

I. THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT**1****The First War of Independence
(The Great Uprising of 1857)****Exercises****Multiple Choice Questions**

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | | | | |

Short-Answer Questions

1. By what other name is India's 'First War of Independence' known as?

Ans. India's 'First War of Independence' is also known as the Great Uprising of 1857.

2. Name the policy of annexation followed by Lord Dalhousie.

Ans. Doctrine of Lapse.

3. Give reasons as to why Nana Sahib was angry with the British.

Ans. Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa, adopted Nana Sahib as his son. After the death of the Peshwa, the English refused to acknowledge Nana Sahib as the ruler of the Marathas. That is why Nana Sahib was angry with the British.

4. Why was the introduction of railways and telegraph resented?

Ans. The introduction of railways and telegraph had created suspicion and fear in the minds of the people. They thought that these measures were introduced to propagate Christianity and defile their religion, caste and creed as people of all castes and creed would be made to sit together in railway compartments. Those who were reluctant to

embrace Christianity would be hanged by the telegraph poles.

5. Why was Oudh annexed by Lord Dalhousie?

Ans. Lord Dalhousie annexed Oudh to the British Empire in India in 1856 under the pretext of misgovernance.

6. Why were the educated Indians against the British Government?

Ans. Only the English were appointed to high posts and were given handsome salaries. The educated Indians were excluded from high posts. They could only become Clerks and Subedar in the army as the highest post.

7. What was the General Service Enlistment Act?

Ans. Lord Canning passed the General Service Enlistment Act in 1856. It created bitterness among the sepoys as it bound them to be sent to fight even to an overseas front. The sepoys opposed this Act because it was contrary to their religious beliefs.

8. What was the immediate cause of the Great Uprising of 1857?

Ans. A new type of rifle (Enfield Rifle) was introduced in the army. Greased cartridges were to be used in them. Before fitting them in the rifles, the soldiers had to bite the tip of the cartridges with their teeth. A rumour spread that they were greased with the fat of the cow and the pig. Both the Hindu and Muslim sepoys were enraged and thought that the English Government wanted to defile their religions. Both refused to use these cartridges and when force was used against them, they became infuriated and rose in revolt.

9. Give two results of the Great Uprising of 1857.

Ans. (a) **End of the Company's rule :** The most important result of the Uprising was that the hundred years old Company's Rule in India came to an end.

(b) **Abolition of Peshwaship and the Mughal Line :**

Nana Sahib escaped into Nepal after the failure of the Great Uprising without any intention to return.

The office of the Peshwa was abolished. In the same way the title of the Mughal Emperor was abolished following the death of Bahadur Shah II.

10. Give one change brought by the British in the army after the Great Uprising of 1857.

Ans. Increase in the Number of European Troops : After the Uprising it was laid as a principle that in no case the number of the Indian sepoy would exceed twice that of the European troops. The new army consisted of about 72,000 Europeans and 1,35,000 Indian troops.

11. Give a brief outline of the major cause of the war of 1857. Where did the war of Revolt begin?

Ans. The major cause of the Revolt was discontentment among sepoy. They were ill-treated, racially discriminated by the British. They were paid low salaries and could not rise higher than the post of a Subedar in the army. They were forced to fight in the overseas war which was against their religious faith. The annexation of Oudh angered the sepoy as it was their mother land. The greased cartridges episode was the last straw on the camel's back.

The Revolt began at Meerut Cantonment.

12. What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Who used this doctrine for the first time in India? Name the three states annexed by the British using this doctrine.

Ans. This was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India (1848-1856) regarding succession in Hindu native states. According to the policy, if a Hindu king died without a natural male heir, he was not allowed to adopt an heir and his kingdom would lapse to the British. In such a case the kingdom would be taken over by the Government. Many native states such as Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854) were annexed on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse.

13. How did the people in India look upon the social reforms brought about by the British?

Ans. People of India resented interference in their religious and social affairs. They considered these an attempt by the British to change their social and religious customs and make them Christians. The 1829 Act abolishing Sati, the Widow Remarriage Act (1856) and the twin laws allowing Christian converts to inherit property were particularly offensive to Indians.

