## SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub.: History		<b>Question Paper</b>	Marks: 20		
Std.: X (CBSE)		2. Nationalism in India	Time: 45 Min.		
		SECTION "A"			
Q.1:	Name the leaders who foun	ded Swarai Party?			
Q.1.			Y		
	a) C.R. Das and Motilal Nel	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	c) C.R. Das and Gandhiji	d) C.R. Das and D	7		
Q.2 :	Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj?		1		
	a) Subhash Chandra Bose	b) Jawaharlal Nehi	ัน		
	c) Mahatma Gandhi	d) Sardar Patel			
OR					
	Why did the Indians oppose the Rawlatt Act?				
	a) It introduced the salt law.	b) It increased the			
	c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.				
	d) It put a ban on the congre				
Q.3 :	Who first created the image	Who first created the image of Bharatmata?			
	a) Abanindranath Tagore	b) Bankim Chandr	a Chattopadhyay		
	c) Rabindranath Tagore	d) None of the abo	ove		
Q.4 :	Which of the following is tru	ng is true with reference to Satyagraha? 1			
	A) It emphasized the muscle	e power. B) It emphasized t	he Power of truth.		
	C) Gandhiji successfully fou	i successfully fought the racist regime of South Africa with the novel method.			
	a) Only A is true	b) Only B is true			
	c) Both A and B are true	d) Both B and C a	re true		
Q.5 :	Who was the leader of the P	easant Movements of Awadh?	1		
	a) Alluri sitaram Raju	b) Baba Ramchano	dra		
	c) Mahatma Gandhi	d) None of the abo	ove		
		OR			
C	Under which act the Plantat	ions workers of Assam were not permi	tted to leave the tea garden?		
	a) The Rowlatt Act	b) Cripps Mission			
	c) The Inland Migration act	d) The Inland Emig	gration act		
SECTION "B"					
Q.6 :	Q.6: What was the role of women in the civil Disobedience movement?				
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	What were the causes for the gradual slowing down of the Non- co-operation movement				
	in the cities?				
Q.7 :	What did freedom mean to Plantation workers in Assam? OR	3			
	Why and how is the identity of a nation symbolized in a Figure?				
0.0	SECTION "C"	4			
Q. 8 :	: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.				
	Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.				
	1) When did Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to viceroy Irwin presenting 11 demands?	1			
	2) What are eleven demands of Mahatma Gandhi?	2			
	3) Which was the most stirring demand?	1			
SECTION "D"					
Q.9:	How did Mahatma Gandhi organize Satyagraha in various places in India?	5			
	OR				
Explain the differences that emerged the congress and the Muslim league on Political issues.					

