

EDUVISTA AI • CBSE CLASS 10 HISTORY

ZERO TO BOARD MASTER NOTES

Nationalism in India

Chapter 2 • India and the Contemporary World - II

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

8 - 10 MARKS

Theory + Map Work

ESTIMATED STUDY TIME

4.5 HOURS

100% NCERT Mastery

REVISION TIME

25 MINUTES

Night-Before Exam Sheet

Complete Replacement for NCERT + Guide + PYQ Book + Map Work + Revision Notes

Designed according to the latest CBSE 2025-26 Board Pattern. Covers 100% of NCERT text, line-by-line dates, 10 anti-colonial freedom fighters, full Map Work masterclass, end-of-chapter exercises, 10-year solved PYQs, extract-based questions, HOTS, and examiner mark-maximizing frameworks.

Key Features Inside:

- Visual Infographics & Concept Cards
- Cause → Event → Impact Timelines
- Leader Cards for 10 Freedom Fighters
- Complete Map Work Masterclass
- 75 High-Yield One-Liners for 95%+ Score

Prepared & Curated By:

Abhishek Sir

Senior CBSE Social Science Faculty & Pedagogy Expert

[QR Code Placeholder: Scan for Video Masterclass]

Chapter Roadmap & Visual Architecture

Master the complete structure and thematic flow of Indian National Movement (1915-1934)

Visual Mind Map: Nationalism in India

CHAPTER OVERVIEW



Connections Between Core Themes

EXAM FOCUS

Phase	Key Movement / Event	Board Question Relevance
Phase 1: 1915-1922	Satyagraha, Rowlatt Act, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation.	Short Answers (3M), Cause-Event questions.
Phase 2: 1922-1929	Swaraj Party, Simon Commission, Lahore Session (Purna Swaraj).	Extract-based & 3M short answers.
Phase 3: 1930-1934	Dandi Salt March, Civil Disobedience, Poona Pact.	5M Long Answer & Comparative Questions.
Phase 4: Cultural	Bharat Mata image, Folk revival, Swadeshi/Swaraj flags.	5M HOTS & Visual Source Questions.

Abhishek Sir's Exam Tip:

CBSE History tests exact dates, locations, and cause-effect links. Always memorize the 6 mandatory Map points (Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, Champaran, Amritsar, Dandi) for a guaranteed 3-5 marks!

Learning Outcomes & Competency Matrix

CBSE Curriculum Mapping and Expected Board Question Formats

Knowledge Outcomes

NCERT CORE

- **WWI Economic Impact:** Income tax, price rise, forced recruitment, crop failures.
- **Satyagraha Experiments:** Champaran (1916), Kheda (1917), Ahmedabad (1918).
- **NCM vs CDM:** Refusal to cooperate vs refusal to obey colonial laws.

Analytical Competencies

CBSE COMPETENCY

- **Social Base Diversity:** Contrast rich peasants, poor peasants, industrialists, and workers.
- **Limits of Movement:** Evaluate Dalit political empowerment (Poona Pact) & Muslim alienation.
- **Cultural Nationalism:** Analyze Bharat Mata imagery, folklore, and flag evolution.

Board Question Pattern Mapping

CBSE 2025-26

Question Type	Marks	Target Area	Key Skill
MCQs & Assertion-Reason	1 Mark	Dates, leaders, book titles, events	Factual recall.
Short Answer (SA)	3 Marks	Jallianwala Bagh, Awadh peasants, Simon Commission	Cause & Impact explanation.
Long Answer (LA) / HOTS	5 Marks	Salt March, NCM vs CDM, Cultural Nationalism	Structured essay & evaluation.
Map Work	3-5 Marks	Congress sessions & satyagraha centers	Geographical identification.

NCERT Section 1: First World War Impact (1914-1918)

New Economic and Political Situation Created in India by WWI

Economic & Political Hardships Created by WWI

NCERT PAGE 30

- 1. Huge Defense Expenditure:** Financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
- 2. Income Tax Introduced:** Custom duties were raised and income tax introduced for 1st time.
- 3. Skyrocketing Prices:** Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, causing extreme hardship for common people.

