

MIND MAP

MAHATMA GANDHI

ARRIVED INDIA IN 1915
FROM SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPED SATYAGRAHA
AS A STRATEGY

Khilafat
Movement

NON-COOPERATION
MOVEMENT

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
MOVEMENT

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
UNTOUCHABILITY

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

TOWARDS FREEDOM

Champaran Satyagraha

Rowlatt Satyagraha

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

No-Tax Campaign

Chauri Chaura incident

Boycott of Simon Commission

Salt Satyagraha

Round Table Conferences

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Cripps Mission

"Do or Die" Call

INA (Indian National Army)

Simla Conference

Cabinet Mission

Direct Action Day Call by
Muslim League

Mountbatten Plan



NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

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POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India from South Africa after fighting for the civil rights of the Indians there for about twenty years.
- Gandhi introduced Satyagraha, that could be practiced by all.
- Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in South Africa.
- Inspired by Ruskin, Gandhi established the Phoenix Settlement and the Tolstoy farm.
- Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.
- In TamilNadu Gandhi decided to discard his robes and wear a simple dhoti.
- Gandhi called Rowlatt Act a Black Act.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood. Gandhi surrendered his Kaiser-i-Hind medal.
- Shaukat Ali proposed three national slogans, Allaho Akbar, Bande Mataram and Hindu - Musslamanki Jai.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in 1923.
- Jinnah was hailed as Ambassador of Hindu - Muslim unity. He changed his stand and began to espouse the cause of a separate nation for Muslims.
- 26 January, 1930 was declared as independence day.
- Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram on 12 March, 1930 and started Dandi March.
- Gandhi gave a call for 'Do or Die'.
- Subhas Chandra Bose gave the slogan 'Dilli Chalo'.

I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?**
a) Motilal Nehru b) Saifuddin Kitchlew c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
2. **In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?**
a) Bombay b) Madras c) Lucknow d) Nagpur
3. **Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?**
a) 26th January 1930 b) 26th December 1929
c) 16th June 1946 d) 15th January 1947
4. **When was the first Forest Act enacted?**
a) 1858 b) 1911 c) 1865 d) 1936
5. **On 8 January 1933 which day was observed?**
a) Temple Entry Day b) Day of Deliverance
c) Direct Action Day d) Independence Day

6. **Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?**
 - a) 1858 Act
 - b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - c) Government of India Act, 1919
 - d) Government of India Act, 1935
7. **Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Gandhi's candidate, and became the President of the Congress in 1939?**
 - a) Rajendra Prasad
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
8. **Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?**
 - a) New Delhi
 - b) Ahmedabad
 - c) Wardha
 - d) Noakhali



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. **In which country did Mahatma Gandhi fight for the Civil rights of the Indians?**
 - a) South America
 - b) South Africa
 - c) Malaysia
 - d) Burma
10. **Gandhi sailed to _____ to study law.**
 - a) America
 - b) Japan
 - c) Russia
 - d) England
11. **Gandhi's attempt to practice in _____ failed.**
 - a) Bombay
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Chennai
 - d) Delhi
12. **In _____ Gandhi decided to discard his robes and wear a simple dhoti.**
 - a) Gujarat
 - b) Bengal
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Bihar
13. **In _____ the tinkathia system was practised.**
 - a) Champaran
 - b) Patna
 - c) Meerut
 - d) Kasi
14. **The First President of India was _____.**
 - a) Ambedkar
 - b) Radhakrishnan
 - c) Rajendra Prasad
 - d) Rajaji
15. **Gandhi called the _____ a Black Act.**
 - a) Government of India Act
 - b) Rowlatt Act
 - c) Minto Morley Act
 - d) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
16. **_____ returned his knighthood.**
 - a) Devandranath Tagore
 - b) Gandhi
 - c) Subash Chandra Bose
 - d) Rabindranath Tagore
17. **_____ was started in support of the Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world.**
 - a) Wahhabi Movement
 - b) Khilafat Movement
 - c) Self-help Movement
 - d) Non-Cooperation Movement
18. **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the _____.**
 - a) Swaraj Party
 - b) Forward Bloc Party
 - c) Communist Party
 - d) Socialism Party
19. **_____ was seriously injured and died during the boycott of Simon Commission.**
 - a) Sukhdev
 - b) Bhagat Singh
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) Rajaguru
20. **In 1929 the Congress session was held in _____.**
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Surat
 - c) Amritsar
 - d) Bombay

NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

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21. In Tamil Nadu _____ led salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
a) Kamaraj b) V.O. Chithambaranar c) Bharathiyar d) C. Rajaji
22. _____ was the biggest mass movement in India.
a) Non Co-operation Movement b) Quit India Movement
c) Salt Satyagraha d) Khilafat Movement
23. The pact signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar was _____.
a) Lahore Pact b) Poona Pact c) Simla Pact d) Kashmir Pact
24. The day on which the Congress ministry resigned was called the 'Day of deliverance' by
a) Shaukat Ali b) Rahmat Ali c) Muhammad Iqbal d) Jinnah
25. The interim Government was headed by _____.
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mohamed Ali Jinnah
c) Vallabai Patel d) Liaquat Alikhan

ANSWER

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b) Saifuddin Kitchlew | 9. b) South Africa | 18. a) Swaraj Party |
| 2. d) Nagpur | 10. d) England | 19. c) Lal Lajpat Rai |
| 3. a) 26 th January 1930 | 11. a) Bombay | 20. a) Lahore |
| 4. c) 1865 | 12. c) Tamil Nadu | 21. d) C. Rajaji |
| 5. a) Temple Entry Day | 13. a) Champaran | 22. c) Salt Satyagraha |
| 6. d) Government of India Act, 1935 | 14. c) Rajendra Prasad | 23. b) Poona Pact |
| 7. c) Subhas Chandra Bose | 15. b) Rowlatt Act | 24. d) Jinnah |
| 8. d) Noakhali | 16. d) Rabindranath Tagore | 25. a) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| | 17. b) Khilafat Movement | |

II. Fill in the Blanks:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in _____ station.
2. Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru.
3. Khilafat Movement was led by _____.
4. Government of India Act 1919 introduced _____ in the provinces.
5. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by _____.
6. Ramsay Mac Donald announced _____ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
7. _____ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
8. _____ coined the term 'Pakistan'.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. _____ introduced Satyagraha, which could be practiced by all.
10. Gandhi was born in _____.
11. Gandhi's father was _____.
12. Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in _____.
13. Gandhi established _____ settlement and _____ farm.
14. Champaran is a place in the state of _____.
15. By the _____ Agreement, the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished.
16. The _____ Act was enacted which provided for excessive police power, arrest without warrant.
17. Khilafat movement was started by _____ and _____.
18. _____ made it compulsory for all congress members to wear khaddar.
19. Hindu Mahasabha was gaining popularity under _____.
20. The _____ united the different political parties in India.
21. In 1930 _____ was the Indian viceroy.
22. Gandhi set out Dandi March from _____.
23. _____ organized the Khudai Khidmatgar also known as the Red shirts.
24. _____ attained martyrdom for the cause of forest dwellers.
25. During Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi was arrested and sent to _____ jail.
26. First Round Table Conference was held at _____.
27. Russian Revolution broke out in the year _____.
28. In 1925, the communist conference was held at Kanpur and _____ gave the presidential address.
29. Hindustan Republican Army was formed in _____.
30. The police officer responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was _____.
31. In 1930, the Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by _____.
32. In 1934 the Muslim League was revived by _____.
33. _____ demanded separate state for muslims.
34. Subhas Chandra Bose formed _____ party.
35. In August 1940, Viceroy _____ made an offer in return for Congress support for the war effort.
36. _____ was the first to offer Satyagraha on 17 October, 1940.
37. _____ gave a call for 'do or die'.
38. The women's brigade of Indian National Army (INA) was named after _____.
39. _____ wanted to give Independence to India.
40. _____ was sent as Viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.

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ANSWER

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pietermaritzburg | 14. Bihar | 27. 1917 |
| 2. Gopala Krishna Gokhale | 15. Smuts - Gandhi | 28. Singaravelar |
| 3. Ali brothers | 16. Rowlatt Act | 29. Kanpur |
| 4. Dyarchy | 17. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali | 30. Sanders |
| 5. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 18. Gandhi | 31. Surya Sen |
| 6. Communal Award | 19. Madan Mohan Malaviya | 32. Muhammad Ali Jinnah |
| 7. Usha Mehta | 20. Simon boycott | 33. Muhammad Ali Jinnah |
| 8. Choudhry Rahmat Ali | 21. Lord Irwin | 34. Forward bloc |
| 9. Gandhi | 22. Sabarmati Ashram | 35. Linlithgow |
| 10. Porbandar | 23. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 36. Vonobha Bhav |
| 11. Kaba Gandhi | 24. Alluri Sitarama Raju | 37. Gandhi |
| 12. South Africa | 25. Yeravada | 38. Rani of Jhansi |
| 13. Phoenix, Tolstoy | 26. London | 39. Clement Atlee |
| | | 40. Lord Mountbatten |

III. Choose the correct statement:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.

ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.

iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.

iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

c) (iv) is correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.

ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.

iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.

a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct

c) (iii) is correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- Assertion (A) : The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason (R) : Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation

b) A is correct but R is wrong

c) A is wrong but R is correct

d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

4. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason (R) : The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

5. i) In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced.

ii) Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo.

iii) German synthetic dyes had forced indigo out of the market.

iv) Gandhiji did not visit Champaran.

- a) (i) and (ii) correct
- b) (iii) and (iv) correct
- c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- d) (ii) and (iv) correct

6. Assertion (A) : Gandhi presided over the All India Khilafat conference held at Delhi.

Reason (R) : The Khilafat Committee meeting in Allahabad on 9 June, 1920 adopted Gandhi's non-violent non-co-operation programme.

- a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct
- b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are wrong
- c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct

ANSWER

- 1. d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 2. a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- 3. c) A is wrong but R is correct

- 4. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation
- 5. c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 6. a) Assertion A and Reason R are correct

IV. Match the following:

TEXTUAL QUESTION

A)

- 1. Rowlatt Act
- 2. Non Co-operation Movement
- 3. Government of India Act, 1919
- 4. Communist Party of India
- 5. 16th August 1946

- a. Surrender of titles
- b. Dyarchy
- c. M.N. Roy
- d. Direct Action Day
- e. Black Act

Ans:

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



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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- B)**
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1. The kingdom of God is within you | a. Tagore | Ans:
1) c
2) d
3) a
4) e
5) b |
| 2. Unto this last | b. Usha Mehta | |
| 3. Knighthood | c. Tolstoy | |
| 4. Kaiser - i - hind | d. John Ruskin | |
| 5. Congress Radio | e. Gandhi | |
- C)**
- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Tinkathia | a. Violence | Ans:
1) d
2) c
3) a
4) e
5) b |
| 2. Baisaki | b. University | |
| 3. Chauri Chaura | c. Harvest Festival | |
| 4. Jinnah's demand | d. Exploitative system | |
| 5. Cambridge | e. Veto for Muslim members | |
- D)**
- | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. 1932 | a. Quit India Movement | Ans:
1) c
2) a
3) e
4) b
5) d |
| 2. 1942 | b. Gandhi - Irwin Pact | |
| 3. 1922 | c. Poona Pact | |
| 4. 1931 | d. Khilafat Movement | |
| 5. 1920 | e. Chauri Chaura incident | |
- E)**
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---|
| 1. Dandi March | a. 1947 | Ans:
1) b
2) d
3) a
4) e
5) c |
| 2. Rowlatt Act | b. 1930 | |
| 3. Mountbatten Plan | c. 1946 | |
| 4. Cripps Mission | d. 1919 | |
| 5. Cabinet Mission | e. 1942 | |
- F)**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. General Reginald Dyer | a. August Offer | Ans:
1) d
2) c
3) e
4) a
5) b |
| 2. Lord Irwin | b. Cabinet Mission | |
| 3. Ramsay MacDonald | c. Second Round Table Conference | |
| 4. Linlithgow | d. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | |
| 5. Pethick Lawrence | e. Communal Award | |

V. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- The villagers had assembled there in thousands.
- General Reginald Dyer surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.
- The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked, and firing took place without any warning.
- The firing lasted for ten minutes till the troops ran out of ammunition.
- According to official estimates 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.
- This incident is called the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- The caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- A movement was started in his support and it was called the Khilafat movement.
- Led by the Ali brothers Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali it aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.
- Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-cooperation movement?

- On February 5, 1922, a procession of the nationalists was organised at Chauri Chaura, a village in Uttar Pradesh.
- The procession turned violent because of police action.
- The police found themselves outnumbered. So they shut themselves inside the police station.
- The mob burnt the police station killing 22 policemen.
- This is known as Chauri Chaura incident.
- Gandhi was upset over this incident and withdrew the Non cooperation movement immediately.

4. What was the conflict between the Swarajists and no-changers?

- Congress was divided into two groups viz pro changers and no changers.
- Some of the congressmen led by Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das wanted to contest the elections and enter the legislature.
- They argued that the national interest could be promoted by working in the legislative councils under Dyarchy and wrecking the colonial government from within. They were called the pro-changers.
- The followers of leaders Gandhi, Vallabhabhai Patel and C. Rajaji were known as no-changers. They wanted to continue non-cooperation with the Government.

