

# ICSE Class 11 History

## Chapter 4: Growth of Nationalism

### **Chapter Description:**

This chapter traces the rise and development of nationalist sentiments in India during British colonial rule. It explores the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalism, the formation of political organizations, and the emergence of leaders who galvanized the movement for independence.

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### **4.1 Introduction**

#### **Description:**

Nationalism in India developed as a response to colonial exploitation and the desire for political self-rule, uniting people across diverse regions and communities.

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### **4.2 Early Nationalist Movements**

#### **4.2.1 Formation of Indian National Congress**

Founded in 1885, the Congress became the principal platform for expressing Indian political aspirations.

#### **4.2.2 Moderate Phase**

Early Congress leaders sought reforms through petitions and dialogue with the British government, advocating for gradual change.

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### **4.3 Rise of Extremism**

#### **Description:**

Frustration with slow reforms led to the rise of extremist leaders who demanded more assertive action and complete self-rule (Swaraj).

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## 4.4 Partition of Bengal and Its Impact

**Description:**

The 1905 partition of Bengal ignited widespread protests and intensified nationalist feelings, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements.

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## 4.5 Role of Press and Literature

**Description:**

Nationalist newspapers and writings helped spread patriotic ideas and mobilize public opinion against British rule.

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## 4.6 Gandhian Era and Mass Mobilization

**Description:**

Mahatma Gandhi introduced new methods like non-violent civil disobedience and mass participation, transforming the nationalist movement into a mass struggle.

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## 4.7 Unity in Diversity

**Description:**

Despite India's diversity, nationalism fostered a sense of unity among different linguistic, religious, and social groups in pursuit of independence.