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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · HISTORY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

HISTORY · CHAPTER 2 MODEL ANSWERS

Nationalism in India

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 96 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH Chapter Booklet, History Ch 2

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks History

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The History section of the 2027 paper

Section A · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q4	MCQs: statements, matching, picture-based, chronology, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q5	Very short answer, (A) **or** (B)	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q6	Short answer, (A) **or** (B)	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q7	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q8	Source-based: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the source + chapter facts
Q9	Map: two places of the national movement (Nationalism in India)	2	–	Locate and label

This chapter owns **Q9 (map)** and, in both 2026 papers we read, also **Q1** (chronology) and **Q8** (source: Bhagat Singh and the HSRA in 32/1/1; icons and the sense of belonging in 32/5/1).

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.
1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.
→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Source-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.
(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.
(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C15	"Culture played an important role in creating a sense of …	[5]	C1	"The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through the …	[5]
C2	Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in …	[3]	C5	"Different social groups understood swaraj in their own …	[3]
C7	Explain the circumstances that led to the Civil …	[5]	C8	Describe the Salt March.	[5]
C10	Explain the role of business classes in the Civil …	[5]	C13	Why did dalits and many Muslims not join the Civil …	[5]
D1	Source: Bombs and Ideas	[4]	D2	Source: A Mother for the Nation	[4]

Link words that make an answer flow

as a result · this led to · because · therefore · in turn · this made it possible to · on the other hand · however

A

ANSWERS · PART A

Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

The war, satyagraha and the Rowlatt Act

A1. How did the First World War create a new economic and political situation in India? Give three points. [3]

1. **Taxes:** defence expenditure was met by war loans, higher customs duties and a new income tax.
2. **Prices:** prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, causing hardship.
3. **Recruitment and famine:** forced recruitment angered villagers; crop failures and influenza killed 12–13 million.

40 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A2. What is meant by the idea of satyagraha? [3]

1. **Power of truth:** it stresses truth and the search for truth.
2. **Non-violence:** if the cause is just, physical force is not needed to fight the oppressor.
3. **Appeal to conscience:** a satyagrahi wins by persuading the oppressor to see the truth, not by forcing him.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Satyagraha as soul-force: 2025 32/1/1 Q21(B). | MUST DO

A3. Why did Gandhiji organise satyagrahas at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad? [3]

1. **Champaran, 1917:** to help peasants against the oppressive indigo plantation system.
2. **Kheda, 1917:** peasants hit by crop failure and plague could not pay revenue; they demanded relaxation.
3. **Ahmedabad, 1918:** to support cotton mill workers.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A4. Why did Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act? [2]

1. **Passed by force:** it was hurried through despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
2. **Repressive:** it allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

27 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A5. Describe the incident at Jallianwala Bagh. Why did General Dyer act as he did? [3]

1. **Gathering:** on 13 April 1919 people came to protest or for the Baisakhi fair, unaware of martial law.
2. **Firing:** Dyer blocked the exits and fired on the crowd, killing hundreds.
3. **Aim:** he wanted to 'produce a moral effect' – to create terror in satyagrahis' minds.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

A6. Why did Gandhiji take up the Khilafat issue? [2]

1. **Broad base:** the Rowlatt satyagraha was limited to towns; a wider movement needed Hindus and Muslims together.
2. **Khalifa:** Muslims feared a harsh treaty on the Ottoman emperor; supporting them united both communities.

32 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A7. Why did Gandhiji believe non-cooperation would end British rule? Name its stages. [3]

1. **Hind Swaraj:** British rule survived only because Indians cooperated; without it, rule would collapse within a year.
2. **Boycott:** surrender of titles; boycott of services, army, police, courts, councils, schools and foreign goods.
3. **Last stage:** full civil disobedience if the government used repression.

