

Growth of Militant Nationalism

Chapter 3: Growth of Militant Nationalism · Topic 1

Key Concept

Extremist leaders, like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lal Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal (the Lal-Bal-Pal trio), advocated more assertive nationalism.

The partition of Bengal in 1905 intensified nationalist sentiment, leading to the Swadeshi Movement, boycotting British goods.

Extremists believed in self-reliance (swaraj) and were willing to use more confrontational methods than the Moderates' petition-based approach.

This period saw increased political awareness and mass participation, setting the stage for later, larger nationalist movements.

Quick Revision Notes

- Extremist leaders: Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal.
- Known as the 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio.
- The 1905 Bengal partition intensified nationalism.
- This led to the Swadeshi Movement.
- Swadeshi meant boycotting British goods.
- Extremists believed in self-reliance (swaraj).
- They used more confrontational methods.
- This increased mass political participation.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Bal Gangadhar Tilak's role in nationalism.
- 2 Discuss the Partition of Bengal and its impact.
- 3 Explain the Swadeshi Movement.
- 4 Research the difference between Moderates and Extremists.
- 5 Discuss why Bengal's partition angered many Indians.
- 6 Create a timeline of militant nationalism's growth.