14. Give an example to show how the British exploited economic resources of India?

Ans. The British purchased raw materials in India from surplus revenues to feed the industries in Britain, and flooded the Indian markets with finished goods imported from Britain. The drain of wealth also included salaries and pensions of Englishmen, office establishments and military goods purchased overseas, interest on debts, etc. One British officer aptly remarked, "Our system acts very much like a sponge, drawing up all good things from the banks of the Ganges, and squeezing them down on the banks of the Thames."

15. With regard to handicrafts and cottage industries, what were the consequences of the British policy of making India a raw material producing country?

Ans. As a result of the policy, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries were ruined. Industrial towns such as Dhaka and Surat declined. Thousands of craftsmen and artisans were thrown out of employment. They lost their only source of livelihood and were brought on the brink of starvation.

16. Give any two grievances of the peasantry against the British.

Ans. Exorbitant and enhanced land revenue forced the peasants into indebtedness who finally lost their land to moneylenders. The new landlords had no concern for the peasants and exploited them, not spending even the bare minimum on improvement of agriculture.

17. Give the meaning of absentee sovereignty. Why was it resented by Indians?

Ans. This meant that India was ruled by Britain, thousands of miles away. The rulers were foreign and distant unlike the Mughals who had settled in India and made it their home. India's wealth was drained to England and was not utilised for welfare of Indians.

18. What was the Subsidiary Alliance? Mention two states brought under the British control using the Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans. It was an agreement concluded with native states which finally led to their annexation. The British promised to protect a ruler from outside invasion in lieu of maintenance of British troops on their territory and giving away powers of defence and foreign affairs.

Many states such as Hyderabad, Mysore and Tanjore were brought under control using this policy.

Structured Essay-Type Questions

1. Using the following points explain the important causes which led to the Great Uprising of 1857 :

- (a) The British policy of territorial expansions.
- (b) Economic exploitation of the Indians.
- (c) Interference in the social and religious life of the Indians.
- (d) The introduction of greased cartridges.

Ans. (a) Lord Dalhousie annexed the states of Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and many other small states by the Doctrine of Lapse. According to this doctrine, if the ruler of a subordinate state died without a heir, his adopted son was not allowed to occupy the throne and the state was annexed to the British Empire in India. As a result the Indian people and their princes turned against the British.

- (b) The British exploited the economic resources of India and enriched themselves at the cost of the Indians. All trade and commerce had gone into the hands of the English and as a result, the Indian industries suffered a setback while they drained away India's wealth to their country.

The economic condition of the people including peasants and artisans deteriorated rapidly and became miserable. The Indian people held the British responsible for their ruin and misery.

- (c) The interference in the social and religious life of the Indians also led to the Great Uprising of 1857. The practice of Sati was abolished. Child marriage, infanticide and polygamy were forbidden. Widow remarriage was legalised. The people thought that the British were unnecessarily interfering in their religious matters and wanted to ruin their social order. So they became inimical towards the British rule.
- (d) A new type of rifle (Enfield Rifle) was introduced in the army. Greased cartridges were to be used in them. Before fitting them in the rifles, the soldiers had to bite the tip of the cartridges with their teeth. A rumour spread that they were greased with the fat of the cow and the pig. Both the Hindu and the Muslim sepoys were enraged and thought that the English Government wanted to defile their religions. Both refused to use these cartridges and when force was used against them, they became infuriated and rose in revolt.

2. How far were the following responsible for the Great Uprising of 1857?

- (a) The native rulers.
- (b) The Jagirdars and the Zamindars.
- (c) The educated Indians.
- (d) The sepoys of the British army.

Ans. (a) The English announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah II, the Mughals would lose the title of kings and his successors would have to vacate the Red Fort. It hurt the sentiments of the Muslims. Similarly, After the death of the Baji Rao II, the English refused to acknowledge Nana Sahib as the ruler of Marathas. The Rani of Jhansi, Laxmi Bai, was also not allowed to adopt a son. They became sworn enemies of the

English. The annexation of Awadh on the pretext of mis-governance further antagonised the native rulers.

