

Class 10 History Ch-2 "Nationalism in India"

Weekly test Total marks -35

Section A: Very Short / One Mark Questions (Answer in one sentence or few words)

1. Which event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement? *Dandi march.*
2. Who started the AwadhKisan Sabha? *Babu Ramchandra*
3. In which year did the Simon Commission arrive in India, and why was it opposed? *1928 - No Indian member*
4. Name some of the places where Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha soon after his return to India. *Chauri Chaura, Kheda, Ahmedabad.*
5. Who wrote VandeMataram? *Bankim chandra Chattopadhyay.*
6. Who organised the Depressed Classes Association? *B.R. Ambedkar*
7. What is meant by satyagraha? *A Non-Violence resisted to injustice*
8. When did Gandhiji launch the Non-Cooperation Movement? *1920*

Section B: Short/Medium Answer Questions (2-marks each question). Any five

9. What were the main causes of the Rowlatt Act opposition in India?
10. Explain any two economic impacts of the First World War on India.
11. Describe how the Civil Disobedience Movement became a mass movement.
12. How did symbols and icons contribute to creating a feeling of nationalism among Indians?
13. In what ways did peasants participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
14. Why was salt used as a powerful symbol by Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement?

Section C: Long Answer / Essay Type (3 marks each question)

15. How did cultural processes (history, folklore, songs, symbols) help in creating a sense of collective belonging and nationalism among Indians?
16. Analyse the role of Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation Movement with relevant examples.
17. What were the impacts of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on the Indian freedom struggle?
18. Compare the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement. What are the similarities and differences in their causes, methods and effects?