

1. **Question:** What was the primary intention of the British in introducing Western education in India?
Answer: The British aimed to assert cultural superiority and create a class of Indians loyal to their administration.
2. **Question:** How did Western education contribute to Indian nationalism?
Answer: It introduced ideas of democracy, freedom, and equality, encouraging Indians to question British rule, and provided English as a common language for unity.
3. **Question:** Name one idea introduced by Western education that inspired nationalism.
Answer: The concept of democracy inspired Indians to aspire for self-governance.
4. **Question:** How did the English language aid the national movement?
Answer: English served as a common language, enabling communication and idea exchange among Indians from different regions.

Social Reform Movements

5. **Question:** What were two social evils Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against?
Answer: Sati and child marriage.
6. **Question:** What was the main objective of Jyotirao Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj?
Answer: To advocate for the rights of lower castes and women, promoting education and social equality.
7. **Question:** How did Pandita Ramabai support women's rights?
Answer: She established schools for widows and girls and founded Arya Mahila Samaj and Sharada Sadan for their education and welfare.
8. **Question:** Name two social reform movements and their founders.
Answer: Prarthana Samaj by Atmaram Pandurang and Arya Samaj by Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
9. **Question:** What was the role of the Brahma Samaj in social reform?
Answer: Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Brahma Samaj promoted monotheism, opposed idolatry, and worked to reform Hindu society.

Transportation and Communication

10. **Question:** How did British developments in transportation aid the national movement?
Answer: Railways and roads enabled people to travel and connect, fostering unity and spreading nationalist ideas.
11. **Question:** What role did the postal system play in the growth of nationalism?
Answer: The postal system facilitated communication across regions, helping spread nationalist ideas and organize movements.
12. **Question:** How did the telegraph system contribute to the national movement?
Answer: The telegraph allowed rapid communication, enabling coordination of nationalist activities across India.

Early Political Organizations

13. **Question:** What was a major limitation of early political organizations in India?
Answer: They were limited to specific regions and failed to engage the masses.
14. **Question:** Name one early political organization and its leader.
Answer: Indian Association in Calcutta, led by Surendranath Banerjee.
15. **Question:** Why was there a need for a nationwide political organization in India?
Answer: Early organizations were regional and elite-centric, necessitating a pan-Indian platform like the INC to unite diverse groups.

Indian National Congress (INC)

16. **Question:** When and where was the Indian National Congress formed?
Answer: It was formed on December 28, 1885, in Bombay.
17. **Question:** What was one objective of the Indian National Congress at its formation?
Answer: To foster friendly relations among political activists across India.
18. **Question:** Who was a key figure in organizing the Indian National Congress?
Answer: Allan Octavian Hume, an Englishman, was a key organizer.

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement

19. **Question:** What was the official reason for the Partition of Bengal in 1905?
Answer: The British claimed it was for administrative efficiency.
20. **Question:** What was the real motive behind the Partition of Bengal?
Answer: To weaken the nationalist movement by dividing Hindus and Muslims.
21. **Question:** What was the core principle of the Swadeshi Movement?
Answer: Self-reliance through the use of Indian goods and boycott of British products.
22. **Question:** Name one leader associated with the Swadeshi Movement.
Answer: Rabindranath Tagore, who composed patriotic songs and started the Swadeshi Store.

Moderates vs. Extremists

23. **Question:** Who were two key Moderate leaders in the INC?
Answer: Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji.
24. **Question:** What methods did Extremists in the INC advocate?
Answer: Revolutionary methods like swadeshi, boycott, and open struggle against British rule.
25. **Question:** What was the impact of the Surat Split in 1907?
Answer: It divided the INC into Moderates and Extremists, weakening the movement temporarily.

All India Muslim League

26. **Question:** Why was the All India Muslim League formed?

Answer: To represent Muslim interests and secure separate representation, aligning with the British "divide and rule" strategy.

27. **Question:** Who led the Muslim delegation that met Lord Minto, leading to the formation of the Muslim League?

Answer: Aga Khan.

Home Rule League

28. **Question:** Who led the Home Rule League, and what was its goal?

Answer: Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak led it to demand self-government for India.

29. **Question:** What significant role did Annie Besant play in the INC in 1917?

Answer: She became the first woman president of the Indian National Congress.

Unity in Lucknow (1916)

30. **Question:** What was the significance of the Lucknow Congress in 1916?

Answer: It reunited Moderates and Extremists and fostered collaboration between the INC and the Muslim League.

Revolutionary Organizations

31. **Question:** Name one revolutionary organization and its leader.

Answer: Ghadar Party, led by Lala Hardayal.

32. **Question:** What was the goal of revolutionary organizations like the Yugantar Party?

Answer: To overthrow British rule through armed struggle.

British Policies and Nationalism

33. **Question:** How did British economic policies contribute to nationalism?

Answer: Exploitative policies, like high taxes and resource extraction, caused resentment, fueling nationalist sentiments.

34. **Question:** What was the British "divide and rule" policy, and how was it implemented in Bengal?

Answer: The policy aimed to weaken Indian unity by creating divisions. In Bengal, it was implemented through the 1905 partition, dividing Hindus and Muslims.

Application-Level Questions

35. **Question:** If you were a social reformer in 19th-century India, which social evil would you address, and why?

Answer: I would address child marriage because it harmed young girls' health and education, limiting their potential and perpetuating inequality.

36. **Question:** How might the Indian National Congress have been stronger without the Surat Split?

Answer: A united INC could have coordinated more effective protests and presented a stronger front against British policies.

37. **Question:** Why was the Swadeshi Movement significant for Indian industries?

Answer: It promoted Indian industries like textiles and banking, reducing dependence on British goods and boosting economic self-reliance.

38. **Question:** How could the British "divide and rule" policy have been countered by Indian leaders?

Answer: Indian leaders could have countered it by promoting inter-community unity, as seen in the Lucknow Pact, and organizing joint protests.

39. **Question:** If you were part of the Swadeshi Movement, what action would you take to promote it?

Answer: I would encourage the use of Indian-made clothes and start a local Swadeshi store to support Indian businesses.

40. **Question:** Why do you think the Home Rule League gained popular support during World War I?

Answer: It gained support because the war weakened British authority, and the demand for self-government resonated with Indians seeking greater autonomy.

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