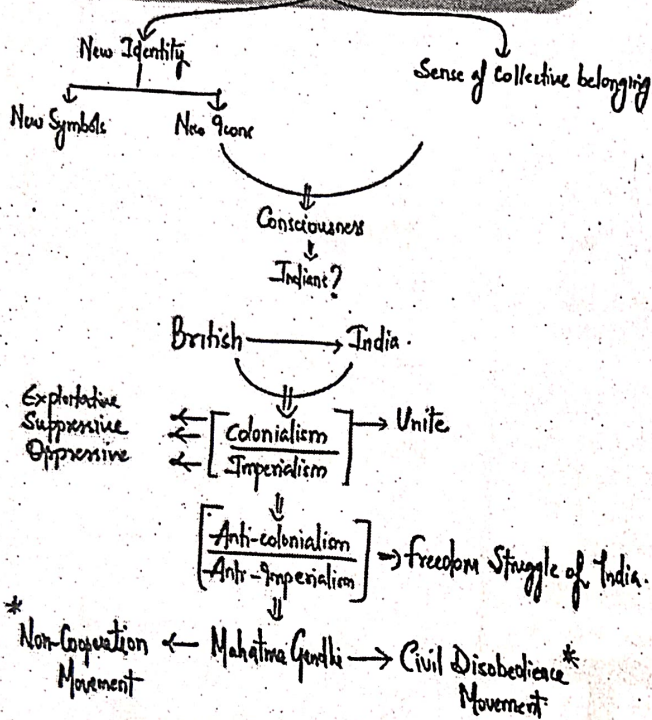
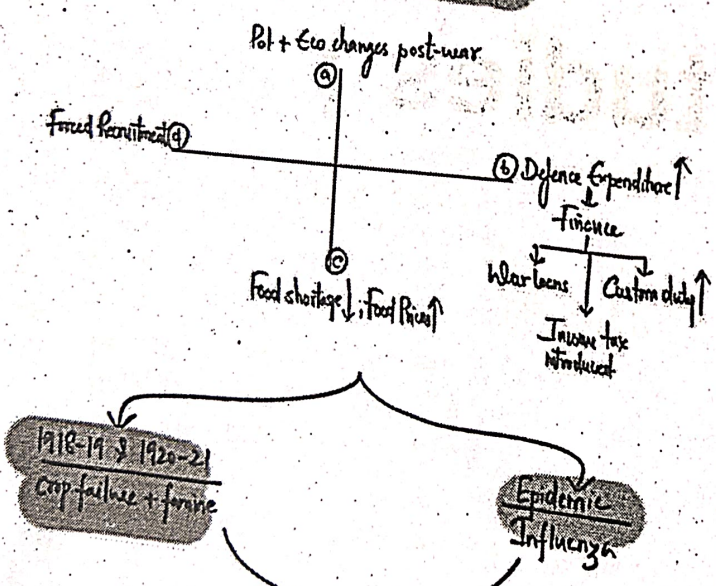


Nationalism in India

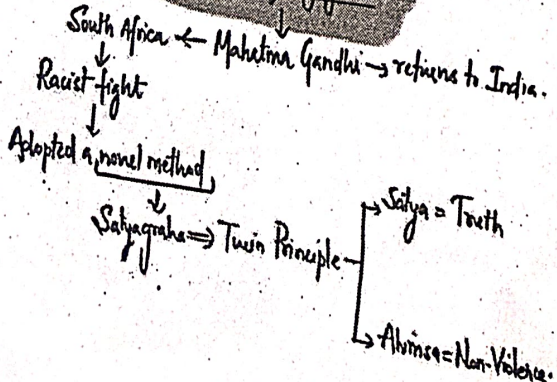
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe - Formation of Nation-state



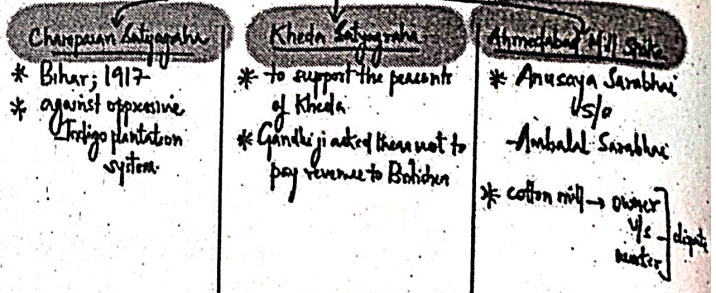
Implications of WW-1



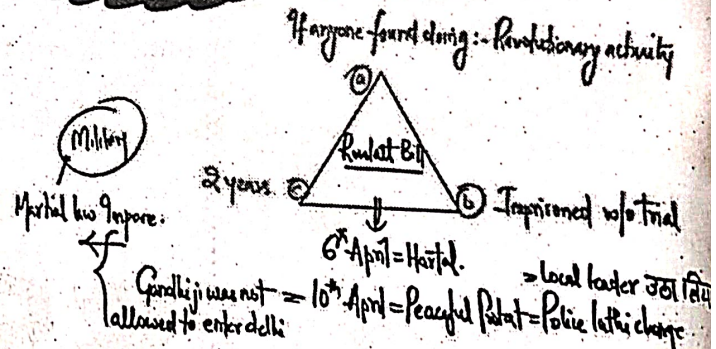
The idea of Satyagraha



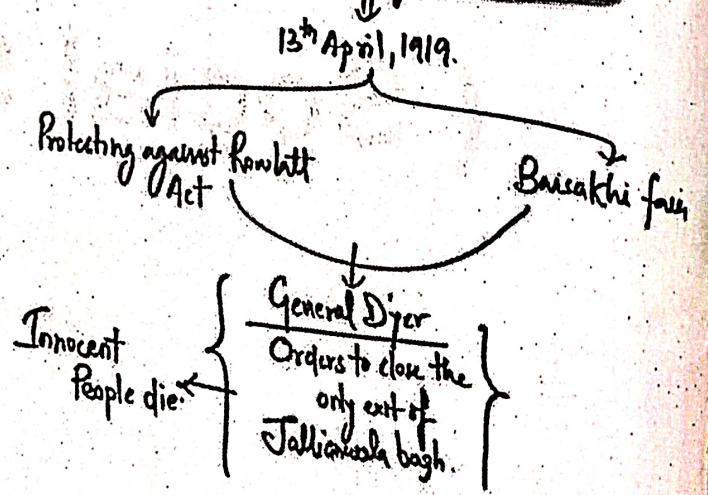
3 regional satyagraha



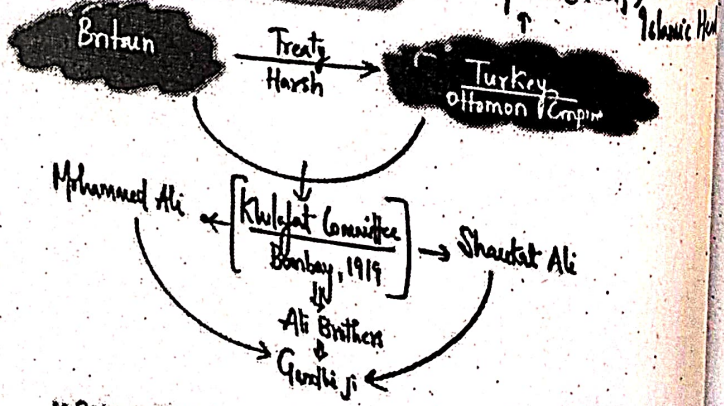
Rowlatt Satyagraha



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre



Khilafat Issue



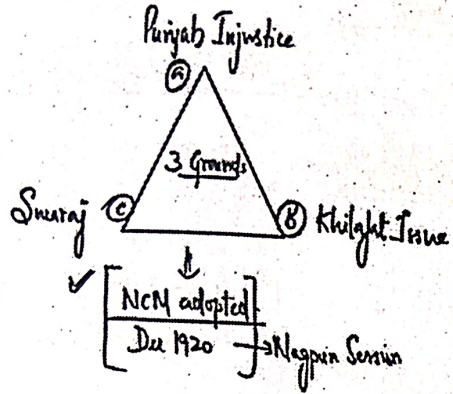
Get upto 80% Scholarship with our...

Gandhiji :-

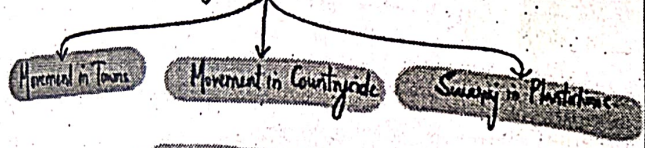


Unity
↓
Gandhiji → 1920 (Sep)
Gilbert Session
← convinced leaders
↓
Non-Cooperation Movement.

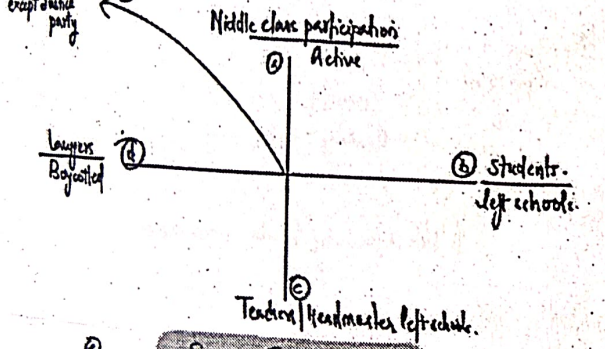
Had Swamy
Gandhiji U
By NCM?
↓
We are cooperating
British, if we
non-cooperate
then British Rule will
come to an end.



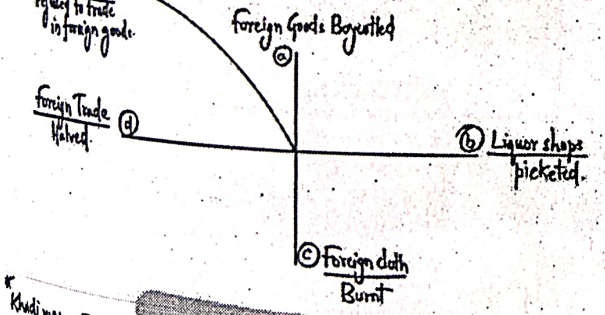
Differing strands within Movement



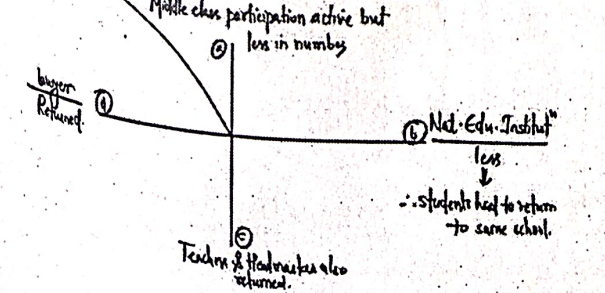
Movement in Towns



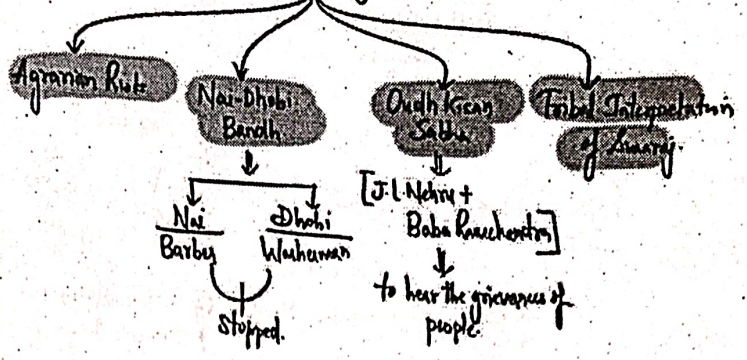
Economic Impact of NCM



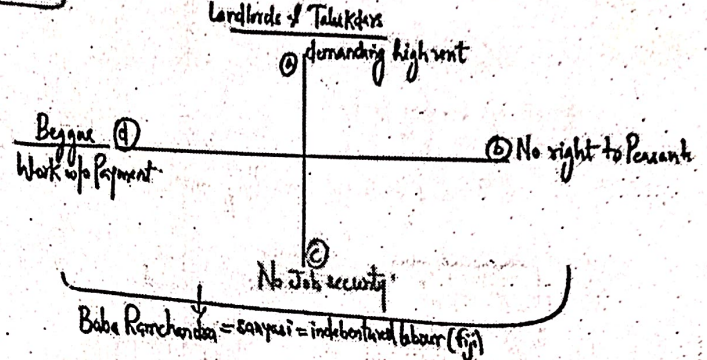
Limitations of NCM



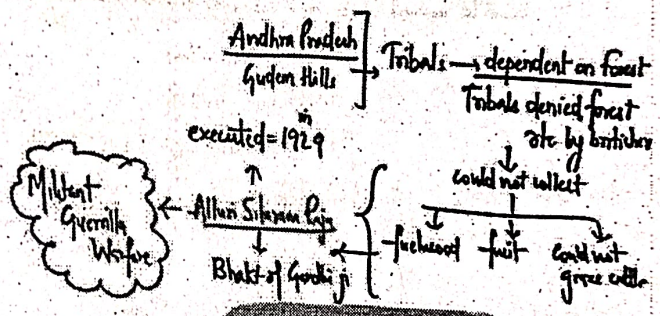
Movement in Countrywide



Against Landlords & Talukdars = Agrarian Riots ⇒ By Peasants & Tribals
Anandh

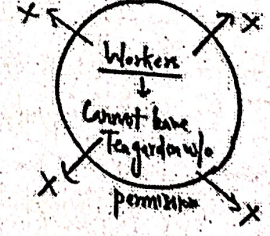


Tribal Interpretation of Swamy



Swamy in Provinces

Swamy in Provinces
[Inland Emigration Act 1859]

