



We studied about the establishment of British rule in India, the first war of independence and the social, economic, political and educational conditions of 19th century India. Here we will study the origin and development of nationalism in India and the national movements of the freedom struggle.

Emergence and Development of Nationalism

Nationalism is the spirit of sacrificing body, mind and wealth for the nation. Nationalism means a sense of unity and pride towards one's nation. Thus, nationalism is the expression of the people living in a certain part of the world who consider themselves united with their heritage and culture and express it emotionally. There is a sense of geographical, cultural similarity in a sublime spirit. Let us study which factors or conditions were responsible for the formation of nationalist ideology.

1. Unless the Indian people realize that we are one, our interests are one, the spirit of national unity will not rise in them. The idea of such national unity in India was unintentionally given by the British. The uniform law and administration began in the country after the British Company brought the country under its rule. Thus, the British rule unknowingly sowed the seeds of national unity among the people.
2. As a result of the policy of economic exploitation of the British government, the peasants were ruined and the artisans became unemployed due to collapsing of industries. Thus, economic dissatisfaction and a sense of injustice united the people against the British government.
3. As a result of English education, a small but powerful class of intellectuals emerged in India. Western education instilled a longing for self-governance and independence in them. That is why the nation got the best thinkers and leaders. Apart from English, a lot of literature was written in Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, Bengali, Urdu etc. in India. Thoughts on nationalism, mythological pride and ideological awakening abounded in this literature. The contribution of vigilant newspapers in the development of nationalism cannot be ignored.
4. Archaeological research was carried out in India during the British rule. Ancient Indian texts were translated into foreign languages and with this the glory of India's past was revealed to the world. How can the people with such a glorious past be enslaved? That question began to swirl in the public mind.
5. Telegraph, postal service and railway were introduced at the time of the British. The idea of national unity gained strength when people from one region came in contact with people from another region.
6. There were several events that promoted national unity, which included the injustice done to Indians in chartered jobs, Lytton's Vernacular Press Act curtailing freedom of press and the Indian Arms Act, as well as the Ilbert Bill passed during Ripon's time according to which Indian judge could hear the cases of Europeans. The English opposed the bill. As a result, the government withdrew the bill. All these things prepared the Indians for national unity.



The Establishment of the Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha (Congress)

There was need of a national institution to give a definite direction to the ideas of nationalism which represented the interests of Indians against the British. There were some institutions in India before the establishment of the Hindi National Rashtriya Mahasabha. All these institutions created an environment for the establishment of Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha. A retired English officer, A. O. Hume's contribution for the establishment of the Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha is significant. He notified the British government about the indignation and discontent among the Indian people against the British. He believed that if this discontent or outrage was not curbed, a revolt like the first freedom struggle of 1857 AD would take place. The first session of the Congress was held on December 28, 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit

Organisations before Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha

British Indian Association	Kolkata
Bombay Association	Mumbai
Madras Native Association	Chennai
Puna Public Association	Pune
Indian Association	Kolkata
Gujarat Association Sabha	Ahmedabad



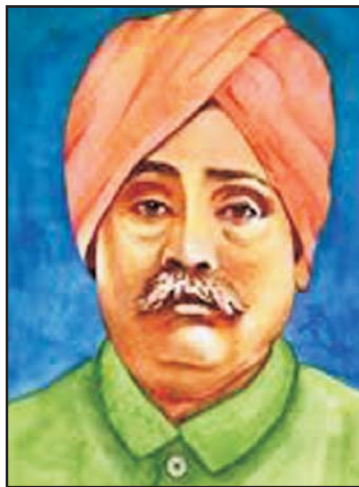
First Congress Session

School in Mumbai.

About 72 delegates attended it and president Vyomeshchandra Banerjee presided over the session. Dadabhai Naoroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tayyabji, K. T. Telanga, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Dinsha Vachcha etc. were among the prominent leaders.