5. Why was Simon Commission boycotted?

- All the members of Simon Commission were English. It did not have any Indian member.
- Indians were angered and humiliated that they had been denied the right to decide their own constitution.
- All sections of India including the Congress and the Muslim League decided to boycott the Commission.



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6. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- Some congressmen were not satisfied with dominion status and wanted to demand complete independence.
- In the congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal. Poorna Swaraj means complete independence.

7. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- The youths who were disillusioned with the sudden withdrawal of the non-cooperation Movement by Gandhi took to violence.
- In 1924 Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by an armed rebellion.
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and his comrades reorganized the HRA in Punjab and they renamed it as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
- Sanders, the British Police officer, responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was assassinated.
- Bhagat Singh along with B. K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
- They threw pamphlets and shouted "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Long Live the Proletariat".
- Bhagat Singh was arrested and sentenced to death.
- His courage was an inspiration for the youths in India.

8. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

- On 1932 Gandhi and Ambedkar negotiated all agreement known as the Poona Pact.
- The principle of separate electorates was abandoned. Instead the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.
- Reserved seats for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 148. In the central Legislature 18 percent of the seats were reserved.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. Which works of great writers influenced Ghandi?

- Tolstoy - The kingdom of God is within you.
- John Ruskin - Unto this last.
- Thoreau - Civil Disobedience.

10. Write a short note on Rowlatt Act.

- Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
- This Act provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
- Gandhi called it a "Black Act" and in protest called for a nation - wide Satyagraha.

11. Write a short note on No-Tax compaign.

- Gandhi announced no-Tax compaign in Bardoli in February 1922.
- These movements greatly enhanced Gandhi's reputation as a national leader, especially the peasants.

- Gandhi made a nation-wide tour.
- Wherever he visited there was a bonfire of foreign cloths.
- He was supported by all sections of people including students.
- However, Gandhi suddenly withdrew the movement because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

12. **Describe the Chauri Chaura incident.**

- On February 2, 1922, a procession of the nationalists was organised at Chauri Chaura, a village in Uttar Pradesh.
- The procession turned violent because of police action.
- The police found themselves outnumbered. So they shut themselves inside the police station.
- The mob burnt the police station killing 22 policemen.
- This is known as Chauri Chaura incident.
- Gandhi was upset over this incident and withdrew the Non cooperation movement immediately.

13. **What was the system under the government of India Act 1919?**

- Dyarchy, a system of dual government introduced under the Government of India Act 1919, divided the powers of the provincial government into Reserved and Transferred subjects.
- The Reserved subjects comprising finance, defence, the police, justice, land revenue and irrigation were in the hands of the British.
- The Transferred subject that included local self-government, education, public health, public works, agriculture, forests and fisheries were left under the control of Indian ministers.

14. **What were the demands presented to Lord Irwin in 1930?**

- Reduction of expenditure on army and civil services by 50%.
- Introduction of total prohibition.
- Release of all political prisoners.
- Reduction of land revenue by 50%.
- Abolition of salt tax.

15. **Who were the members of the Cabinet mission?**

Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander were the members of the Cabinet mission.

16. **Write the importance of the Lahore session of 1929.**

- In 1929 the Congress session was held at Lahore under the presidentship of Nehru.
- Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress.
- It was also decided to boycott the Round Table Conferences and launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 26th January 1930 was declared as independence day.

17. **Highlight the importance of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.**

- Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed in 1931.
- According to this pact, the British agreed to release immediately all the political prisoners not involved in violence.
- The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and attend the Second Round Table Conference.



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18. What were the proposals of the Cripps Mission?

- Grant of dominion status after the war.
- Indian Princes could sign a separate agreement with the British implying the acceptance for the demand of Pakistan.
- British control of defence during the War.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. GANDHI AND MASS NATIONALISM

a) Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?

- Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in South Africa.
- On his journey from Durban to Pretoria he was physically thrown out of the first class compartment in spite of having a first class ticket.

b) Name the works that influenced Gandhi.

- Tolstoy's - The kingdom of God is within you.
- John Ruskin - Undo this last.
- Thoreau's - Civil Disobedience.

c) How did Gandhi use Satyagraha as a strategy in South Africa?

- Gandhi campaigners went on peaceful marches and presented themselves for arrest in protest against unjust laws.

d) What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?

