movement against British colonial laws. It gained mass support, including the refusal to pay taxes and the boycott of British goods, significantly weakening British control over India and intensifying nationalist sentiments.

14. What were the causes and consequences of the Quit India Movement (1942)?

- **Answer:** The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi during World War II, demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. It was a mass uprising, though it was suppressed by the British. Despite its failure, it marked the final stage of India's independence struggle and laid the foundation for independence in 1947.



15. Explain the significance of the Cripps Mission (1942).

- **Answer:** The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to secure Indian support for World War II. It proposed a vague promise of self-rule after the war, but was rejected by Indian leaders as inadequate. The failure of the mission led to the launch of the Quit India Movement, escalating demands for complete independence.

#4 Marker (IMPORTANT PYQ)

1. Explain the role of the French Revolution in the rise of nationalism in Europe

Answer: The French Revolution played a significant role in the rise of nationalism in Europe, inspiring nationalist movements and shaping the political landscape of the continent. Here are some key points on how the French Revolution influenced nationalism in Europe ^{1 2 3}:

- Intellectual reaction: The French Revolution was a key factor in the growth of national identity and the development of an authentic perspective on cultural self-expression through nationhood.
- Napoleon and the Napoleonic Code: Radical intellectuals were influenced by Napoleon and the Napoleonic Code, which served as a tool for Europe's political transformation.
- Liberalism and national self-determinism: Revolutionary armies advocated for the ideals of liberalism and national self-determinism, emphasizing the

importance of nationality in uniting modern societies.

- Nationalist agitation: Despite being suppressed, nationalist agitation persisted, particularly in Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Hungary, and Norway, where local hostility to alien dynastic authority grew.
- Independence movements: The Serbian Revolution (1804–17), the Greek War of Independence (1821–29), and the Belgian Revolution (1830–31) all led to the establishment of independent states, with nationalist writers advocating for self-determination.
- 1848 revolutions: The 1848 revolutions across Europe, driven by economic crisis and the desire for political reform, further fueled nationalist sentiment, resulting in the creation of seven new national states in Europe over the next three decades.
- Conservative nation-states: Conservative reformers like Cavour and Bismarck collaborated with liberal modernizers to create conservative nation-states in Italy and Germany.
- National identity: The invention of symbolic national identities became a priority for racial, ethnic, or linguistic groups throughout Europe as they navigated the rise of mass politics, the decline of traditional social elites, discrimination, and xenophobia.

2. Discuss the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the rise of nationalism.

- The Industrial Revolution (late 18th to 19th century) brought significant social, economic, and technological changes that helped fuel nationalism. It created a sense of shared identity and economic interdependence within emerging nation-states, promoting the development of modern infrastructure, communication systems, and trade, which united people and fostered national consciousness.

3. What role did Giuseppe Mazzini play in the rise of nationalism in Italy?

- Giuseppe Mazzini was a key figure in the Italian unification movement and played a significant role in spreading nationalist ideas. Through his revolutionary organization, Young Italy, he inspired Italians to seek a united nation-state, advocating for independence from foreign rulers and the establishment of a republic.

4. How did the concept of "nation-state" emerge in 19th-century Europe?

- The concept of the nation-state emerged in 19th-century Europe as a result of growing nationalism. It was a political entity where the boundaries of the state were aligned with the cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of its people. This idea was fueled by revolutions, like the French Revolution, and movements for independence across Europe, leading to the unification of Germany and Italy.

5. Analyze the significance of the Congress of Vienna (1815) in shaping European nationalism.

- The Congress of Vienna (1815) aimed to restore the old monarchies and suppress revolutionary movements in Europe. However, it inadvertently ignited nationalist sentiments by redrawing borders and creating political entities that were ethnically and culturally diverse. This dissatisfaction eventually led to uprisings and the rise of nationalism, as people sought to form unified nation-states.

6. What was the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany?

- Otto von Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Prussia, played a pivotal role in the unification of Germany through a policy of "Blood and Iron." He used diplomacy, military force, and strategic alliances to unite the German-speaking states under Prussian leadership, culminating in the creation of the German Empire in 1871.

