

Q1. What were the main difference in the outlook and methods of the "moderates" and the "extremists"?

Ans. The main difference in the outlook and methods of the moderates and the extremists were:-

1. The moderates had full faith in good intention of the British Govt. while the extremists had no faith in them.
2. The moderates had every praise for the western culture while the extremists were more concerned in having pride in the Indian Culture.
3. The aim of the moderates were more reforms and that too within the British empire while the extremists wanted nothing less than Swaraj or Self-Govt.
4. The moderates adopted constitutional and peaceful methods for the realization of their objective, while the extremists believed in aggressive methods for achieving their aim.

Q2. When and why was the partition of Bengal affected? What was its impact on the growth of Indian nationalism?

Ans. Bengal was then the largest province of British India. It was argued by Lord Curzon that it was difficult to administer such a province by a single provincial Govt. and needed to break it up. But it was just an excuse and the real intention was to break the unity of the Bengali people and to sow seeds of disunity between Hindus and Muslims.

In July 1905, the final scheme of the partition was announced and eastern parts of the Bengal were separated from the West of Bengal. The partition came into effect on Oct 16, 1905.

Impact on growth of Indian Nationalism:-

1. It accelerated the Nationalist Movement and spread it among the general masses.
2. It strengthened the Nationalist Movement by giving it the weapons of the Swadeshi and the Boycott.
3. The partition had a country wide impact. The whole of India stood up against this partition and consequently, the National unity was strengthened.

Q3. What is meant by the Swadeshi and Boycott movement? How did they arise the feeling of Nationalism among the Indian people?

Ans. **The Swadeshi Movement:-** The word Swadeshi means 'of one's own country'. It was a movement started as a protest against the partition of Bengal in which people were asked to use goods produced within the country.

The Boycott Movement:- The movement was started along with the Swadeshi movement in which people were asked not to use foreign goods.

These movements not only hit hard the British economy but also gave impetus to the Indian National Movement. Students, Women and General public of Bengal

took active part in these movements all these movements became a part of the National Movement and were used till the attainment of Independence. These movement played an imp role in organizing the public opinion against the British rule and also fed secular feeling in the national movement.

Q4. What were the main features of the Morley-Minto Reforms? Why did the nationalist leaders condemn them?

Ans. The Act passed in 1909 was based on the reform suggested by Lord Minto (Viceroy of India) and Morley (Secretary of State). Therefore the Act was known as Morley Minto reform. The main features of the reform were:-

1. An Indian member was included in the Viceroy's Executive Council.
2. The strength of the Central Legislative Council was raised to 68 (41 nominated and 27 elected)
3. The Provincial Legislature Councils were to consist of 30-50 members.
4. The system of indirect election was introduced.
5. The system of separate electorates was introduced. The Hindu and the Muslim voters were to elect the members of their own community.

The Nationalist leaders condemned them because of the following reasons:-

1. The reform didn't introduce Parliament form of Govt. in India.
2. The Act didn't increase the powers of the council.
3. The systems of communal electorates was introduced to create rift between the Hindus and the Muslims

Q5. Describe the main developments in the Nationalist Movement during the 1st World War?

Ans. The main developments in the Nationalist Movement during the 1st World War were:-

1. **Home Rule Movement:-** The Nationalists Movement got strengthened during the War years and there started movements for the Home Rule under Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant. They asked the Govt. to give 'Home Rule' or 'Self Govt.' to the Indians.
2. **The Lucknow Pact:-** It was signed between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916 in which both the parties agreed to form a United front to carry on the struggle for the freedom of the country.
3. **Reunion of Moderates and Extremists:-** The Govt. repression brought about a reunion between the Moderates and the Extremists group of the Congress in 1916 A.D.
4. **Emergence of Gandhi:-** Gandhi-jiji emerged as the leader of the Nationalists Movement in India during the 1st World War. He gave impetus to the National Movement and converted it into a mass Movement

Q6. What methods did Gandhi-ji advocate in the struggle for freedom?