During the period of its first phase (1885-1905 AD), Rashtriya Mahasabha made demands to the government for political rights, economic and social development, educational progress etc. They

were ignored by the British government. Yet these demands laid a strong foundation for future struggles. Rashtriya Mahasabha demanded expansion of legislature,



Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal) Bal gangadhar Tilak(Bal) Bipinchandra Pal (Pal)



reduction in military expenditure, reduction in taxes, relief to farmers in debt, Civil Service Examination to be held simultaneously in India and London, Freedom of Expression etc. Looking at the objectives and functions of Mahasabha in the first phase, it can be said that it was opposing unfair policies of the British government through constitutional and democratic method. Through discussions and resolutions, it sent its demands in the form of petitions to the Viceroy. Due to this kind of soft or modest attitude, leaders of Mahasabha were known as ‘Moderates’. These moderate leaders organized well-educated middle class people of India and prepared them to bring national awareness. During this period, leaders in Congress like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipinchandra Pal demanded a radical change in the mild policies of Congress. They criticized the policy of Congress to request or pray. “We must believe in our power, not in the intentions of the government,” they said. They were known as ‘Radicals’. Tilak Maharaj said, “Swaraj is my birthright, I shall have it.” As a result of the operation by Lal-Bal-Pal, it awakened Indian youth to become enthusiastic, confident and aggressive.

Know This

To spread their ideas among the extremist leaders Lokmanya Tilak started ‘The Maratha’ (in English) and ‘Kesari’ (in Marathi), Lala Lajpat Rai started ‘The Punjabi’ and ‘The People’ and Bipin Chandra Pal started ‘New India’ weekly and ‘Vande Mataram’ newspapers to spread their ideas among the radical leaders.

In 1905, Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal under the pretext of administrative ease as part of his ‘divide and rule’ policy. The Bang Bhang movement was launched through boycott, national education and indigenous propaganda. Due to the impact of the movement, the British government nullified the decision of partition of Bengal in 1911 AD. This was a memorable victory for the Indians.

Revolutionary activities in India

A class of young people in India wanted to get Swaraj at any cost. They were willing to sacrifice everything for this with a smiling face. They were ready to sacrifice their lives for the motherland and also had the courage to take life of others. Revolutionary activity in India was started by Vasudev Balwant Phadke. He organized the backward castes and gave them combat training. Rend, the Chief Plague Commissioner was killed by Damodar Chafekar and Balkrishna Chafekar brothers as the people were harassed by him and his assistants at the time of deadly plague in many parts of Maharashtra and Mumbai. Vinayak Savarkar founded a revolutionary organization called ‘Mitramela’, in 1900 AD which was later

known as Abhinav Bharat. His book ‘Indian War of Independence 1857’ was the first book in the world to be banned before its publication. He carried out revolutionary activities abroad and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was sent to Andaman Jail where his health deteriorated so he was kept under house arrest in India. It was during this period that the Anushilan Samiti was established in Kolkata. Barindra Ghosh later became its main leader. This organization also made extensive efforts to spread revolutionary activities through revolutionary literature, training etc. Khudiram Bose and Praful Chandra Chaki carried out revolutionary activities in Bengal. They planned to kill magistrate Kingsford. With this objective they threw a bomb on the wagon but in place of Kingsford, advocate Kennedy’s wife and daughter were seated in it, so they died. Khudiram Bose was sentenced to death and Praful Chaki chose to sacrifice his life