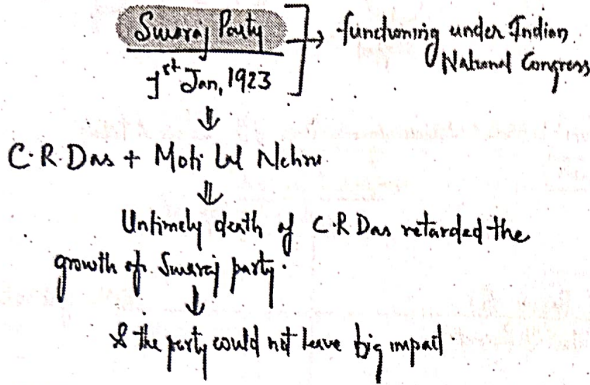
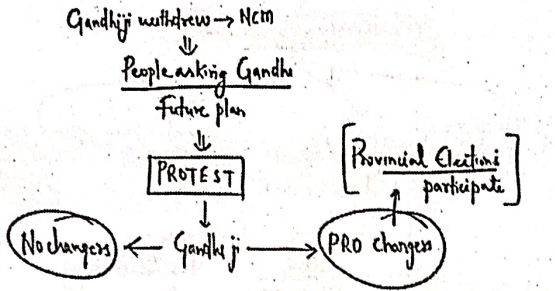


Immediate cause

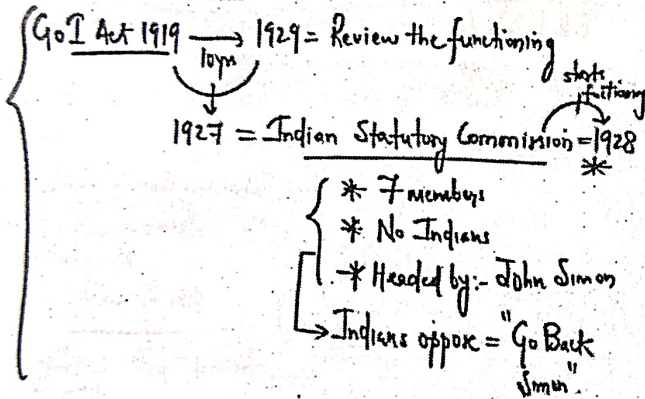
Chauri-Chaura Incident

Withdrawal of NCM

Civil Disobedience Movement

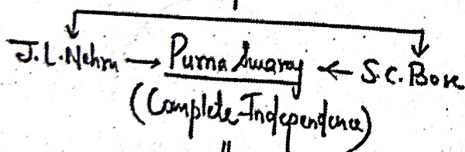


Simon Commission



Lord Irwin (Viceroy) propose → Dominion Status

But Indian leaders (सरकार को डरे)



Resolution → Pass
 → [Lahore session] 1929

26th Jan, 1930 → Independence day
 But this day did not attract much attention.

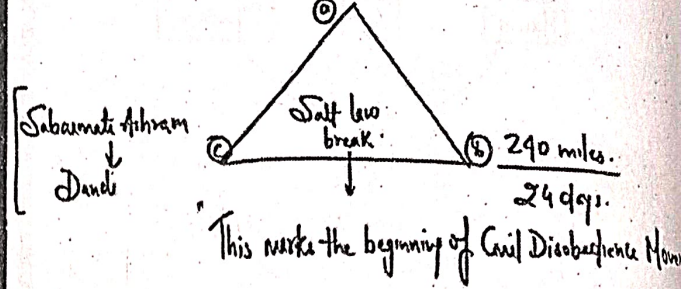
* Tool = Salt → 31st (Rich) + 31st (Poor)

11th March, 1930 → 31st Jan, 1930 = Gandhiji → writes letter to Lord Irwin

12th March → Salt March → Civil Disobedience Movement

12th March, 1930

12th March - 6th April ← [78 volunteers] → Gandhiji



administrative Standstill
 Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)
 NCM + Law break = CDM

- CDM under India =
- * Foreign cloth boycotted
 - * Liquor shops picketed
 - * Champkidan tax abolished
 - * Peasants stop paying revenue
 - * Forest laws break

Khudai Khidmatgar Red Shirt Movement → Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan → Frontier Gandhi → Pakistan → Peshawar
 ↓
 follower of Gandhiji

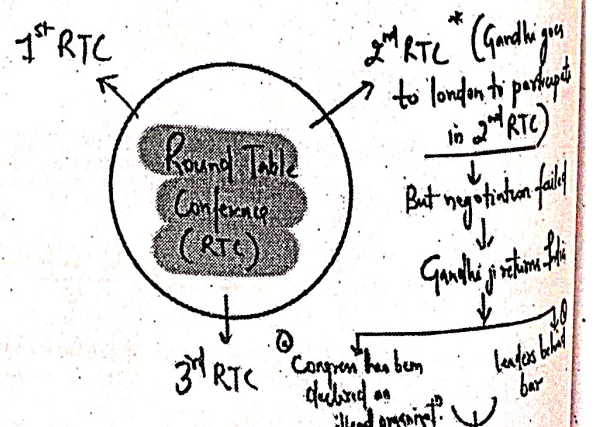
Sholapur Episode = CDM
 ↓
 Botchers suppressed the people
 * Law break in CDM
 * Leaders in Jail
 * Protest by People.
 * Gandhiji arrested → People on streets attacking buildings → 10000 arrested behind!

In this situation, Gandhiji decided to withdraw CDM

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

5th March, 1931

1. Gandhiji decided to withdraw CDM
2. Gandhiji agreed to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference

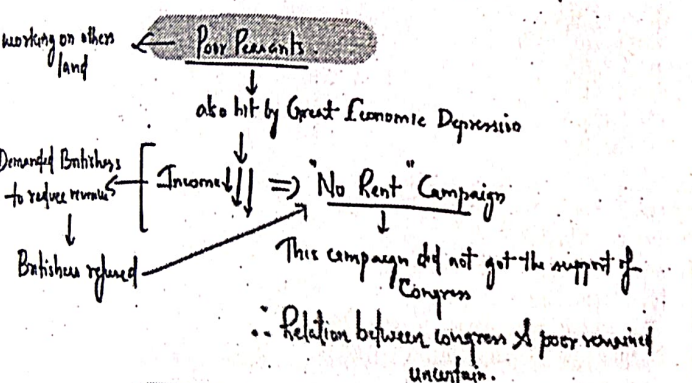
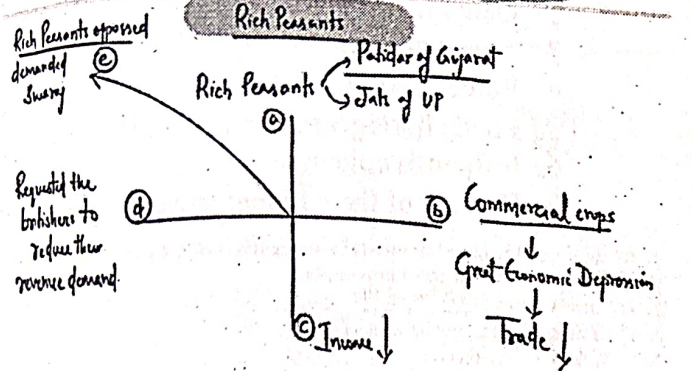
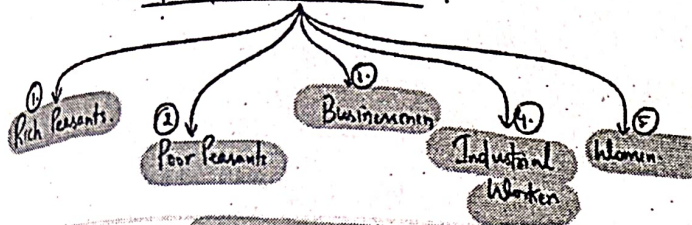


Seeing this situation, Gandhiji launches CDM.

But in 1934 again withdrew

How participants saw the movement?

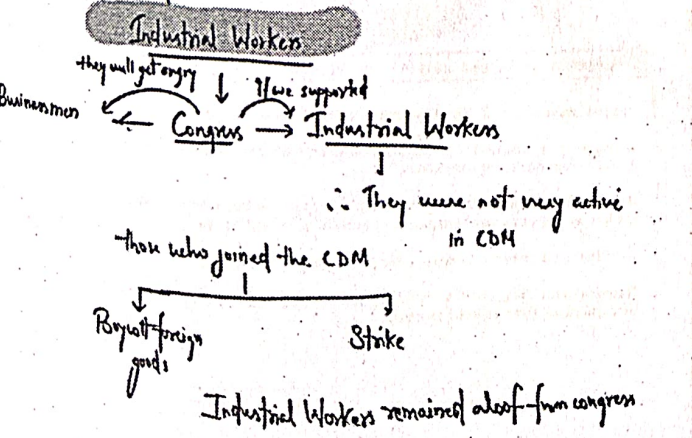
How participants saw the movement?



Business class

- * NW-I → Indian businessmen = Profit → Now they wanted to expand.
- * They started to organize themselves:-
- 1. Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- 2. Industrial and Commercial Congress

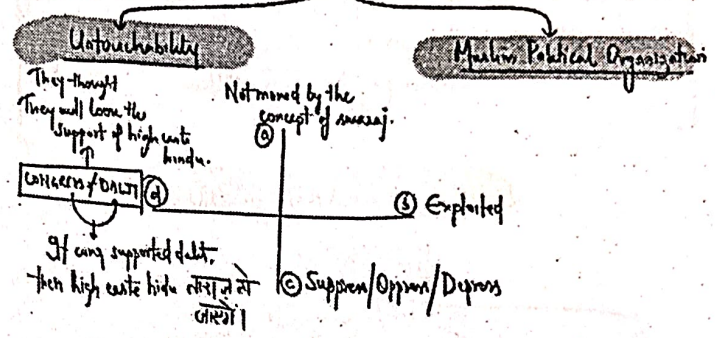
→ Got the support of:- Purushottamdas Thakur & G.D. Birla.



Role of Women in CDM

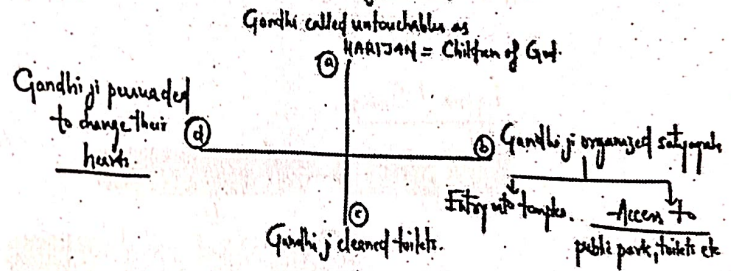
- Even after so much of active role ↓ Congress was reluctant to give them power.
- * Large scale participation of women.
- * Women participated in Bandhi march, came out in numbers, listened to speeches.
- * Participated in protest marches.
- * Manufactured salt
- * Picketed shops → foreign cloth shop
- * Women → Urban areas → liquor shops, high caste family
- * Women → Rural areas → Rich Peasants households.

Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement

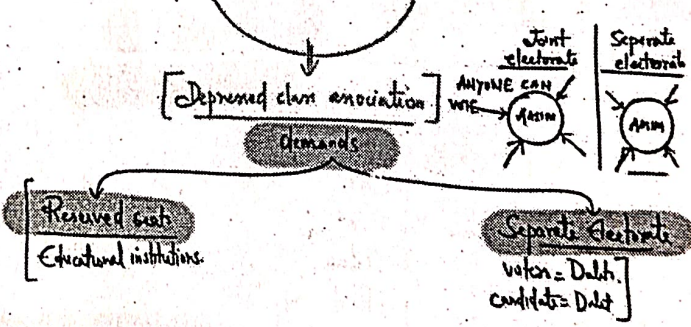


Gandhiji → Swaraj will not come for hundred years, if untouchability is not eliminated.

Steps taken by Gandhiji

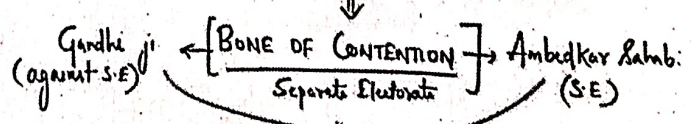


Dalit oppressed → voice raise → Dr. Bhanurao Ambedkar



On Ambedkar Sahab's demand → Britisher conceded the demand

Gandhiji sits on fast-unto-death.



[Poona Pact, 1932]

Highlight the difference between Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement	Civil Disobedience Movement
Launch: In 1920 after Nagpur Session.	Launch: In 1930 after Salt March
Goal: to gain <u>Self Rule (Swaraj)</u> from the British government.	Goal: to gain <u>Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj)</u> from British rule
Method: People <u>refused to cooperate</u> with the government by boycotting goods.	Method: People <u>broke specific laws</u> and refused to pay taxes.
Participation (In large numbers): Muslims ✓ Women: ✗	Participation: (In large numbers): Muslim ✗ Women ✓
Duration: Movement was shorter in duration and ended in February 1922.	Duration: Movement was longer in duration and ended in April 1931.

Lag Gaye Mere Pagal Dosto

Implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India? CBSE 2019, 2023

1. Military spending \uparrow
2. Demand for industrial goods \uparrow
3. Prices of commodities \uparrow
4. Forced recruitment
5. Food shortages: Crop Failure \downarrow
6. Influenza epidemic
7. Growth of the national movement \uparrow

Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

1. Jallianwala Bagh - 12th April, 1919
 2. Beginning of First world war - 1914
 3. Khilafat movement
 4. Rowlatt act
- Options:
A. 4, 3, 2, 1
B. 2, 4, 3
C. 2, 4, 1, 3
D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Consider the following events:

1. Poona Pact - 1931
2. Salt March - 1930
3. Rowlatt Act - 1919
4. Simon Commission - 1928/1929

- The correct chronological order of these events is
- a. 3, 4, 2, 1
 - b. 4, 3, 1, 2
 - c. 3, 4, 1, 2
 - d. 2, 4, 3, 1

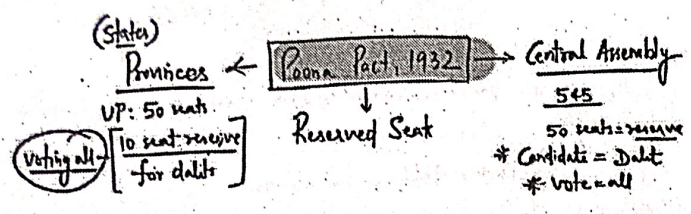
Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Explain with examples. (CBSE 2023)

How had peasants and the tribals participated in the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' in different parts of India? Explain (CBSE 2019)

Civil Disobedience Movement

Describe the role of poor class in Civil Disobedience Movement. (CBSE 2023): 3 marks

The poor peasants played a significant role in the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34).
 Demands: lower revenue and remission of rent to landlords. They were unable to pay rent due to the depression and decreasing cash incomes.
 Salt tax: The poor peasants were infuriated by the salt tax and the government monopoly over its production. Salt was a food item consumed by both the rich and the poor.
 Reaction to the movement's cancellation: Launched a no rent campaign.
 Reaction to the Congress: The relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress was uncertain during the Civil Disobedience Movement.



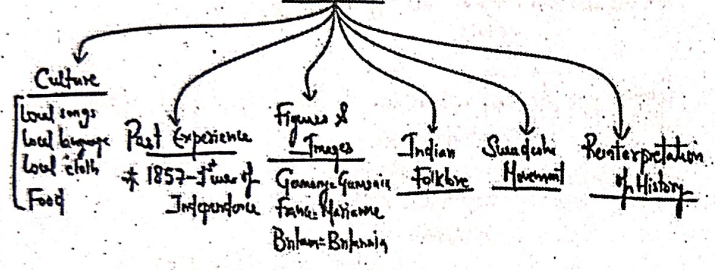
Muslim Political Organization

demand separate electorate

We can give up the demand of SE, if we are assured reserved seats in central legislative assembly according to our population.

Sense of collective belonging (3/5)

United = ?



Figures & Images

Bhaurao Patil - 1st time created

Bakim Chandra Chattopadhyay Challenges

* 2nd time → Abanindranath Tagore

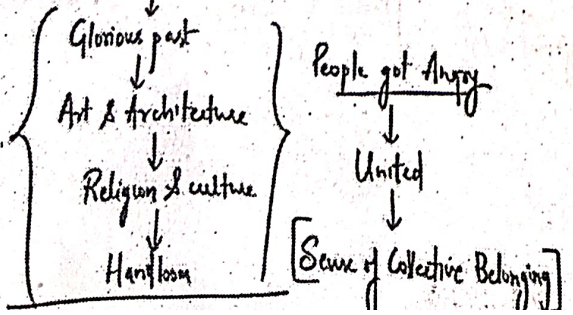
Anandmath-Nand Vande Mataram

Suffragette Movement

(1905) * FLAG - RED, Green, Yellow

(1921) * FLAG - Red, White, Green → Spinning wheel (self-help)

Reinterpretation of History



Describe the role of business class in the CDM movement. (CBSE 2020): 3 marks

The business class initially supported the CDM for several reasons, including:

- Protection from foreign goods:** The business class wanted to reduce competition from foreign goods by imposing tariff barriers.
- Expansion:** The business class wanted to expand their businesses and saw Swaraj as an opportunity to be free from colonial restrictions on trade and industry.
- Financial assistance:** The business class provided financial assistance to the movement.

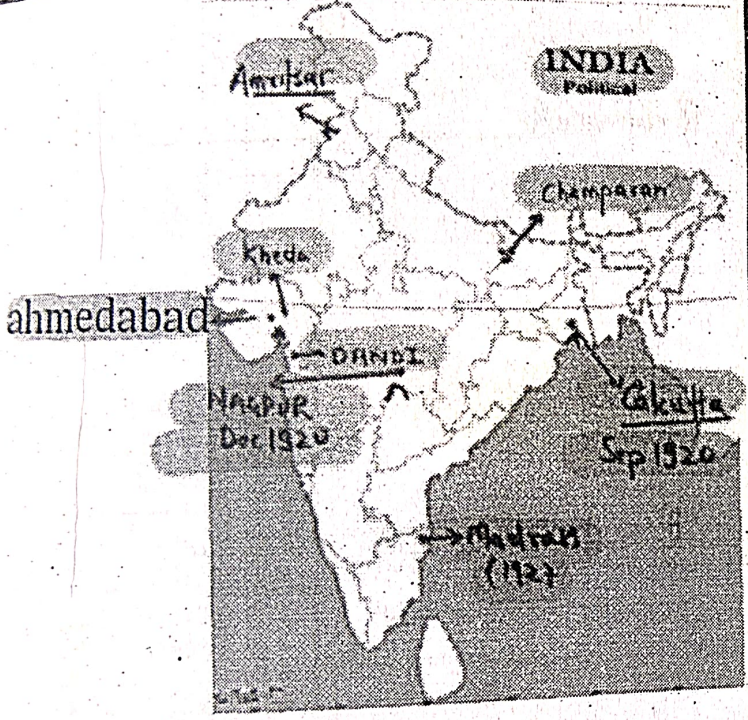
Withdrawal: However, the business class withdrew their support from the movement when it was re-launched in 1932. They were concerned about the spread of militant activities and the disruption of business.

Organizations: The business class formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927

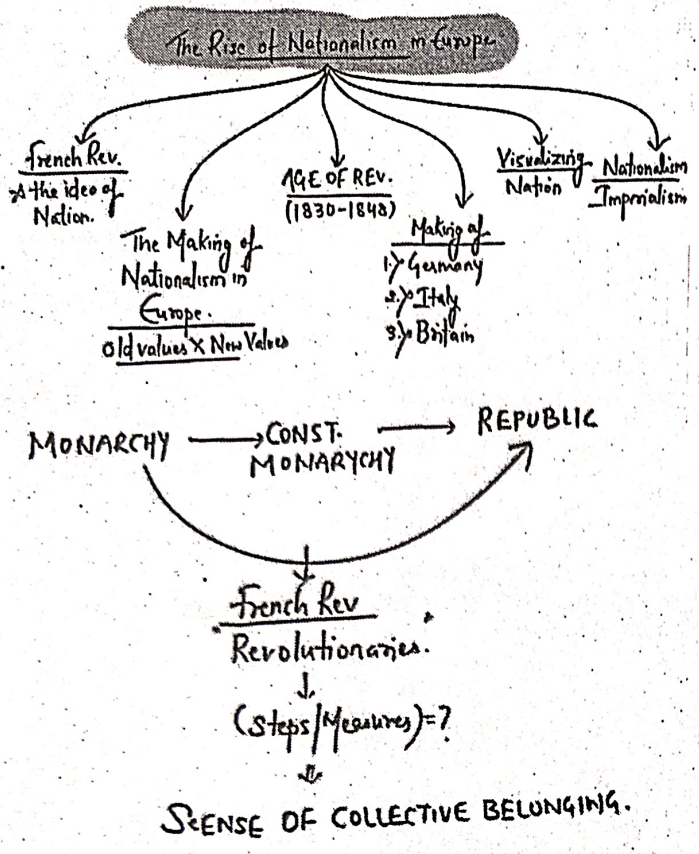
Sense of Collective Belonging

How did the people belonging to different communities, regions or language group develop a sense of collective belonging? (CBSE 2019, 2023, 2024)

Subject	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be located, labeled/identified on the map
History	Nationalism in India <i>2 marks</i>	I. Congress sessions: • 1920 Calcutta • 1920 Nagpur • 1927 Madras sessions II. 3 Satyagraha movements: • Kheda • Champaran • Ahmedabad wool workers III. Jallianwala Bagh IV. Dandi March



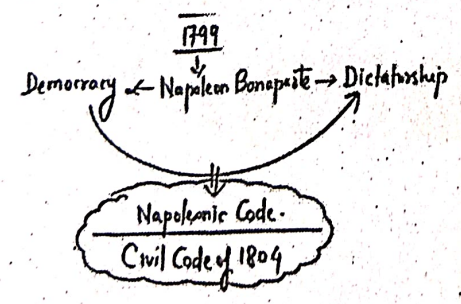
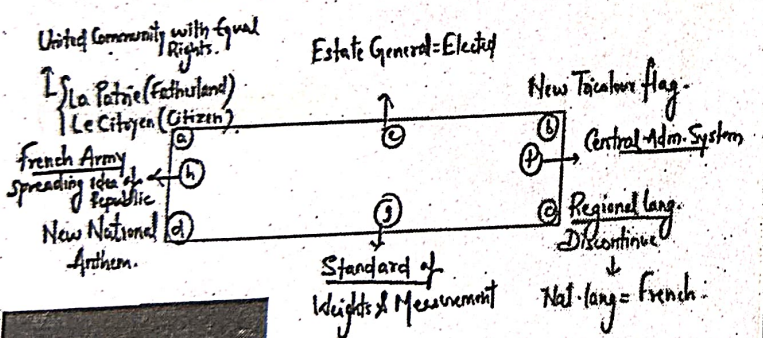
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