- (b) Thousands of jagirs belonging to the Jagirdars in the Deccan were confiscated by Lord Dalhousie. After the annexation of Awadh, the British confiscated the estates of Taluqdars, who became opponents of British rule. As a result the landed aristocracy, the Zamindars and the Taluqdars were reduced to utter poverty. They became staunch enemies of the English and the leaders of the Great Uprising.
 - (c) Only the English were appointed to high posts and were given handsome salaries. The educated Indians were excluded from high posts. Most of them remained unemployed. Their life became miserable and they felt discontented.
 - (d) The wages of the Indian soldiers were too less to support their families. English soldiers were paid more than four times an Indian sepoy while their duties were of similar nature. The sepoys had no chance of promotion either. They were not appointed to high posts in the army. No Indian could rise higher than the post of Subedar. In fact, the sepoy's life was very hard and he resented his inferior position.
3. There were many causes for the Great Uprising of 1857. In this context, state the following :
- (a) Policy of economic exploitation.
 - (b) Military causes.
 - (c) Political causes.

Ans. (a) The English subordinated the Indian economy to the interests of British trade and industry. Indian industries began to decline. The Indian silk and cotton goods could not compete in the foreign markets because heavy duties were imposed on them. After the Industrial Revolution, the British wanted to use India as a supplier of raw materials and a market for their finished goods. The English exported raw materials

from India and poured into large quantities of goods manufactured in England. It hit the Indian industries hard.

- (b) There were no fellow feelings between the English and the Indian soldiers. The Indian soldiers were considered inferior to the English soldiers. They helped the English to establish their empire in India but they were treated with contempt by the British officers. During their training they were abused and kicked as if they were animals. Such treatment broke their hearts and hurt their feelings.
- (c) The Indian people and their rulers knew well how the English East India Company had taken recourse to treachery and intrigue to establish and expand its empire in India. It created hatred for the English and proved an important cause for the Great Uprising of 1857. Lord Dalhousie's policies added fuel to the fire. The Doctrine of Lapse, all-round annexation of Indian states, abolition of titles and pensions etc. had made most of the Indian princes and rulers staunch enemies of the British.

4. Describe briefly the results of the Great Uprising of 1857 in the political and constitutional fields pertaining to :
- (a) end of the Company's rule.
 - (b) abolition of Peshwaship and the Mughal Line.
 - (c) policy of 'Divide and Rule'.
 - (d) rise of nationalism.

Ans. (a) The most important result of the Uprising was that the hundred years old Company's Rule in India came to an end. The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors was stripped of all its powers. Now the Government of India passed into the hands of the British Queen and the Parliament, who appointed a Secretary of State for India to look after the administration of India.

- (b) After the failure of the Great Uprising the office of the Peshwa was abolished. In the same way the title of the Mughal Emperor was abolished following the death of Bahadur Shah II. Thus ended the line of the Great Mughals founded by Babur in 1526.
 - (c) The British also encouraged hatred and ill-feeling among the various sections, especially the Hindus and the Muslims, so that they would never unite in future to pose a threat to the British Rule in India.
 - (d) A far-reaching effect of the Uprising of 1857 was that the sacrifices of the Indian leaders gave birth to the nationalist movement in India. The Revolt united and integrated Indians into nationalism and patriotism.
5. Discuss the changes brought by the Great Uprising of 1857 in the army with reference to :
- (a) amalgamation of troops of the Crown and the Company.
 - (b) number of European troops.
 - (c) artillery and other effective weapons.
 - (d) expenditure on the army.

