

Class:-8th

History, Chapter:-9

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The **Muslim League** was formed in 1906 to look after the interest of the Muslims in India.
2. The government introduced the **Morley-Minto** reforms in 1909.
3. Rabindranath Tagore renounced knighthood after the **Jallianwala bagh** tragedy.
4. The Ali brothers launched the **khilafat** movement.
5. Gandhiji practised *satyagraha* for the first time in **Champanan**.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale | b. extremist |
| 2. Lord Curzon | a. Partition of Bengal |
| 3. Tilak | e. Home Rule League |
| 4. General Dyer | c. Jallianwala Bagh |
| 5. Gandhiji | d. Kaiser-i-Hind |

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

1. The swadeshi movement was a direct outcome of the Partition of Bengal in 1905. **(T)**
2. The main objective of the August declaration of 1917 was to establish local self-government in India. **(F)**
3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in 1918. **(F)**
4. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was welcomed by the people of India. **(F)**
5. Gandhiji was born on 4th October. **(F)**

D. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. Who partitioned Bengal?

Lord Curzon

2. Who formed the Home Rule Movement?

Tilak

3. Who inspired the people with his fiery writings in *Indu Prakash*?

Aurobindo Ghosh

4. Who started the Khilafat Movement?

Muhammad Ali and Shuakat Ali (both)

5. Who started the fight against the untouchability?

Mahatma Gandhi

E. Answer the following questions:-

1. How did the people react to the Partition of Bengal in 1905?

Ans.1 The people of Bengal reacted strongly against the partition.

2. Who were the radical leaders? Why were they called so?

Ans.2 Radicals were the people on who not believe in appeals, they believed in actions-protests, hartals and slogans. Some of them are Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal. They were so called because, they emerged as new leaders.

3. Name the viceroy who proposed the Partition of Bengal in 1905. Why did he do so?

Ans.3 The idea of the partition had been brought up only for administrative reasons. Therefore, Curzon planned to split Orissa and Bihar and join fifteen eastern districts of Bengal with Assam. Lord Curzon's intention was to divide Bengalis, not Hindus from Muslims.

4. Describe the swadeshi and boycott movements. What were their objectives?

Ans.4 It was during the Partition of Bengal that new methods of struggle were adopted, which included swadeshi ('of one's own country') and boycott movements. It encouraged people to use goods produced within the country.

5. What led to the split between the extremists and the moderates in the year 1907?

Ans.5 The radicals, under the leadership of Aurobindo Ghosh, reaffirmed their belief in swaraj and advocated swadeshi and boycott to achieve their goal. On the other hand, the moderate leaders, who in fact dominated the Congress, did not oppose the British to such an extent so as to drive them out of India. The Congress, therefore, split in 1907 and the two groups were reunited only in 1916 in the congress session, at Lucknow.

6. Describe in your words, the contribution of Tilak towards the freedom struggle.

Ans.6 A prominent leader amongst the extremists, was Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He believed that freedom from foreign rule could remove all social evils and declared, 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'.

He mobilised the masses by organising Hindu festivals, where people gathered in large numbers. His papers, *Kesari* (Marathi) and *The Mahratta* (English), became mouthpieces of the new leaders. Tilak formed the Home Rule League on his return from exile in Burma (now Myanmar), in 1914.

7. What were the provisions of the Morley-Minto reforms?

Ans.7 The provisions of the Morley-Minto reforms were:-

- i. The Hindu and Muslim voters were to only elect members of their own community.
- ii. The Act increased the number of elected members in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils. The powers of these members remained advisory in nature.
- iii. The British were partially successful in achieving their goals, which aimed to divide the nationalists, to check the growth of unity among the Indians and to create differences between the Hindus and the Muslims.

8. When and why was the Muslim League established?

Ans.8 The Muslim League, a separate organisation of the Muslims, was established in 1906 under the leadership of Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka. The aims of the Muslim League at that early stage were:-

- i. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims.
- ii. To ensure that the Muslim did not develop feelings of hostility towards any other community in India and also the British.
- iii. To promote loyalty to the British government.

9. Why was the Rowlatt Act detrimental to Indians? How did the people react to it?

Ans.9 This Act empowered the government to arrest anyone without a warrant and imprison and anyone without a trial. The Congress condemned the government. People began to organise meetings and protest against the Act. The Act charged the political atmosphere of the country and soon, a new phase began in the history of India's struggle for freedom.

10. What was the basic philosophy of Gandhiji's approach to the freedom movement?

Ans 10 In 1929, Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement. He advised the people not to cooperate with the British, with a view to bring the administration to a standstill.

11. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre marked a turning point in the history of the freedom struggle. Explain.

Ans.11 The massacre marked a turning point in the history of the struggle for freedom. The tragic incident and the brutalities that followed, strengthened the people's determination to fight against oppression and gain freedom.

12. What were the provisions under the Government of India Act 1919?

Ans.12 The subjects in the provincial list were divided into two parts, transferred and reserved. The reserved subjects were administered by the Governor with the help of the Executive Council and the transferred subjects, with the help of his ministers. Subjects; like finance, law and general administration were reserved subjects; while subjects like education and health were un the list of transferred subjects.

13. State the significance of the Lucknow Pact. Why was it called so?

Ans.13 The annual session of the League and Congress were held at Lucknow in 1916 and a pact was signed. The moderates and the radicals were also united.

14. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement called off in 1922?

Ans.14 The movement was in full swing when in Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur, the police fired upon a Congress procession of 3,300 peasants. The angry crowd set the police station on fire, killing 22 policemen. After this incident, Gandhiji called off the movement unilaterally. On 10th March, 1922, he was arrested and sentenced to six year's imprisonment. The calking off of the movement ended one more phase of the national movement.

F. Photo study questions:-



1. Who is shown in the picture?

Ans.1 General Dyer.

2. What did he do in Amritsar?

Ans.2 Without any warning, he ordered histroops to fire upon the crowd.

3. What was the effect of his actions?

Ans.3 Nobody could escape as the only exit had blocked. Nearly a thousand people died, while many more were injured. Curfew was imposed throughout Punjab.