

THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1870S-1947

Question 1

Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

Solution

The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s.

The main reason was the two Acts passed by the British.

- ☐ The Arms Act, 1878
- ☐ The Vernacular Press Act, 1878

The Arms Act disallowed Indians from possessing arms and the Vernacular Press Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found “objectionable”.

Question 2

Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

Solution

Indian National Congress wished to speak for all the people of India, irrespective of class, colour, caste, creed, language, or gender. It stated that India, its resources and systems were not of any one class or community of India, but of all the different communities of India.

Question 3

What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Solution

The First World War changed the economic and political situation in India.

- There was a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.
- The government increased taxes on individuals and businesses.

- The price of all commodities increased putting the common man into a lot of hardship.
- There was a great demand for industrial goods due to the war and this resulted in the decline of European goods being imported into India.
- This in turn gave the Indian industrialists a chance to expand their production.

Question 4

What did the Muslim League re Solution of 1940 ask for?

Solution

In 1940 the Muslim League passed a re Solution demanding “Independent States” for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country. The re Solution did not mention partition or Pakistan.

Question 5

Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

Solution

During the first 20 years, after it was formed the Congress was “moderate” in its objectives and methods. Some of the ‘Moderate’ leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt and S. Subramania Iyer.

They proposed to struggle against the British in a non- violent manner, which the Radicals called the “politics of prayers”.

- The Moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule.
- They published newspapers, wrote articles, and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country.
- They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.

- They felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice, and so they would accept the just demands of Indians.
- What was necessary, therefore, was to express these demands, and make the government aware of the feelings of Indians.

Question 6

How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Solution

In Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab, many leaders adapted more radical means to gain freedom from the British. They were Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai

- Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were known as the Triumvirate or the three militant patriots of the Congresses – “Lal Bal Pal”.
- The trio was responsible for initiating the first popular upsurge against British colonial policy in the 1905 partition of Bengal, before the advent of Gandhi into Indian politics.
- Bepin Chandra Pal was also the founder of the nationalistic journal Bande Mataram.
- They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the “good” intentions of the government. They felt that the people must fight for Swaraj.

Question 7

Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?

Solution

During 1921 and 1922 the Non-Cooperation Movement gained impetus.

- Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges and lawyers gave up their practices.
- Many Indians surrendered their British titles and Legislatures were boycotted.
- People publicly burnt foreign cloth.

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was only a precedent to the large scale revolt against the British that was yet to come.
- Slowly people from all walks of life joined in the movement for Swaraj. Some took the route of non-violence as advocated by Gandhiji, while others protested in their own way.
- The Patidar peasants who belonged to Gujarat organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demanded by the British.
- In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were attacked and the tribals and poor peasants of Guntur, in Andhra Pradesh, staged forest satyagrahas, for the British did not allow them to use the forests for grazing their cattle.
- In Sind, Muslim traders and peasants supported the Khilafat call, while in Bengal the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.
- In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs wanted the corrupt mahants who supported by the British removed from the Gurdwaras.
- In Assam, tea garden demanded a big increase in their wages. They left the British-owned plantations amidst declarations that they were following Gandhiji's wish.
- Many Indians regarded Gandhiji as a saviour, who would free India from the clutches of the British and help them overcome their misery and poverty.
- The peasants hoped that Gandhiji would help them in their fight against zamindars. Agricultural labourers believed he would provide them land.
- The peasants of Pratapgarh in the Uttar Pradesh managed to stop illegal eviction of tenants; but they felt it was Gandhiji who had won this demand for them.

Many a time peasants used Gandhi's name and indulged in un-Gandhian activities.

Question 8

Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Solution

The British introduced a law stating that the Government had control over the manufacture and sale of salt. It also imposed a tax on the sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders felt that it was wrong to impose tax on salt which was an essential commodity for food. The leaders decided to oppose this tax.

- In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. The Salt March was related to the desire for freedom felt by everyone, the rich and the poor alike.
- Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiled sea water to produce salt.
- Peasants, tribals and women participated in large numbers. Pamphlets were published on the Salt Satyagraha

Question 9

Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan

Solution

In 1937 the government announced elections to the provincial legislatures.