- Ans.** (a) Since 1784 when Pitt's India Act was passed, the Company had two categories of European troops— One that were recruited from among the European settlers in India by the Company itself and the other were those recruited directly by the British Government in England and sent to serve in India. Both categories of troops were now amalgamated.
- (b) At the time of the Great Uprising the number of European soldiers was far less than the number of Indian troops. After the Uprising it was laid as a principle that in no case the number of the Indian Sepoys would exceed twice that of the European troops. The new army consisted of about 72000 Europeans and 1,35,000 Indian troops.
- (c) After the Uprising, Indian officers were never placed in charge of ammunition, nor were they allowed to use more sophisticated weapons of war. It was done

primarily to desist the Indian soldiers from harbouring any design of breaking out in rebellion.

- (d) A European soldier got salary 4 to 5 times more than an Indian sepoy. It was therefore, natural that an increase in the number of European soldiers resulted in a proportionate increase in the expenditure.

6. Discuss the changes brought by the Great Uprising of 1857 in the policy of the British Government in the social, religious and economic fields with reference to :

- (a) religious freedom.
- (b) admittance of Indians to service.
- (c) relations between the Europeans and the Indians.
- (d) economic exploitation.

Ans. (a) It was clearly stated in the Queen's Declaration of 1858 that there would be no interference in the religious beliefs and practices of the people and all would enjoy full freedom in this respect.

(b) The Indians were promised appointment to the highest offices under the Government without prejudice to caste, colour or religion. It was particularly stated in the Declaration of 1858.

(c) Both the Indians and the Europeans committed such atrocities against each other that the relations among the people of both the races became bitter and strained. The Indians hated the British while the British suspected the Indians and doubted their loyalty and integrity.

(d) The wealth of India had already been plundered by the traders and the officials of the Company, but with the introduction of the Crown's Rule it became more serious and much wider.

7. Describe briefly the Great Uprising of 1857 with reference to :

- (a) the Company's rule in India.
- (b) rise of nationalism.
- (c) policy of 'Divide and Rule'

(d) change in the nature of the British rule.

Ans. (a) The most important result of the Uprising was that the hundred years old Company's Rule in India came to an end. The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors was stripped of all its powers. Now the Government of India passed into the hands of the British Queen and the Parliament, who appointed a Secretary of State for India to look after the administration of India.

(b) A far-reaching effect of the Uprising of 1857 was that the sacrifices of the Indian leaders gave birth to the nationalist movement in India.

(c) The British also encouraged hatred and ill-feeling among the various sections, especially the Hindus and the Muslims, so that they would never unite in future to pose a threat to the British Rule in India.

(d) The most important result of the Uprising was that the hundred years old Company's Rule in India came to an end. The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors was stripped of all its powers. Now the Government of India passed into the hands of the British Queen and the Parliament who appointed a Secretary of State for India to look after the administration of India.

8. The Great Uprising of 1857 was a struggle for freedom from the British Rule. Describe briefly the contribution of the following :

(a) Bahadur Shah (b) Nana Sahib

(c) Rani Laxmi Bai

Ans. (a) Bahadur Shah became the symbol of India's political unity. He became a rallying point of all those who wanted to put an end to the foreign rule. That is why rebellious soldiers from all over the country turned towards Delhi to meet Bahadur Shah Zafar. He wrote letters to different rulers asking them to unite and form a confederacy to drive the British out. Thus,

Bahadur Shah acted as a unifying force. This was his great contribution.

- (b) At Kanpur, the Great Uprising was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He was a brave, capable and determined General. He captured the fort and proclaimed himself the Peshwa. He showed signs of a national hero when he acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India. This very fact greatly cemented the Hindu-Muslim unity which was the need of the hour.
- (c) The rebels in Central India were led by a brave and patriotic lady, Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi. The Rani fought like a true heroine. Her courage and military skill inspired her countrymen. She fought gallantly but Jhansi was captured by the English with the help of some traitors. The Rani fled towards Kalpi. English general, Sir Hugh Rose, followed her. But Rani Laxmi Bai did not lose heart. Seldom was shown such a valour and determination as was shown by this great heroine of the national movement. The Rani died fighting on the battlefield. She would ever be a source of great inspiration for all of us.

9. The Great Uprising of 1857 was an important event which produced far-reaching results for freedom. Explain with reference to the following points :

- (a) The changes introduced in the administrative set up of the British territory in India.
- (b) The rights granted to the Indian princes and people.