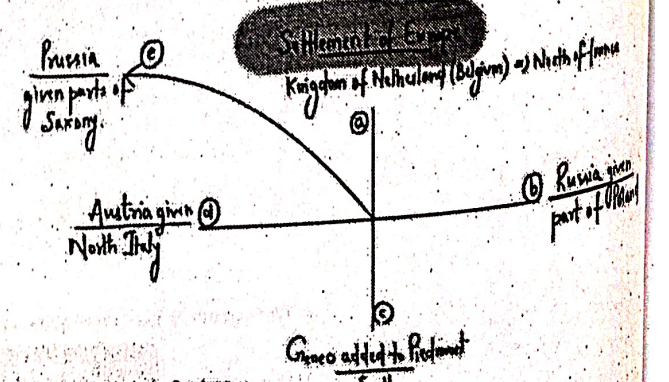
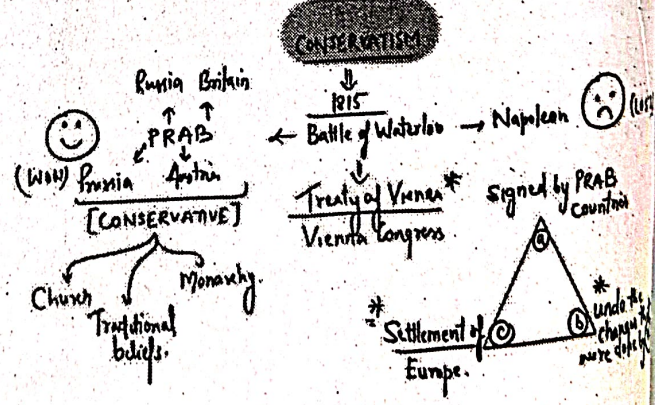
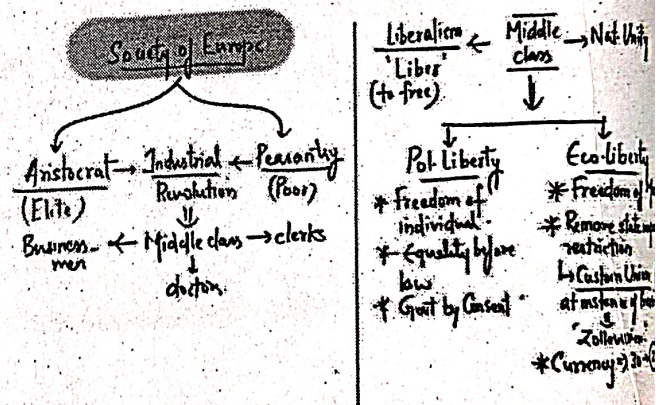
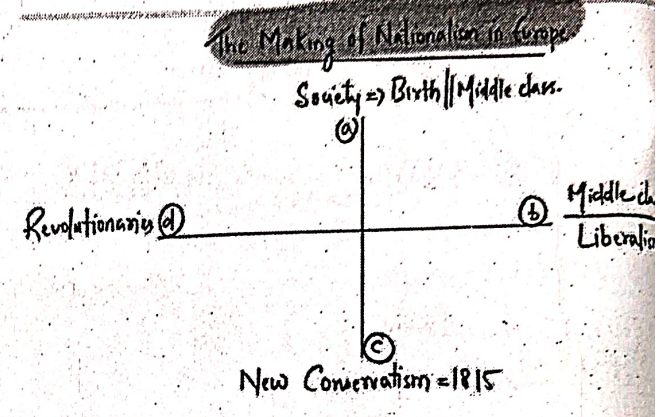
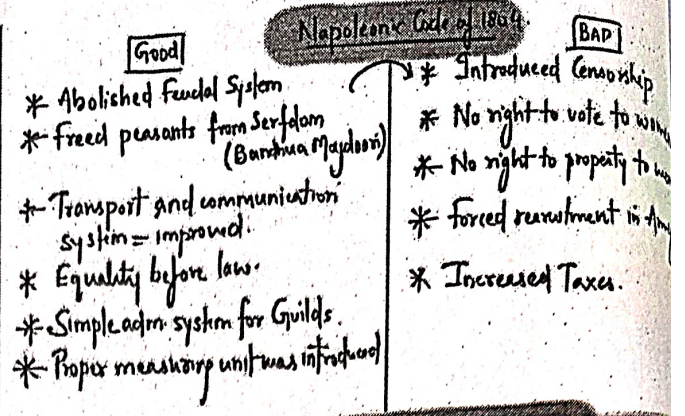
What were the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective belonging among the people? (3/5 marks)

OR

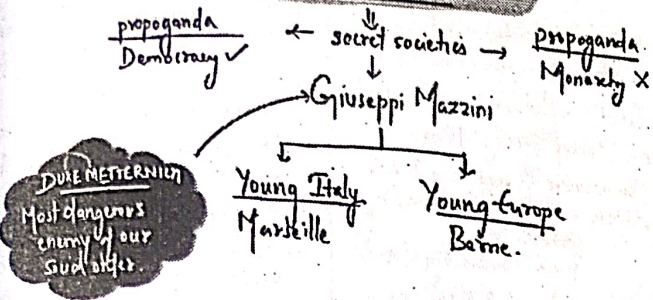
What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to the French Revolution in Europe?



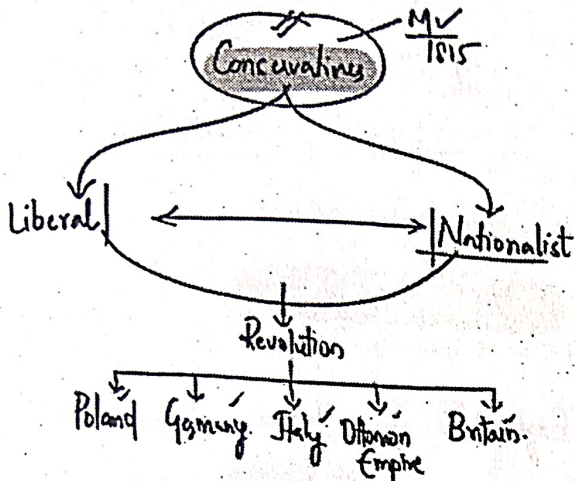
"Napoleon has destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyze



REVOLUTIONARIES

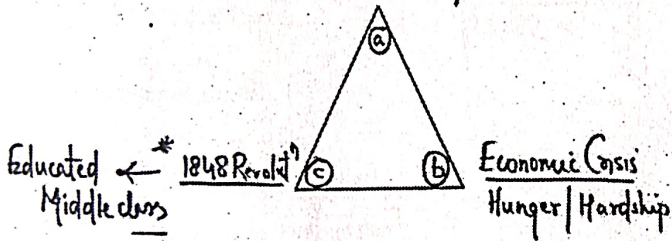


Age of Revolutions



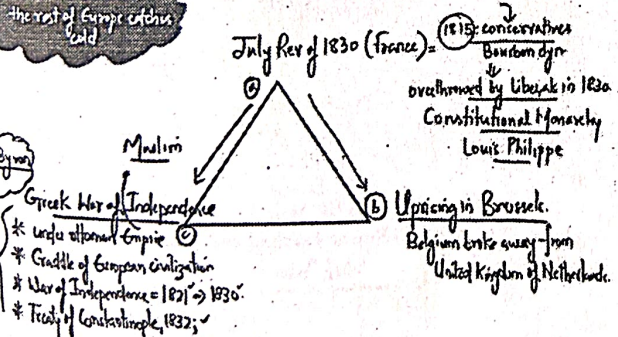
Reasons for Revolution

Romanticism / Growth

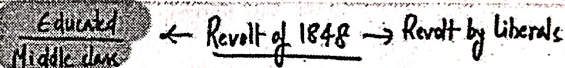
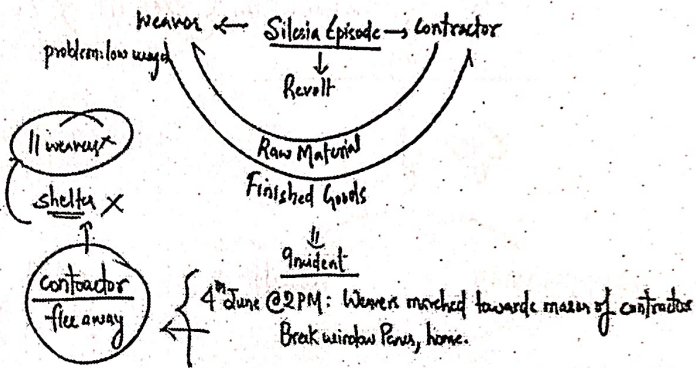
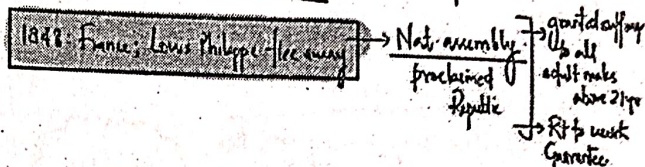
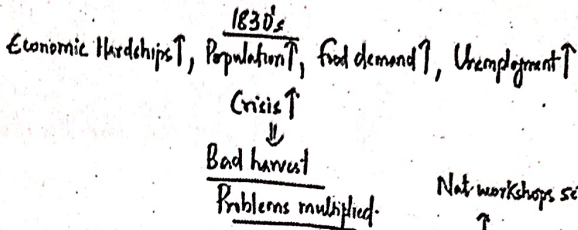
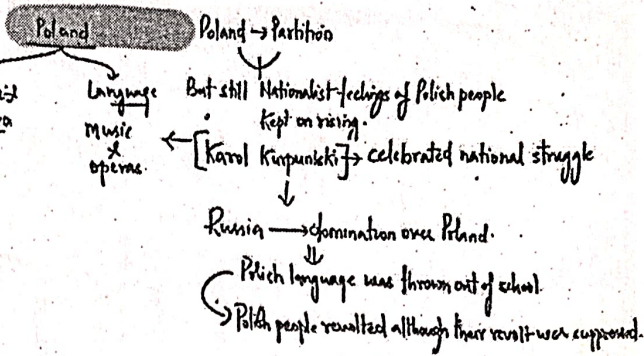
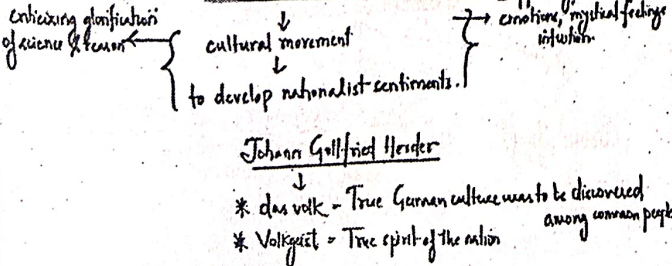


When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold

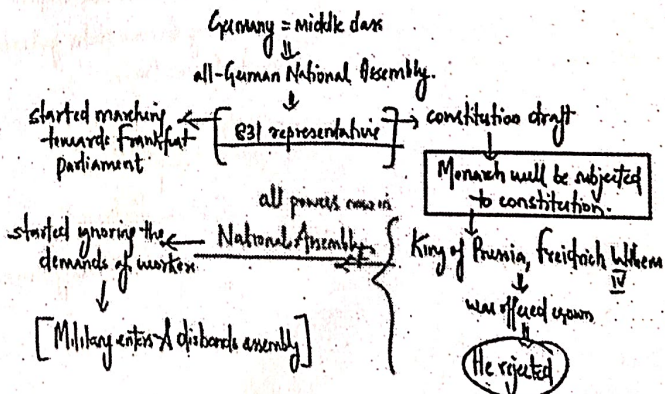
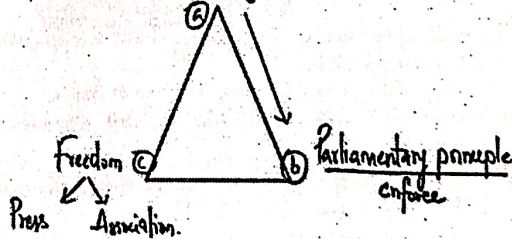
Lord Byron's Poet



Romanticism



Creation of Nation-state



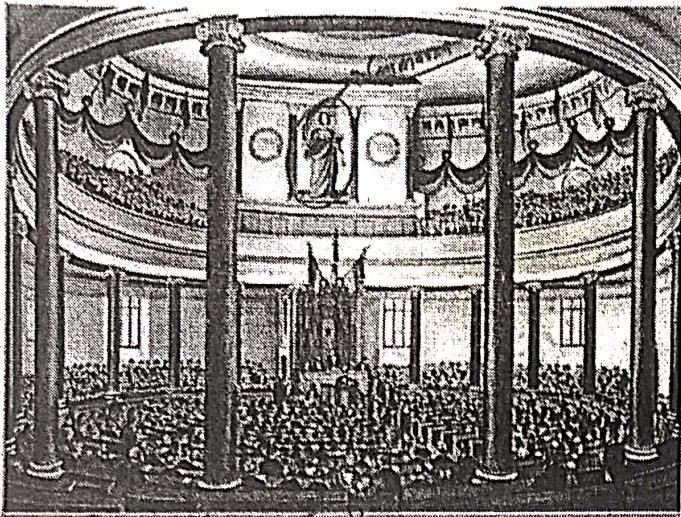
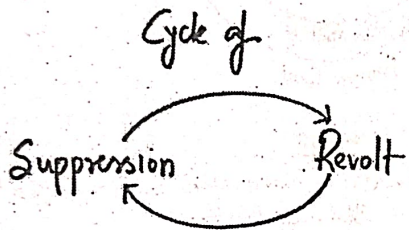


Fig. 10 - The Frankfurt Parliament in the Church of St Paul, Central Hall, 1848. (After an engraving by the artist J. G. S. G.)