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar





Khudiram Bose



Ramprasad Bismil



Ashfaq Ullah Khan



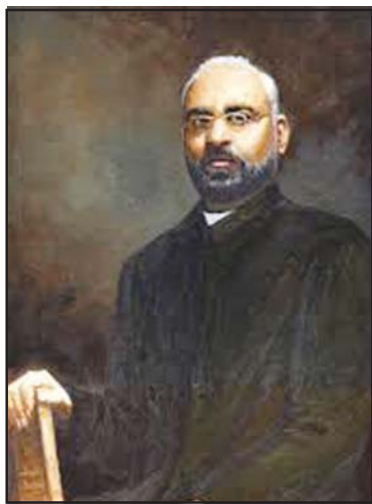
Chndrashekhar Azad

and shot himself. Ramprasad Bismil and Ashfaq Ullah Khan provided an excellent example of Hindu-Muslim unity. They took part in the Kakori train robbery plan. The English treasury was looted in the Kakori train as money was needed for revolutionary activities and to purchase weapons. Ashfaq, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendranath were arrested and sentenced to death.

Durgabhabhi was the medium of communication between the revolutionaries at that time. She made women active in revolutionary activities. They participated in activities such as sticking posters, distributing leaflets, raising money for the cases in the courts, using guns and so on. Chandrashekhar Azad had become active in revolutionary activities since his childhood. He was active in Kakori robbery also . He vowed that he would not be captured alive by the British government. He became a martyr with his own pistol in a clash with the British at Alfred Bagh in Allahabad in 1931 AD.

Revolutionary activities abroad

Many well-known and anonymous sons of India have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country. Before the First World War, Indian revolutionaries living in foreign countries became more active and revolutionary activities were carried out in England, America, France etc. One among them was Shyamji Krishna Verma, a native of Kutch, who was the founder of the 'Indian Home Rule Society' in England. He launched a magazine called 'Indian Sociologist', to promote the organization and named 'India House' as



Shyamji Krishna Verma



Madam Bhikhaiji Kama



the office of the organization. Madanlal Dhingra, Vinayak Savarkar, Madam Bhikhaiji Kama joined revolutionary activities with Shyamji Krishna Varma in London. Socialist Madanlal Dhingra shot and killed William Wylie in 1909 AD so he was hanged. After Shyamji Krishna Varma left for Paris, Savarkar took over his operations in London. For celebrating the golden year of the Revolt of 1857 AD, he was arrested in 1907 AD and sentenced imprisonment. Madam Bhikhaiji Rustam Kama started a newspaper 'Vandemataram' in Europe in 1902 AD. She hoisted India's first tricolor at the Second International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany in 1907 AD. Sardar Singh Rana, an ally of Shyamji Krishna Varma, held rallies in Paris to protest against the British oppression. The French government deported them. Apart from this, many known and unknown revolutionaries like Taraknath Das, Lala Hardayal, Raja Mahendra Pratap of Afghanistan, Barkatullah, Rasbihari Ghosh, Champak Raman Pillai made active efforts to liberate the nation by carrying out revolutionary activities abroad.

Mangarh Massacre

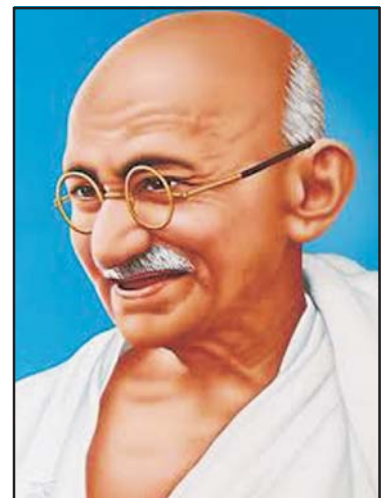
The Mangarh Massacre took place on November 17, 1913 on the Mangarh hills, in Gujarat-Rajasthan border. It is considered a glorious event of the tribal sacrifice. At this time Govind Guru's Bhagat movement revived the Bhils and developed a sense of self-respect and made efforts for removing blind faith, superstitions, malpractices and evil customs from their life. Thousands of Bhills gathered at Mangarh hills with the dream of getting freedom from the native kingdoms and Britishers on November 17, 1913. On that day, the British army and the army of the allied princely state attacked the hill of Mangarh. According to scholars, more than 1200 tribals were martyred. The British brutally suppressed the movement and arrested Govind Guru. After his release, he stayed at Kamboi (Ta. Limdi, Dist. Dahod). Presently, his samadhi is there. Apart from this, Vyara tribal movement (1914 AD) took place in Tapi district. Dadhava tribal movement (1922 AD) took place in Vijayanagar taluka (Sabarkantha district). All these movements were suppressed.