- In Champaran in Bihar where the tinkatahia system was practiced, Gandhiji fought for the peasants. The Tinkatahya system was abolished, there by ending the oppression of the peasants by the Indigo Planters.

2. CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME OF GANDHI

a) What is constructive programme?

Promoting Khadi, Hindu-Muslim unity and the abolition of untouchability.

b) What did Gandhi exhort the congressmen to do?

Gandhi exhorted the Congressmen to spread the message of Khaddar, the message of Hindu-Muslim unity and the message of untouchability and to make the youths real soldiers of Swaraj.

c) How did Gandhi try to bring about Hindu Muslim unity?

Gandhi undertook a 21 day fast in between 1924 to appeal to the hearts of the Hindus and Muslims involved in communal politics.

d) What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?

- He undertook an all India tour called the Harijan Tour.
- He started the Harijan Sevak Sangh to work for the removal of discriminations.

3. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND INA

a) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?

He reached Japan on a submarine.

b) Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?

Captain Lakshmi Sahgal

c) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?

Bose reorganised it into three Brigades Gandhi Brigade, Nehru Brigade and a women's Brigade.

d) Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.

He gave the slogan "Dilli Chalo".



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. COMMUNAL AWARD

a) Who announced the Communal Award?

Ramsay MacDonald.

b) Who were provided the separate electorates?

Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and women.

c) What did Gandhi oppose?

Gandhi opposed the inclusion of depressed classes in the list of minorities.

d) Who was the leader of the depressed classes?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

5. MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

a) When and who headed the interim government?

Jawaharlal Nehru headed the interim government in 1946.

b) Who was the finance member?

Liaquat Ali Khan.

c) Who declared that the power would be transferred by June 1948?

Clement Atlee.

d) Who was sent as Viceroy to India?

Lord Mountbatten.

6. JALLIAN WALABAGH MASSACRE

a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.

b) Where did the people gather?

The people gathered at Amritsar.

c) Who was the British General responsible for Jallian Walabagh massacre?

General Reginald Dyer.

d) What did Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhi do?

Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood. Gandhi surrendered his Kaiser-i-Hind medal.



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VII. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.**

Satyagraha in South Africa :

- Indians in the Transvaal had to pay a poll tax £.3, could not own land except in areas marked for them, and could not move outdoors after 9 pm without a permit.
- Gandhi launched a struggle against such unjust laws.
- He experimented with it for fighting the issues of immigration and racial discrimination.
- Meetings were held and registration offices of immigrants were picketed.
- Even when the police let loose violence no resistance was offered by the satyagrahis.
- Finally by the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished.

Gandhi's Early Satyagraha in India :

- Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whom he had met on previous visits to India, as his political guru.
- On his advice Gandhi travelled the length and breadth of the country before plunging into politics.
- It is on one of these journeys through Tamil Nadu that Gandhi decided to discard his following robes and wear a simple dhoti.

Champaran Satyagraha :

- In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced. Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths of their land holdings.
- Gandhi went to Champaran. He tried to free the peasants from the exploitation of the European planters.
- He led the Champaran Satyagraha.
- The tinkathia system was abolished. The peasants were relieved from the oppression of European planters.
- Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

2. **Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian movement.**

Lahore Congress :

- The Congress Session was held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the president. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- It was also decided to boycott the Round Table conference and launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.

Civil Disobedience Movement :

- A charter of demands was presented to the Viceroy Lord Irwin with an ultimatum to comply by 31 January 1930. When the Viceroy did not respond Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience movement.

Salt Satyagraha Movement :

- The inclusion of abolition of Salt tax was a brilliant tactical decision.
- Salt was an issue which affected every section of the society.
- It transformed Civil Disobedience Movement into a mass movement drawing all sections of the population including women in the streets.
- On 12 March 1930 Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of its inmates and reached Dandi on 5 April, 1930.
- The next morning he took a lump of salt breaking the salt law.
- In Tamil Nadu C. Rajaji, led a similar salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
- In the North West frontier province Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the movement.
- Gandhi was arrested at midnight and sent to Yeravada jail.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other leaders were swiftly arrested.
- It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed. But no violence was reported anywhere.

3. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.