42 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A8. Explain the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front. [3]

1. **Boycott:** foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in bonfires.
2. **Imports fell:** foreign cloth imports halved in 1921–22, from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.
3. **Indian goods:** traders refused foreign goods; Indian mill and handloom production rose.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A9. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement slow down in the cities? Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Costly khadi:** khadi cost more than mill cloth, so the poor could not afford it.
2. **No alternatives:** Indian institutions were slow to come up, so students, teachers and lawyers went back.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

Differing strands

A10. How did the peasants of Awadh interpret swaraj? [3]

1. **Against landlords:** they fought talukdars who charged high rents, cesses and begar.
2. **Demands:** lower revenue, end of begar and social boycott through nai–dhobi bandhs.
3. **Own meaning:** in 1921 they looted grain hoards, believing Gandhiji had promised no taxes and land for the poor.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A11. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? How did his idea of struggle differ from Gandhiji's? [3]

1. **Leader:** he led a guerrilla movement of tribal peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra in the early 1920s.
2. **Inspired by Gandhiji:** he praised Gandhiji and persuaded people to give up drinking.
3. **Use of force:** unlike Gandhiji, he said India could be freed only by force; he was executed in 1924.

51 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Tribal peasants and Gandhiji's message: 2025 32/1/1 Q25. | MUST DO

A12. What did swaraj mean to the plantation workers of Assam? [2]

1. **Freedom to move:** the 1859 Act tied them to tea gardens; swaraj meant moving freely out of that confined space.
2. **Link with home:** they left for their villages, believing Gandhi Raj would give them land.

35 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Civil Disobedience

A13. Why was the Simon Commission opposed? [2]

1. **No Indian member:** the commission set up to suggest constitutional changes for India had only British members.
2. **United protest:** the Congress and the Muslim League both greeted it with 'Go back Simon' in 1928.

34 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A14. Why did Gandhiji choose salt to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement? [3]

1. **Used by all:** salt was eaten by rich and poor alike, one of the most essential items of food.
2. **Oppressive tax:** the salt tax and government monopoly showed the most oppressive face of British rule.
3. **Unifying symbol:** breaking the salt law at Dandi (6 April 1930) united people across classes.

50 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A15. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? [2]

1. **Break laws:** people were asked not only to refuse cooperation but also to break colonial laws.
2. **Example:** they made salt, refused revenue and chaukidari taxes, and broke forest laws.

29 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A16. Why did different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with three examples. [5]

Each group joined for its own reasons.

1. **Rich peasants:** Patidars and Jats, hit by falling prices, fought high revenue demands.
2. **Poor peasants:** small tenants wanted unpaid rent remitted, often joining Socialist-led movements.
3. **Business classes:** they wanted protection from imports and an end to colonial business restrictions; FICCI gave funds.
4. **Workers:** some joined selectively, e.g. railway (1930) and dock (1932) strikes, against low wages.
5. **Women:** they made salt and picketed shops, seeing service to the nation as a sacred duty.

79 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A17. What was the Poona Pact? Why was it signed? [3]

1. **Demand:** Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits at the second Round Table Conference.
2. **Gandhiji's fast:** when the British conceded it, Gandhiji fasted, fearing it would slow dalits' integration.
3. **Pact, 1932:** Depressed Classes got reserved seats, but elected by the general electorate.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A sense of belonging

A18. How did the image of Bharat Mata help create a sense of collective belonging? [2]

1. **Bankim's hymn:** 'Vande Mataram' (1870s), later in Anandamath, was sung in the Swadeshi movement.
2. **Tagore's image:** Abanindranath painted Bharat Mata as calm and spiritual; devotion to her showed nationalism.

29 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) …" followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(a) I, IV, II, III**	1917 → 1918 → 1919 → 1930. Same type as 2026 32/5/1 Q1.
B2	**(c) II, IV, III, I**	1919 → 1929 → 1931 → 1932. Same type as 2026 32/1/1 Q1.
B3	**(d) detain political prisoners without trial for two years**	Detention without trial for two years.
B4	**(d) Nagpur, Dec 1920**	Calcutta agreed to start it; Nagpur adopted the programme.
B5	**(a) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii**	Ramchandra–Awadh; Raju–Gudem; Ghaffar Khan–Peshawar; Ambedkar–1930 Association.
B6	**(b) Abanindranath Tagore**	Abanindranath Tagore's Bharat Mata – calm, divine and spiritual.
B7	**(c) Gandhiji designed it by 1921 as a symbol of self-help**	Swaraj flag, 1921; the spinning wheel = self-help.
B8	**(b) Only II is correct**	The non-Brahman Justice Party contested the Madras council elections.
B9	**(b) Only a, b and d**	'No rent' was a poor peasants' demand that business did not want.
B10	**(a) stopped plantation workers leaving tea gardens without permission**	Assam plantation workers were tied to the gardens.
B11	**(a) Chauri Chaura**	Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur district (UP).
B12	**(d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**	To return to council politics.
B13	**(c) Industrial workers**	Workers stayed aloof as industrialists drew close to the Congress.
B14	**(c) Natesa Sastri**	Four volumes of Tamil folk tales.
B15	**(a) If Muslims got reserved seats in the Central Assembly and proportional seats in Bengal and Punjab**	Talks failed at the 1928 All Parties Conference.
B16	**(b) Only II is correct**	The Pact gave reserved seats filled by the general electorate.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B19	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true, but the flag does not explain Muslim alienation.
B20	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false – all parties, including the League, protested; R is true.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C1. "The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through the participation of different social groups." Explain with examples. [5]