Activity

Collect special information from your teacher about the tribal movements of Dadhava and Vyara

Gandhiji's arrival in India

Gandhiji successfully fought a satyagraha against apartheid in South Africa. He returned to India in 1915 AD. Inspired by Gopalakrishna Gokhale, he travelled to many parts of India. He realised that exploitation by the British was the root cause of India's poverty. In order to accelerate their activities, he established Kocharab Ashram in 1915 AD and Sabarmati Ashram in 1917 AD. Gandhiji's early satyagrahas included the Champaran Satyagraha, the Kheda Satyagraha, the struggle over the question of the labours of Ahmedabad. As a result of all these satyagrahas, Gandhiji got allies like Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad.



Mahatma Gandhi

Champaran Satyagraha

Champaran is located in the foothills of the Himalayas in Bihar. Europeans had established plantations and factories of indigo here since the early 19th century. The farmers were forced to cultivate indigo on a $\frac{3}{20}$ th part of piece of land. This method was known as 'Teen Kathia' method. The imposition

of more revenue and taxes on the farmers of Champaran increased their hardships. Gandhiji came to Motihari at the insistence of Rajkumar Shukla, a farmer from Champaran. Considering Gandhiji's presence a threat to public peace, the magistrate ordered him to leave Champaran immediately but he disobeyed the notice. In the end, Gandhiji got permission to understand the problems of the farmers. Gandhiji's satyagraha was successful.

Kheda Satyagraha

In 1917 AD although the crops failed due to heavy rains, the British government decided to collect revenue instead of waiving it. As a result, people started satyagraha under the leadership of Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel. Vallabhbhai Patel emerged as a leader in this struggle. He left legal practice and accepted the path of social service. Gandhiji told the farmers, "If the government does not accept our demand, we will not pay the revenue." The government started confiscating land to collect the revenue. At this time, the onion crop was ready in a farm confiscated by the government. On the advice of Gandhiji, Mohanlal Pandya along with his colleagues harvested the crop. The government arrested Mohanlal and sentenced him to 15 days imprisonment. When he was released, people welcomed him. Gandhiji gave him the title of 'Dungli Chor'. In the end, compromise was made on the condition that well-to-do families will pay the revenue and the poor will not pay the revenue. This struggle brought awareness among the farmers and also gave an example of power of renunciation of the people.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

After the First World War, the government Passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 AD. In the Rowlatt Act, arrangement was made that any person can be arrested without giving a reason and punished through trial in a special court. The law was opposed by the people as it restricted their freedom. Gandhiji called this 'black act' and started Satyagraha.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The government took drastic measures to crush Gandhiji's satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act. At this time the situation was explosive in Punjab. In Amritsar, Punjab (April 13, 1919) a large crowd had gathered to protest the arrest of their beloved leader Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu and Dr. Satyapal. Large number of people came to Jallianwala Bagh because of the Vaishakhi festival. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar ordered to fire bullets on the group of unarmed people. The firing continued until the army ran out of ammunition. About a thousand people died in the firing and many more were injured. The government imposed martial law and tortured the people in Punjab. An atmosphere of fear pervaded over the whole country. There was fierce opposition to the imperialist regime. Disturbed by this incident, Gandhiji abandoned the Kaiser-e-Hind title given by the government. Rabindranath Tagore returned the knighthood.

Non-cooperation Movement

In 1920 AD, Gandhiji started a non-cooperation movement. There were two main aspects of this movement : (1) the non-constructive aspect and (2) the constructive aspect. The derogatory aspects included boycott of schools, colleges, legislatures, courts, institutions of local self-government, boycott of foreign goods. Thousands of students dropped out of schools and colleges.