- The Congress was victorious in 7 out of 11 provinces and formed governments in the 7 provinces.
- A new phase of civil disobedience movement was started by Gandhiji. The 'Quit India' was initiated. The British did their best to suppress the movement. Finally the British began accepting the demand for freedom by the Indians.
- In 1940 the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding "Independent States" for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country.

- The Muslims feared that they may be suppressed by the Hindus as the Hindus were a majority in India. A social divide was created between the Hindus and the Muslims increased as the Congress failed to mobilise the Muslim masses.
- At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the British opened talks with the Congress, the League for the independence of India.
- The talks failed because the League saw itself as the sole spokesperson of India's Muslims.
- The Congress could not accept this claim since a large number of Muslims still supported it.
- In 1946 elections to the provinces were held. The divide between the congress and the Muslim League became more evident after the elections. The Congress did well in the "General" constituencies, at the same time the Muslim League succeeded in areas where seats were reserved for Muslims. The League persisted with its demand for "Pakistan".
- In March 1946 the British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi to examine the best suited political framework for a free India. It was suggested that India should remain united with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. The Congress and the Muslim League were unable to come to a consensus and partition became inevitable.
- After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, the Muslim League decided on mass agitation for an independent state of Pakistan. It announced 16 August 1946 as "Direct Action Day". Riots broke out in Calcutta which lasted for many days. Thousands of people died in these riots.
- By March 1947 violence spread to different parts of northern India. Many hundred thousand people were killed and numerous women had to face atrocities.
- Millions of people were forced to flee their homes.

The state of Pakistan was born. The partition brought untold misery to millions of Indians.

Q1- _____ was a Indian businessman and publicist based in London.

- A) Lala Hadayal
- B) Dadabhai Naroji
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Bhagat Singh

Q2- _____ was the English founder of Congress.

- A) A O Hume
- B) Robert Clive
- C) Esther Hill
- D) Chris Paul

Q3- _____ was first Muslim President of Indian National Congress.

- A) Badruddin Tayabji
- B) Abul Kalam Azad
- C) Badshah Khan
- D) Rahmat Shaikh

Q4- _____ allowed for trial of Europeans by Indians.

- A) Ilbert Bill
- B) Vernacular Press Act
- C) Judiciary Bill
- D) Arms Bill

Q5- The struggle for Partition of Bengal came to be known as

- a) Khilafat Movement
- B) Swadeshi Movement
- C) Salt Movement
- D) Quit India Movement

Q6- Partition of Bengal was announced in ____.

- A) 1902
- B) 1905
- C) 1909
- D) 1907

Q7- Vande Mataram Movement took place in ____.

- A) Deltaic Andhra
- B) Coastal Kerala
- C) Konkan region
- D) Kashmir

Q8- _____ was a Marathi newspaper edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

- A) Muktangan
- B) Kesari
- C) Sakal
- D) Gazette

Q9- _____ was a book written by Dadabhai Naroji.

- A) Stripurushtulana
- B) Slavery
- C) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- D) My Experiment with Truth

Q10- Lala Lajpat Rai was an active member of _____.

- A) Brahmo Samaj
- B) Prarthana Samaj
- C) Arya Samaj
- D) Ved Samaj

Q11- _____ came out in 1878.

- A) Vernacular Press Act
- B) Indian Contract Act
- C) Indian Education Act
- D) Sati Act

Q12- Gandhiji arrived in India from _____ in 1915.

- A) Japan
- B) South Africa
- C) USA
- D) China

Q13- The Partition of Bengal was supported by _____.

- A) Swaraj Party
- B) Communist Party
- C) Muslim League
- D) Congress

Q14- The Arms Act was passed in _____.

- A) 1876
- B) 1875
- C) 1878
- D) 1880

Q15- _____ was the first movement successfully led by Gandhiji in India.

- A) Champaran Movement
- B) Natal Movement
- C) Quit India movement
- D) Punjab Movement

Q16- _____ was one of the Congress leaders from Bengal with radical objectives.

