

**Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram  
Lakhisarai**

**Revision Class-10<sup>th</sup>**

**Date:-22/06/20.  
History**

**The rise of nationalism in India**

**Question 1.**

Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go Back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments

**Answer:**

- Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms.
- Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon' and black flags.
- All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

**Question 2.**

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized?

**Answer:**

Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons.

- In 1919, Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.

- Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.  
It was organised in the following ways:
- Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- It started with hartal on 6th April 1919.
- Rallies were organised in various cities in India.
- Workers in the railway work shop went on strike.
- Shops were closed down in protest.

### **Question 3.**

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

#### **Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

- On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.
- It is one of the most essential items of food.

- Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.
- Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.

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