ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Academic Education ICSE › Class 7 › History & Civics

The Growth of Nationalism in India

Nationalism in India: A Journey Towards Independence

DEFINITION

> Nationalism in India refers to the movement aimed at achieving independence from British rule. It united people across different regions and communities to fight for their rights and freedom.

KEY CONCEPTS

Indian National Congress

Founded in 1885, it was the main political party leading the struggle for independence.

Partition of Bengal

In 1905, the British divided Bengal to weaken nationalist movements, sparking widespread protests.

Swadeshi Movement

A boycott of British goods initiated in response to the Partition of Bengal, promoting Indian products.

Gandhian Philosophy

Mahatma Gandhi introduced non-violent resistance as a key strategy in the freedom struggle.

Civil Disobedience

A method of non-violent protest where citizens refuse to obey unjust laws.

EXAMPLES

→ The Salt March of 1930 as a protest against salt laws.

→ The Quit India Movement of 1942 demanding an end to British rule.

→ The role of leaders like Nehru and Gandhi in mobilizing the masses.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'INC' for Indian National Congress to link to independence.

★ Use 'SALT' to recall the Salt March and its significance.

★ Think of 'Gandhi' and 'Non-violence' together to remember his approach.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the dates of major events like the Salt March.

✗ Not recognizing the impact of regional movements on the national struggle.

✗ Overlooking the role of women and other communities in the nationalist movement.

QUICK RECAP

The growth of nationalism in India was marked by key events and movements that united diverse groups against British rule. Leaders like Gandhi and the Indian National Congress played crucial roles in mobilizing the population towards independence.