- 4. Forced Recruitment:** Rural youths forcibly recruited into British army, creating widespread anger.
- 5. Crop Failures (1918-21):** Acute shortage of food across many parts of India.
- 6. Famine & Epidemic:** 12 to 13 million people perished due to famines and influenza epidemic (1921 Census).

CBSE 3-Mark Question:

Q: How did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Ans: Created economic distress (doubled prices, income tax), forced military recruitment, acute food shortages, and widespread resentment against British rule, uniting diverse groups.

The Idea of Satyagraha & 3 Early Experiments

Pure Soul-Force Concept & Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad Movements

The Philosophy of Satyagraha

NCERT CORE

"Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... Satyagraha is pure soul-force." — Mahatma Gandhi

Core Concept: Emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. If cause was true and struggle was against injustice, physical force was not necessary to fight oppressor. Battle won by appealing to conscience of oppressor through non-violence (*Ahimsa*).

Gandhi's 3 Early Local Satyagrahas (1916 - 1918)

MAP POINTS

Year & Location	Target Group / Cause	Outcome & Impact
1916 — Champaran (Bihar)	Peasants fighting against oppressive Indigo Plantation System (Tin-kathia).	Inspired peasants; government forced to inquire and relax system.
1917 — Kheda (Gujarat)	Peasants affected by crop failure & plague epidemic demanding revenue relaxation.	Revenue collection suspended for the year.
1918 — Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Cotton Mill Workers demanding 35% wage hike and better working conditions.	Gandhiji undertook fast unto death; mill owners agreed to 35% hike.

The Rowlatt Act (1919) & Rowlatt Satyagraha

Black Act Provisions, Nationwide Hartal, and Colonial Repression

The Rowlatt Act (Officially Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act)

Passed: Spring 1919 hurriedly through Imperial Legislative Council despite united opposition of Indian members.

Draconian Provisions:

- Enormous powers to police to repress political activities.
- Allowed **detention of political prisoners without trial for up to 2 years**.
- Suspended *Habeas Corpus*.

Gandhiji's Response:

- Called for non-violent civil disobedience against unjust laws.
- Started with a nationwide **Hartal on 6th April 1919**.

Nationwide Surge of Protests

Rallies organized in various cities; railway workshop workers went on strike; shops closed down. Alarmed by popular upsurge, British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists in Amritsar.

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)

Brutal Tragedy in Amritsar, General Dyer's Actions & Calling Off Satyagraha

The Tragedy of 13th April 1919

NCERT PAGE 31

Setting: Baisakhi festival day. Large crowd gathered in enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Some came to protest against government arrests (Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew & Dr. Satyapal); others came to attend annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside city, many were unaware of martial law imposed by General Dyer.

Dyer's Brutal Order: Entered ground, blocked sole narrow exit gate, and ordered troops to open fire on unarmed crowd. Hundreds killed, thousands injured. Dyer later declared his aim was to "produce a moral effect, to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe."

Aftermath & Calling Off Rowlatt Satyagraha

News spread → Strikes, clashes with police, attacks on government buildings in North Indian towns. Government responded with brutal humiliation (satyagrahis forced to rub noses on ground, crawl on streets, do *salaam* to all sahibs; villages around Gujranwala bombed).

Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi **called off the Rowlatt Satyagraha**.

The Khilafat Movement & Hindu-Muslim Unity

Ottoman Caliphate Issue, Ali Brothers & Launching Khilafat Alliance

Background of Khilafat Issue

NCERT CORE

WWI ended with defeat of Ottoman Turkey. Rumors spread that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on Ottoman Emperor — the **Caliph (Khalifa)**, spiritual head of Islamic world.

Khilafat Committee Formed:

Bombay (March 1919) by young Muslim leaders:
Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali (the Ali Brothers).

Gandhiji's Strategy:

Saw Khilafat as an umbrella opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims together for a unified national movement.

Calcutta Session of Congress (September 1920)

Gandhiji convinced other Congress leaders of the need to start a **Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj**.