7. Explain the significance of the Balkan Wars in the rise of nationalism in the Balkans.

- The Balkan Wars (1912–1913) were significant in the rise of nationalism in the Balkans as they resulted in the weakening of the Ottoman Empire and the emergence of several independent Balkan states. Nationalism surged as various ethnic groups sought independence and territorial expansion, contributing to the tensions that led to World War I.

#5 Marker IMPORTANT PYQS

1. What were the causes of the rise of Indian nationalism in the 19th century?

Answer: The rise of Indian nationalism in the 19th century was fueled by several factors:

- **British colonial rule:** The exploitation and economic drain under British rule led to discontent.
- **Western education:** The introduction of Western ideas like democracy, equality, and liberty inspired Indian intellectuals.
- **Social reform movements:** Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda worked for social reforms, challenging traditional hierarchies and promoting nationalism.
- **Economic exploitation:** The British policies led to widespread poverty, famines, and loss of local industries, which spurred nationalistic sentiments.
- **Indian Renaissance:** The rediscovery of India's cultural heritage helped build a sense of pride and unity among Indians.

2. Discuss the role of Indian National Congress (INC) in the rise of nationalism.

Answer: The Indian National Congress (INC), founded in 1885, played a pivotal role in the rise of Indian nationalism:

- Initially, it aimed to represent Indian interests within the British Empire, but over time, it became the principal organization for the nationalist movement.
- Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Subhas Chandra Bose used the INC to promote Indian self-rule (Swaraj).
- The INC's annual sessions became a platform for voicing grievances against British policies.
- Through movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) and Civil Disobedience (1930-34), the INC led mass participation in the freedom struggle.

3. Explain the significance of the First War of Indian Independence (1857).

Answer: The First War of Indian Independence, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or Revolt of 1857, was a major turning point in Indian nationalism:

- It marked the first large-scale organized resistance against British rule.
- It involved both soldiers and civilians, symbolizing pan-Indian resistance.
- Although it was suppressed, it led to the British government taking direct control of India from the East India Company, initiating the period of British Raj.
- The revolt sowed the seeds of nationalistic consciousness and encouraged future movements for Indian independence.

4. Discuss the impact of the partition of Bengal (1905) on Indian nationalism.

Answer: The partition of Bengal in 1905 was a turning point in the rise of Indian nationalism:

- The British decision to partition Bengal on communal lines (divide and rule policy) was seen as an attempt to weaken the growing nationalist movement by creating divisions between Hindus and Muslims.
- The partition united various sections of Indian society against British rule, leading to widespread protests and the Swadeshi Movement, which called for the boycott of British goods.
- The movement helped to ignite national consciousness, especially in Bengal, and was a precursor to the larger freedom struggle.

5. What was the significance of the Swadeshi Movement (1905)?

Answer: The Swadeshi Movement was a direct response to the partition of Bengal in 1905:

- It encouraged the use of Indian-made goods and the boycott of British products, symbolizing a rejection of British economic and political dominance.

- It saw widespread participation, including from urban and rural areas, and played a significant role in mobilizing public opinion against colonial rule.
- It led to the formation of several nationalist organizations and promoted the idea of self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat).
- It also laid the foundation for the mass-based freedom movements that followed.

6. Explain the role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the rise of nationalism.

Answer: Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the most prominent leaders of Indian nationalism:

- He promoted the idea of "Swaraj" (self-rule) and was a vocal critic of British colonial policies.
- Tilak's slogan "Swaraj is my birthright" inspired millions.
- He played a crucial role in spreading nationalism through the press, particularly in his newspapers, *Kesari* and *The Mahratta*.
- He promoted the celebration of traditional Indian festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Jayanti to foster unity and a sense of Indian identity.

7. What was the role of social reformers in the rise of Indian nationalism?

Answer: Social reformers played an essential role in the rise of Indian nationalism by addressing social issues and awakening national consciousness:

- Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked towards reforms such as the abolition of Sati, child marriage, and promoting women's rights.
- They fostered a sense of pride in India's cultural and religious heritage, challenging British stereotypes about Indian society.
- Social reform movements contributed to the growth of a modern, educated middle class, which became the backbone of the nationalist movement.

