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| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL</b><br/>9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092<br/>Session: 2025 - 2026</p> |
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| <b>CLASS: X</b> | <b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b> | <b>TOPIC: HISTORY</b> | <b>WORKSHEET</b> |
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**NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by Indians?
2. What was the Rowlatt Act of 1919? Why did Indians oppose it?
3. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? What did he do during the nationalist movement?

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. How did the First World War help in the growth of the national movement in India?
2. What was the idea of 'Satyagraha'? Name the main satyagraha movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi before the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. What was the Khilafat Movement? Why did Gandhiji support it?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? What were its features?
2. Describe the Poona Pact and its significance in the national movement.
3. How did nationalism spread in India through cultural processes?

**Source Based Question**

**Source:**

On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. Thousands came to hear him, and he encouraged people to break the salt law. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was not limited to salt. Foreign cloth was boycotted, liquor shops picketed, peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned. Forest people violated forest laws. The colonial government saw the movement as illegal and launched a brutal crackdown.

**Questions:**

- (a) Why did Gandhiji choose *salt* as the symbol of protest?
- (b) How did the people participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement after the Salt March?
- (c) How did the British government respond to the movement?