Ans. (a) The most important result of the Uprising was that the hundred years old Company's Rule in India came to an end. The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors was stripped of all its powers. Now the Government of India passed into the hands of the British Queen and the Parliament who appointed a Secretary of State for India to look after the administration of India.

(b) To win back the confidence of the native princes the most important measure taken by the English was to switch over to the policy of subordinate union instead of the earlier policy of subordinate isolation.

- The Doctrine of lapse was given a final goodbye and the Indian rulers were allowed the right of adoption.
- Indian princes were assured that their kingdoms would never be annexed.
- Indian princes were also assured that there would be no interference in their internal matters except in case of gross misgovernance.

2

Factors Promoting The Growth of Nationalism and Foundation of The Indian National Congress

Exercises

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | |

Short-Answer Questions

1. How did the Great Uprising of 1857 embitter the relations between the British and the Indians?

Ans. The Indians revolted against the tyrannical British Rule in India in 1857. The English crushed the revolt ruthlessly and committed atrocities. Many people were killed on both sides. The British began to suspect the Indians and doubt their loyalty and integrity. On the other hand, the revolt created discontent and dissatisfaction among the Indians and they began to hate the English rule.

2. Which two causes led to political unity of India under the British?

Ans. Revolt of 1857 and the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 led to the political unity of India under the British.

3. In what way did the means of transport and communication contribute to the growth of nationalism?

Ans. The English built roads and railways and set up post and telegraph offices in India. Modern means of transport and communication resulted in national unity and integrity. The leaders used these means to carry the message of the national movement to all parts of the country. These means enabled the leaders and the people to meet together, to discuss their problems and chalk out plans for uprooting the British Rule and for the liberation of their country.

4. Why did the British introduce western education in India?

Ans. The British rulers imparted western education in arts and sciences through the medium of English to serve their own administrative and imperial ends. They wanted petty clerks to run the administration. Through western education they wanted to propagate the western culture and to win the loyalty of educated Indians.

5. How did western thought and education help in the promotion of nationalism?

Ans. With the spread of western education and thought, the Indians came into contact with the west and imbibed a modern, rational, secular, democratic and national outlook. They came to know that the English themselves hanged their own King Charles I in AD 1649 as he was cruel and despotic. They also studied how they forced King James II to abdicate the throne in AD 1688. So they came to the conclusion that they too had the right to throw off their cruel foreign rulers. The American Revolution, the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution inspired the people with ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.

6. Name any two western thinkers who influenced the Indians.

Ans. J.J. Rousseau and Thomas Paine.

7. How did the introduction of English as the medium of instruction help the Indians?

Ans. English served as a medium for the propagation of modern ideas. It acted as a medium of exchange of thought between the people of different parts of the country. The uniform system of education through the English language throughout India produced the unity of thought, ideas and feelings.

8. Name any two newspapers which aroused the feelings of nationalism among the Indians in the nineteenth century.

Ans. Amrit Bazar Patrika and The Hindu.

9. How did the press foster patriotism among the people in the nineteenth century?

Ans. The Indian press and literature aroused the feelings of patriotism and national consciousness. Many newspapers were published in different parts of the country. They criticised the unjust policies of the government and played a vital role in infusing political ideas, patriotic sentiments and also developed political consciousness among the people.

10. Mention any two factors that helped in the growth of nationalism in India.

Ans. The English built roads and railways and set up post and telegraph offices in India. The leaders used these means to carry the message of the national movement to all parts of the country. These means enabled the leaders and the people to meet together, to discuss their problems and chalk out plans for uprooting the British Rule and for the liberation of their country.

With the spread of western education and thought, Indians came into contact with the west and imbibed a modern, rational, secular, democratic and national outlook. They came to know that the English themselves hanged their

own King Charles I in AD 1649 and forced King James II to abdicate the throne in AD 1688. So they came to the conclusion that they too had the right to throw off their cruel foreign rulers.