- The Khilafat committee meeting in Allahabad on 9 June 1920 adopted Gandhi's non-violent, non-cooperation programme.
- The 1920s saw a series of communal riots between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- Hindu Mahasabha was gaining in popularity under Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Muslim League under the Ali brothers.
- Serious efforts by Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah who at that time believed Swaraj was possible only with Hindu-Muslim unity, failed to stem the communal riots.
- Jinnah proposed an amendment to the reservation of seats in the central legislature.
- He demanded that one - third of the seats be reserved for Muslims.
- He proposed a resolution which came to be known as Jinnah's fourteen points. However it was also rejected.
- Jinnah demanding separate state for Muslims revived the Muslim League in 1934.
- He was one of the staunchest critics of the Congress Ministries. He declared the day when the congress ministries resigned as the "Day of Deliverance".
- By 1940 he demanded a separate state for the Muslims. He argued that in an independent India the Muslims would lose all political power to the Hindus.
- The Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) took a pronounced anti-Muslim stance.
- The British policy of divide and rule through measures such as Partition of Bengal, Communal Award, had encouraged the vested interests out to exploit the religious differences.
- When the interim government was formed, only after some hesitation the Muslims joined it.
- Hartals and demonstrations took place which soon turned into Hindu-Muslim conflict.
- So partition of India became inevitable.
- On the basis of the Mount batten Plan India was partitioned into two countries and given independence.



NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. **Describe the programme of non-cooperation movement.**

- Surrender of all titles of honours and honorary offices.
- Non-participation in government functions.
- Suspension of practice by lawyers, and settlement of court disputes by private arbitration.
- Boycott of government schools by children and parents.
- Boycott of the legislature created under the 1919 Act.
- Non-participation in government parties and other official functions.
- Refusal to accept any civil or military post.
- Boycott of foreign goods and spreading the doctrine of Swadeshi.

5. **Write about the Mountbatten Plan.**

- The interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed in September 1946.
- After some hesitation the Muslim League joined.
- Its representative Liaqat Ali Khan was made the Finance member.
- In February 1947, Clement Atlee declared that power would be transferred by June 1948.
- On 3 June 1947 the Mountbatten plan was announced.

The proposals of Mountbatten Plan :

- Power would be transferred on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
- Princely states would have to join either India or Pakistan.
- Boundary commission was to be set up under Radcliffe Brown and the award would be announced after the transfer of power.
- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would vote on whether they should be partitioned.

6. **Bring out the role Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army in the freedom struggle.**

- After Subhas Chandra Bose left the Congress he was under house arrest.
- He wanted to strike British hard by joining its enemies.
- In 1941 he escaped to Afghanistan in disguise.
- From there he went to Germany.
- Then he went to Japan and took control of the Indian National Army.
- Bose reorganised it into three brigades - Gandhi brigade, Nehru brigade and a women's brigade which was named after Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- Bose formed the Provincial Government of Free India in Singapore.
- He gave the slogan 'Dilli Chalo'.
- INA was deployed as part of the Japanese forces.
- But Japan was defeated and the advance of INA was stopped.
- The airplane carrying Subhas Chandra Bose crashed bringing his crusade for freedom to an end.

VIII. Time Line:

Draw a time line between the years 1920 to 1940 and mark any five important events.

- 1919 - 1. Rowlatt Act
2. Jallian Wala Bagh
- 1920 - 1. Khilafat Movement
2. Non - Co-operation Movement
- 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident
- 1923 - Swaraj Party formed
- 1924 - Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed
- 1927 - Boycott of Simon Commission
- 1929 - Lahore Congress
- 1930 - 1. Salt Satyagraha / Dandi March
2. First Round Table Conference
- 1931 - 1. Gandhi - Irwin Pact
2. Second Round Table Conference
- 1932 - 1. Poona Pact
2. Third Round Table Conference
3. Communal award
- 1935 - Government of India Act
- 1937 - Election
- 1939 - Second World War brokeout
- 1940 - 1. August Offer
2. Individual (Vinobha Bhave) Satyagraha
3. Separate State (Pakistan)
- 1942 - Cripps Mission
- 1946 - Revolt of the Royal Indian Navy
- 1947 - 1. Mount Batten plan
2. India Independence Act
3. India became indendence