- A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- B) Ravindranath Tagore
- C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- D) R C Mukherjee

Q17- _____ was passed in 1919.

- A) Arms Act
- B) Rowlatt Act
- C) Simon Act
- D) Vernacular Press Act

Q18- _____ was Viceroy of India when partition of Bengal was announced.

- A) Lord Curzon
- B) Lord Minto
- C) Lord Hastings
- D) Lord Clive

Q19- _____ returned his knighthood after learning about Jallianwala massacre.

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Ravindranath Tagore
- D) R C Mukherjee

Q20- Freedom is our Birthright slogan was given by _____.

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C) Laxmi Sehgal
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q21- _____ was one of the leaders of the Khilafat movement.

- A) Mohammad Ali
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) Badshah Khan
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q22- _____ and Muslim League signed a Historic Pact of Lucknow in 1916

- A) Communist Party
- B) British Empire
- C) Congress
- D) Socialist Party

Q23- _____ gave up his law practise when Gandhiji started Non-Cooperation Movement

- A) C Rajgopalchari
- B) M A Jinnah
- C) Shaukat Ali
- D) Sarojini Naidu

Q24- All India Muslim League was formed in _____ in 1906.

- A) Dacca
- B) Poona
- C) Lahore
- D) Peshawar

Q25- Jallianwala Masscare took place in ____.

- A) 1919
- B) 1921
- C) 1924
- D) 1917

Q26- Defence Expenditure of British government increased in 1919 after the ____.

- A) 1st World War
- B) Bengal Famine
- C) Himalayan earthquake
- D) Japan War

Q27- Gandhiji led Millworkers' strike in Ahmedabad in ____.

- A) 1915
- B) 1918
- C) 1919
- D) 1922

Q28- ____ is an honour that British Crown grants for one's exceptional public service.

- A) Nobel Prize
- B) Leed's Prize
- C) Knighthood
- D) Shikhar Samman

Q29- Gandhiji had established _____ in South Africa.

- A) Sabarmati Ashram
- B) Natal Congress
- C) Communist Party
- D) Labour Union

Q30- Forest Satyagrah was staged by peasants and tribals of Andhra's _____ district.

- A) Guntur
- B) Hyderabad
- C) Kakatiya
- D) Saleh

Q31- Simon Commission was headed by _____.

- A) Lord Kingsford
- B) Lord Simon
- C) Lord Hastings
- D) Lord Curzon

Q32- Congress fought for Purna Swaraj under the leadership of _____ in 1930.

- A) Subhash Chandra Bose
- B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q33- _____ was launched in 1930.

- A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- B) Swarajya Movement
- c) Khilafat Movement
- D) Workers movement

Q34- Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was founded by _____.

- A) Chitta Ranjan Das
- B) Bhagat Singh
- C) A O Hume
- D) Annie Besant

Q35- _____ was a lawyer and freedom fighter from East Bengal.

- A) Jatin Das
- B) Bipin Chandra Pal
- C) Chitta Ranjan Das
- D) Tagore

Q36- Gandhiji called of Non-Cooperation movement because of violence in _____

- A) Chauri Chaura
- B) Cawnpur
- C) Bithur
- D) Ahmedabad

Q37- Congress supported British in 1st World War as they were critical of _____

- A) British.
- B) Hitler
- C) Lenin
- D) Nicholas

Q38- Dandi March was led by _____ in 1930.

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Indira Gandhi
- D) S C Bose

Q39- _____ persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to allow women to participate in freedom movement.

- A) Ambabai
- B) Kamla Nehru
- C) Sarojini Naidu
- D) Kasturba Gandhi

Q40- The religious functionaries of Sikh Gurdwaras are _____.

- A) Mahants
- B) Pandits
- C) Brahmans

D) Peers

Q41- Sarojini Naidu became Congress President in ____

- A) 1925
- B) 1922
- C) 1924
- D) 1926

Q42- Quit India Movement took place in ____.

- A) 1942
- B) 1949
- C) 1940
- D) 1939

Q43- The Government of India Act was passed in ____.