11. Who wrote the famous novel *Anand Math*?

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

12. Name two writers who inspired the Indians in the nineteenth century by their nationalistic writings.

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

13. What effect did the rediscovery of India's past leave on the people?

Ans. Many foreign scholars conducted serious studies on Indian history. They were greatly impressed by the political, social and cultural advancement of India in the past. The works of these scholars roused the feelings of self-respect, self-confidence, patriotism and nationalism among the people.

14. Name any two western scholars who conducted researches on India's glorious past.

Ans. Sir William Jones and Max Muller.

15. Name the Indian reformer who is regarded as "Father of Indian Nationalism".

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy.

16. Name any two social and religious reformers who promoted the cause of Indian nationalism.

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda

17. Give two proofs to show that the British followed the policy of economic exploitation.

Ans. (i) A large number of Indian farmers were forced to grow jute, indigo and cotton for the factories in England.

(ii) The life of the factory workers was very miserable. They were exploited by the factory owners who were generally Englishmen.

18. Name two classes of people who exploited the peasants.

Ans. Landlords and moneylenders.

- 19.** How did the British contribute to the ruination of cottage industries in India?
- Ans.** Raw material was exported to England at cheaper rates. Goods manufactured in England were dumped into India and sold at lower prices. This policy ruined the cottage industries.
- 20.** Why were the educated Indians dissatisfied with the British?
- Ans.** Educated Indians were dissatisfied with the British rule because of unemployment and the least opportunities for growth and development. They also understood the true nature of British rule whose sole aim was to exploit Indian resources.
- 21.** Why did the Indians think that their only salvation lay in uprooting the British rule from India?
- Ans.** The English never cared for the welfare of the masses and ignored welfare activities such as education, irrigation, health services etc. They reduced India to the status of an economic colony. Frequent famines, droughts and epidemics also wreaked havoc.
- 22.** Give two proofs to show that the British reduced India to the status of an economic colony.
- Ans.** The economic policy followed by the British reduced India to the status of an economic colony. For example,
- (i) The farmers were forced to grow raw materials like indigo, cotton, etc. for British factories in England. This made the farmers' life miserable.
 - (ii) Cheap factory made British goods like cotton cloths were dumped in India. This ruined the artisans, weavers and the cottage industries.
- 23.** When and by whom was the East India Association formed?
- Ans.** East India Association was formed in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- 24.** Why was the East India Association founded?

Ans. The East India Association wanted to place the true state of affairs in India before the people of England so that the grievances of the Indians might be removed.

25. When and who laid the foundation of the Indian Association?

Ans. Surendra Nath Banerjea set up the Indian Association in 1876.

26. Name any two associations which preceded the Indian National Congress.

Ans. (i) East India Association (ii) Indian Association

27. Who is regarded as the founder of the Indian National Congress?

Ans. A O Hume is regarded as the founder of the Indian National Congress.

28. Name any two aims of the Indian National Congress. When was it founded?

Ans. (i) To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.

(ii) To formulate popular demands and place them before the government.

Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.

29. Why did Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy, favour the foundation of the Indian National Congress?

Ans. The Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, favoured the foundation of the Congress because he wanted it to act as a safety valve for popular discontentment to safeguard the British Rule and its interests in India.

30. When and by whom was the Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi started?

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy started the Samvad Kaumudi in 1821.

31. Mention any two social reforms favoured by Jyotiba Phule.

Ans. (i) Upliftment of Dalits or depressed classes.

(ii) Education of women.

32. When and by whom was Satya Shodhak Samaj founded? What did it endeavour to?

Ans. It was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873 to mitigate the sufferings and distress of Dalits and women.

33. In whose viceroyalty did the Ilbert Bill controversy take place? What was the objective of the Bill? Why was it not passed?

Ans. The Ilbert Bill was introduced by the Viceroy Lord Ripon to abolish the judicial disqualification based on racial discrimination. It was not passed due to opposition of the European community.