8. Discuss the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) on Indian nationalism.

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, had a profound impact on Indian nationalism:

- It marked the first mass movement against British rule, with millions of Indians participating in protests, strikes, and boycotts.
- Gandhi emphasized non-violent resistance (Ahimsa) and satyagraha (truth force), which became central principles of the nationalist struggle.
- The movement led to the withdrawal of cooperation with British institutions, including schools, courts, and councils, and created a sense of unity among Indians across various regions and communities.

9. What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)?

Answer: The Civil Disobedience Movement, launched by Gandhi in 1930, was a response to several factors:

- The harsh economic policies of the British, including salt taxes, which directly affected the common people.
- The failure of the Simon Commission (1928), which did not include any Indian members.
- The widespread dissatisfaction with the British response to the demands for self-rule.
- Gandhi's call for non-violent defiance, including the famous Salt March to Dandi, galvanized mass participation in the struggle for independence.

10. What was the significance of the Salt March in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: The Salt March (1930), led by Mahatma Gandhi, was a pivotal event in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- Gandhi and his followers walked 240 miles to the coastal village of Dandi to produce salt, defying the British monopoly on salt production.
- This act of civil disobedience became a symbol of India's resistance to British colonial rule.
- The march attracted widespread attention, both in India and internationally, and galvanized millions to join the independence movement.

11. Explain the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle.

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose played a significant role in intensifying the nationalist struggle:

- As the leader of the Indian National Congress (INC) in the 1930s, Bose advocated for a more radical approach to achieving independence, differing from Gandhi's non-violence.

- After his disagreements with Congress leadership, Bose formed the Forward Bloc and later sought international support for India's independence.
- During World War II, he led the Indian National Army (INA) to fight against the British in Southeast Asia, rallying thousands of Indian soldiers to join the struggle for independence.

12. What were the main ideas of the Two-Nation Theory?

Answer: The Two-Nation Theory, proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, argued that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations with their own customs, religion, and traditions:

- It led to the demand for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan, and became the foundation of the partition of India in 1947.
- The theory was opposed by many Indian nationalists, who believed in the unity of India, but it gained traction with the rise of communal tensions.

13. What was the role of women in the Indian nationalist movement?

Answer: Women played an essential role in the Indian nationalist movement:

- Women like Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay actively participated in protests, marches, and social reforms.
- Women were involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement.
- Their participation challenged traditional gender roles and helped in the broader fight for both national and gender equality.

14. What were the causes and effects of the Quit India Movement (1942)?

Answer: The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 with the demand for immediate British withdrawal from India:

- **Causes:** The failure of the Cripps Mission, British unwillingness to grant full self-rule, and the worsening economic and political situation during World War II.
- **Effects:** Widespread arrests, suppression of protests, and a nationwide upsurge in nationalist sentiments. The movement marked the final phase of India's struggle for independence, with a clear demand for the end of British rule.

15) Discuss the causes of the rise of nationalism in India during the 19th century.

Answer:

The rise of nationalism in India during the 19th century was influenced by several key factors:

1. **Impact of British Rule:** British colonial policies such as economic exploitation, cultural imposition, and the destruction of traditional industries created widespread discontent. The economic drain theory, put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji, highlighted how British policies were draining India's wealth, which fueled nationalistic sentiments.
2. **Western Education and Social Reform Movements:** Western-style education introduced by the British led to the emergence of an educated Indian middle class. Prominent reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Swami Vivekananda propagated ideas of social reform and national unity. These thinkers questioned traditional practices and inspired Indians to envision a reformed, united nation.
3. **Cultural Renaissance:** The 19th century saw a cultural revival, with a renewed interest in India's rich history, traditions, and heritage. Writers, poets, and artists like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (whose song "Vande Mataram" became a nationalist anthem) played a crucial role in promoting a sense of national identity.
4. **Economic Exploitation and Famines:** The British administration's policies led to widespread poverty, famines, and exploitation. The lack of infrastructure development and the focus on extraction of resources led to suffering among the masses, further fueling resentment against British rule.
5. **Indian National Congress (INC) Formation:** The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 provided a political platform for addressing grievances. While initially moderate in its demands, the INC became a key organization in the fight for self-rule, eventually giving rise to the mass nationalist movement in the early 20th century.

