WORKSHEET

History Class X

Chapter – Nationalism in India.

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. When did Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa?
2. Who wrote Hind Swaraj?
3. Who led the peasants in Award?
4. What did the term ‘begar’ means?
5. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
6. Where was Gandhi’s ashram located?
7. Who were the ‘Sanatanis’?
8. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?
9. Who wrote the ‘Vande Matram’?
10. Who started Khilafat Movement in India?

Short Answer Questions

1. What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
2. What were the causes of withdrawal of the Non Co-operation Movement?
3. How did colonialism lead to the growth of Modern Nationalism?
4. Explain Gandhiji’s early experiments of satyagraha?
5. Why did the rich peasants refused to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, when it restarted in 1932?
6. How did B.R. Ambedkar lift the Dalits and take their cause to the British parliament?
7. Which two factors shaped Indian politics by the late 1920’s?
8. Why the offer of Dominion Status by Lord Irwin was rejected by Congress?
9. Why was ‘salt’ considered as more effective weapon for protest against British?
10. What were Gandhi’s view on women’s participation on national movement?
11. “When the Civil Disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities” Why was it so?
12. “Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian Folklores? Elaborate.

Long Answer Questions

1. “British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated”. How did this statement helped in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?
2. How did large scale participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement become an important feature?
3. What do you mean by collective belongingness and how was it practised in India by Indians?
4. What was the condition of India during the World War I?
5. In what way did mahatma Gandhi gave recognition to ‘Dalits’?
6. How did icons and symbols advocated nationalism?