34. Describe any three ways in which the Reform movement of the 19th century aroused nationalist ideas.

Ans. The socio-religious reform movement inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect, self-confidence and self reliance which were of vital importance. It also aroused the feelings of patriotism and nationalism. The movement rid people of dogmas and superstitions and developed in them a modern and national outlook.

Structured Essay-Type Questions

1. Many factors promoted the growth of nationalism in India. Describe briefly how this happened with reference to the following :

(a) Effects of the Great Uprising of 1857.

(b) British imperialism.

(c) Unifying influence of the means of transport and communication.

Ans. (a) The Indians revolted against the tyrannical British Rule in India and their policy of political expansion and economic exploitation in 1857. The English crushed the revolt ruthlessly and committed atrocities. Many people were killed on both sides. The British began to suspect the Indians and doubt their loyalty and integrity. On the other hand, the revolt created discontent and dissatisfaction among the Indians and they began to hate the English rule in India. It gave

birth to a new political consciousness and strengthened the sentiments of nationalism.

- (b) The English established a strong central government and introduced a uniform system of law and administration in the country. Setting up of industries and trade brought about economic unification. India had never witnessed such political unity before. The people of India began to think and act as one nation. The people from different parts of the country began to meet and understand each other. It became easier to spread the feeling of nationalism to every nook and corner of the country. The existence of foreign rule acted as a unifying force for different sections of people. This national sentiment unified the Indians and joined them as one nation.
 - (c) The English built roads and railways and set up post and telegraph offices in India. The leaders used these means to carry the message of the national movement to all parts of the country. These means enabled the leaders and the people to meet together, to discuss their problems and chalk out plans for the uprooting of the British Rule and for the liberation of their country.
2. Many causes were responsible for the rise and growth of the National Movement. In this context, explain the following :
- (a) Western thought and education.
 - (b) Contribution of Indian press and literature.
 - (c) Rediscovery of India's glorious past.
 - (d) Contribution of religious and social reformers.

Ans. (a) The British rulers imparted western education in arts and sciences through the medium of English to serve their own administrative and imperial ends. Through western education they wanted to propagate the western culture and to win the loyalty of educated Indians. But it produced results quite contrary to their wishes. With the spread of western education and

thought, the Indians came into contact with the west and imbibed a modern, rational, secular, democratic and national outlook. They came to know that the English themselves hanged their own King Charles I in AD 1649 as he was cruel and despotic. The ideas and the ideals of the western revolutions inspired the Indians to throw off foreign yoke.

- (b) The Indian press and literature also played very significant role for the rise and growth of National Movement. Many newspapers were published in different parts of the country such as the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, *The Hindu*, *the Kesari*, *the Maratha* etc. They not only criticised the unjust policies of the government but also played a vital role in infusing political ideas and patriotic sentiments and rousing political consciousness among the people. The writings of B.C. Chatterji, Rabindra Nath Tagore etc stirred the hearts of the Indian masses and brought about a revolution in their mind and prepared them to make any sacrifice for the sake of their motherland.
- (c) Many foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, Max Muller, Cunningham, John Marshall conducted serious studies on Indian history. They were greatly impressed by the political, social and cultural advancement of India in the past. They threw light on the greatness and glory of ancient India. Indians began to take pride in their culture and civilization. The works of these scholars roused the feelings of self-respect, self-confidence, patriotism and nationalism among the people.
- (d) Many social and religious reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda, Annie Besant etc. carried out many social and religious reforms and paved the way for the national movement. They inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect, self-confidence and self-reliance and roused in them the feelings of patriotism and nationalism.

3. How far did each of the following lead to the rise and growth of nationalism in India?

- (a) Policy of economic exploitation of the British.
- (b) Repressive policy of Lord Lytton.

Ans. (a) To exploit and oppress the people of India was the only motive of the British, so they followed the policy of economic exploitation. The economic system of India was adjusted to the needs of the people of England. They never cared for the welfare of the Indians. They exploited the resources of India to promote their own interests. They drained the wealth of India to England. The peasants suffered under heavy land taxes. They were oppressed by the government, the landlords and the moneylenders. Similarly the life of the factory workers was also miserable. They were exploited by the factory owners who were generally Englishmen. Thus, policy of economic exploitation of the British helped in the rise of nationalism in India.

