

**Q.10)** How the rediscovery of India's past played a key role in the growth of modern nationalism?

- a) It showed that Indians and Europeans belong to same ethnic group.
- b) It helped to demolish colonial myths that India had a long history of servility to foreign rulers.
- c) It gave self-respect, and confidence to the nationalists.
- d) All of the above.

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is correct.**

The historical researches by European scholars, such as Max Mueller, Monier Williams, Roth and Sassoon, and by Indian scholars such as R.G. Bhandarkar, R.L. Mitra and later Swami Vivekananda, created an entirely new picture of India's past. This picture was characterised by well-developed political, economic and social institutions, a flourishing trade with the outside world, a rich heritage in arts and culture and numerous cities. The theory put forward by European scholars, that the Indo-Aryans belonged to the same ethnic group from which other nations of Europe had evolved, gave a psychological boost to the educated Indians. The self-respect and confidence so gained helped the nationalists to demolish colonial myths that India had a long history of servility to foreign rulers.

Source: Spectrum Rajiv Ahir (2018) A Brief History of Modern India Ch-10 Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India

**Q.11)** Consider the following events:

1. Founding of Mitra Mela
2. Deportation of Natu brothers without a trial
3. Enactment of Indian Official Secrets Act
4. Formal proclamation of Swadeshi movement

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- a) 1-2-4-3
- b) 2-1-3-4
- c) 2-4-1-3
- d) 1-2-3-4

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is correct.**

**Event 2. 1897 - The Natu brothers** were deported without trial and Tilak and others, imprisoned on charges of sedition.

**Event 1. 1899 - Savarkar** and his brother organised **Mitra Mela**, a secret society, in 1899 which merged with Abhinav Bharat (after Mazzinni's 'Young Italy') in 1904.