Each group joined with its own idea of swaraj.

1. **Middle class:** students left government schools, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up practice.
2. **Traders:** foreign cloth imports halved as merchants refused foreign goods.
3. **Awadh peasants:** led by Baba Ramchandra, they fought talukdars and begar through the Oudh Kisan Sabha.
4. **Tribals:** in the Gudem Hills, Alluri Sitaram Raju led a guerrilla struggle for swaraj.
5. **Plantation workers:** Assam workers left the tea gardens, believing Gandhi Raj had come.

75 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

C2. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain three reasons. [3]

1. **Costly khadi:** khadi cost more than mill cloth, so poor people could not buy it.
2. **No alternatives:** Indian schools and courts were slow to come up.
3. **Return:** students, teachers and lawyers went back to government schools and courts.

38 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C3. How did the Khilafat issue widen the national movement? [3]

1. **Limited base:** the Rowlatt satyagraha had remained mostly in towns.
2. **Muslim anger:** a harsh treaty on the Ottoman Khalifa angered Indian Muslims; the Ali brothers formed the Khilafat Committee (1919).
3. **Joint struggle:** at Calcutta (1920) Gandhiji linked Khilafat with swaraj in one non-cooperation movement.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C4. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? What happened in the Congress after that? [3]

1. **Violence:** a clash at Chauri Chaura showed the movement turning violent; satyagrahis needed training.
2. **Swaraj Party:** C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru wanted to fight elections to the councils.
3. **Radicals:** Nehru and Bose pressed for mass agitation and full independence.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Differing strands within the movement

★★☆ 1 of 3 papers · 3 marks

C5. "Different social groups understood swaraj in their own ways." Explain with three examples. [3]

1. **Awadh peasants:** an end to begar and high rents; land for the poor.
2. **Gudem tribals:** freedom to enter forests, won through armed struggle.
3. **Assam workers:** the right to leave the tea gardens and keep links with home.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Tribal peasants and swaraj: 2025 32/1/1 Q25. | MUST DO

C6. Explain why the peasants of Awadh revolted in 1920–21. [3]

1. **High rents:** talukdars and landlords demanded exorbitant rents and cesses.
2. **Begar:** peasants worked on landlords' farms without payment.
3. **No security:** tenants were regularly evicted, so they could not acquire rights over land.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Civil Disobedience

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C7. Explain the circumstances that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [5]

1. **Depression:** farm prices fell from 1926 and collapsed after 1930; peasants could not pay revenue.
2. **Simon Commission:** an all-British commission (1928) was boycotted with 'Go back Simon'.
3. **Vague offer:** Irwin's 1929 offer of dominion status in an unspecified future did not satisfy the Congress.
4. **Purna Swaraj:** the Lahore Congress (1929) demanded complete independence; 26 January 1930 was Independence Day.
5. **Eleven demands:** Irwin ignored Gandhiji's ultimatum, so the Salt March began.

70 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C8. Describe the Salt March. Why was it an effective tool of resistance? [5]

1. **Ultimatum:** Gandhiji's 11 demands to Irwin included abolition of the salt tax.
2. **March:** with 78 volunteers he walked over 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi in 24 days.
3. **Law broken:** on 6 April 1930 he made salt from sea water, beginning Civil Disobedience.
4. **Common need:** salt was used by rich and poor, so all classes identified with it.
5. **Mass action:** people across India broke the salt law and picketed salt factories.