- A) 1935
- B) 1932
- C) 1938
- D) 1934

Q44- _____ was reorganised by Jinnah after 1934.

- A) Muslim League
- B) Swatantra Party
- C) Communist Party
- D) Forward Block

Q45- Khudai Khidmatgars was founded by _____.

- A) S C Bose
- B) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- C) Maulana Azad
- D) Liaquat Ali Khan

Q46- _____ was the first woman president of Congress.

- A) Annie Besant
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Laxmi Sehgal
- D) Ambabai

Q47- _____ was a symbol of Hindu – Muslim Unity till 1920.

- A) M A Jinnah
- B) Badshah Khan
- C) Dara Shikoh
- D) Maulana Azad

Q48- _____ was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose.

- A) Indian National Army
- B) Army Regiment
- C) Judicial Movement
- D) Swarajya Party

Q49- Provincial autonomy was prescribed under _____ of 1935.

- A) Rowlatt Act
- B) Vernacular Press Act
- C) Government of India Act
- D) Arms Act

Q50- Ahmedabad is located on the banks of _____

- A) Mahi
- B) Sabarmati
- C) Narmada
- D) Godavari

ANSWER

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	B	21	A	41	A
2	A	22	C	42	A
3	A	23	A	43	A
4	A	24	A	44	A
5	B	25	A	45	B
6	B	26	A	46	B

7	A	27	B	47	A
8	B	28	C	48	A
9	C	29	B	49	C
10	C	30	A	50	B
11	A	31	B		
12	B	32	C		
13	C	33	A		
14	C	34	B		
15	A	35	C		
16	A	36	A		
17	B	37	B		
18	A	38	A		
19	C	39	C		
20	B	40	A		

Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

What were the crucial questions asked by the people about India?

Answer:

The crucial questions were: What is this country of India and whom is it meant for?

Question 2.

What is the literal meaning of “Sarvajanik”?

Answer:

The literal meaning of Sarvajanik is “of or for all the people” i.e. Sarva = all + Janik = of the people.

Question 3.

Define the term Sovereign.

Answer:

The capacity to act independently without outside interference.

Question 4.

What was the role played by AO. Hume?

Answer:

A retired British official A.O. Hume played an important role by bringing Indians from the various regions together.

Question 5.

Which movement demanded for Indianisation of the movement?

Answer:

It was part of movement against racism.

Question 6.

What were the means of spreading awareness adopted by the Moderates?

Answer:

The Moderates published newspapers wrote articles for spreading awareness.

Question 7.

Mention the slogan raised by Tilak.

Answer:

Tilak raised the slogan “Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!”

Question 8.

How was the first year spent by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

Answer:

His first year in India was spent travelling throughout the country, understanding the people, their needs and situations.

Question 9.

What was mainly discussed in the Naoroji’s book Poverty and un-British Rule in India?

Answer:

In this book, he offered a scathing criticism of the economic impact of British rule.

Question 10.

In which year congress split took place?

Answer:

In 1907.

Question 11.

When did Gandhiji arrived from where?

Answer:

He arrived in 1915 from South Africa.

Question 12.

When was the Khilafat issue got introduced in front of the world?

Answer:

In 1920 Khilafat issue got in front of the world.

Question 13.

Which state of India witnessed Akali Agitation of Sikhs?

Answer:

Punjab.

Question 14.

How did Gandhiji spent his 1st year in India?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi spent 1st year in India by traveling throughout the country.

Question 15.

Which dates is observed as a day of non-violent opposition to the Rowlatt Act?

Answer:

6 April 1919.

Question 16.

How many delegates from all over India met at Bombay in 1885?

Answer:

72 delegates.

Question 17.

What is meant by the concept of Poorna Swaraj?

Answer:

It means complete independence.

Question 18.

What does RSS stands for?

Answer:

It stands for Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

Question 19.

What was the demand of 'Assam tea garden labours'?

Answer:

The demand was for the increase in the wages.

Question 20.

What does CPI stands for?

Answer:

CPI stands for Communist Party of India.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

Describe the event of Gandhiji's arrival to India from South Africa.

