

History Growth of Nationalism

1) It is a feeling of oneness and common consciousness that comes out when the people living in a common territory, share the same historical, political, and cultural background and considered themselves as a one nation.

e) Because —

* India was not a single nation. It contains many kingdom.

3 Socio-Religious reforms by the —
* Raja-Ram Mohan Roy
* Tyotish Bje phule

ii) The feeling of oneness spread by newspapers.

4 — Not in syllabus

5 — Not in syllabus

6. It was the press that spread the message of patriotism and modern liberal ideas of liberty, freedom, equality among the people.

ii) It was the press who criticised the cruel policies of British government in India.

7. The Indian Press Act in 1878.

It was passed to put a restriction on the national movement.

9. Anand Bazar Patrika, The Bengali, the Hindoo (Renoval)

10. Abolition of caste system, child marriages, dowry system, Sati Pratha etc.

11. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dada Bhai Naoroji.

12. Satya Shodhak Samaj.

He established with the aim of having social justice to the weaker section of society.

13. - Not in syllabus.

14. * Create a strong body of public opinion against the British.

* Promotion of friendly relation between Hindus and Muslims.

15. Surendranath Banerjee —

* Indian National Conference.

2. Dadabhai Naoroji —

* East India Association.

16. In 1885 by A.O Hume.

17. Kolkata, in 1886, Dadabhai Naoroji.

11. Structured Question

A i) Indian national union.

gave its name. ii) Dadabhai Naoroji

iii) It was established in Mumbai.
A.O Hume was its founder.

B. He wanted the Congress to act as a "safety valve" for the popular disaffection against the British in India.

* They were seasonal political association.

* They did not work for any religion, community.