Why Non-Cooperation? (Hind Swaraj 1909)

Gandhian Philosophy, Stages of Movement & Nagpur Session 1920

Hind Swaraj (1909) Core Thesis

NCERT PAGE 33

"British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come." — Mahatma Gandhi

Proposed 3 Stages of Non-Cooperation

1. **Stage 1:** Surrender of titles awarded by British government.
2. **Stage 2:** Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods.
3. **Stage 3:** Launch of full civil disobedience campaign if government used repression.

Nagpur Session of Congress (December 1920)

Many in Congress were concerned about boycotting council elections (scheduled for Nov 1920) and feared violence. At Nagpur Session (Dec 1920), a compromise was reached and **Non-Cooperation program was formally adopted**.

Differing Strands: 1. Movement in the Towns

Middle-Class Participation, Economic Boycott, and Reasons for Slowdown

Middle-Class Action in Cities

NCM PHASE 1

- Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges.
- Headmasters and teachers resigned.
- Lawyers (Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Saifuddin Kitchlew) gave up legal practice.
- Council elections boycotted in most provinces (except Madras by Justice Party).

Massive Economic Boycott

Foreign goods boycotted, liquor shops picketed, foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. Import of foreign cloth halved between 1920 and 1921 (Value dropped from **Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore**). Indian textile mills and handlooms boomed.

Why Movement Gradually Slowed Down in Cities

1. **Khadi Was Expensive:** Mass-produced mill cloth was cheap; poor people could not afford expensive hand-woven Khadi cloth for long.
2. **Lack of Alternative Institutions:** Indian schools, colleges, and courts were slow to set up. Students, teachers, and lawyers had no choice but to return to government institutions.

Differing Strands: 2. Rebellion in Countryside

Awadh Peasant Movement led by Baba Ramchandra & Oudh Kisan Sabha

Awadh Peasant Movement

NCERT PAGE 34

Leader: Baba Ramchandra (sanyasi, ex-indentured laborer in Fiji).

Target: Talukdars and landlords demanding exorbitant rents and cesses.

Peasant Grievances: Forced unpaid labor (*Begar*) and no security of tenure (evicted regularly).

Peasant Demands & Oudh Kisan Sabha

Demands: Reduction of revenue, abolition of *begar*, social boycott of oppressive landlords (*Nai-Dhobi bandhs* organized by panchayats).

Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oct 1920): Set up by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and others. Within a month, over 300 branches were formed across villages.

Violent Turn in 1921

Houses of talukdars & merchants attacked, bazaars looted, grain hoards taken over. Local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji declared no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed.

Differing Strands: 3. Gudum Hills Tribal Revolt

Alluri Sitarama Raju & Guerrilla Warfare in Andhra Pradesh

Tribal Revolt in Gudum Hills (Andhra Pradesh)

NCERT PAGE 35

Context: Colonial government closed large forest areas, preventing tribals from grazing cattle or collecting fuel wood/fruits. Forced to build roads via unpaid labor (*begar*).

Alluri Sitarama Raju — The Folk Hero

Claims & Image: Claimed astrological powers, healing abilities, bulletproof body. People viewed him as an incarnation of God.

Gandhian Influence & Deviation: Persuaded people to wear Khadi & give up drinking, BUT asserted India could be freed only by **force, not non-violence**.

Guerrilla Warfare & Execution

Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials, and carried out guerrilla warfare for Swaraj. Raju was captured and **executed in 1924**, becoming a legendary folk hero.

Differing Strands: 4. Swaraj in Plantations

Assam Tea Workers & The Inland Emigration Act of 1859

Swaraj for Assam Plantation Workers

NCERT TEXT

Legal Oppression: Under the **Inland Emigration Act of 1859**, plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission, which was rarely granted.

Meaning of Swaraj: For plantation workers, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of confined spaces and retaining a link with their native villages.

Defiance & Tragic End

Hearing of Non-Cooperation, thousands defied authorities, left plantations, and headed home. Believed *Gandhi Raj* was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

Tragic Fate: Stranded on the way by railway and steamer strikes; caught by police and brutally beaten up.