Women → pol. meetings
 → pol. demonstrations
 → newspapers

But still, they were given the status of observer in the parliament. Ogg!!!



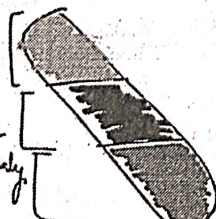
Conservatives thought that this might become a bigger problem someday, so they themselves started promoting Nat. Sentiment

German Unification

1. The initiative of the liberals to unite Germany in 1848 was crushed by the combined forces of monarchy and military.
2. So, the responsibility to unify Germany was now on Prussia.
3. Otto Von Bismarck was the Chief Minister of Prussia who was the chief architect of German Unification.
4. He fought 3 wars in span of 7 years against Austria, Denmark & France in which Prussia was the winner.
5. So, finally, in Jan 1871 Prussian King ^{William I.} was proclaimed Emperor.
6. On 18th Jan 1871 an assembly comprising of Princes of German states gathered in Hall of Mirrors in Palace of Versailles to proclaim the German Empire.

Italian Unification → 7 states

Austrian Hapsburg = North Italy
 Pope = Central Italy
 Bourbon King = South Italy of Spain

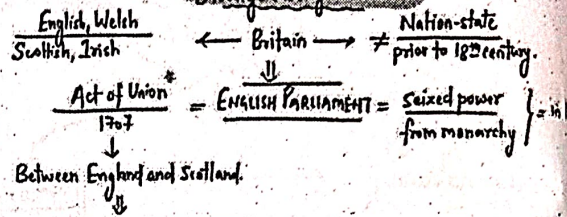


Sardinia Piedmont
 ↓
 Italian Princely house

Italian Unification

- 1) Italy was divided into 7 states in which one region called as Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
- 2) There were 3 regions in Italian states → North: Austria Hapsburg
 Central: Pope
 South: Bourbon King of Spain
- 3) Giuseppe Mazzini started the process of unification by formation of secret society like Young Italy & Young Europe but failed to make an impact.
4. So, the responsibility of Unification of Italy came on the King of Sardinia — Victor Emmanuel II.
- 5) Emmanuel II commands dip. mission with the help of France & tried to free Italy from Austria.
- 6) Garibaldi taking the help of locals was successful in defeating Bourbon King of Sicily.
- 7) Central part also came under Italy as per secret treaty.
- 8) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed Italian King.

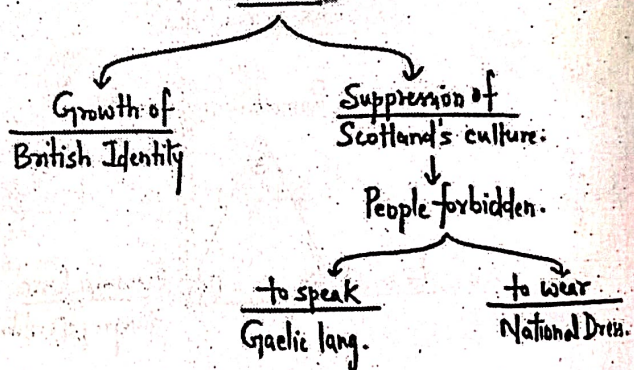
Strange Case of Britain



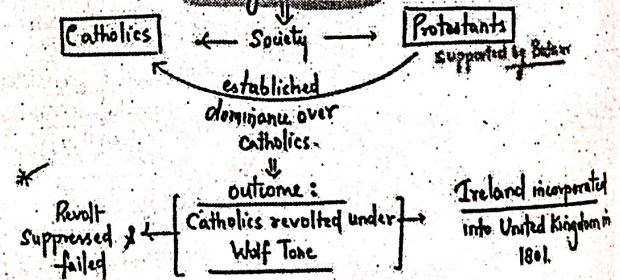
Outcome: Formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

England imposed influence on Scotland

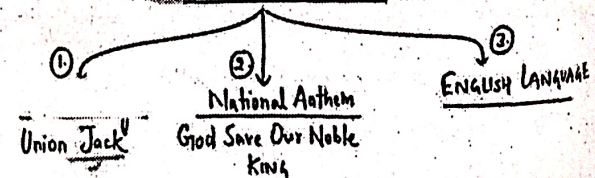
Outcome



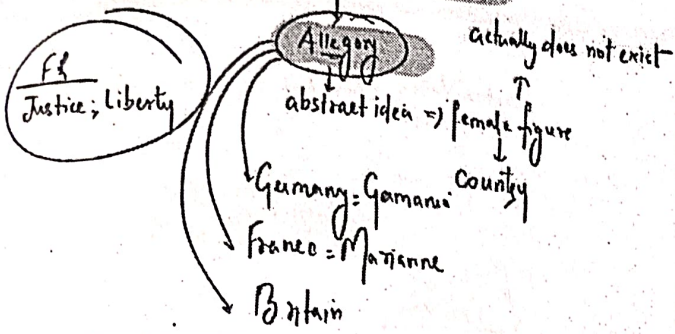
Story of Ireland



SYMBOLS OF NEW BRITAIN



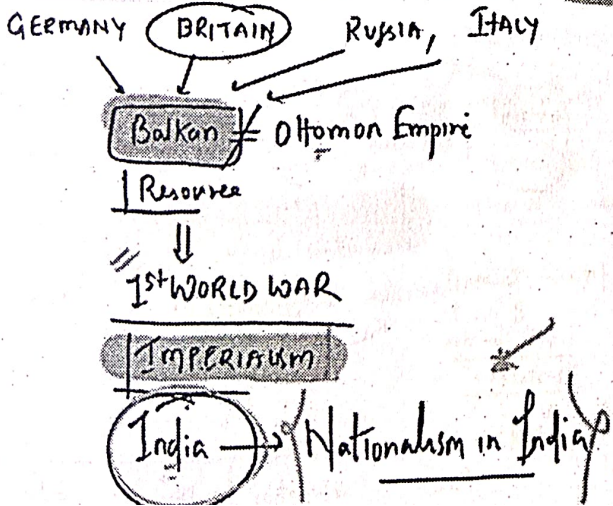
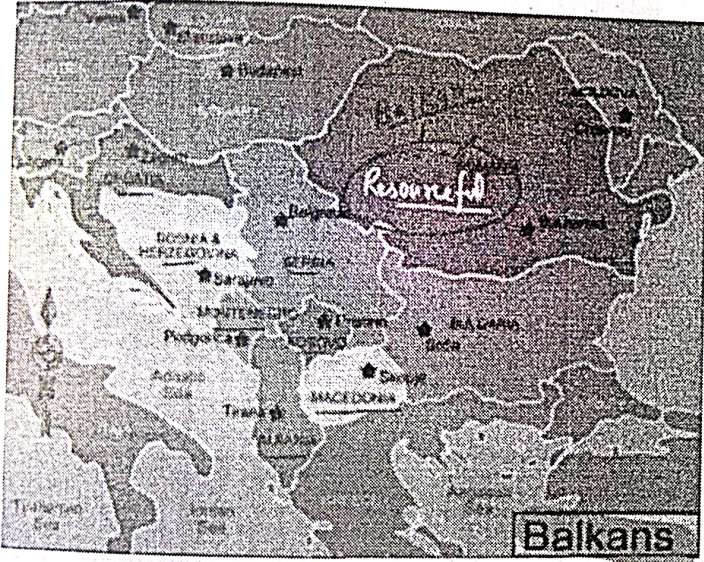
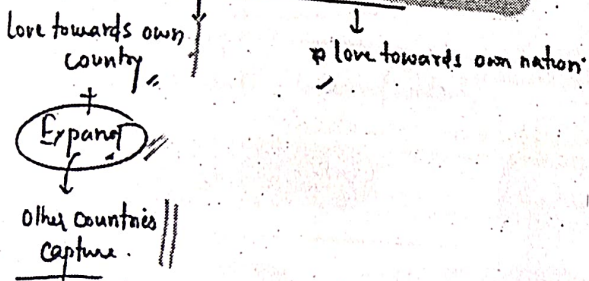
Visualizing the Nation



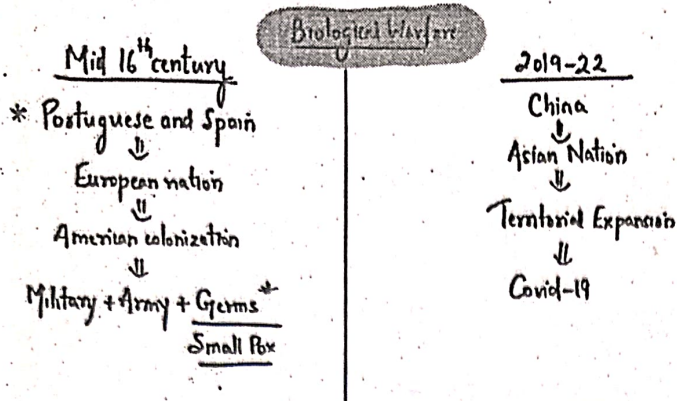
Meanings of the symbols

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Emblem with eagle	Symbol of the German empire (strong)
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Duke of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

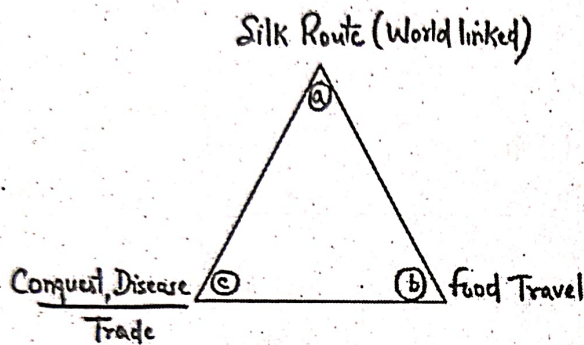
Imperialism and Nationalism



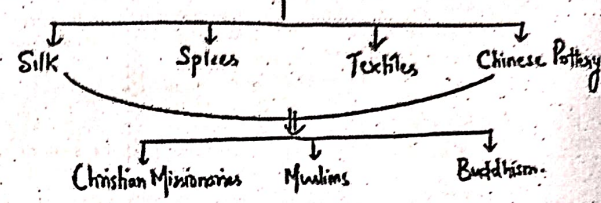
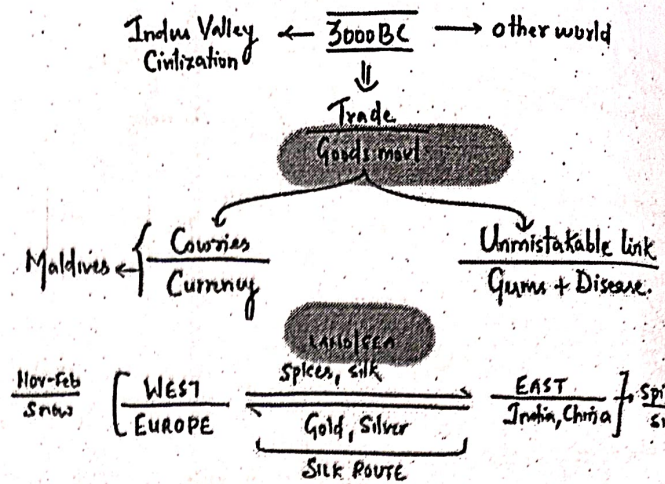
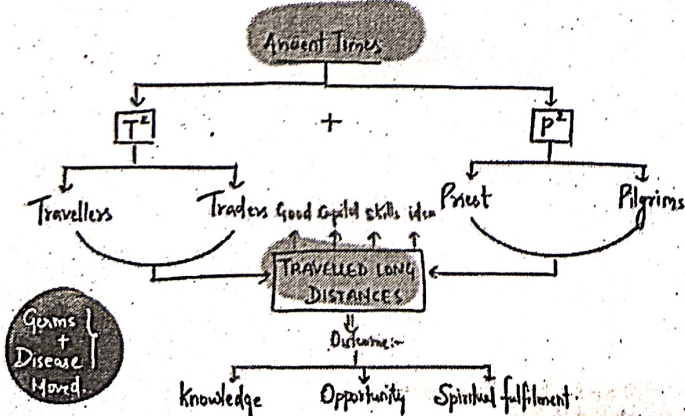
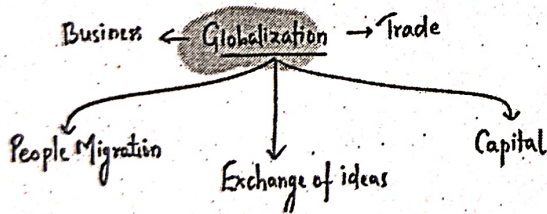
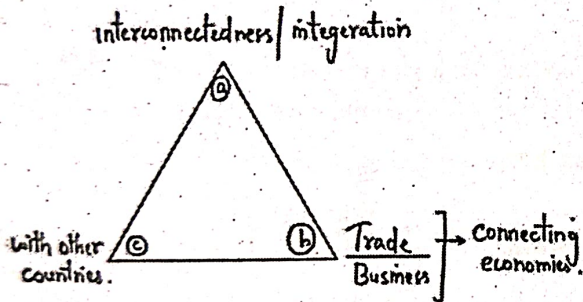
The Making of Global world



