

CLASS : X

Subject: History & Civics
Topic: The Muslim League

Date: 12/05/2020
Time Limit: 30 Min.

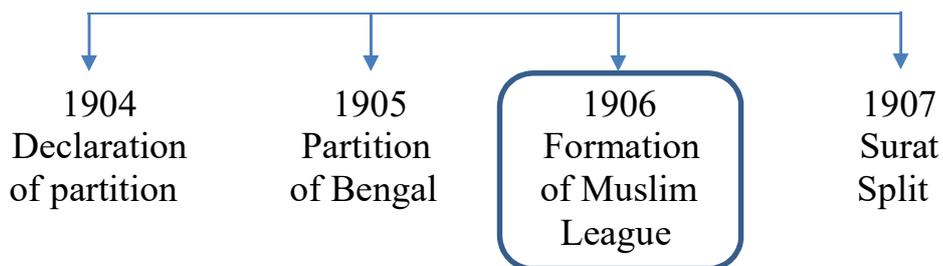
Worksheet No. : 03

➤ **The subtopics of this Chapter are:**

- a) Growth of communalism
- b) Factors for the formation of Muslim League
- c) Aligarh Politics
- d) Muslim Deputation to the Viceroy Lord Minto
- e) Aims of Muslim League
- f) Clauses of Muslim League
- g) Significance or importance of Lucknow Pact



Today's Discussion



****Communalism: Allegiance to one's own ethnic group rather than to the wider society.**

➤ **Causes for the growth of Communalism:-**

- **Tight unity between Hindus and Muslims during 1857 Revolt against the British**
- **Strong fraternity of them was a great barrier for British imperialism**

- The British intentionally misinterpreted “Congress” as Hindu Organisation and “Indian Nationalism” as Hindu Kingdom.

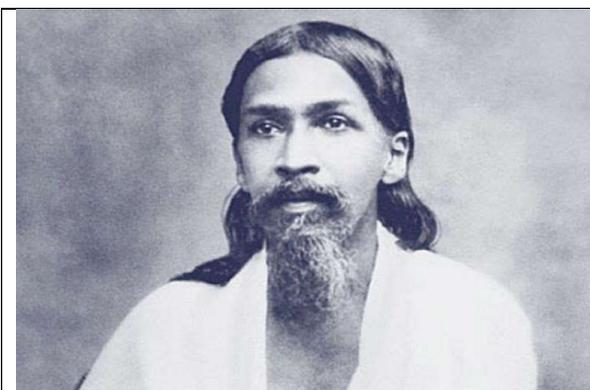
➤ Factors for the formation of Muslim League:

- Mughal Ruler Bahadur Shah Jafar lost his sovereignty by the British as he was chosen as leader of the 1857 Revolt.
- Misinterpretation of History by the British and fixed separate League to be used by the Muslims in their schools.
- The British showed the reason to divide Bengal to create a separate province only for Muslims where the Hindus would not interfere them.
- The British used press, literature, public speech to create hatred between these two communities.
- Due to lack of modern education the Muslims failed to secure job like the Hindus under the British.

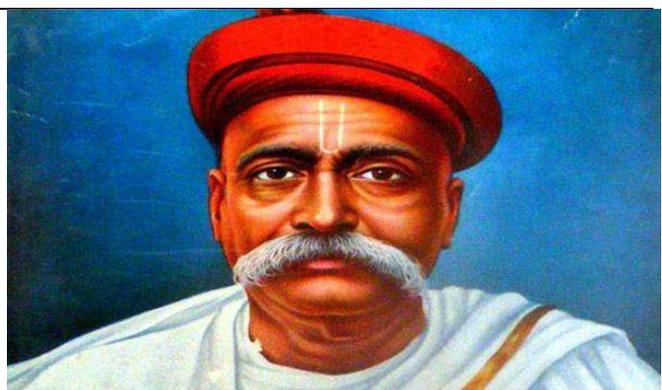
(The upper class Muslims were backward due to lack of modern education and conservativeness. Muslim commoners were backward in developing industries. Also they did not try at all to reform their society and cultural sphere)**

➤ Role of the Assertive leaders:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak introduced Shivaji and Ganapati festival to motivate the youths of Maharashtra for nationalism. Besides Aurobindo Ghosh used the term “Mother” to address our own land. These Hinduistic activities did not attract the Muslims to join the nationalist independence struggle.



Aurobindo Ghosh



Bal Gangadhar Tilak

➤ **Role of Historical interpretation:**

- Ancient <=> Hindu period
- Medieval <=> Muslim period
- Shivaji, Ashoka, Rana Pratap <=> Great Heroes
- Muslim <=> plunderers
- Gupta period <=> Golden Age * *written by Vincent Smith*

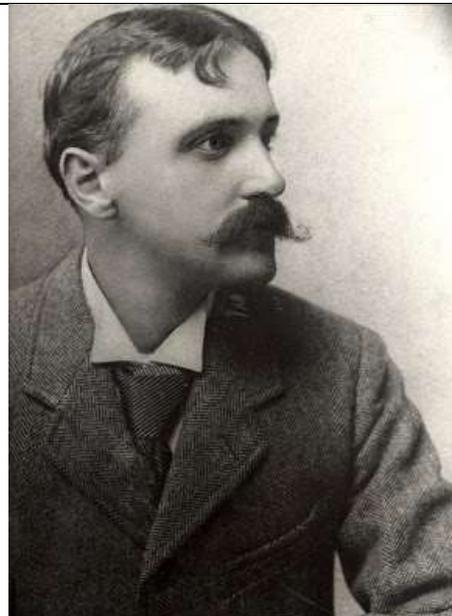
** All these examples proved biasness of History towards Hinduism

➤ **Role of Syed Ahmed Khan:**

He set up Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh and Mohammedan Defence oriental Association only for Muslim students He along with Theodore Beck (first principal of Aligarh College) publicly spread communalism through their speech and encouraged Muslims not to support any Hindus and not to join Indian National Congress. On the inauguration day Beck publicly delivered the communal speech and propagated Two-Nation theory that provoked the Muslims to form their separate nation and electorate in future.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan



Theodore Beck



[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheet Drs ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day]

1. Answer the following in two or three sentences:

- a) Who made Urdu as medium of instructions in all maktabas and madrasahs?
- b) Why did the British change their attitude towards the Muslims after 1857?
- c) Why did the Muslims fail to compete with the Hindus to secure jobs?
- d) Mention any one way his interpretation of History helped to create communalism in India?

2.

- a) Identify the person.
- b) Where did he set up the College and name it.
- c) Who was the first Principal of this College?
- d) How did they create Two-Nation Theory?
- e) Why the backwardness of the Muslims were responsible for the formation of this College?

