

**Class:-8th**

**History, Chapter:-8**

**A. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Vernacular Press Act placed severe restrictions on the newspaper in Indian languages.
2. Allen Octavian Hume founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.
3. The first phase of Indian National Congress was called the phase of Moderates.
4. The Congress leaders demanded dominion status in the first phase.
5. Lord Dufferin invited some Congress delegates to a garden party in Calcutta.

**B. Match the following:-**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. W.C Banerjee            | c. Presided over the first session of the Congress |
| 2. Guru Ram Singh Ji       | d. Kuka Rebellion                                  |
| 3. Ilbert Bill controversy | a. 1883  |
| 4. Arms Act                | b. 1878  |
| 5. Surendranath Banerjee   | e. Indian Civil Service exams                      |

**C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:-**

1. The revolts which took place before 1857 were localised and were easily suppressed. **(True)**
2. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Indian National Congress. **(False)**
3. In its first phase, the Indian National Congress followed a more radical policy against the British. **(False)**
4. Moderates insisted on peaceful negotiation with the British. **(True)**
5. The later, radical Congressmen criticised the moderate policy. **(True)**

**D. Tick (✓) the correct option:-**

1. Who led the Kuka Rebellion?

Guru Ram Singh ji

2. In which year, Indians were allowed in the Indian Civil Service?

1853

3. Who founded the Indian Association?

Surendranath Banerjee

4. Where was the first session of the Congress held?

Mumbai

5. Who invited the congress delegates to a garden party at Calcutta (now Kolkata)?

Lord Dufferin

**E. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What was the difference between the nationalist movements in Europe and India?

Ans.1 In Europe, the spirit of nationalism was influenced by the new ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and it grew in order to get rid of exploitative monarchies. But in India, nationalism emerged out the desire to be free of British control.

2. Why was the Ilbert Bill controversial?

Ans.2 In 1883, Lord Ilbert bill was controversial bill, which had a provision that gave Indian judges the power to try legal cases involving Europeans. The British community protested vehemently against the bill and the government was forced to withdraw the bill.

3. Name any three political associations which were formed prior to the Indian National Congress.

Ans.3 Three political associations which were formed prior to the Indian National Congress were:-

i. The British Indian Association (1851)

ii. The Bombay Association (1852)

iii. The Madras Native Association (1852)

4. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress set up?

Ans.4 On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. Hume assumed office as the General Secretary, and Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee of Calcutta was elected President.

5. What were the main aims of the Indian National Congress?

Ans.5 The chief aims of the Indian National Congress were:-

i. To promote and consolidate the feeling of national unity.

- ii. To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- iii. To bring together leaders from different parts of the country.
- iv. To remove racial, religious and caste prejudice.
- v. To create public opinion in the country.

6. Describe the methods adopted by the moderates in dealing with the British.

Ans.6 Moderates used peaceful means because they also felt that the time was not yet ripe to adopt violent means and they were not strong enough to challenge British authority directly.

7. What were the major achievements of the moderates? What was the attitude of the British towards the moderates?

Ans.7 At the inception of the Congress, the British government looked at the Congress movement with favour. Government officials not only attended the first meeting of the Congress, but even took part in its discussions. The Governor General, Lord Dufferin, also invited Congress delegates to a garden party in Calcutta (now Kolkata).

8. How were the Methods adopted by the moderates and the radicals different?

Ans.8 The Moderates adopted method of dominion status as they wanted swaraj within the British Empire. The radicals followed methods of non-violence and non-cooperation.

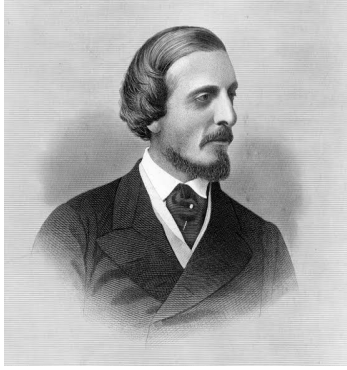
9. What led to the rise of radical phase of the Congress?

Ans.9 It became more aggressive and finally the entry of Mahatma Gandhi transformed the national movement. Under him, the national movement included large number of people from almost all sections of Indian society-peasants, tribals, workers and women. This ultimately led to the independence of India.

10. What was the contribution of the INC to India's freedom struggle?

Ans.10 It played an important role in organising public opinion and placing it before the government. They were the middle class intellectuals, men of wisdom, who tried to unite the people and promote nationalism. They played a significant role in paving the way for a united national struggle. They prepared the base for radical movement to a higher level.

**F. Photo study questions:-**



1. Who is shown in the picture?

Ans.1 Lord Dufferin.

2. What was his attitude towards the Congress initially?

Ans.2 He not only attended the first meeting of the Congress, but even took part in its discussion. The Governor General, Lord Dufferin, also invited Congress delegates to a garden party in Calcutta.

3. Why did he later withdraw his support for the Congress?

Ans.3 Lord Dufferin expressed his disapproval of the educated community. He referred to it as the microscopic minority, which had no right to represent India. Gradually, the British officials kept away from the meetings.