ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Academic Education ICSE › Class 9 › 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 self-rule and independence from British colonial rule. It was characterized by a collective identity and a desire for political and social rights.

KEY CONCEPTS

Indian National Congress

Founded in 1885, it became the principal organization advocating for Indian rights and independence.

Partition of Bengal

In 1905, the British divided Bengal to weaken nationalist sentiments, which sparked widespread protests.

Gandhi's Leadership

Mahatma Gandhi introduced non-violent resistance and civil disobedience, mobilizing masses against British rule.

Swadeshi Movement

A boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian products, emphasizing self-reliance and national pride.

Civil Disobedience

A strategy of non-compliance with British laws, exemplified by the Salt March in 1930.

EXAMPLES

→ The Salt March led by Gandhi in 1930.

→ The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

→ The boycott of British textiles during the Swadeshi Movement.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Gandhi's Salt' for non-violent resistance.

★ Use 'INC' to recall Indian National Congress.

★ Think 'Boycott = Swadeshi' for economic resistance.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the dates of major events.

✗ Overlooking the role of regional leaders in nationalism.

✗ Not connecting social movements with political changes.

QUICK RECAP

The growth of nationalism in India was driven by various movements and leaders, notably Gandhi. Key events like the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement played crucial roles in uniting Indians against British rule.