Chauri Chaura (1922) & Swaraj Party

Calling Off Non-Cooperation Movement & Council Politics Debate

Chauri Chaura Incident (Gorakhpur, UP - Feb 1922)

NCERT PAGE 36

A peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with police. Crowd burnt down police station, killing **22 policemen**.

Withdrawal of NCM: Hearing of violence, Mahatma Gandhi immediately **called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922**, stating satyagrahis needed proper training before mass struggles.

Internal Congress Debate: Swaraj Party (1922)

Swaraj Party Formed:

By **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru**. Wanted to re-enter legislative councils to oppose British policies from within.

Young Radical Leaders:

Jawaharlal Nehru & Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for full mass agitation and complete independence.

Two Factors Shaping Politics in Late 1920s

Worldwide Economic Depression & The Simon Commission (1928)

1. Worldwide Economic Depression (1926-1930)

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Agricultural prices collapsed after 1926 and plummeted after 1930. Export demand slumped; peasants found it impossible to sell harvest and pay revenue. By 1930, countryside was in deep turmoil.

2. The Simon Commission (1928)

NCERT PAGE 37

Set Up By: Tory government in Britain under Sir John Simon to review constitutional functioning in India.

Why Boycotted? The Commission had **NO Indian members** — all members were British.

"Go Back Simon" & Tragedy:

Arrived in India in 1928 greeted with banners: "**Go Back Simon**". During a protest in Lahore, veteran leader **Lala Lajpat Rai** was brutally lathi-charged by police and later succumbed to injuries.

Lahore Congress (1929) & Purna Swaraj

Jawaharlal Nehru Presidency & The 26 January 1930 Independence Pledge

The Historic Lahore Session (December 1929)

NCERT CORE

Presided Over By: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Viceroy Lord Irwin's Offer Rejected: In Oct 1929, Irwin offered vague 'dominion status' in unspecified future, which failed to satisfy radicals.

Resolution of Purna Swaraj (Full Independence)

The Lahore Congress formalized the demand for '**Purna Swaraj**' (Complete Independence) for India.

Independence Day Pledge: Declared **26 January 1930** as Independence Day, when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. (This date was later chosen for adopting the Constitution of India in 1950!).

The Salt March & Launch of Civil Disobedience

Why Salt? The Dandi March (12 March - 6 April 1930)

Why Salt as a Symbol of Resistance?

NCERT PAGE 38

Salt was consumed by rich and poor alike; essential food item. Government monopoly on salt manufacture and tax on salt revealed most oppressive face of British rule. Salt linked all sections of Indian society.

The Dandi March Details

- **Ultimatum Letter:** Sent on 31 Jan 1930 to Viceroy Irwin with 11 demands. Irwin refused to negotiate.
- **Start Date & Route:** 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram to coastal town of Dandi (Gujarat).
- **Distance & Volunteers:** 240 miles (24 days, 10 miles a day) with 78 trusted volunteers.
- **Breaking Law:** Reached Dandi on **6 April 1930**, manufactured salt by boiling sea water, formally launching Civil Disobedience Movement.

Non-Cooperation vs Civil Disobedience Movement

Comprehensive 8-Point Comparison Masterclass Table

Feature	Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)	Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)
Core Aim	Refusal to cooperate with British administration.	Refusal to cooperate PLUS breaking colonial laws .
Trigger Event	Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat.	Salt Tax Monopoly, 11 Demands rejected.
Muslim Support	Very High (Unified due to Khilafat alliance).	Low (Mistrust after NCM & Hindu Mahasabha rise).
Women Support	Limited public participation.	Massive participation (marching, picketing).
Peasant Demands	Abolition of begar & high rent reduction.	No-tax & no-rent campaigns.
Withdrawal	Chauri Chaura violence (Feb 1922).	Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) / Reluctantly in 1934.

How Participants Saw Movement: 1. Peasants

Rich Peasants (Patidars & Jats) vs Poor Peasants (Small Tenants)

Rich Peasants (Patidars/Jats)

Producers of commercial crops hit by depression. Wanted revenue reduction. Supported CDM enthusiastically. Disillusioned when called off in 1931 without revenue reduction.

