

Q1. What were the main points of difference between Congress and the Muslim League?

Ans. The main difference between Congress and the Muslim League were over the questions of representation in the future assemblies.

Q2. Who opposed strongly the efforts for the compromise between Congress and Muslim League?

Ans. M. R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

Q3. Who made the first image of Bharatmata?

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Q4. Who wrote Anandamath?

Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Q5. Who made the second painting of Bharat Mata?

Ans. Abanindranath Tagore.

Q3. What was the ~~map~~ spinning wheel in the Swaraj Flag represented?

Ans. Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour and had a spinning wheel representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

Q6. How did cultural process help in creating a sense of collective belonging in India. Explain.

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How had a variety of cultural process of developed a sense of collective belonging in India in 19th century.

Ans History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

* In the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

* In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath.

* Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In his painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as

an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

- * In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- * In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.
- * In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India.
- * National movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- * During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal,

a tri-colour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon representing Hindus & Muslims.

- * By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour (red, green & white) flag with a spinning wheel at the centre representing Gandhian ideal of self help.
- * The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into past to discover India's great achievements.
- * They wrote about the glorious development in ancient times when art & architecture, science & maths, religion & culture, law & philosophy, crafts & trade had flourished.
- * Thus, cultural processes helped in creating



a sense of collective belonging and
oneness in India during 19th century.