

Class: X

Ch. 4. Second Phase of the Indian

Subject: History and Civics National Movement

Ms. Rameet

Good Morning Students

This lesson is of Class X for the Subject of History and civics. This lesson is being submitted to you on Monday 14.10.24 Students please open page number 44 of your textbook

Towards the end of 19th and beginning of the 20th century the Indian national movement got a definite shape and character. Bengal became the nerve centre of Indian politics. During this time Lord Curzon came to India as the new Viceroy. He was responsible for the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Scheme of Partition:-

Bengal was the largest and most thickly populated province of British India. On July 20, 1905 Lord Curzon divided Bengal into the following two provinces.

1. 'Bengal' included the western districts of Bengal proper, Bihar and Orissa. Calcutta was its capital. It consisted of non-Bengali population.
2. 'Eastern Bengal and Assam' included the eastern districts of Bengal proper and Assam. Dacca was its capital. It was dominated by Bengali Muslims.

On October 16, 1905 Bengal was Partitioned.

Causes of Partition of Bengal.

The Britishers gave administrative reasons for the Partition of Bengal. They said that it was a very big

14.10.24

Class: X

Ch. 4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement

Subject: History and Civics

Ms. Rameet

province which could not be controlled by one provincial government.

Curzon's real motives behind the Partition of Bengal

1. To make Congress and Indian National Movement weak.

Bengal was the centre of Indian nationalism and so Britishers partitioned it to fail the national movement.

2. To divide the Hindus and the Muslims:-

Bengal was partitioned. He believed in divide and rule.

3. To show the power and strength of the Britishers.

Lord Curzon wanted to restrict the popularity of the Congress and show that the Britishers were superior. He was against the demands of the Congress.

The Anti-Partition Movement.

Indians started a strong movement against the partition called 'Anti-Partition Movement'. The partition was implemented on 16th October, 1905. This day was observed as a day of hartal. Landlords, merchants, lawyers, students and women all took part in the movement.

Reaction against the Partition:-

1. The Day of Mourning:-

October 16, 1905 the day when Bengal was partitioned was declared as a day of national mourning. People kept fast and took out processions. They walked bare-footed and took a bath in the river Ganga. They observed Raksha Bandhan by tying of threads between

Class: X

14.10.24

Ch.4 Second Phase of the Indian National Movement.

Subject: History and civics

Ms. Rameet

the Muslims and the Hindus as a mark of brotherhood.

2. Reaction of Press:-

The Press openly wrote against the partition. They showed the Indians the real motive of the Britishers.

3. 'Bande Mataram' became the theme song of the national movement. Rabindranath Tagore's Song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was sung by the people during processions.

Impact of the Anti-Partition Movement.

1. It created unity among the people and spread the feeling of nationalism and patriotism
2. It spread the Swadeshi and Boycott movement in Bengal. They were used as weapons against the Britishers. British goods were burnt at public places and shops selling British goods were picketed.
3. Indians lost faith and trust in British rule. They realised that Britishers were ruling India only for wealth.

Anti-Partition Movement forced Britishers to call off or Annulled Partition of Bengal in 1911

children before we go any further its time for questions. Please write the answers in your note-book.

Q1. Why is October 16, 1905 regarded as an important day in the history of Indian National Movement?

Q2. Who composed the Bande Mataram?

Q3. Name any two leaders of Anti-Partition agitation of Bengal.

Class : 8

14.10.24

Chapter. 4 Second Phase of the Indian

Subject: History and Civics National Movement Ms. Rameet

Q4. Differentiate between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating one objective and two achievements of each wing of the Congress.

Surat Split of 1907

In the 1906 A.D. in the Kolkata session of the Congress the Assertive Nationalist passed resolutions supporting Swadeshi and Boycott and National Education. They demanded "Swaraj" or Independence. But the Moderates did not supported it. The Assertives wanted to spread the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement all over India but the Moderates wanted it only to be used in Bengal.

The very next year in 1907 at the Surat Session of Congress the Assertive Nationalists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai, to become the President of the Congress while Moderates wanted Rashbehari Ghosh to become the President of the Congress. Due to this there was lot of confusion in the Congress. This created split or division in the Congress. The Assertive Nationalist left the Congress. The Britishers took advantage of this and further divided the Moderates and the Assertive Nationalists.