Well known lawyers like Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjandas, Vitthalbhai Patel, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad gave up their well established advocacy and devoted the rest of their lives for the service of nation. The titles given by the British were also given back. Foreign clothes were burnt everywhere. The Prince of Wales arrived in India during this movement. There was a protest to oppose his arrival through strikes. The constructive aspects of the movement included programs such as use of spinning wheel in every house, khadi-production, propagation of Swadeshi goods, prohibition of alcohol, untouchability-prevention, Hindu-Muslim unity etc. School-colleges were started to impart national education. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Banaras Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Vidyapeeth etc. were established. Along with this local issues in some regions were paired with the movement. These include the ‘Van Satyagraha’ in the Gantur district of Andhra Pradesh and the tea garden labour movement in Assam.

Mahatma Gandhi believed in non-violent satyagraha. In 1922 AD, when police opened fire on a peaceful procession of farmers in Chauri-Chaura village near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, the angry mob attacked the police station and set it on fire in which 22 policemen died. When Gandhiji got this news, he announced to postpone the non-cooperation movement. The government arrested Gandhiji. Gandhiji urged the people to engage in constructive work. At this time, Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjandas in the Congress believed that the party should participate in the Assembly elections and provide an alternative programme to the people so they formed Swaraj party



Protestors of Simon Commission

Boycott of the Simon Commission and the Nehru Report

Simon commission came to India at this time. There was not a single Indian member in the commission so there was a boycott from the people. It was protested with the slogan ‘Simon go back’. Lala Lajpat Rai died after being injured during a peaceful protest in Lahore. So the news of Lalaji’s death provoked revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru etc. The British police officer, Saunders who ordered the lathi charge, was killed. When the Simon

Commission failed, the Hindi Wazir Burkenhead called on all parties to come up with an acceptable constitution. The Rashtriya Mahasabha constituted a ‘Nehru Committee’ under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru and its report was known as the ‘Nehru Report’. The report covered issues such as dominion status, federalism, fundamental rights, the Supreme Court and more. However it was rejected by the British government.



In 1928, in Bardoli taluka, a ‘no tax’ movement started in the form of Bardoli Satyagraha, against the government because of increase in land revenue. This movement became memorable for the repressive policy of the government, the determination of the people against confiscation and the valiant leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel. After the successful management of this satyagraha, Vallabhbhai Patel became famous as ‘Sardar’ for his leadership.



Jawaharlal Nehru

Resolution of Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj)

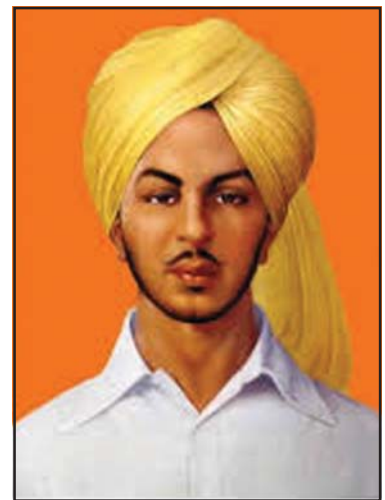
Young leaders in the Congress like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose were insistent on complete independence. A resolution of complete independence was passed in the Congress session at Lahore, (1929 AD) chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru. A resolution was passed to celebrate this day as ‘Purna Swaraj Diwas’ In the remembrance of this day Indian constitution was implemented on 26th January 1950. We celebrate this day as ‘Republic Day’

In the revolutionary activities of this time, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly. Their bombing was not intended to kill anybody but to open the deaf ears of the British government. They were arrested and the case was prosecuted. Bhagat

Singh and his associates were sentenced to death. Jatindas, a revolutionary from Bengal, started a lifelong fast in jail against bad food and unacceptable behavior and died on the 64th day of his fast.