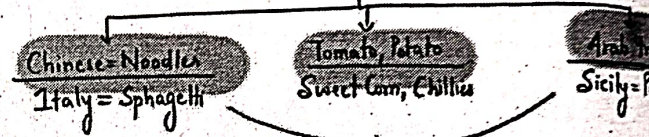
The Pre-Modern World



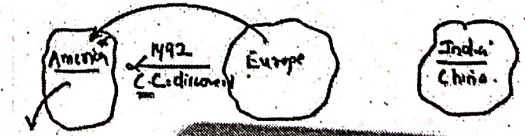
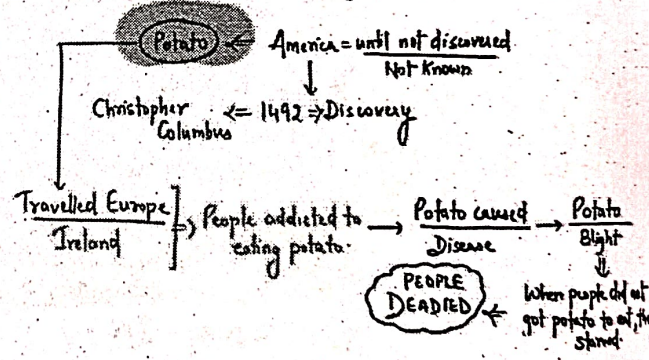
Globalization = Economy



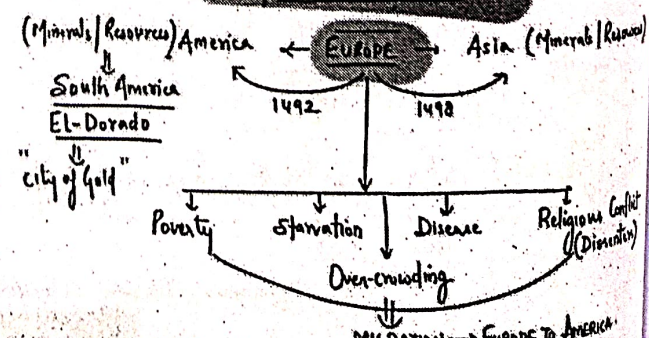
Food Travel



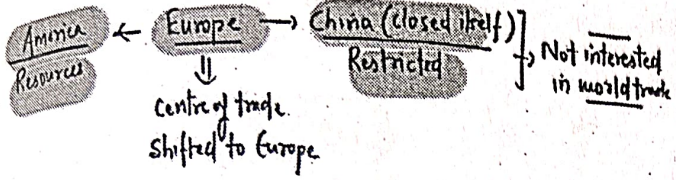
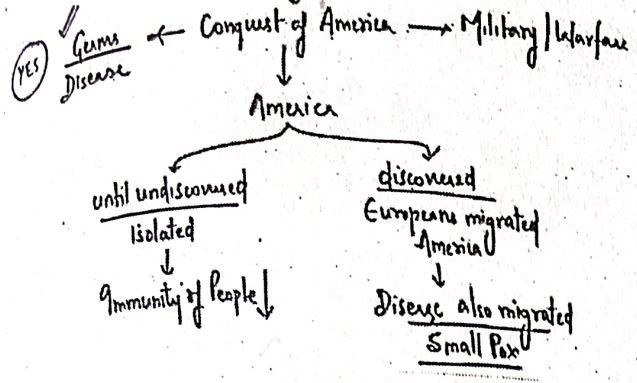
Uncertain sometimes origin of food



Conquest, Disease and Trade



Portuguese / Spanish



What role did the "Silk route" play in linking distant parts of the world? (2013, 2014)

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Explain how.

- The routes on which cargoes carried Chinese silk to the west were known as 'Silk routes'.
- Historians have discovered several silk routes over land and by sea, covering vast regions of Asia and connecting Asia with Europe and North Africa. Even pottery from China, textile and spices from India and South Asia also travelled the same route.
 - In return, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. The traders along with trading items carried knowledge, ideas, values, skills, inventions, lifestyles, food habits, religious beliefs, etc.
 - Culturally, Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several directions through the silk routes. Thus, silk route not only played a major role in linking distant parts of the world, but also promoted pre-modern trade and cultural links.

TREND - POTATO

The new crops could make the difference between life and death. Explain the above statement in context of Irish Potato Famine. (2013)

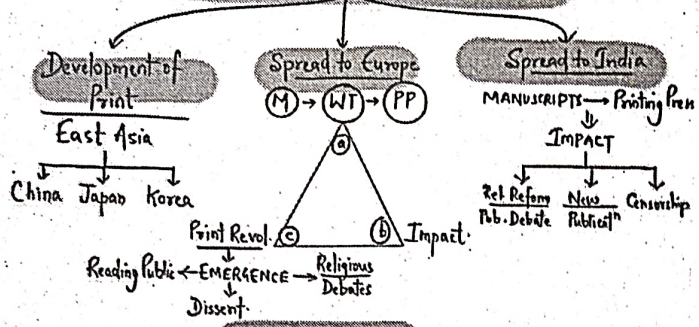
- Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Foods such as potato which were unknown before were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent known as the Americas.
- Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the potato.
- Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on the potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.
- Hungry children dug for potatoes in a field that had already been harvested, hoping to discover some leftovers.
- During the Great Irish Potato Famine around ten lakh people died of starvation in Ireland and double the number emigrated in search of work.

The pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. Give any three suitable examples to explain the statement. (2015)

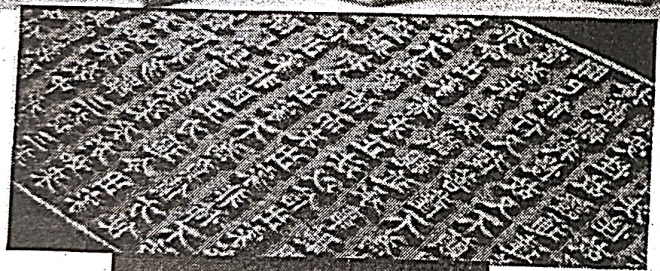
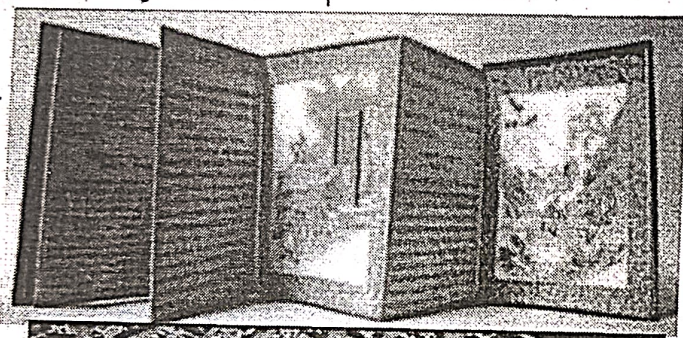
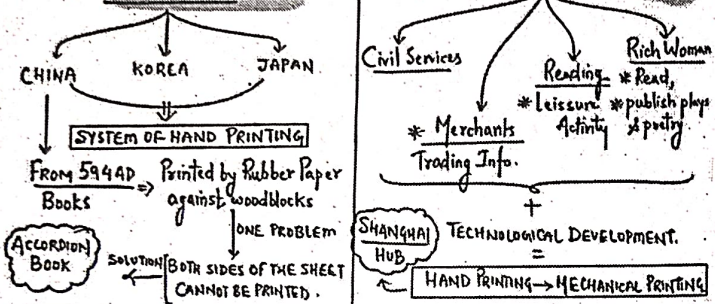
- Christopher Columbus discovered the vast continent that later came to be known as America. With the discovery of America, started the cultural exchange with the original inhabitants of a vast continent.
- Foods like potatoes, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, which were not known to people of other continents, were introduced there and became a part of their daily diet.
- Precious metals, particularly silver from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico, also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- Slave trade started. European traders captured slaves in Africa and took them to America, where they worked on plantations. Europe became the centre of World trade.
- Religious dissenters were persecuted in Europe. Thousands, therefore fled Europe for America.
- From the sixteenth century, America's vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

Print Culture & The Modern World

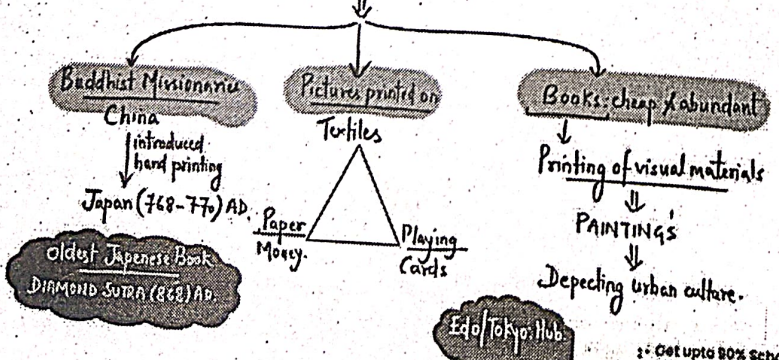
PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD



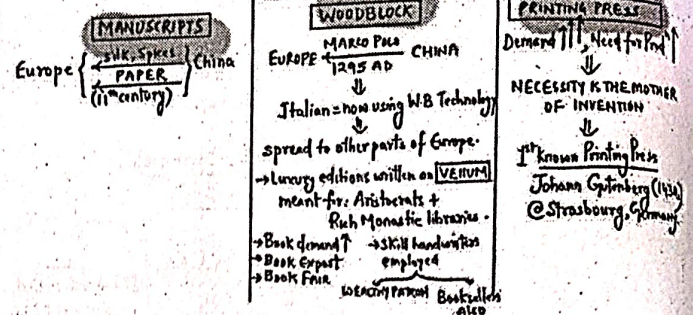
Development of Print



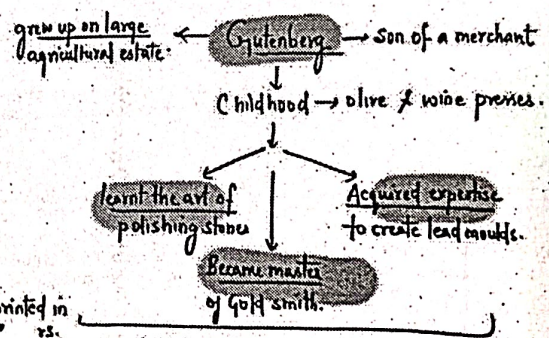
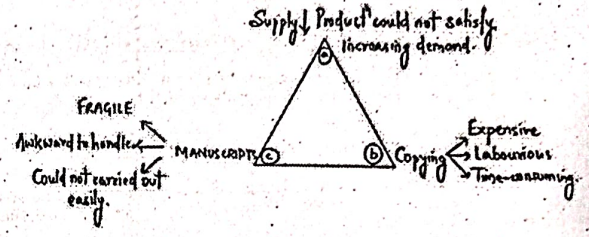
PRINT IN JAPAN