Ans. Gandhi-ji believed in peace and non-violence and there fore advocated the following non-violent methods in the struggle for freedom

1. **Satyagrah:-** It was a novel method used by the Gandhi-ji against British repression. According to this method, a person should fight for the cause of 'the truth' but he shouldn't fight with violence.
2. **Non-Cooperation:-** To protest against the British injustice, Gandhi-ji adopted the method of non-cooperation. Gandhi-ji asked the people to boycott Govt. offices, courts, schools and colleges.
3. **Assigning a Mass Character to the National Movement:-** Gandhi-ji believed that a National Movement should involve all the people of the country. So he worked among the poorest of the poor and made the National Movement a Mass Movement.

Q7. What was the British policy in India immediately after the 1st World War?

Ans. The British policy in India after 1st World War was marked both by reforms and repression. Many Indian leaders had believed that after, the war, the British would give them 'Swaraj' but the British Govt. announced only some reforms in the system of the Govt. These reforms were called the Montague Chelmsford Reforms. According to this Act of 1919, the central Legislative Council was made bicameral-the imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. A new system, known as Diarchy was introduced in the provinces. The system of separate electorates was extended to the Sikhs and the Anglo-Indians and system of election was changed from indirect to direct one.

This Act didn't satisfy the people and created great discontentment in them. The British got alarmed and passed the Revolt Act in 1919. It gave wide powers to the Govt. to suppress the revolutionary movement. The Govt. could now arrest any person and put him behind bars. This Act created great unrest in the country.

Q8. What were the main aims of the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements? What were the methods adopted to achieve these aims?

Ans. Aims for launching Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements:- The Khilafat Movement was started by the famous Ali brother-Mohammad Ali and Showkat Ali in 1919 A.D. to protest against the injustice done to Turkey after the 1st World War.

In June 1920, a similar movement was started by the congress under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi and Moti Lal Nehru with special aims of protesting against the atrocities committed on the people Of the Punjab and to redress the wrongs done to Turkey and also to make nationalist movement a n1Qss movement.

Methods:- The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement soon went hand in hand with each other. The Hindus and the Muslims marched forward in full Co-operation. Educational institutions were deserted and students boycotted their schools and colleges. Many people gave up their Government services and renounced their medals and titles. The British courts and lawyers were boycotted. The people boycotted foreign goods. The Hartals were organized all over the country.

Q9. Who were the revolutionaries? What were the methods adopted by them to overthrow the British rule?

Ans. The Revolutionaries were a small group of people who believed in using force to overthrow the British rule. They had no faith in the constitutional agitation. They believed that by terrorizing British officials, they would be able to demoralize, the entire machinery of the government and bring about freedom. They were guided by the teachings of Gita.

Methods:-

1. Organizing an armed rising.
2. Organizing assassination of unpopular officials.
3. Opposing the passing of unpopular bills.
4. Looting arms.
5. Arousing nationalism among the people by their sacrifices.

Q10. Write short notes on 1) the Lucknow Pact 2) Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre

Ans. 1. The Lucknow Pact:- It was a pact which was signed by congress and Muslim League in the annual session of congress held at Lucknow in 1916. As per this pact both the parties agreed to form a united front to carry on the struggle for the freedom of the country. They decided to join their hands in asking the Government that:-

- 1) Majority of the members of the legislative council should be elected.
- 2) Legislative council should be vested with more powers.
- 3) At least half of the seats in the viceroy's Executive council should be filled by the Indians.

The Lucknow pact was an important step towards Hindu-Muslim unity.

2. Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre:- The ghastly massacre of Jallian Wala Bagh took place on April 13, 1919. On that day an unarmed large crowd gathered in Jallian Wala Bagh (a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides in Aritsar) to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders. General Dyer with his troops entered the park, closed the only exit and without giving any warning ordered the troops to fire. The firing lasted for about 10 minutes and about 1600 rounds were fired. About 1000 people were killed and 2000 wounded. Blood flowed freely on that tragic day. This event is known as Jallian Wala Bagh tragedy in the history of India.