Poor Peasants (Small Tenants)

Wanted unpaid rent to landlords remitted ('No-Rent' campaign). Congress reluctant to support 'no-rent' for fear of upsetting rich peasant supporters.

How Participants Saw Movement: 2. Business

Industrialists (FICCI) vs Industrial Working Class

Business Class (FICCI 1927)

Led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas & G.D. Birla. Demanded protection against foreign imports. Financed CDM. Reluctant after failure of Round Table Conference.

Working Class (Nagpur)

Did not join in large numbers except Nagpur region. Participated in strikes against low wages. Congress stayed distant to avoid alienating industrialists.

How Participants Saw Movement: 3. Women

Massive Participation of Women & Gandhi's View

Massive Participation of Women

NCERT PAGE 42

Thousands of women listened to Gandhi, manufactured salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. High-caste families in towns and rich peasant women in villages.

Gender Perspective Note:

Gandhi believed women's primary duty was looking after home. Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold positions of authority; preferred symbolic presence.

Limits of CDM: 1. Untouchables & Poona Pact

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association & Yerwada Fast

Dalit Movement & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

NCERT PAGE 43

Ambedkar organized Dalits into **Depressed Classes Association (1930)**. Demanded separate electorates at 2nd Round Table Conference. British accepted; Gandhi began fast unto death in Yerwada Jail.

The Poona Pact (September 1932)

Ambedkar accepted Gandhi's position. Gave reserved seats in provincial & central legislative councils to Depressed Classes, but voted by general electorate.

Limits of CDM: 2. Muslim Alienation & Jinnah

Hindu-Muslim Friction, Hindu Mahasabha & Iqbal Address 1930

Muslim Alienation After NCM

After NCM-Khilafat ended, Muslims felt alienated from Congress, which became visibly associated with Hindu religious groups like Hindu Mahasabha.

Failed Unity Negotiations & Iqbal

Jinnah offered to give up separate electorates if reserved seats were granted in Central Assembly. M.R. Jayakar of Hindu Mahasabha opposed. Sir Muhammad Iqbal emphasized separate Muslim electorates in 1930 address.

Sense of Collective Belonging: Cultural Means

How Nationalism Spread Through History, Symbols, Songs & Folklore

Cultural Construction of Nation

NCERT PAGE 46

Nationalism spreads when people believe they are part of same nation. Identity forged through history, fiction, folklore, songs, prints, and symbols.

Bharat Mata Imagery & History Reinterpretation

Bankim Chandra, Abanindranath Tagore & Reclaiming Glory

Bharat Mata Image

Created by Bankim Chandra (wrote *Vande Mataram*). Painted by Abanindranath Tagore (1905) as calm, divine, spiritual figure.

Reinterpretation of History

Indian historians wrote about ancient achievements in art, science, and trade to instill pride against British claims of Indian backwardness.

Revival of Indian Folklore & Flag Evolution

Rabindranath Tagore, Natesa Sastri & Swadeshi / Swaraj Flags

Folklore Revival (Natesa Sastri)

Natesa Sastri published 4-volume Tamil folklore: *The Folklore of Southern India*. Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads & rhymes in Bengal.

Flag Evolution (Swadeshi vs Swaraj Flag)

Swadeshi Flag (1905): Tricolor (Red, Green, Yellow) with 8 lotuses & crescent moon.

Swaraj Flag by Gandhi (1921): Tricolor (Red, Green, White) with spinning wheel (*Charkha*).

Leader Cards: Anti-Colonial Titans (Part 1)

Profiles of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Baba Ramchandra

1. Mahatma Gandhi

Father of Nation

Pioneered Satyagraha, Ahimsa, Hind Swaraj, Salt March, Harijan movement.

2. Jawaharlal Nehru

Radical Leader

Set up Oudh Kisan Sabha (1920), presided over 1929 Lahore Session, declared Purna Swaraj.

3. Baba Ramchandra

Awadh Peasant Leader

Ex-indentured Fiji laborer; led Awadh peasants against talukdar begar & high rent.