PRINT COMES TO EUROPE



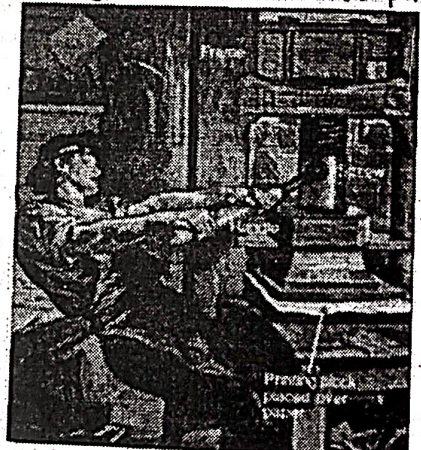
LIMITATIONS OF HANDWRITTEN MANUSCRIPT



120 Copies printed in 15th century

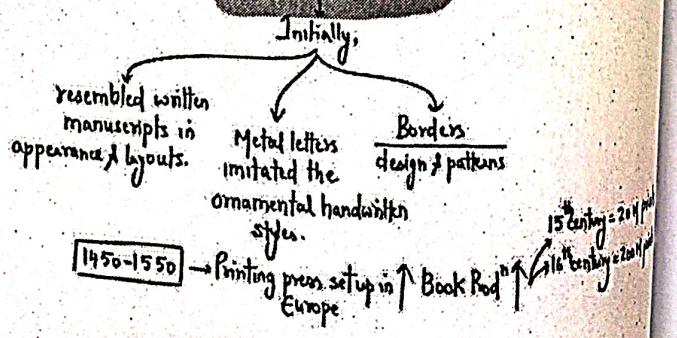
ON BACKGROUND OF THIS KNOWLEDGE

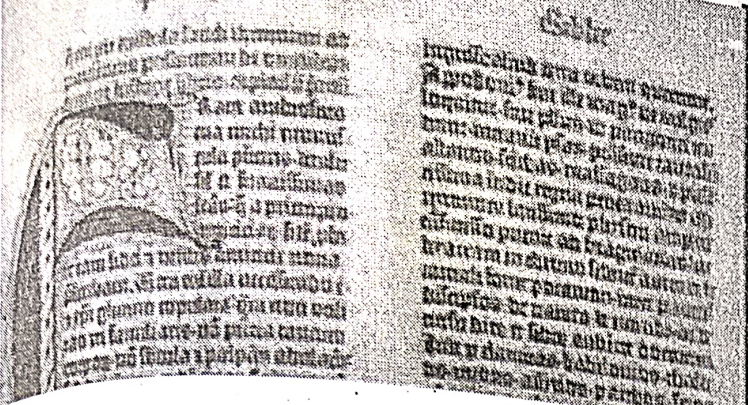
1st book printed (Bible) ← GUTENBERG = OLIVE PRESS → provided model for printing



New technology did not entirely replace the existing art of producing books by hand

Style of Printed books



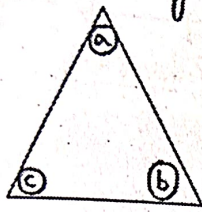


HAND PRINTING led to Mechanical Printing

PRINT REVOLUTION

A New Reading Public

Print and Dissent



Religious debates
Fear of Print

A New Reading Public

emerged ← New Reading Public, Printing cost ↓, Time and labour ↓ to produce book, Books ↑ flooded in market, Hobby Common man.

EARLIER → * Reading restricted to elite. * Common people → heard → texts → ballads recited → folk-tales. NOW → Earlier hearing public, now a reading public.

Religious debates and Fear of Print

- Reading influenced people
- Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas
- This had significance in different sphere of life
- Many feared its implications
- They feared that [rebellious] and [irreligious thoughts] would spread
- Criticism in literature was widely read

Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses

It criticized many practices of the Roman Catholic Church
It challenged the Church to debate his ideas
Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely



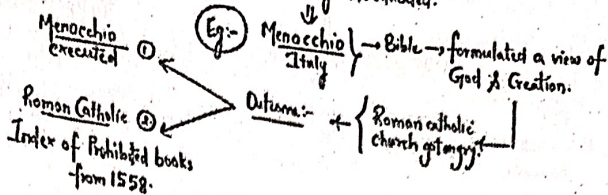
This led to a division within the Church
Thus began the Protestant Reformation

Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks
Several scholars in fact, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere
It helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation

Luther said "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one"

Print and Dissent

Individual interpretations of faith even among little educated.



Impact

Reading Mania Develop in 19th century

17-18 century

Literary rate ↑

[Different denomination of Church] → set up schools in villages.

Literary reached peasants and artisans

60% - 80% = literate
Reading Mania

New forms of popular literature appeared

Almanac or ritual calendar

* entertainment books reached out to ordinary books

Chapbooks England

Carried by chapmen
Sold cheap so that even peasants buy it

Bibliothque Bleue France

Low priced small books
low quality of paper
bound by cheap blue covers

Periodical Press * developed in 18th century

* Current Affairs + Entertainment

Newspaper and Journals

* talking about wars and trade

Ideas of Scientist & philosophers

* became more accessible to common people
* Ancient & Medieval Scientific texts - sample
* Maps and scientific diagrams
* Sir Isaac Newton

Thinkers

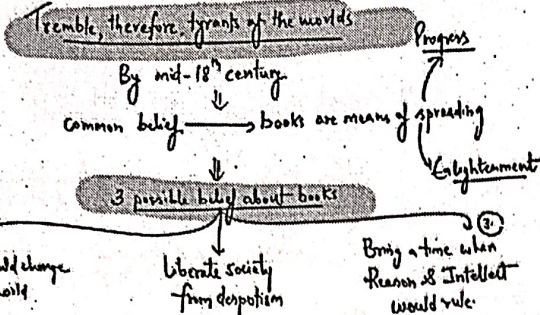
Thomas Paine

Voltaire

Rousseau

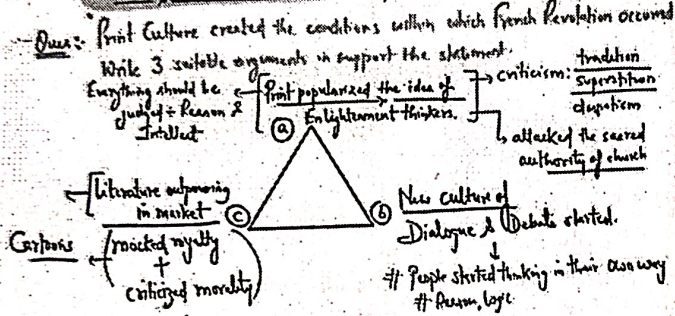
writings

[popular print]



- 18th century ← **Louis Sebastian Mercier** → novelist
- ① Printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep away despotism in society.
 - ② In his novels, heroes are transformed by acts of reading
 - ③ Conviction of the power of print is bringing enlightenment & destroying despotism → Mercier → 'Tremble, therefore tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual world.'

Print Culture and the French Revolution

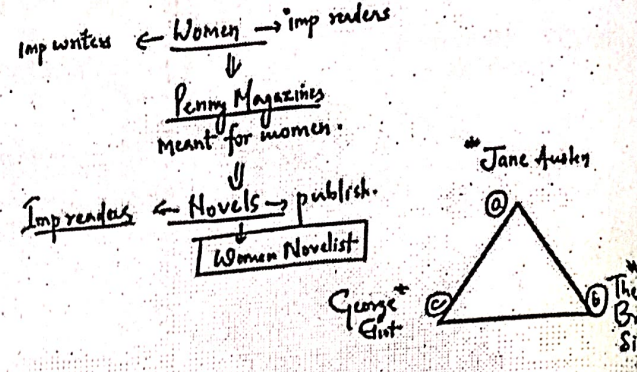
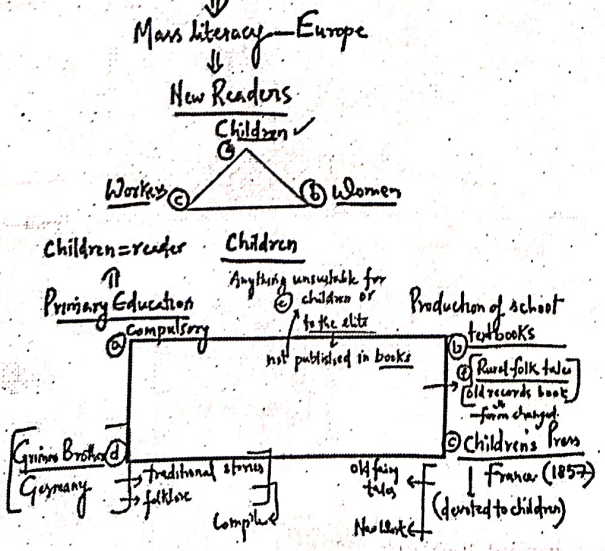


Remember: People did not just read one kind of literature

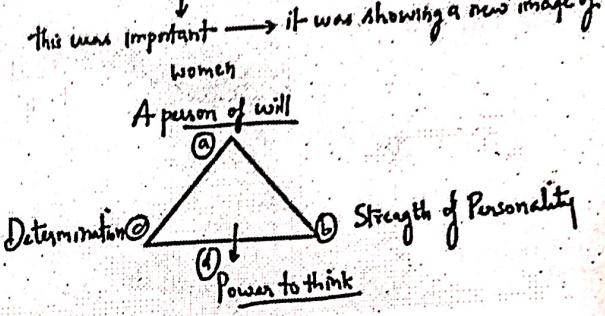
- ∴ If they read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau, they were also exposed to monarchical and Church Propaganda
- ∴ So, they were not influenced directly → by everything what they saw or read
- Some ideas were welcomed and other rejected

Print did not directly influenced the people, but it did open the possibility of thinking at length.

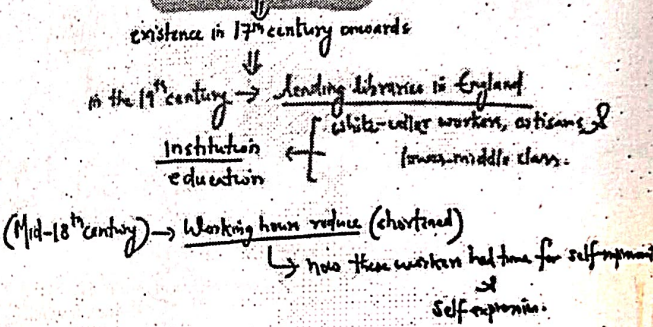
The Nineteenth



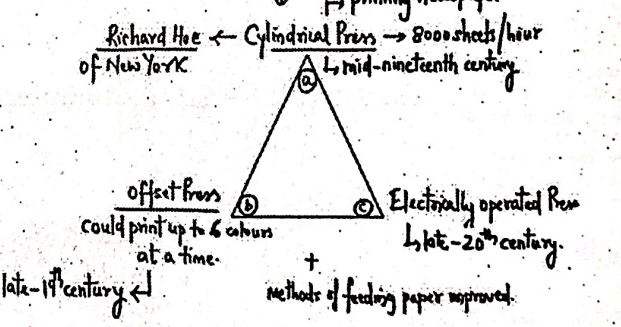
Their Writing



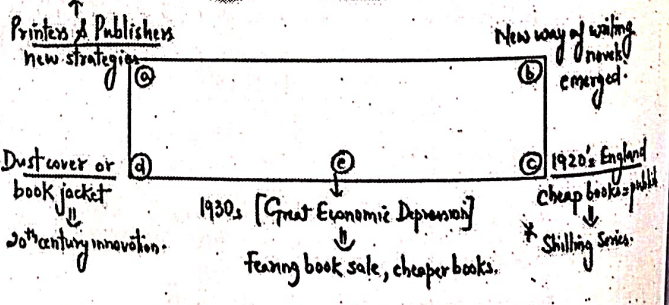
Lending Libraries



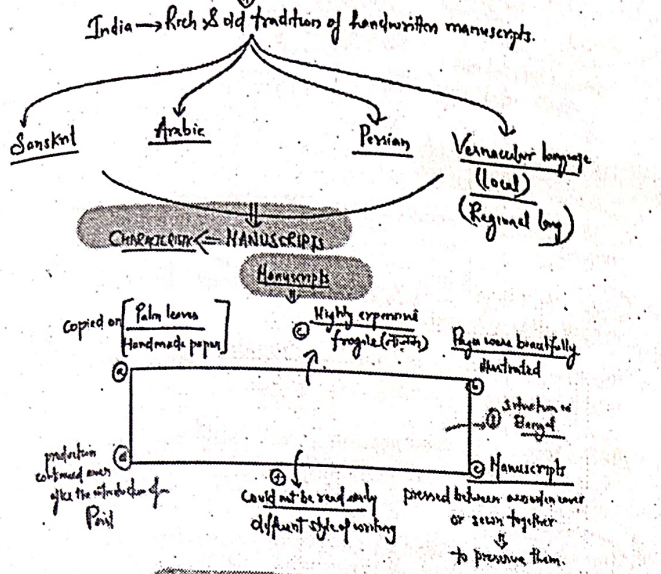
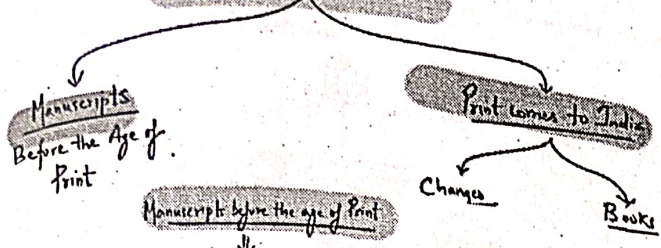
End of 18th century ← Press Development → developed by Metals.