Answer:

Gandhiji, at the age of 46, arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. He led Indians in South Africa in non-violent marches against racist restrictions. He was already a respected leader known internationally. His South African campaign brought him in contact with various types of Indians.

Question 2.

How did the First World War alter the economic and political situation in India?

Answer:

The First world War led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The Government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices that created difficulties for the common people. On other side business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war.

The war created demand for industrial goods and there was seen a decline of imports from other countries into India so Indian industries expanded during the war. These industries began demanding greater opportunities for development. All this shows the way economic and political situation altered in India with the event of the First World War.

Question 3.

Mention the events by which people linked Non-Cooperation movement to local grievances. Answer:

In Kheda, Gujarat, patidar peasants organized non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British. In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed. In Guntur, tribals and some peasants staged a number of 'forest satyagrahas'. In Sind, Muslims traders and peasants enthusiastically took part in khilafat call. In Bengal too, there was seen a great communal unity.

Question 4.

What had happened in Chauri Chaura that Gandhiji called off his Non-Cooperation movement?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi was against violence. He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation movement in February, 1922 when a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura. 22 policemen were killed. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstration.

Question 5.

Name the important political associations formed after 1850 especially those who came into being in the 1870' 80's and who led them?

Answer:

Most of the political associations were led by the English-educated professionals such as lawyers. The important associations were Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian National Congress.

Question 6.

Define the terms sovereign, Publicists and Repeal.

Answer:

1. Sovereign: The capacity to act independently without outside interference.
2. Publicist: Someone who publicizes an idea by circulating information, writing reports, speaking at meetings.
3. Repeal: to undo law to officially end the validity without outside interference.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

How did the Non-cooperation Movement gain momentum through 1921-22? Explain.

Answer:

The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921 – 22. Thousands of students left the schools and colleges that were controlled by the government. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C.Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. British titles that were awarded to several of the Indians were surrendered.

Legislatures were boycotted. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth. The import of foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 and 1922. But all this was seen as merely the tip of the iceberg. The large parts of the country were on the brink of a formidable revolt.

Question 2.

What was the process adopted by revolutionary nationalists such as Bhagat Singh and his comrades for fighting colonial rule and the rich exploiting classes?

Answer:

Revolutionary nationalists such as Bhagat Singh and his comrades wanted to fight colonial rule and the rich exploiting classes through a revolution of workers and peasants. This purpose was served with the foundation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi. Members of the HSRA assassinated Saunders, a police officer who had led a lathi-charge that caused the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Along with his fellow B.K. Dutt, Bhagat Singh threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929. The aim was not to kill but “to make the deaf hear”, and to remind the foreign government of its callous exploitation. Bhagat Singh was tried and executed at the age of 23.

Question 3.

Explain the Rowlatt Satyagraha in brief.

Answer:

In 1919, Gandhiji gave call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed.

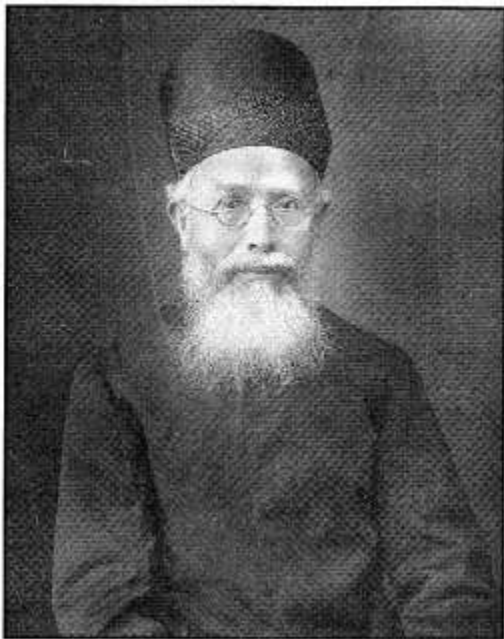
1. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
2. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people's basic freedoms. The Act was criticized as 'Devilish' and tyrannical.
3. Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6th April 1919 as a day of “humiliation and prayer” and hartal (strike).
4. Satyagraha Sabhas were set up to launch the movement.
5. Rowlatt Satyagraha turned out to be the first all India struggle against the British. It was largely restricted to the cities.
6. In April 1919 there were a number of demonstrations and hartals in the country and the government used brutal measures to suppress them.
7. The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi Day (13th April) were a part of repression.

