

Class X - Social Science

India and the Contemporary World - II

Nationalism in India

# CBSE NOTES

## Nationalism in India - Revision Guide

*Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.*



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## 1. Define Nationalism in colonial context.

Nationalism in colonial India was a movement against British rule, uniting people under the shared goal of independence. It emerged from anti-colonial struggles, fostering a sense of collective identity.

## 2. Role of First World War in nationalism.

The war increased economic hardships in India, leading to widespread discontent. This fueled nationalist sentiments as people blamed colonial policies for their suffering.

## 3. Explain Satyagraha.

Satyagraha, introduced by Gandhi, is non-violent resistance to injustice. It emphasizes truth and moral force over physical force, aiming to convert the oppressor through peaceful means.

## 4. Impact of Rowlatt Act.

The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed detention without trial, sparking nationwide protests. It led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, intensifying anti-British feelings.

## 5. Jallianwala Bagh massacre significance.

On April 13, 1919, British troops fired on a peaceful crowd in Amritsar, killing hundreds. This brutal act galvanized the Indian independence movement.



## 6. Non-Cooperation Movement objectives.

Launched in 1920, it aimed to resist British rule non-violently by boycotting schools, courts, and foreign goods. It united Hindus and Muslims under Gandhi's leadership.

## 7. Khilafat Movement's role.

The Khilafat Movement (1919-24) opposed British policies against the Ottoman Caliphate. It allied with the Non-Cooperation Movement, strengthening Hindu-Muslim unity.

## 8. Civil Disobedience Movement features.

Initiated in 1930, it involved breaking colonial laws like the salt tax. It marked a shift from non-cooperation to active defiance, with mass participation.

## 9. Salt March's symbolism.

Gandhi's 240-mile march to Dandi (1930) protested the salt tax. It became a powerful symbol of resistance, showing the British could be challenged.

## 10. Participation of different social groups.

Peasants, tribals, workers, and women joined the movements for varied reasons, from economic grievances to desires for political rights and social dignity.



## 11. Dalits and nationalism.

Dalit leaders like Ambedkar sought political empowerment separate from the Congress, demanding reserved seats and separate electorates to address caste oppression.

## 12. Muslim League's stance.

Concerned about minority rights, the League demanded separate electorates, fearing Hindu dominance in an independent India.

## 13. Role of women in movements.

Women participated in protests, picketed shops, and made salt, breaking traditional gender roles. However, their political rights remained limited.

## 14. Cultural nationalism symbols.

Symbols like Bharat Mata and national songs fostered a collective identity. Folklore and history were reinterpreted to instill pride in India's past.

## 15. Gandhi-Irwin Pact outcomes.

Signed in 1931, it ended the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi agreed to attend the Round Table Conference, but negotiations failed to meet Indian demands.



## 16. Poona Pact significance.

In 1932, it resolved the conflict over separate electorates for Dalits. It provided reserved seats but within a joint electorate, promoting integration.

## 17. Quit India Movement's impact.

Launched in 1942, it demanded immediate British withdrawal. Despite severe repression, it demonstrated mass support for independence.

## 18. Nationalism's limitations.

Divergent goals among groups (e.g., peasants, Dalits, Muslims) often led to conflicts, showing the challenges of unifying a diverse population.

## 19. Role of press and literature.

Newspapers, novels, and plays spread nationalist ideas, criticizing colonial rule and celebrating Indian culture, shaping public opinion.

## 20. Legacy of nationalist movements.

These movements laid the foundation for India's independence in 1947, showcasing the power of mass mobilization and non-violent resistance.



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