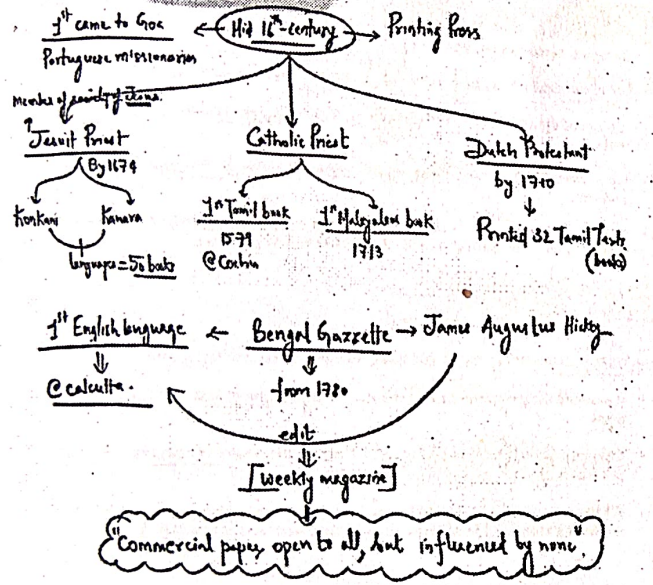
Outcome of this development



India and the World of Print

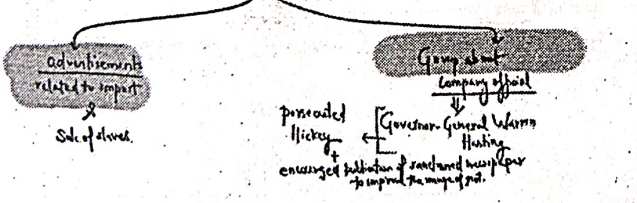


Print comes to India



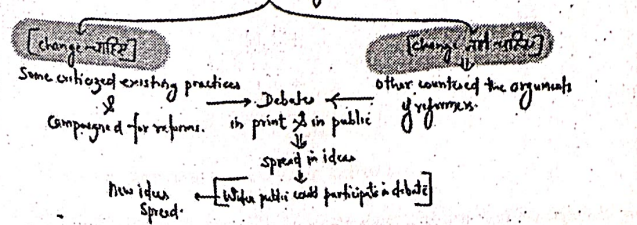
Bengal Gazette

What all published?



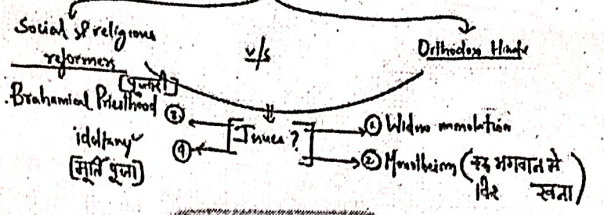
Religious Reforms and Public Debate

Debates around religious issues

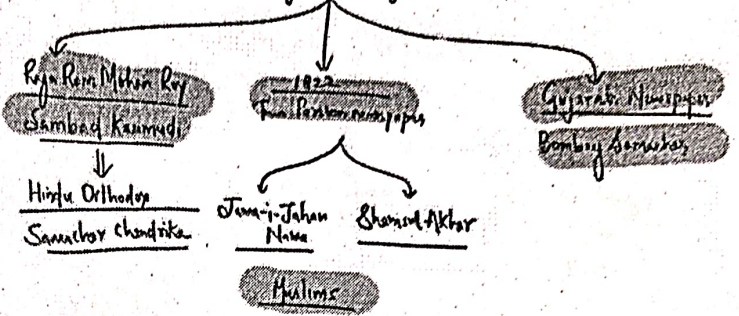


Situation

Time of intense controversies

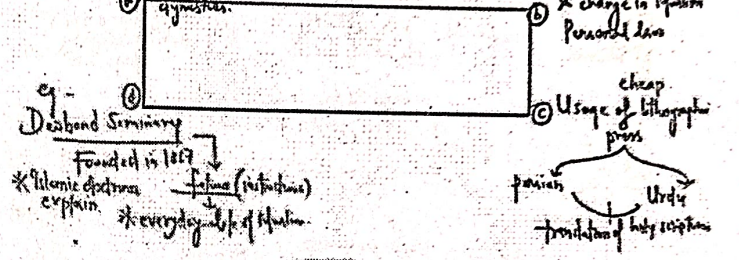


Background in Bengal



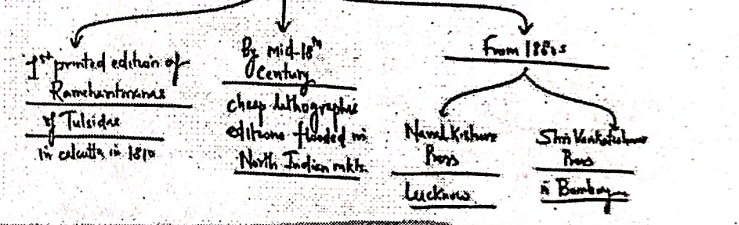
Ulemas anxious about the collapse of muslim dynasties.

Fear of conversion



especially in vernacular languages

encouraged the reading of religious texts



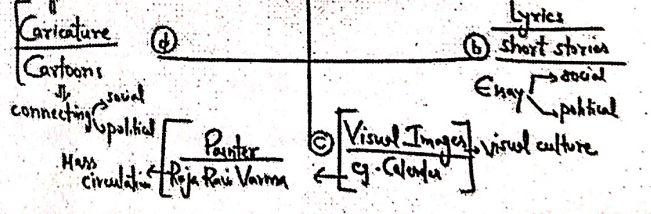
People who could read ↑

New forms of Publication → Printing ↑

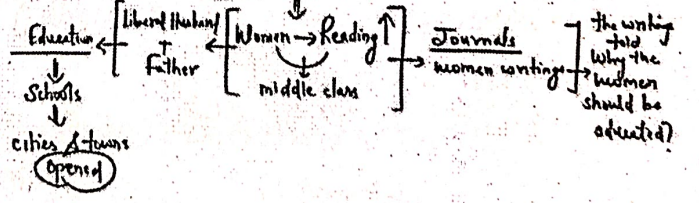
Emotions feelings ← [Novel] → developed in Europe

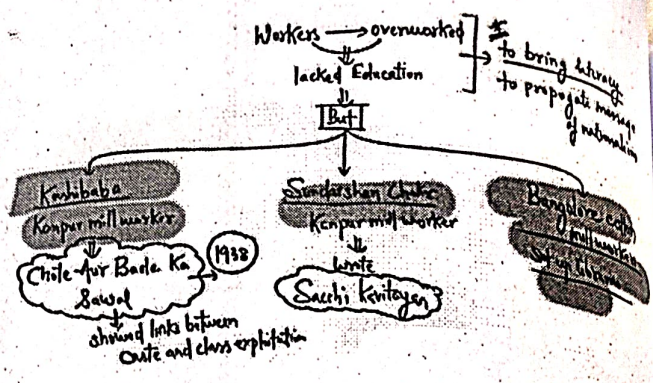
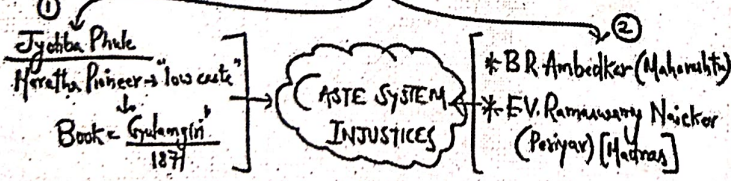
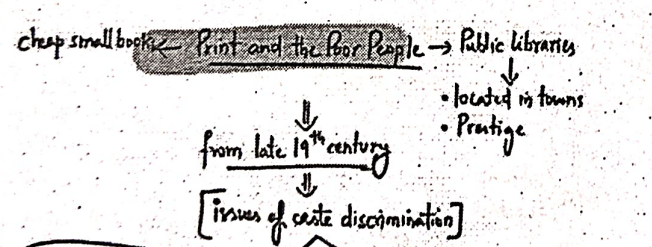
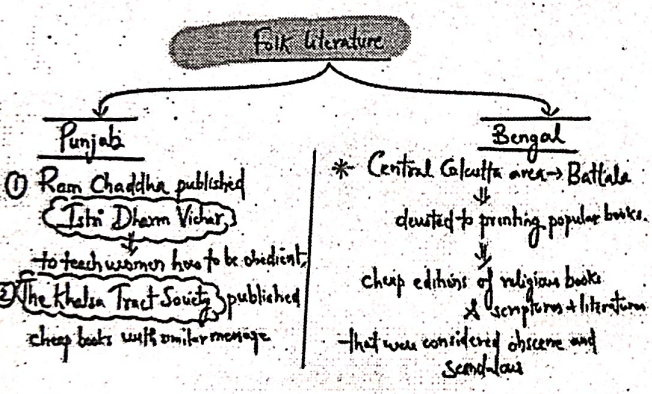
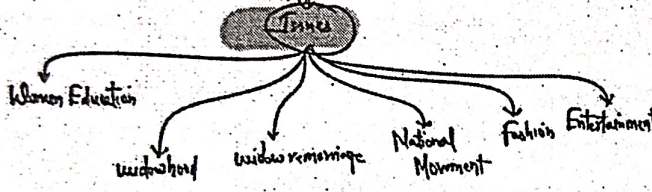
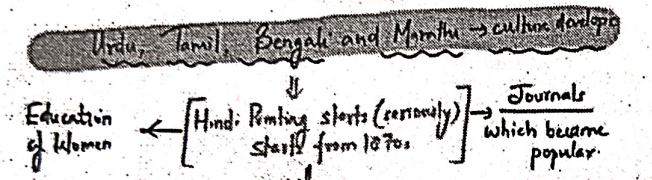
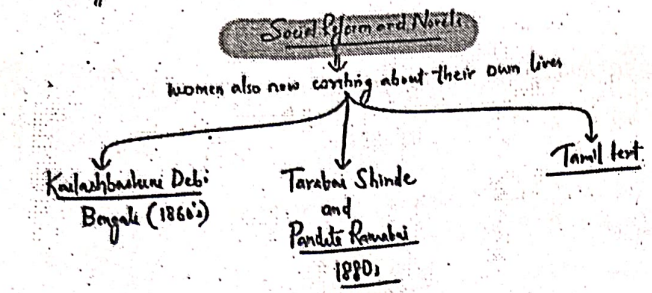
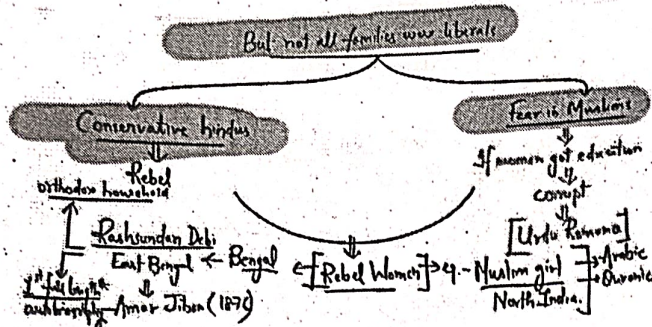
New kind of Publication ↑

Journals, newspaper



Women and Print





Print and Censorship

- 1798 - EIC was more concerned than whites printing [troublesome material]
- 1820 - The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom
- The Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule
- 1835 - Faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws
- Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedom
- 1857 [EIC clamped native press]
- Stringent measures were introduced
- 1878 [Vernacular Press Act] was passed, modeled on the Irish Press Laws
- It provided the government with [extensive rights] to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press
- From now on the (government) kept regular track of the vernacular newspaper published in different provinces
- When a report was (judged as seditious) the newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery (confiscated)
- 1857 [EIC clamped native press]
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- When a report was (judged as seditious) the newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery (confiscated)
- Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in number in all parts of India
- They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities
- When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy them in his Kesari
- This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India