71 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C9. How did the colonial government respond to the Civil Disobedience Movement? [3]

1. **Arrests:** leaders were arrested, including Abdul Ghaffar Khan and later Gandhiji.
2. **Violence:** crowds in Peshawar faced armoured cars and firing; women and children were beaten.
3. **Scale:** about 1,00,000 people were arrested; in 1932 the Congress was declared illegal.

38 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C10. Explain the role of business classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [5]

1. **War profits:** they grew rich in the First World War and wanted to expand business.
2. **Demands:** protection from imports and a rupee–sterling ratio that discouraged imports.
3. **Organisations:** the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1920) and FICCI (1927), led by Thakurdas and Birla.
4. **Support:** they gave money and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
5. **Second thoughts:** after the Round Table Conference failed they feared militancy and socialism.

68 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C11. Describe the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]

1. **Mass participation:** thousands listened to Gandhiji on the Salt March, made salt and joined marches.
2. **Picketing:** they picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops; many went to jail.
3. **Limits:** the Congress gave them only symbolic presence, not positions of authority.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C12. Why was the participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement limited? [2]

1. **Industrialists:** as industrialists drew closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof.
2. **Demands ignored:** the Congress did not include workers' demands, fearing it would alienate industrialists.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Limits of Civil Disobedience

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C13. Why did dalits and many Muslims not join the Civil Disobedience Movement fully? [5]

1. **Dalits' aim:** they wanted political power – reserved seats and separate electorates – not abstract swaraj.
2. **Ambedkar:** his Depressed Classes Association was strong in Maharashtra and Nagpur.
3. **Conflict:** Gandhiji opposed separate electorates; the Poona Pact (1932) gave reserved seats instead.
4. **Muslim alienation:** after Khilafat declined, the Congress seemed close to the Hindu Mahasabha; riots followed.
5. **Failed talks:** the 1928 All Parties Conference failed; Muslims feared Hindu-majority domination.

65 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C14. How did Gandhiji try to improve the condition of dalits? [3]

1. **Harijan:** he called them harijan and said swaraj would not come without ending untouchability.
2. **Satyagraha:** he led struggles for entry to temples and use of wells, tanks, roads and schools.
3. **Example:** he cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangis, urging upper castes to change.

45 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

The sense of collective belonging

★★★ 2 of 3 papers (Q8 source) · 1–5 marks

C15. "Culture played an important role in creating a sense of collective belonging in India." Explain. [5]

1. **Bharat Mata:** Bankim's 'Vande Mataram' and Abanindranath's painting made India a mother figure.
2. **Folklore:** Tagore and Natesa Sastri collected folk tales as true national literature.
3. **Flags:** the Swadeshi flag and Gandhiji's Swaraj flag became symbols of defiance.
4. **History:** Indians wrote of a glorious past, urging pride and the will to change the present.
5. **Limit:** Hindu imagery made people of other communities feel left out.

64 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Icons and sense of belonging: 2026 32/5/1 Q8 (source). | MUST DO

C16. How did the reinterpretation of history create a feeling of nationalism? What was its problem? [3]

1. **Answer to the British:** they had called Indians backward and unfit to rule themselves.
2. **Glorious past:** Indians wrote of ancient achievements in art, science, law and trade, then decline under colonialism.
3. **Problem:** a Hindu-centred past made other communities feel left out.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C17. How did the HSRA understand the struggle for freedom? Give two points. [2]

1. **Revolutionary action:** founded in 1928, it attacked symbols of British power – e.g. the Assembly bomb (1929).
2. **Revolution in society:** Bhagat Singh said freedom is everyone's birthright and the labourer sustains society.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | Source on Bhagat Singh and the HSRA: 2026 32/1/1 Q8.

Rowlatt satyagraha

★★☆ 2025 source question · 2–3 marks

C18. Why did the Rowlatt satyagraha turn violent? How did the government respond? [3]

1. **Crackdown:** leaders were arrested in Amritsar and Gandhiji was barred from Delhi.
2. **Firing:** after police fired on a procession on 10 April, banks, post offices and stations were attacked.
3. **Repression:** martial law, the Jallianwala Bagh firing, floggings and bombing near Gujranwala.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Rowlatt satyagraha in a source: 2025 32/1/1 Q34.3.