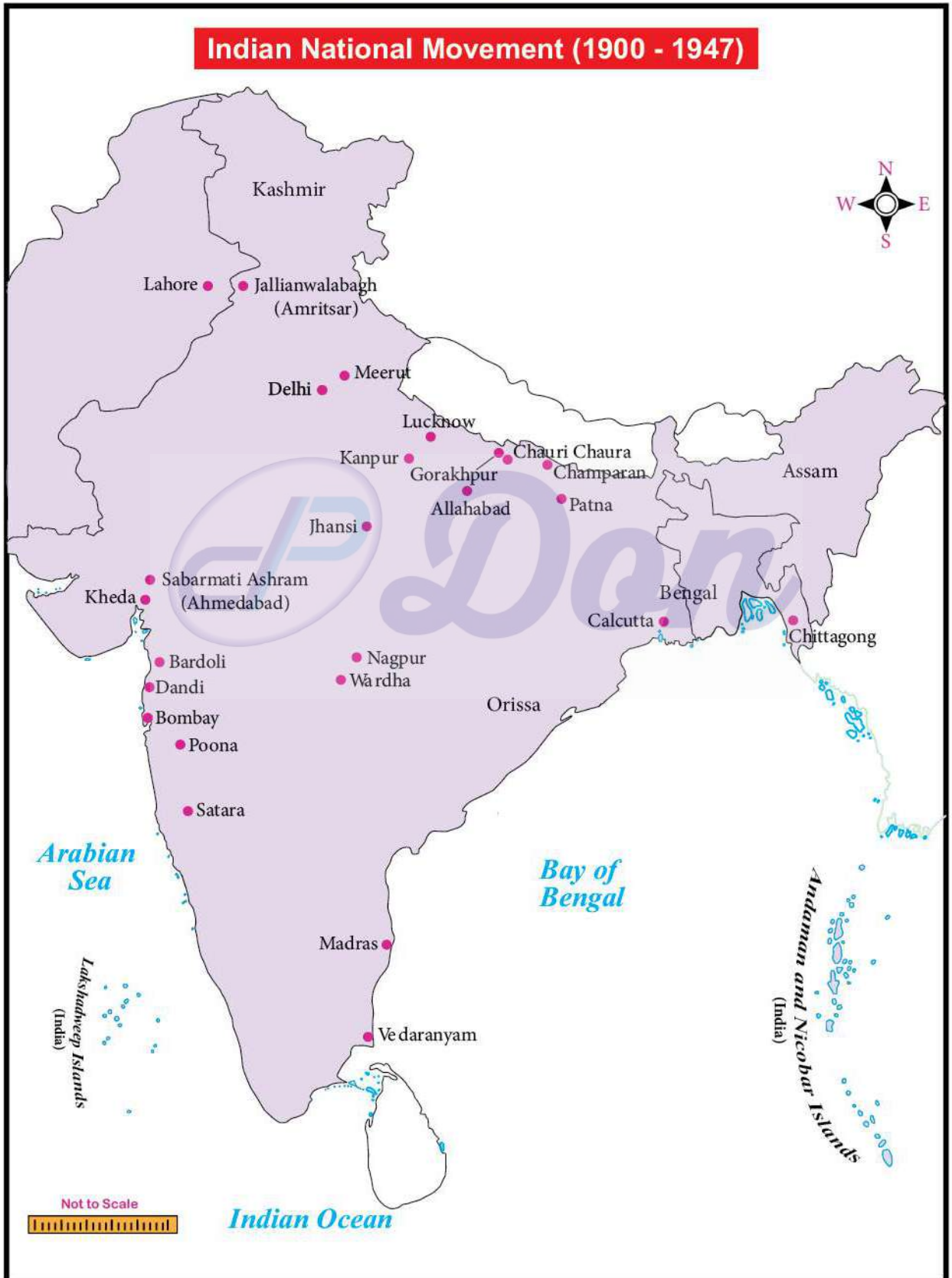


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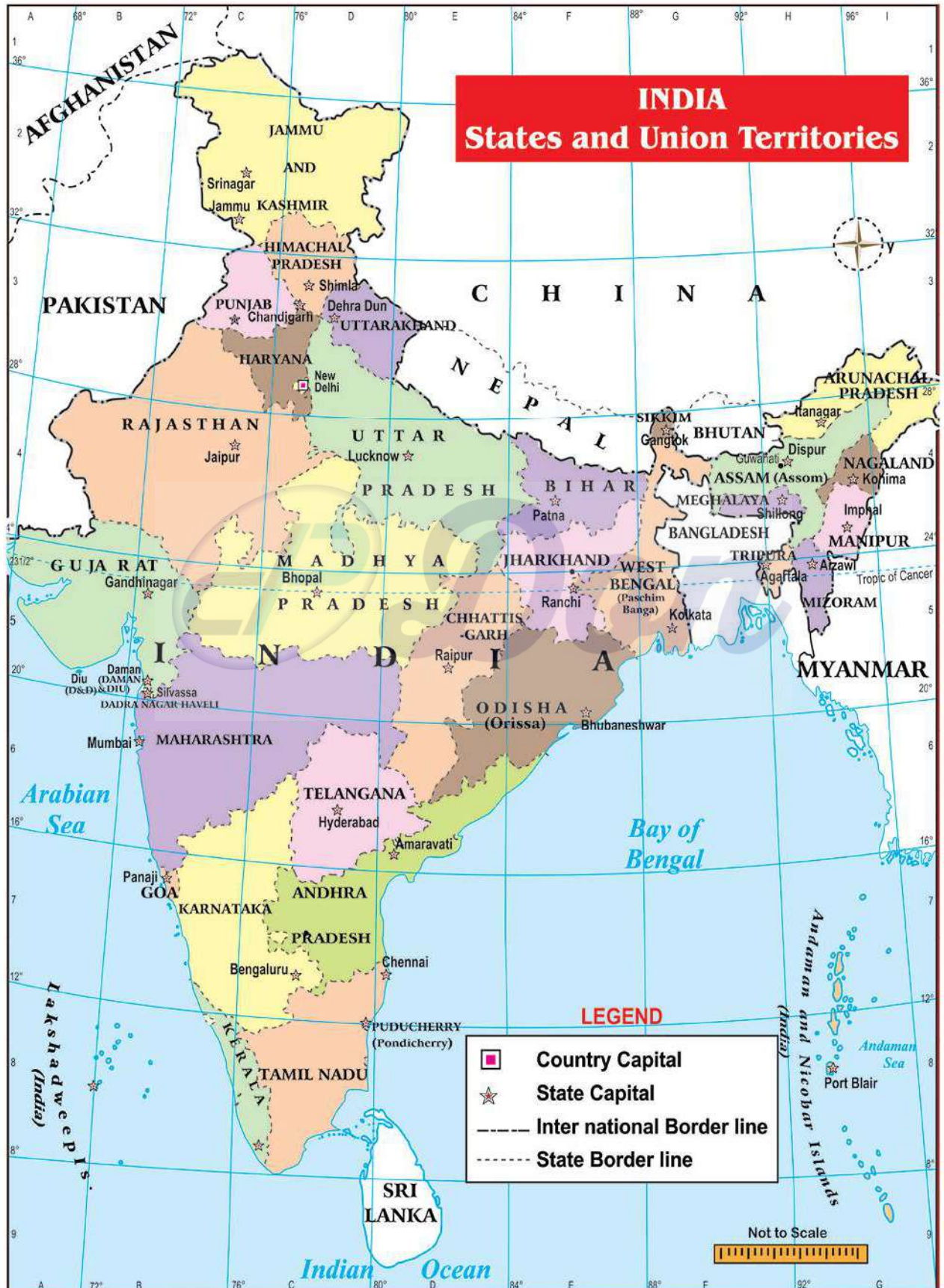
MAP WORK

1. Indian National Movement (1900 - 1947)





2. Indian - States and Union Territories





NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

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10

Unit Test

UNIT - VIII – Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

Marks : 30

Time : 1.00 hr.

SECTION - A

I. Choose the correct answer:

4 × 1 = 4

- _____ returned his knighthood.
a) Motilal Nehru b) Gandhi c) Bose d) Rabindranath Tagore
- Gandhi sailed to _____ to study law.
a) America b) Japan c) Russia d) England
- In which session of the Indian National Congress was non-cooperation approved?
a) Bombay b) Madras c) Lucknow d) Nagpur
- Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?
a) New Delhi b) Ahmadabad c) Wardha d) Noakhali

II. Fill in the blanks :

4 × 1 = 4

- Khilafat Movements was led by _____.
- Chauri Chaura is a place in the state of _____.
- Doctrine of lapse was introduced by _____.
- In 1930 _____ was the Indian Viceroy.

III. Match the following:

4 × 1 = 4

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Dandi March | - | a) 1947 |
| 2. Rowlatt Act | - | b) 1930 |
| 3. Mountbatten Plan | - | c) 1946 |
| 4. Cabinet Mission | - | d) 1919 |

SECTION - B

IV. Answer briefly:

4 × 2 = 8

- Why was Simon Commission boycotted?
- What is Poorna Swaraj?
- Write a note on Bhagat Singh.
- What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

V. Answer in detail:

2 × 5 = 10

- Write about Mountbatten Plan.
- Write about the Cripps Mission.

