

Answer Key.

HISTORY AND CIVICS

CLASS 10

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM WORKSHEET:

Short Answers

1. Explain the term nationalism.
 - a. Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness and common consciousness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same historical political cultural background have the same language culture and considers themselves one nation.
2. State two reasons for the development of nationalism in the late 19th century.
 - a. 1. Economic exploitation of the peasants 2. Repressive colonial policy.
3. Mention two examples of economic exploitation by the British.
 - a. 1. High taxation on farmers, 2. Destruction of handicraft industries
4. Mention any two repressive policies of Lord Lytton.
 - a. 1. Vernacular press act 2. Indian arms act
5. What role did the press play in the national movement?
 - a. The press carried on daily criticism of unjust policies of british in india and exposed their true nature.
6. What was the impact of English education?
 - a. Gave the people a common language for communication. They got to know about the western ideals of democracy, freedom, liberty etc.
7. Mention any two prominent newspaper in the 19th century.
 - a. Amrit Bazaar Patrika, the Hindu
8. Mention any two socio-religious reformers two prepared ground for the national movement.
 - a. Jyotiba Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
9. What was the Ilbert Bill controversy?
 - a. The Bill was introduced Lord Ripon, sought to abolish judicial disqualification based on race, distinction. This was resented by the british and they started a counter agitation.

10. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded?
- a. In 1884 AO Hume in consultation with Indian leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee.

Long Answers

1. With reference to growth of nationalism in 19th century India answer the following
 - a. Explain role of socio-religious reform movement?

Ans. Swami Dayanand and Swami Vivekananda proclaimed the superiority of Indian culture and civilisation. Reformers condemned untouchability and caste system. The reform movement drew inspiration from Indian culture and promoted a feeling of pan-indianism.

- b. Explain role of repressive colonial policies.

Ans. Lord Lytton organised Grand Delhi Durbar in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as empress of India. Lakhs were spent during an ongoing famine. Lord Lytton introduced Vernacular Press Act and Indian Arms Act. Vernacular Press Act forbade publication of any material which might incite anti British feelings. Arms Act made it a criminal offence for Indians to carry arms without a licence. The import duties on british textiles were removed which led to the complete destructive of Indian industries.

- c. Explain role of the press.

Ans. It was through the press that message of patriotism, modern liberal ideals of freedom, equality and liberty spread among people. Made possible exchange of views amongst different social groups, coming from different regions. Made Indians aware of what was happening around the world. This awareness helped them understand political social development of the outside world.

2. With reference to nationalism and birth of Indian National Congress explain the following:
 - a. Vernacular press act, 1878

Ans. Vernacular Press Act forbade publication of any material which would criticise the British government and incite feelings of dissatisfaction against the Government.

State any two immediate objective of the INC and role of Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. The two immediate objective of the INC was to promote friendly relation with political party workers from different parts of the country, and to develop and consolidate the feeling of national unity. The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in London. He was known as the Grand Old Man of India. He published the paper Ras Goftar.

3. With regards to the socio religious reform movement mention the contribution of
 - a. Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy was the greatest social-religious reformer. He was known as the father of Indian nationalism. He was against the case system. He campaigned for the abolition of Sati, Parda System and child marriage. Because of his the Governor General of India, William Bentick passed the abolition of Sati Act in 1829.

- b. Jyotiba Phule

Ans. He was an urban educated member of the low-caste. He established a school for untouchables and started a private orphanage for the widows. He founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj with the aim of securing social justice for the weaker section of society. He pioneered widow remarriage movement and endorsed education for girls.

- c. Swami Vivekananda

Ans. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission. Swami Vivekananda is credited with introducing the West to the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga. He worked in the field of social service. He spoke to people in India and urged them to eliminate the caste system and promote science and industrialisation.

- d. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans. He set up the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (MAOC). Sir Syed stressed on the importance of modern scientific education for Muslims to advance their conditions. He advocated the learning of English. He was also against superstition and evil customs prevalent in society then. He believed that Muslim society could move ahead only if rigid orthodoxy was abandoned and pragmatism was adopted.

4. Attempt short question 1-10 and all long questions from the Exercise given at the end of the chapter.