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Source-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Source-Based · Bombs and Ideas (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) **Name the organisation and the young leader described.** [1]

The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA); Bhagat Singh.

(ii) **Why was the founding of this organisation important?** [1]

It began organised revolutionary action against symbols of British power.

(iii) **How did the leader explain the meaning of 'revolution'? Give two points.** [2]

(i) Revolution was not the cult of violence but a change in society itself.

(ii) Freedom is everyone's birthright, and the labourer, the real sustainer of society, must get justice.

48 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same topic as 2026 32/1/1 Q8.

D2. Source-Based · A Mother for the Nation (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) **Name the hymn and the novel mentioned.** [1]

'Vande Mataram' and *Anandamath*, by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

(ii) **Who painted the image described?** [1]

Abanindranath Tagore – his painting of Bharat Mata.

(iii) **How did such images build nationalism? Why did some people feel left out? Give one point each.** [2]

(i) They gave India a face people could love and worship, creating a sense of belonging.

(ii) Drawn from Hindu iconography, they made people of other communities feel excluded.

45 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as 2026 32/5/1 Q8 (icons and belonging).

D3. Source-Based · Salt for Everyone (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) **Who wrote the letter, and to whom?** [1]

Mahatma Gandhi, to Viceroy Lord Irwin.

(ii) **Why was salt a powerful symbol?** [1]

It was used by rich and poor alike, and its tax showed the most oppressive face of British rule.

(iii) **Describe two features of the 'long walk to the sea'.** [2]

(i) Gandhiji walked over 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi with 78 volunteers in 24 days.

(ii) On 6 April 1930 he made salt from sea water, beginning the Civil Disobedience Movement.

57 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Source-Based · Separate or Together? (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the dalit leader and the agreement reached. [1]
Dr B.R. Ambedkar; the Poona Pact (September 1932).

(ii) Why did Gandhiji oppose separate electorates for dalits? [1]
He felt they would slow down the integration of dalits into society.

(iii) Why did many dalit leaders want a political solution? Give two points. [2]
(i) They believed political power would end their social disabilities.
(ii) Reserved seats and separate electorates would give them their own voice in councils and education.

46 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Source-Based · Wearing Gandhi Caps (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which movement is referred to in the source? [1]
The Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) Why did workers adopt boycott of foreign goods? [1]
They used it as part of their own struggle against low wages and poor working conditions.

(iii) Why did the Congress hesitate to take up workers' demands? Give two reasons. [2]
(i) It feared alienating industrialists, who now supported it.
(ii) It did not want to divide the anti-imperial forces.

39 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

E

ANSWERS · PART E

Map Work – Key

Where each map item lies, so you can check your own outline map.

Map answers are marked only if the place is shown at the right spot **and** its name is written. Use the school's printed outline map. This key tells you where each item lies.

Item	Where it is – check your map against this
Calcutta – Congress session, Sept 1920	Kolkata, West Bengal – on the Hooghly river near the Bay of Bengal
Nagpur – Congress session, Dec 1920	Maharashtra – near the centre of India (Vidarbha)
Madras – Congress session, 1927	Chennai, Tamil Nadu – on the east (Coromandel) coast
Champaran – indigo planters, 1917	North-west Bihar, on the border with Nepal
Kheda – peasant satyagraha, 1917	Central Gujarat, between Ahmedabad and Vadodara
Ahmedabad – mill workers, 1918	Gujarat, on the Sabarmati river
Amritsar – Jallianwala Bagh, 1919	Punjab, near the border with Pakistan
Chauri Chaura – 1922	Gorakhpur district, eastern Uttar Pradesh
Dandi – Salt March, 1930	South Gujarat coast on the Arabian Sea (Navsari district)

ANSWERS · PART 2 KEY WORDS & LINKS

2 Link Drills – Answers

Watch how each answer joins cause to result with a link word. Copy this habit into every History answer.