Dandi March

In 1930 AD, Gandhiji announced that he would travel to break the unjust salt law. The British government had monopoly on the production and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders believed that levying tax on salt was a sin, because it is the basic need of our food. He started Dandi march with his companions from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad on March 12, 1930. He covered a distance of 370 km. On the way he organised meetings in various villages and towns like Aslali, Bareja, Nadiad, Anand, Raas, Jambusar, Surat, Navsari and reached Dandi village on 5th April. On 6th April, Gandhiji violated the salt law by taking salt in his hands on the shores of Dandi and with this the civil disobedience movement started. The civil disobedience movement of breaking the salt law began in several parts of the country along with Dandi.



Bhagat Singh



Dandi March



When Gandhiji announced Dharsana Satyagrah in Gujarat, he was arrested on 5th May 1930 and sent to Yerawada jail. After his arrest, Abbas Tayyabji took the lead of the Satyagraha. He was also arrested. So, Sarojini Naidu led the Satyagraha. Apart from Dharasana, salt satyagraha took place in Viramgam, Dholera, Surajkaradi and Wadala. In the civil disobedience movement, programs like boycott of foreign clothes, non-payment of taxes including revenue, ban on alcohol, picketing on liquor bars, prevention of untouchability etc. were carried out. A large number of farmers, tribals and women participated in these movements. In the border area of the province, a non-violent fight of ‘no tax’ was fought under the leadership of ‘Frontier Gandhi’, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The British government tried to suppress the movement by arresting thousands of satyagrahis.



Breaking of Salt Law

A Round Table Conference was held to discuss about the type of constitution India should have and how to amend it. The first Round Table Conference failed due to the absence of Congress. As the fight of civil disobedience intensified, the government sought an agreement with the Congress. The agreement signed between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhiji in this regard is known as the ‘Gandhi Irwin Pact’. The agreement covered key issues such as freedom to make salt, peaceful picketing and release of satyagrahis from jail. Gandhiji attended the second Round Table Conference in 1931 AD but was disappointed when the question of communal constituency arose and the Round Table Conference failed.

‘Quit India’ Movement

As the second World War was going on, it was decided to start the individual satyagraha so that there was no addition to the difficulties for the government. Vinoba Bhave was selected as the first individual satyagrahi. In 1942 AD, the British government sent a Cripps Mission to persuade Indians. But the Cripps Mission failed as it could not satisfy the Indians’ demand for independence. Dissatisfaction against the British government was growing among the people.

In a meeting of All-India Congress Committee held in Mumbai on August 8, 1942, the historic “Quit India” resolution was passed for the British to leave India. On August 9, early morning Gandhiji, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, the country’s other leading Congress leaders were arrested. The fight grew fierce and widespread. A large number of farmers and students joined this movement. Government buildings, railways and telephone lines were severely damaged across the country. There were strikes in many parts of the country. People in many parts of the country formed their own national governments to expand the fight. The British took oppressive measures to crush the movement. By the end of 1943 AD, a large number of freedom fighters were arrested and many people lost their lives in the struggle. This fight convinced the British government that the people of India could no longer be subjugated.



Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army

Subhash Chandra's revolutionary activities and efforts of armed revolution for independence continued even during World War-II. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttack, Odisha. Despite passing difficult examination like ICS, he did not accept the job of the British and joined the independence movement. He became an active member of the Rashtriya Mahasabha (Congress). He was elected as President twice, once in Haripura (Bardoli) (1938 AD) and second time in Tripura (1939 AD). Due to ideological differences with the top leaders of the Congress, he resigned from the Congress and formed a new political party called 'Forward Bloc'. He was arrested during World War II for protesting against the policies of the British government. He started fasting till death in prison because political prisoners were not treated properly. However, his health deteriorated so he was kept under house arrest. One day when he got a chance, he disguised as Pathan and left Kolkata and reached Japan via Afghanistan, Berlin. With the help of Rasbihari Bose, the 'Azad Hind Fauj' was established with Captain Mohan Singh as its commander. Subhash Chandra Bose came from Japan and was made the chief of 'Indian National Army'. He undertook the modernization of the army and added new vigor to it. He gave two powerful slogans like "Chalo Delhi" and "Tum Mujhe Khoon Do Mein Tumhe Azadi Doonga". He formed a military brigade named after the leading leaders of India like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad etc. A women's brigade was also formed which was named 'Lakshmibai Brigade'. Indian National Army achieved some victories in Arakan and Imphal divisions on the eastern border but retreated due to changing conditions in Japan in World War II, shortage of supplies, heavy rains, starvation and natural calamities. When Subhash Chandra Bose was returning to Japan, his plane caught fire and it is believed that he died in that accident on 18th August, 1945. Even today his death remains an unsolved mystery.



Azad Hind Fauj

Moving Towards Independence

In Mumbai, Indian Navy soldiers revolted (1946 AD). So the government felt that the army was gradually slipping out of its hands. As a result, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom announced that they would send three cabinet-level ministers to India to negotiate complete independence. Members of the Cabinet Mission met with leaders of political parties in India. The cabinet mission plan consisted of two things : a long-term plan and an interim plan. The long-term plan was to divide India into three groups: Hindu-majority areas, Muslim-majority areas and mixed populations. An interim government was to be formed under the interim plan. The Muslim League insisted that seats for Muslims be filled by the Muslim League, but the British government refused, so the Muslim League refused to accept the plan. They appealed to the country to take direct action for the demand of Pakistan. Terrible communal riots broke out in Kolkata and other parts of the country. Elections were held for the formation of the Constituent Assembly in July, 1946.



The Muslim League took a rebellious stance in the new interim government. This endangered the atmosphere of communal harmony. At the time of the crisis, in February 1947 the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that the British government would leave India by June 1948. Wavell was replaced by Mountbatten as the Viceroy of India. Violent riots continued in some parts of the country when Mountbatten took office. The interim government could not function due to the noncooperative attitude of the league members. A compromise between the Congress and the League could not be reached so Mountbatten decided to divide India. Jawaharlal, Sardar Patel and other congress leaders found Mountbatten's argument that India with a strong Central government and administrative system, will be able to enjoy more peace than a weak central government with many autonomous and opposing units. According to the Mountbatten Plan, the Indian Independence Act was passed in July 1947 and accordingly, India was divided into two parts, India and Pakistan. After midnight on August 14, 1947 (August 15), the Union Jack of Britain was taken down from the Red Fort in Delhi and replaced by tricolor flag, giving India the status of an independent nation.

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks :

- (1) After Bardoli satyagraha Vallabhbhai Patel came to be known as
- (2) Gandhiji gave the title of 'Unreliable' to
- (3) gave the slogan "Chalo Delhi".

2. Write the answers of the following questions in one or two sentences :

- (1) Which leaders were included among the moderate leaders ?
- (2) Why did Gandhiji call the Rowlatt Act as 'Black Act' ?
- (3) Why did the people of India boycott the Simon Commission ?
- (4) Why was the non-cooperation movement postponed by Gandhiji ?

3. Answer the following questions to the point :

- (1) Which factors were responsible for the emergence and development of nationalism in India ?
- (2) Briefly explain the revolutionary activities in India.
- (3) Write a short note on Dandi March.
- (4) Give information about the 'Quit India Movement'.

Activity

- Collect information about the freedom fighters of your district, city.
- Prepare a handwritten issue on Gandhiji's Satyagrahas.
- Watch movies based on biographies of great men like Gandhiji, Sardar, Nehru, Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Savarkar, Subhash Chandra Bose etc.
- Prepare a handwritten article based on the biographies of Indian revolutionaries.