The Assertive Nationalists:-

The Assertive Nationalists dominated the National

Class: XCh.4. Second Phase of the Indian National MovementSubject: History and Civics

Ms. Rameet

Movement from 1905 to 1919. They believed in assertive or radical form of nationalism. They wanted to achieve Swaraj through radical means.

Causes for the rise of Assertive Nationalism.1. Recognition of the True Nature of the British Rule:-

The Early Nationalists showed the true nature of the Britishers through their writings, movements, press, petitions and agitations. People understood that Britishers were the cause of economic ruin and growing poverty and misery. The Indians now began to believe that their miseries could come to an end only when the British were driven out of India.

2. Failure of the Early Nationalists:-

The Nationalists used Constitutional means to achieve their aims. They raised their voice through public meetings and submitted petitions and resolutions to the English. But their methods failed miserably. The British turned a deaf ear to their resolutions and petitions which led to the rise of Assertive Nationalists.

3. Economic Exploitation of India:-

The people suffered due to high taxes, Land revenue, droughts and famines. Even the peasants were forced to grow crops like tea, cotton, indigo etc. India was used as a market to sell finished British goods.

Class: X

14.10.24

Ch. 4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement

Subject: History and Civics.

Ms. Rameet

4. Growing Consciousness among Indians.

The young nationalists writers blamed the Britishers for the sufferings of Indians. These leaders tried to create self-respect and self-confidence among the people.

children its Question time. Please write the answers in your note-book.

Q1. Who were Assertive Nationalists ?

Q2. Name any three prominent Assertive Nationalist leaders?

Q3. Give reason for Surat split of 1907

Q4. Mention two associations which served as the forerunners [precursors] of the Indian National Congress. Who were the founders of the two associations ?

5. Need for Mass Action:-

The Assertives made people understand that only by mass action Indians could achieve freedom.

They had no trust in the English institutions. They said that Britishers had achieved through unjust and improper means.

6. Influence of International Events:-

Japan made great progress in industrial and military fields and defeated Russia in 1905. Italy was also defeated by Ethiopia. Both these events showed the myth of European superiority and encouraged the Indians. They felt that if European nations could be defeated it

Class: X

14.10.24

Ch. 4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement

Subject: History and Civics.

Ms. Rameet

it was possible for Indians to defeat Britishers. They were also encouraged by the revolutions in Russia, France, Egypt, Turkey, China etc.

7. Growth of Education and Unemployment:-

The Educated Indians increased in the 19th century.

They were given low jobs and very little salaries.

Many educated Indians were unemployed. These educated and unemployed joined and supported Assertive Nationalists.

8. ILL-treatment of Indians Abroad.

Indians helped Britishers to establish their colonies in different parts of the World. But everywhere Indians faced racial discrimination. They were not allowed to enter the hotels, clubs, buses or railway coaches reserved for the Whites.

9. Existence of a Nationalist School of thoughts.

A school of nationalism existed in the Country from beginning of the national movement. The nationalist leaders considered no personal sacrifice too great for the nation. They made Swaraj as a goal of national movement.

10. Repressive Policies of Lord Curzon:-

Lord Curzon followed repressive policies in India.

In 1898 he passed the official secrets Act according to which Indians were not given many informations.

In 1899 Lord Curzon passed the 'Calcutta Corporation

Class: X

14.10.24

Ch. 4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement

Subject: History and Civics.

Ms. Rameet

Act which reduced the number of Indians in the Municipal Corporation. He passed the Indian Universities Act of 1904 which imposed strict control over the Indian universities. In 1904 he imposed several restrictions on the press. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905 giving administrative reasons.

II. Partition of Bengal:-

Lord Curzon's most unpopular administrative measure was the Partition of Bengal in 1905 A.D. He partitioned Bengal to divide Hindus and Muslims and to control nationalism.

Main objective of Assertive Nationalists.

The main aim of Assertive Nationalists was 'Swaraj' or complete freedom of India.

Home Work:-

Q1. Many causes were responsible for the rise of Assertive Nationalism in the Congress. Briefly describe:-

- (i) Partition of Bengal.
- (ii) International events.
- (iii) Failure of the Early Nationalists.

X — X — X

Last Page

Page - 08

Book & Page Number :