Drill 1 · Explain how X led to Y

link words in bold

L1. Explain how the **First World War** led to **discontent** in India. [2]

> War expenses were met by loans and new taxes, prices doubled and villagers were forcibly recruited. **As a result**, with famine and epidemic, anger spread across India.

28 words · limit 40

L2. Explain how the **Rowlatt Act** led to the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**. [2]

> The Rowlatt Act sparked a hartal; leaders were arrested and police fired in Amritsar. **This led to** martial law, and Dyer fired on the Jallianwala Bagh crowd.

27 words · limit 40

L3. Explain how the **Khilafat issue** led to the **Non-Cooperation Movement**. [2]

> A harsh treaty on the Ottoman Khalifa angered Muslims. **Therefore** Gandhiji joined Khilafat with swaraj, and the Congress started non-cooperation in 1920.

22 words · limit 40

L4. Explain how **boycott of foreign cloth** led to **growth of Indian mills**. [2]

> Foreign cloth was boycotted and burnt, so imports halved. **As a result**, people wore Indian cloth and the output of Indian mills and handlooms went up.

27 words · limit 40

L5. Explain how **Chauri Chaura** led to the **Swaraj Party**. [2]

> Violence at Chauri Chaura made Gandhiji end Non-Cooperation. **In turn**, leaders tired of mass struggle formed the Swaraj Party to fight council elections.

24 words · limit 40

L6. Explain how the **economic depression** led peasants to join **Civil Disobedience**. [2]

> Farm prices fell from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. **Because** peasants could not pay revenue, rich peasants joined Civil Disobedience against high revenue.

23 words · limit 40

L7. Explain how the **Simon Commission** led to **Purna Swaraj**. [2]

> The all-British Simon Commission was boycotted and Irwin offered only vague dominion status. **This led** the Lahore Congress (1929) to demand Purna Swaraj.

23 words · limit 40

L8. Explain how Ambedkar's **demand for separate electorates** led to the **Poona Pact**. [2]

> Ambedkar demanded separate electorates and Britain agreed. **Because** Gandhiji fasted unto death, Ambedkar accepted reserved seats elected by all voters – the Poona Pact.

23 words · limit 40

Drill 2 · Three words in one answer

the three words underlined

L9. Write a 60-word answer using: **talukdar · begar · Baba Ramchandra**. [3]

> In Awadh, each talukdar demanded high rents and cesses, and peasants had to do begar without pay. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, led them to demand lower revenue and an end to begar, and to boycott oppressive landlords.

38 words · limit 60

L10. Write a 60-word answer using: **Sabarmati · Dandi · salt law**. [3]

> Gandhiji began the Salt March from his ashram at Sabarmati with 78 volunteers. After 24 days he reached Dandi and on 6 April 1930 broke the salt law by making salt from sea water, starting Civil Disobedience.

37 words · limit 60

L11. Write a 60-word answer using: **FICCI · imports · swaraj**. [3]

> Business groups formed FICCI in 1927. They wanted protection from foreign imports and an end to colonial restrictions, so they funded Civil Disobedience. For them swaraj meant trade and industry free to grow.

33 words · limit 60

L12. Write a 60-word answer using: **Bankim · Vande Mataram · Bharat Mata**. [3]

> Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland; it was sung in the Swadeshi movement. Abanindranath Tagore later painted Bharat Mata, giving the nation a face and building a sense of belonging.

37 words · limit 60

Drill 3 · The missing link

1 mark each

L13. Missing step between "Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act (1919)" and "Martial law in Amritsar". [1]

> Hartal on 6 April; leaders arrested and police fire on a procession in Amritsar (10 April).

16 words

L14. Missing step between "Irwin's vague offer of dominion status (1929)" and "26 January 1930 – Independence Day". [1]

> Lahore Congress under Nehru demands Purna Swaraj (December 1929).

9 words

L15. Missing step between "Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrested (April 1930)" and "Armoured cars and firing in Peshawar". [1]

> Angry crowds demonstrate in the streets of Peshawar.

8 words

Drill 4 · Odd one out

1 mark each

L16. Find the odd one out and give the link that joins the other three: **Champaran · Kheda · Ahmedabad · Chauri Chaura** [1]

> Odd one out: **Chauri Chaura** (violence of 1922). The other three were Gandhiji's **early satyagrahas** of 1917–18.

18 words