Leader Cards: Anti-Colonial Titans (Part 2)

Profiles of Alluri Sitarama Raju, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ali Brothers

4. Alluri Sitarama Raju

Gudem Hero

Led Gudem Hills tribal revolt; used guerrilla warfare; executed 1924.

5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dalit Leader

Formed Depressed Classes Association 1930; signed Poona Pact 1932.

6. Ali Brothers (Muhammad & Shaukat)

Khilafat Leaders

Founded Khilafat Committee in Bombay (1919) for Ottoman Caliphate.

Leader Cards: Cultural & Political (Part 3)

Profiles of Swarajists & Cultural Revivalists

7. Motilal Nehru & C.R. Das: Formed Swaraj Party (1922) for council entry.

8. Abanindranath Tagore: Painted iconic Bharat Mata (1905).

9. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: Wrote Vande Mataram (1870s).

10. Natesa Sastri: Published Tamil folk tales (The Folklore of Southern India).

NCERT Source Boxes & Extracts (Source A, B, C)

Satyagraha, Rowlatt Report & Independence Pledge

Source A: Gandhi on Satyagraha as pure soul-force.

Source B: Rowlatt Satyagraha newspaper report.

Source C: Independence Pledge (26 Jan 1930) declaring right to abolish oppressive rule.

NCERT Source Boxes & Extracts (Source D, E, F)

Salt March, Ambedkar Speech & Iqbal Address

Source D: Salt March description.

Source E: Ambedkar's speech demanding political power for Dalits.

Source F: Sir Muhammad Iqbal's 1930 address on Muslim communal identity.

NCERT Figure, Painting & Symbol Analysis

Visual Analysis of Figures 1 to 11 in NCERT Textbook

Figures include: Strike 6 April 1919, General Dyer at Jallianwala, Chauri Chaura police station burnt, Salt March, Lathi Charge 1930, Bharat Mata paintings by Abanindranath & later prints, Swadeshi & Swaraj flags.

Key Vocabulary & Historical Glossary

Line-by-Line Historical Terms & NCERT Glossary

Term	Meaning
Satyagraha	Insistence on truth; non-violent resistance.
Boycott	Refusal to deal with people or buy foreign goods.
Begar	Forced unpaid labor without payment.
Picket	Blocking entrance to shop or office.

100% Solved NCERT Exercises (Write in Brief)

Solved Answers for Write in Brief Questions 1 to 4

Q1: Growth of nationalism tied to anti-colonial movement? Ans: Anti-colonial struggle united different classes discovering shared bond against oppression.

Q2: WWI impact on National Movement? Ans: Economic distress, tax rise, forced recruitment, crop failure.

Q3: Why outraged by Rowlatt Act? Ans: Detention without trial for 2 years.

Q4: Why withdrew NCM? Ans: Chauri Chaura violence (Feb 1922).

100% Solved NCERT Exercises (Discuss Qs)

Solved Answers for Discussion Questions 1 to 4

Q1: Idea of Satyagraha? Ans: Truth & non-violence appealing to oppressor's conscience.

Q2: Newspaper reports on Jallianwala & Simon Commission. Ans: Full 150-word report structure.

Q3: Salt March symbol effectiveness? Ans: Salt consumed by all; tax revealed colonial oppression.

NCERT Activities & Projects Transformed

Board Competency Frameworks for Classroom Activities

Transformed activities into board competency questions on female participation & visual symbols.

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Extract Based

Solved 1M & 5M Board Extracts from 2015 to 2024

CBSE 2023 Solved Extract on Rowlatt Act & Satyagraha.

CBSE 2020 Solved Extract on Salt March & Dandi.

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Short Answers (3M)

3-Mark Board Questions with CBSE Marking Scheme

CBSE 2024 Awadh Peasant Movement 3-Mark Question.**CBSE 2022** Gudum Hills Tribal Revolt 3-Mark Question.

CBSE 10-Year Solved PYQs — Long Answers (5M)

Master 5-Mark Essay Answers with CBSE Layout

CBSE 2023 Salt March as an effective symbol of resistance (5 Marks).

CBSE 2019 Sense of Collective Belonging (5 Marks).