8. On learning about the massacre, R.N. Tagore expressed pain and anger of the country by renouncing his knighthood.
9. During Rowlatt Satyagraha, the participants tried to ensure that Hindus and Muslims were united to fight against British rule. This was also the call of Mahatma Gandhi who always saw India as a land of all the people who lived in the country.
10. Gandhiji was keen that Hindus and Muslims support each other in any just cause.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the pictures given below and answer the questions.

Picture-1



1. Name the Book written by Dada Bhai.
2. What was described in the Book?

Answer:

1. 'Poverty and unbritish rule of India'.
2. The book offered a scathing criticism of the economic impact of British rule.

Picture-2



1. What does the picture shows.
2. What was the purpose behind the establishment of Natal Congress?

Answer:

1. It shows the founders of the Natal Congress, Durban, South Africa, 1895.
2. In 1895, along with other Indians, Mahatma Gandhi established the Natal Congress to fight against racial discrimination.

Picture – 3



1. Name the British officer who ordered open fire on gathering of people?

2. What does the above-mentioned figure shows?

Answer:

1. General Dyer.

2. The above figure shows the walled compound in which general Dyer opened fire on the gathering of people.

Map Skills

Look at the map given below and answer the following questions:

Question 1.

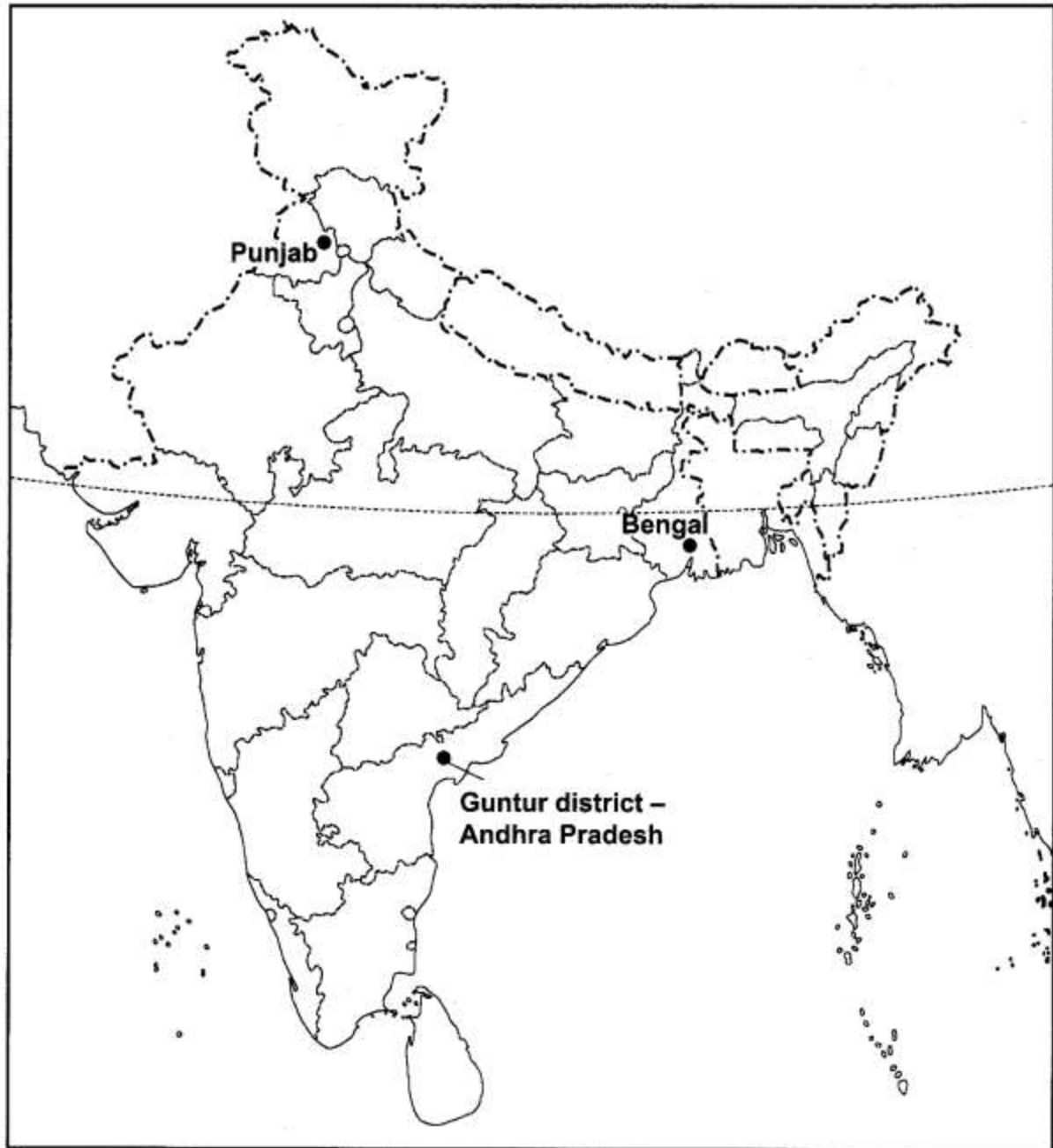
Show the following states:

