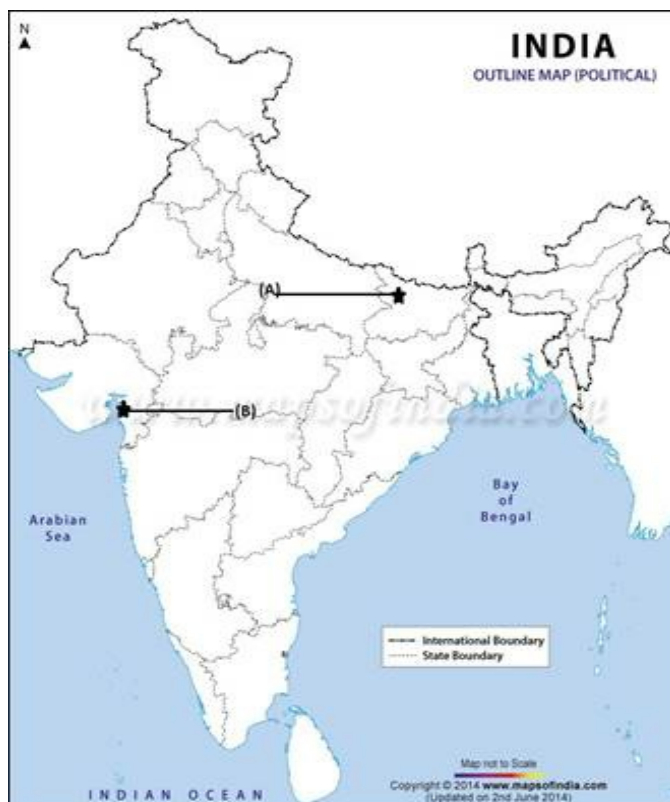


**CBSE Test Paper - 03**  
**Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India**

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1. Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non- Cooperation Movement? **(1)**
  - a. A symbol of foreign rule
  - b. A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations
  - c. A symbol of oppressive rule
  - d. A symbol of western political domination
2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Khilafat Movement? **(1)**
  - a. It aimed at bringing the Hindus and Muslims together in the Non- Cooperation Movement
  - b. It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey
  - c. It aimed at defending the Ottoman Emperor's temporal powers
  - d. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement in India
3. \_\_\_\_\_cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth. **(1)**
  - a. Cotton
  - b. jute
  - c. Khadi
  - d. silk
4. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement? **(1)**
  - a. Arrival of the Simon Commission
  - b. Violation of salt tax by Gandhi
  - c. Fall in demand for agricultural goods
  - d. Working at the farm without payments
5. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Jallianwala Bagh incident? **(1)**
  - a. Its aim was to create a feeling of terror
  - b. Its aim was to create a 'moral effect' in the minds of the satyagrahis
  - c. It took place on 13th April, 1918
  - d. The martial law had been imposed by Dyer
6. When was police fired in united province at peasants near Rae Bareilly? **(1)**
7. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress? **(1)**

8. Name the place where Non-Cooperation movement was called off? **(1)**
9. Which pact reserved seats for Dalits in the provincial and central legislative assembly? **(1)**
10. Explain the effects of First World War on India. **(3)**
11. How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. **(3)**
12. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by First World War in India? **(3)**
13. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
  - a. The Satyagraha of the peasants
  - b. Place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Lawii. Locate and Label Nagpur session 1920 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification **(3)**



14. Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement? **(5)**
15. What was the impact of the First World War on the economic conditions in India. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1.    b. A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations  
      **Explanation:** The boycott of foreign cloth, July 1922. Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination.
2.    b. It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey  
      **Explanation:** The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
3.    c. Khadi  
      **Explanation:** Khadi cloth was often more expensive than massproduced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
4.    b. Violation of salt tax by Gandhi  
      **Explanation:** On 6 April Gandhiji reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.  
      People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, but also to break colonial laws.  
      This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
5.    c. It took place on 13th April, 1918  
      **Explanation:** On 13 April, 1919 the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.
6. On 6 January 1921
7. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at Lahore Session of 1929.

