

A. Tick ( ) the correct option.

1. Montague Chemsford reforms introduced

- (a) **the system of Dual government.**
- (b) a strong Central Government.
- (c) autonomy to the provinces of British India.
- (d) separate electorate for the Muslims.

2. Gandhiji started the historic Dandi March from Sabarmati Asharam to Dandi on

- (a) **March 12, 1930**
- (b) February 12, 1930
- (c) March 13, 1930
- (d) April 13, 1930

3. What was the British motive behind the partition of Bengal in July, 1905?

- (a) **It was difficult to govern such a big province.**
- (b) It was difficult to collect revenue in a large state like Bengal.
- (c) The Britishers wanted to weaken the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (d) The Britishers wanted to win over the Muslims.

4. Who amongst the following was not a moderate?

- (a) W.C. Bonnerjee
- (b) Pherozshah Mehta
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) **Lala Lajpat Rai**

5. The slogan "Do or Die" was given during the

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) **Quit India Movement**
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Peasants and Workers' Movement

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The rule of East India Company ended on **November 1, 1858.**

2. **Indian National Army** was organised by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

3. Early phase of Congress was under **moderate** leaders.

4. Home Rule League was started by **an Irish lady. Mrs. Annie Besant** in Madras.

5. Rowlatt Act empowered the British to put people in jail without **a warrant/trial.**

c. Match the following.

- |  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| 1. Formation of Indian National Congress | (a) 1906 | 3 |
| 2. Morley Minto Reforms                  | (b) 1919 | 4 |
| 3. Formation of Muslim League            | (c) 1927 | 5 |
| 4. Montague Chemsford Reforms            | (d) 1885 | 1 |
| 5. Simon Commission to India             | (e) 1909 | 2 |

## D. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. **Mention the main demands of the radical group of the Congress.**

Ans: 1. To boycott the government services, schools and colleges.

2. To believe in actions - protests, hartals and slogans.

3. To propagate Indian culture and Hinduism.

2. **State the major achievements of Lucknow Pact of 1916.**

Ans: In 1916, the moderates and radicals reunited to strengthen the national movement after nine years and the signed the pact with Muslim league. They jointly demanded self - rule for India.

3. **Describe the contribution of Subash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle of India.**

Ans: i) Subhash Chandra Bose emerged as the most prominent leader during this period.

ii) He was ready to join hands with enemies of the British like Germany and Japan to get the British out of India.

- iii) His popular slogan 'You give me blood and I will give you freedom' was the slogan of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
- iv) He disappeared from the British detention and went abroad to seek help for the cause of India's independence.
- v) Later on, he organized Indian National Army to overthrow the British from India.

4. List the main features of the Lahore session of Congress in 1929.

Ans: 1) In December 1929, the Congress session was held on the bank of River Ravi in Lahore, with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President.

- 2) The historic resolution of Purna Swaraj or Complete independence was passed
- 3) It was decided to celebrate January 26, 1930 as the First Independence Day of India.

5. Explain any three main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Ans: Three main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

- i) The Head of the Central administration was the Governor-General. He continued to have the supreme power.
- ii) The member of states of Federation had autonomy with respect to subjects delegated to them.
- iii) The Centre continued to control defence, external affairs and railways. A Federal Court was established for provinces and Princely States.

## E. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Who were the moderates? What were their main demands?

Ans: Moderates were the first group of Indian National Congress. They had complete faith in British. The moderates believed in idea rather than action. They followed a policy of 3Ps-Prayer, Petition and Protest. The critics termed their policy as 'Political Begging'.

Their main demands were to:

- i) Have representative institutions in the whole country for the welfare of the people.
- ii) To create provincial Legislative Councils in all provinces.
- iii) To hold civil services Examination in India.
- iv) To stop the drain to wealth to Britain.
- v) Ensure the growth of Indian industries and handicrafts.

Q2. Describe the role played by any two mass movements towards intensifying the struggle for freedom.

Ans: i) Swadeshi Movement: The movement was started in 1905 when Bengal was partitioned. Indians boycotted foreign goods and used only Indian goods. Students played an important role in this movement by boycotting classes and picketing shops selling foreign goods. Many women also joined processions and picketing. The movement soon spread from Bengal to Maharashtra and Punjab.

ii) Civil Disobedience Movement:-The British government passed a law by banning salt manufacturing Indians. In 1930, Gandhiji decided to break this law. Mahatma Gandhiji and other prominent leaders of the freedom struggle know that by this, British could sell salt at high rates. It is an essential item of our food. Both the rich and the poor needed equally.

On March 12, 1930 Gandhiji along with his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi. Here, he broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore. A large number of people including common mass participated in this historic march. The movement played an important role in achieving freedom of India.

Q3. Why did Gandhiji give a call to start Non-Cooperation Movement? Which activities gave momentum to this Movement?

Ans: Gandhiji believed that the British rule was established and survived in India with the cooperation of Indians. So in 1920, Gandhiji called for Non-Cooperation not to cooperate with the government. Cooperation was directed against the injustices done by the British in Punjab and Turkey. It began with.

- renouncing of titles and honours given by the British
- boycott of legislatures
- boycott of schools and colleges by students and teachers.
- opening of Jamia Milia at Aligarh and Kashi Vidya Peeth at Benaras.
- boycott of government offices and Courts.

- bonfires of foreign goods
- hartals and strikes all over the country.

After 1919, the struggle against the British rule took the form of a mass movement which involved peasants, tribals, students, workers, traders, women, etc. The unity between Hindus and Muslims strengthened. When the Non-Cooperation movement was launched, people whole heartedly participated in it.

**Q4. Describe two main features of each of Morley Minto Reforms of 1909 and Government of India Act of 1919 as well as 1935. OR**

**Describe two main features of-(a) Morley Minto Reforms ,1909 (b) Government of India Act ,1919 (c) Government of India Act ,1935**

**Ans: MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS(1909)**

1. It introduced changes in the size and functions of the councils and central as well as Provincial levels.
2. Separate electorate were granted to the Muslims.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT(1919)**

1. This Act made the Central Legislature bicameral.
2. The Act provided for the establishment of a public Service Commission in India for the first time.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT(1935)**

1. A Federal Court was established for province and Princely States.
2. The Introductions of direct elections.

**Q5. "Quit India Movement was the last blow to the British rule in India." Give arguments in support this statement.**

**Ans: i ) Mahatma Gandhi and the people of India wanted the British to leave India without any further delay. He gave a final blow to the Britishers on August 8, 1942 by launching the Quit India movement. It was a Civil Disobedience movement in response to Gandhi's call for immediate independence.**

**(ii) He raised the slogan 'do or die' which spread among the common masses very soon. The Britishers were infuriated. The police and army waged brutal terror on people.**

**(iii) Gandhiji and all prominent Congress leaders were sent to jail within 24 hours. But this did not prevent the movement from spreading. It specially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join the movement. Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked all over the country. In several areas people set up their own governments.**

**(iv) The British tried to repress these developments severely. About 90,000 people were arrested and 1,000 were killed in police firing. But the movement did not go in vain. It brought freedom very close.**

**Map Activity :**

- A. Mumbai -Formation of INC
- B. Lucknow -Lucknow Pact
- C. Amritsar-Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- D. Surat- Moderates and Radical split
- E. Dandi - Dandi March
- F. Calcutta –Call for Swaraj made in Congress Session
- G. Champaran-First movement for peasants by Gandhiji
- H. Chauri Chaura –Incident due to which Non Cooperation Movement was called off.

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES  
& UNION TERRITORIES

**Date: 27.11.21**