(i) State in which Jallianwala Bagh incident took place?

(ii) Where did 'forest Satyagrahas' took place?

(iii) Name the state where Swadeshi Movement was strongest in action.

Answer:



- (i) Punjab
- (ii) Guntur district – Andhra Pradesh
- (iii) Bengal

XXTTTRRRRAAAAAA AMMUNITION

Question 1.

Name some of the political associations that were formed in the 1870s and 1880s. What were their goals?

Solution:

Political associations formed in the 1870s and 1880s mostly by Indian lawyers educated in Britain. Some of these Associations were, the Indian National Congress, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association. These associations functioned in different parts of the country, with a common goal for all the people of India. The common goal was an independent India, empowered to take decisions regarding its own governance.

Question 2.

What was the Ilbert Bill?

Solution:

The Ilbert Bill was a bill introduced in 1883 for British India by Lord Ripon. The Bill gave Indian judges and magistrates the power to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level. The introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain and from British settlers in India. The Bill played on racial tensions. White opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill. This enraged the Indians. The bitter controversy deepened antagonism between the British and Indians and was a prelude to the formation of the Indian National Congress the following year. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India. The need for an all-India organisation of educated Indians seemed necessary after the Ilbert Bill controversy

Question 3.

What brought the moderates and radicals together?

Solution:

In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal which was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. The government separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam. The British stated that Bengal was divided for administrative

convenience; where as the real reason was to restrict the influence of Bengali politicians and to split the Bengali people.

It was this division of Bengal that brought the moderates and radicals together. All the leaders opposed the division. Large public meetings and demonstrations were organised and novel methods of mass protest developed.

Question 4.

Describe the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Solution:

In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act, passed by the British. The Act restricted the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others strongly opposed this Act.

April 6th 1919, was observed as a day opposing the Act. It was a non-violent opposition.

Satyagraha Sabhas were set up all over India against the Rowlatt Act. It was the first all-India struggle against the British government.

Question 5.

What did the Khilafat movement support?

Solution:

The Khilafat movement was a political campaign launched mainly by Muslims in South Asia to influence the British government and to protect the Ottoman Empire after World War I.

In 1920 the movement gained force after the Treaty of Sèvres, which solidified the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire. Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to initiate a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement. Gandhiji supported the movement.

Question 6.

What made Gandhiji call off the non-cooperation movement?

Solution:

As the Non-Cooperation Movement turned violent in some places Gandhiji called off the movement. The main incidence that made Gandhiji call off the movement was Chauri Chaura incidence. Here the

peasants set fire to a police station and 22 policemen died. The setting of the police station was in retaliation to the police firing at a peaceful demonstration by the peasants.