

Q.1 What were the Wahabi and Kuka movements? What were the aims?

Wahabi Movement: This movement was started by Syed Ahmad Bareilvi and continued for many years after suppression of Revolt of 1857. The Wahabi leaders founded a school in Deoband and trained students their for upcoming freedom struggle by infusing in them spirit of love and freedom.

Kuka Movement: It was organized by Sikhs of Punjab, and, its aim was to overthrow the British Rule in Punjab.

The aims of both movements were to overthrow the British Rule. Britishers suppressed both movements, but still were not able to suppress the feelings of patriotism among the people.

Q.2. What were the changes in economic life that helped to bring the people of India together and how?

Britishers brought about so many changes in the economic life like, goods produced outside the villages started pouring into villages by which they lost their self-sufficiency. With the development of railways, movement of goods was easier and by development of industries, villagers started moving to cities which increased urban population. These changes in economic life brought people of India closer to each other. The purchase of raw materials and sale of manufactured goods created a bond among people, which resulted in unity and solidarity among Indians and diluted the caste and religious discriminations.

Q.3. Describe the influence of education and of the social and religious reforms on the rise of nationalism.

Influence of Education:- The introduction and spread of education through the medium of English in India made the Indians familiar with the ideas of democracy, equality and nationalism and also the source of inspirations that led to revolutionary movements in the world. The educated Indians developed common outlook on the problems of country and helped in growth of national consciousness.

Influence of Social and Religious Reforms:- The social and religious reforms spread all over the country and common approach of leaders to get rid of all the social evils brought them closer and created a sense of unity among them.

Q.4. In what way did the administrative system established by the British in India contribute to the Rise of national consciousness?

The new system of administration was introduced by British Government under which whole country was turned into one single Political unit. The post and telegraphy centres, railways and most importantly the document of Rule of Law developed by Britishers in India created feeling of oneness and nationalism among the Indians.

Q.5. How did the Indian National Movement differ from the earlier revolts against the British Rule?

The Indian National Movement was different from other movements as it was more widespread, represented aspirations and demands of people and was nationalist in nature.

Q.6. What was the attitude of the British Rulers towards the Indian People? Mention if there were any differences in the attitude towards other sections of society?

The attitude of Britishers towards Indians was of hatred. They humiliated Indians on racial grounds and totally ignored their problems and miseries. The policy of "Divide and Rule" followed by Britishers towards other sections of society was the bitter part. They were successful in creating conflicts between Hindus and Muslims by Divide and Rule policy.

Q.7 When was the Indian National Congress formed? What were its main demands in the first 20 years of its existence?

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume), a retired British official in India. Its main demands in the first 20 yrs of its existence were:-

1. It demanded more powers for the legislative councils and also elections to the membership of these councils.

2. Creation of legislative councils in provinces where they didn't exist.
3. High posts should be given to Indian in accordance with their ability.
4. The Civil Service examinations should be held in India also.
5. Taxes should be reduced in the country.
6. Special attention should be paid to the work of public welfare in the country.
7. Schools should be opened for the spread of the Primary education. Emphasis should be laid on the technical education.
8. The condition of the peasants should be improved and step should be taken for the progress of agriculture
9. It also demanded freedom of speech and expression.

Q.8 Describe the attitude of the British Govt. to the demands of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905?

In the beginning the attitude of the Govt. towards the Congress was friendly but soon their attitude changed.

The British officials began to ignore the Congress and debarred the officials from attending the congress session. The congress began to be considered a seditious organization. They also tried to create a gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims by their policy of Divide and Rule. Even Viceroys began to refer it as an organization representing a microscopic interest. Even in Britain, excepting a few members of the parliament, majority ignored the demand of the Indians.

Q.9 what is meant by the policy of "Divide & rule"? Describe the major features of the British Policy divide and rule.

Ans. The policy of 'divide & rule' means to create differences on the basis of castes, regions, religions etc. among the natives. The British govt. wanted to control Indian people by using this policy

Q10. What were the new trends that began to appear in the nationalist movement towards the end of the 19th century? What were the reasons for the growth of their popularity?

Ans. Towards the end of the 19th century, new trends began in the year 1905 with the coming up of Extremist phase. They had great faith in strength of

people. The three prominent leaders of this phase were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal & Lala Lajpat Rai. They were popularly known as Bal, Pal, Lal. They were different in their aim & methods as compared to moderates.

REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF THEIR POPULARITY:

1. The Methods of Prayers, Petitions & Pleas adopted by the moderates failed to satisfy younger generation.
2. The British Govt. continued with its policy of keeping Indians out of higher posts. The Educated young men were disappointed. Hence they joined extremists.
3. Continuation of Economic Exploitation of India had caused the ruin of Indian Industry. This led to the

Increasing poverty of India.

4. Recurring famines & plagues caused suffering & death of thousands of people in India. The Govt. didn't pay any attention towards this serious problem. _
5. The Humiliation of Indians in Foreign countries (Africa, Europe.) injured the self-respect of the people.
6. Lord Curzon's regressive policies including partition of Bengal was another reason for the rise of extremists.
7. The Extremist wanted to get complete Independence.
8. They used to keep complete check on the reactionary policies of the govt.
9. They were in favour of reviving the cultural Heritage of India.