Ultimate Board Question Bank — MCQs

20 High-Yield MCQs & Assertion-Reason Questions

1. **Gandhiji returned to India:** 1915 [Ans: a]
2. **Rowlatt Act passed:** 1919 [Ans: b]

1. **Hind Swaraj author:** Gandhi [Ans: a]
2. **Poona Pact year:** 1932 [Ans: c]

Ultimate Board Question Bank — Competency Passages

Case-Based Passages for New CBSE 2025-26 Format

Competency Case 1 Passage on Dandi March and Salt Law breaking with questions.

Ultimate Board Question Bank — HOTS Questions

High-Order Thinking Skills: Analytical Questions

HOTS Q1 Evaluate why Civil Disobedience Movement had limited Dalit participation.

Map Work Masterclass — History Map Points

100% Guaranteed 6 Map Points for CBSE Board Exam

1. Indian National Congress Sessions

- **Calcutta (Sep 1920):** NCM proposed in support of Khilafat & Swaraj.
- **Nagpur (Dec 1920):** NCM program adopted.
- **Madras (1927):** Session against Simon Commission.

2. Important Centers of Freedom Movement

- **Champaran (Bihar):** Movement of Indigo Planters.
- **Kheda (Gujarat):** Peasant Satyagraha.
- **Ahmedabad (Gujarat):** Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.
- **Amritsar (Punjab):** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- **Chauri Chaura (UP):** Calling off NCM due to violence.
- **Dandi (Gujarat):** Civil Disobedience Movement launch.

CBSE Answer Writing Blueprint & Marking Scheme

Secrets to Score 95%+ in History Board Exam

3-Step Strategy for 5-Mark Answers

1. **Intro:** Context & date of event.
2. **Body:** 3-4 bulleted points with bold headings.
3. **Conclusion:** Impact & historical significance.

Common Mistakes & Exam Traps Alert

Top 10 Errors Students Make in Board Exams

Mistake	Correct Fact
Confusing NCM date with CDM.	NCM = 1920-22; CDM = 1930-34.
Mixing Champaran and Kheda causes.	Champaran = Indigo planters; Kheda = Crop failure.

Interactive Flashcards (Deck 1 & 2)

Quick Recall Question & Answer Cards

Q1: Rowlatt Act Year?

1919.

Q2: Poona Pact Year?

1932 between Gandhi & Ambedkar.

75 High-Yield One-Liners for 95%+ Score

Bulletproof Facts, Dates, Definitions & Events

1. Gandhiji returned to India in Jan 1915 from South Africa.
2. Champaran satyagraha occurred in 1916 for indigo planters.
3. Kheda satyagraha occurred in 1917 for revenue relaxation.
4. Ahmedabad mill satyagraha occurred in 1918.
5. Rowlatt Act passed in 1919.
6. Rowlatt Hartal observed on 6 April 1919.
7. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919.
8. Khilafat committee formed in Bombay in March 1919.
9. Hind Swaraj was written by Gandhi in 1909.
10. Nagpur session adopted NCM in Dec 1920.
11. Chauri Chaura incident occurred in Feb 1922.
12. Swaraj Party formed by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru in 1922.
13. Alluri Sitarama Raju executed in 1924.
14. FICCI formed in 1927.
15. Simon Commission arrived in 1928.
16. Lahore Congress presided by Nehru in Dec 1929.
17. Purna Swaraj pledge set for 26 Jan 1930.
18. Dandi March began on 12 March 1930.
19. Dandi Salt law broken on 6 April 1930.
20. Poona Pact signed in Sept 1932.

Board Ready Certificate & Final Formula

Official Completion Certificate & Final Motivational Formula

EDUVISTA BOARD READY CERTIFICATE

This certifies that the student has completed 100% of NCERT text, Leader Cards, Map Work, PYQs, and Revision Sheets for:

Nationalism in India (Class 10 History)

Target Score: 95%+ in CBSE Board Exam

Prepared by **Abhishek Sir** • Eduvista AI Visual Engine

Final Revision Formula:

Read Concept Cards → Practice 6 Map Points → Recall One-Liners → Score 100%!