(b) Viceroy, Lord Lytton, took many repressive measures against Indians and created dissatisfaction in their minds against the British Government. Vernacular Press Act of 1878 put many restrictions on the newspapers published in various Indian languages.

4. The foundation of the Indian National Congress was an event of great importance on the political horizon of India. In this context, answer the following :

- (a) When was the Indian National Congress founded?
- (b) Who is regarded as the founder of this institution?
- (c) Name the first President of the Indian National Congress.
- (d) Aims of the Indian National Congress.

Ans. (a) AD 1885

(b) AO Hume

(c) WC Banerjee

(d) (i) To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country.

- (ii) To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity irrespective of religious beliefs, colour or creed.
- (iii) To formulate popular demands and place them before the government.
- (iv) To train and organise the public opinion of the country.

5. With reference to the rise of the Indian National Movement, explain the relevance of each of the following :

- (a) Development of the means of communication and transport.
- (b) Influence of Western education.

Ans. (a) The English built roads and railways and established post and telegraphs offices all over India. These were mainly for their own convenience and benefits. They could easily send men and materials to different parts of the country. Post and telegraphs helped them in communication.

However, these proved to be a blessing in disguise for the national movement in India. These means of transport and communication quickened the pace of freedom struggle. The leaders used these means to travel and carry the message of the national movement to all parts of the country. Railways enabled the leaders and people to meet together, to discuss their problems and chalk out plans for the future course of action. These also gave the feeling of unity in the country.

- (b) The British rulers initially began imparting western education in arts and science through the medium of English to serve their own administrative and imperial ends. They wanted to produce petty clerks to run the administration. However, with the spread of western education, Indians came into contact with the western thoughts of liberty, equality and fraternity. Educated Indians imbibed a modern, rational and secular, democratic and national outlook. They learnt about the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution and the 'Glorious Revolution' of England. They read western thinkers like Rousseau,

Paine, Mill, Voltaire, Burke and others. Indians were inspired by their ideas and came to realise their own miserable plight due to foreign rule. The outlook of the educated Indians changed. They craved for these freedom and equality for all Indians.

6. In 1858, various factors led to the rise of Indian Nationalism. In this context, explain the following :
- (a) Press and Literature
 - (b) Socio-religious reform movements of the nineteenth century.

Ans. (a) The press and literature in India played a positive role in arousing the feelings of patriotism and national consciousness of the Indians. Newspapers were brought out in English and regional languages like Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu. Some of the popular newspapers were *Amrit Bazar Partika*, *The Hindu*, *the Patriot*, *the Maratha*, *the Kesari*, *the Azad*, etc. These newspapers not only criticised the unjust policies of the government but also played a vital role in infusing political ideas and patriotic sentiments, rousing political consciousness among the people.

(b) During this period many social and religious reformers like Raja Ramohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda and Annie Besant carried-out many social and religious reforms and paved the way for the national movement. They saw how the society was divided among caste lines, how the conditions of women was pitiable. They realised that social evils like sati, child marriage, etc. should be abolished. Widow re-marriage should be allowed, and above all women should be permitted to get education in schools and colleges. They inspired the people with the ideas of self-respect, self-confidence and self-reliance and roused in them the feelings of patriotism and nationalism.

7. Jyotiba Phule was a highly respected Social Reformer of the 19th century. In this context describe :

- (a) His contribution to upliftment of lower castes and women.
- (b) Formation of Satyashodhak Samaj and its aims and activities.

Ans. (a) He did a great work for the upliftment of the lower castes or dalits and women. He campaigned against untouchability and sought to promote social and economic equality. He campaigned ceaselessly for education of women. He established the first girls' school at poona in 1851 and set up an orphanage in 1864 to provide shelter to widows and children.

Ans. (b) He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 to mitigate the sufferings of dalits and women. The Samaj opposed idolatry and denounced the caste system, campaigned for spread of rational thinking and rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Brahmins.