

Homework

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

Ans - 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?

Ans - Mr. Jayakar of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

3) Who made the first picture of Bharat Mata?

Ans - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

4) Who wrote Anandamath?

Ans - Bakim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

5) Who made the second painting of Bharat Mata?

Ans - Abanindranath Tagore.

6) How did culture process help in creating a sense of collective belonging in India in 19th century. Explain.

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

7) 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.

→ In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Mataram'. The image was first created by Bakim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

→ Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In his painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure.

→ In late 19th century Indian nationalists began recording folk-tales, & many by hand and they toured villages.

→ In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.

→ In Madras, Natesa, Dasari published a massive four volume of Tamil folk tales.

- National movements developed, national leaders become more and more aware of such things and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag, (Red, green and yellow) was designed. It had 8 lotuses, representing 8 provinces of British India.
- In 1921, Gadhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tri-colour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian.
- The British saw Indians as backward 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.

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