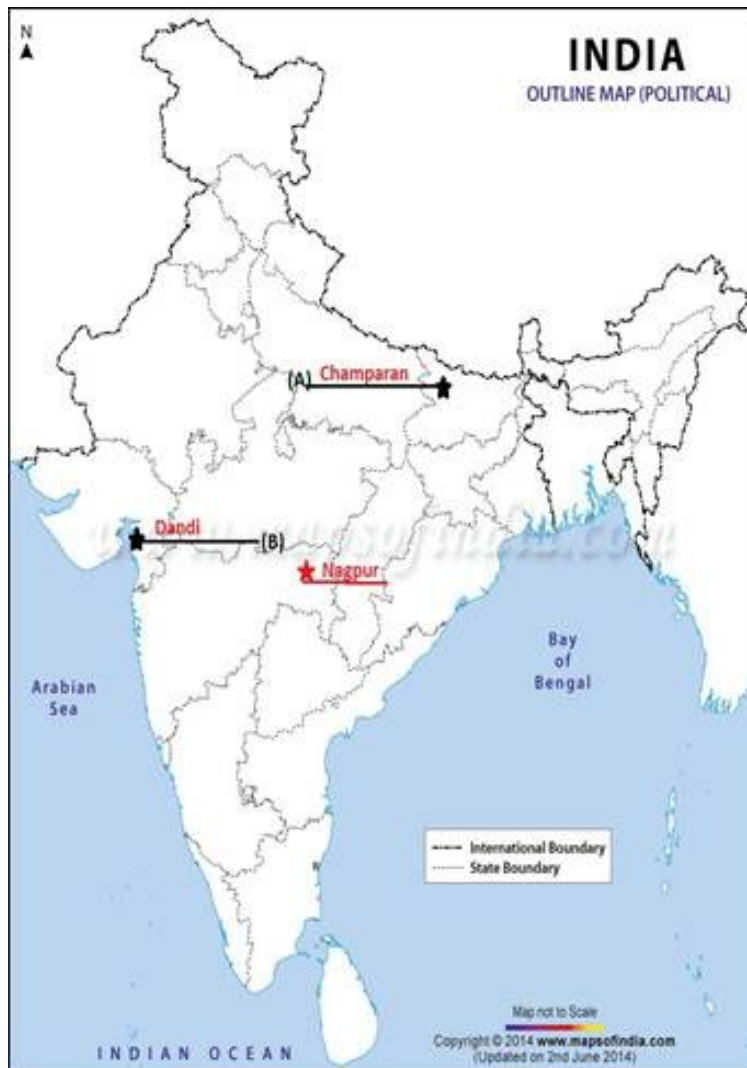
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8. Chauri Chaura
  9. Poona Pact
  10. The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India:
    - i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by increasing taxes on Indians.
    - ii. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
    - iii. Prices increased, doubling between 1913 and 1918. Continuous price rise caused extreme hardship to the common people.
    - iv. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger.
    - v. During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created a shortage of food.
    - vi. Spread of influenza epidemic and death of 12 to 13 million people.
  11. The 'Salt March' acted as an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:
    - i. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
    - ii. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the by the rich and the poor alike. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
    - iii. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. But Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so to peacefully defy the British, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
    - iv. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
  12. A. First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed

war loans and increase in Taxes.

- B. Custom duties were raised and new income taxes were introduced.
- C. Through war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918.
- D. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers.
- E. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger

13.



14. **Civil Disobedience Movement:** Violation of Salt Law by manufacturing salt from seawater by Gandhiji marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following reasons:

- a. In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took an active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the government's revenue demand.

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- b. For the rich peasants, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.
  - c. As the depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists.
  - d. Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord be remitted so they joined the Civil Disobedience Movement.

15. The First World War created a new economic and political situation and posed the following problems in India:

- i. The war had led to huge expenditure which was financed by heavy loans and an increase in taxes. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- ii. Between 1913 and 1918, the prices had doubled and the common people underwent great hardships.
- iii. Crops had failed between 1918-19 and 1920- 21 leading to famine and disease, There were epidemics killing between 12-13 million people (Census, 1921).
- iv. People's hope that the end of the war would bring an end to their goals were believed, and this led to their support to the national movement.
- v. The Muslims were antagonized by the British ill-treatment of the Khalifa, after the First World War.
- vi. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers by forced recruitment in rural areas which caused widespread anger. All this was aggravated by the failure of crop and famine.
- vii. Shortage of essential commodities was the natural outcome of war as industries were geared to produce goods to fulfil war needs.
- viii. The Congress and other parties were angry with the British for not consulting them before making India a party on their side against Germany.
- ix. Taking advantage of the First World War, many revolutionary parties cropped up and they incited the people to join the anti-colonial movement in India (i.e. the National Movement).