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1) what was the main points of difference between congress and the muslim league?

The main points of difference between congress and the muslim league were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected

2) who opposed strongly the efforts

for the compromise between congress and muslim league?

Mr. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha

3) Who made the first picture of Bharat Mata?

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

4) Who wrote Arundamath?

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

5) Who made the second painting of Bharat Mata?

A. Abanindranath Tagore.

6) How did cultural process help in creating a sense of collective belonging in India? Explain.

OR

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

• 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 ~~and~~ 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.

- o In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales. Some by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- o In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagor himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.
- o In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India.
- o 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.
- o During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolor flag, known

green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

- In 1921, Gandhi had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self help.
- The British saw Indians as backwards and primitive, incapable of governing themselves.
- In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and

Culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.

- This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, where India was colonized.