

Exercises

History-10

A. MCQ

1. A 1878 2. C. Nawab Salimullah 3. A. Surendtanath Banerjee
4. B. Khudiram Bose 5. W C Bonnerjee 6. Indian councils Act of 1909

B. Match the following

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Tilak | C. Home rule league |
| 2. Gadar | E. Revolutioary Party |
| 3. Swaraj | F. Self-rule |
| 4. A O Hume | A. INC |
| 5. Swaseshi | B. Belonging to one's own country |
| 6. Turkey | D. Caliph |

C. True or false

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Short answers-

1. The rise of nationalism was fuelled by the awareness spread by newspapers in English and local languages that voice the aspirations of the people. Some of these were the Hindu patriot, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesari and Maratha.

2. The revolutionaries believed in the use of violence and forced to out the British. They organised secret societies like Abhinav Bharat Society, Maharashtra and Anushilan Samiti Bengal and used firearms and explosives to kill several British officers. Many of the revolutionaries went to Europe, Canada and USA where they try to gain public opinion in favour of India.

3. It was at the 1907 session of the Indian National Congress in Surat, that the party formally split into two groups- the modrates, who wanted more participation of Indians in the administration, and the extremists, whi considered Swaraj to be complete independence from British domination. The moderates retained control of the Congress party.

4. The Muslim League was formed to protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims. They demanded separate electorates for their community.

5. The unsympathetic attitude of the British and the failure of the moderates to achieve anything led to the belief that their methods would not bear fruit. Several events around the world also led to the rise of extremism, such as the victory of Ethiopia over Italy in 1896, the victory of Japan over Russia in 1904-1905 and the revolutions in China, Turkey and Egypt.

E. Long answers-

1. The British administration was exploitative and racist. Peasants and artisans were overburdened with taxes. The influx of foreign goods and discriminatory trade policies ruined many indigenous craft-based industries leading to large-scale unemployment and poverty. Indian farmers were forced to plant cash crops for British profit resulting in the decline of food production and frequent famines.

The British followed a policy of racial discrimination. Educated Indians were not allowed high posts in the government services. Railway compartments were reserved for Europeans and Indians were not allowed to enter restaurants and parks. Moreover, the British also subjected Indians to verbal abuse and humiliation. With the spread of modern education and the growth of the press came the development of the modern, national, secular, democratic and political Outlook. Educated Indians became conscious of their rights and resented discriminatory acts like the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, censoring Indian papers, the Arms Act of 1879 which forbade Indians from carrying arms and overturning of the Ilbert Bill which allowed Indian judges to try legal cases involving Europeans.

2. In the early stages of the national movement the moderates demanded the following :

- *Elected representatives in the provincial and Central legislative councils
- *Requirement of Indians in high government posts and holding the Indian Civil Service examinations in India in place of London.
- *Reduction of military expenditures.
- *Changes in government's economic policies to encourage growth of Indian Industries.
- *Promoting education among the masses.
- *Amendment of the arms act of 1878, according to which Indians were prohibited from possessing any arms without licence.

3. The chief aims of the Indian National Congress were:

- *To promote and consolidate the feeling of national Unity.
- *To formulate and present popular demands before the government.
- *To bring together leaders from different parts of the country.
- *To remove racial, religious and caste prejudices.
- *To create public opinion in the country.

4. Initially, the British encouraged activities of the Congress, but gradually, they became suspicious of the Congress and stayed aloof. The reasonable methods followed by the early leaders of the Congress had a

limited impact on the British. The lack of success of moderate methods and unsympathetic attitude of the British promoted the rise of extremism.

5. The reason given for partition was that Bengal was too large a province to administer efficiently. The real reason was political. There was a powerful wave of nationalism in Bengal, which the British wanted to curb by disrupting Hindu- Muslim unity.

The people of Bengal strongly reacted to the proposal of partition. Meetings and rallies were held all over Bengal. There was widespread opposition and protest everywhere. There were rallies and demonstrations and a day of mourning was declared. Swadeshi and Boycott were two powerful weapons that aimed at promoting indigenous industries by boycotting the use of British goods.

.....History

Lesson-11

Answers

A. MCQ

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. D. B. K. Dutt | 2. D. C. R. Das |
| 3. B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah | 4. A. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 5. A. March 12,1930 | 6. C. London |
| 7. B. Stafford Cripps | 8. C. Gandhiji |

B. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mahatma | e. name given by Tagore |
| 2.1918 | d. Champaran revolt |
| 3.1919 | a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre |
| 4. 1923 | c. Swaraj Party founded |
| 5. Swadeshi | b. One's own country |

C. Short answers

1. Born on 2 October 1869, at Porbandar, Gujarat, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi left for England in 1888 to study law. There after, he went to Natal, South Africa, to work in a law firm. Here he faced severe racial discrimination that inspired him to fight against colonial injustice. Gandhiji founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and developed a novel method of mass agitation called Satyagraha. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India.

2. The khilafat movement was launched in 1920 to protect the Caliph of Turkey's position as the religious head of the Muslim world. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were the founders who were joined by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hazrat Mohini. In 1920, an alliance was made between Khilafat leaders and Indian National Congress to launch a Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule. The khilafat Movement thus brought about Hindu- Muslim unity.

3. The imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State replaced the central Legislature. Members of the



Executive Council were not responsible to the legislature. The act introduced dual government in provincial administration. The subjects of the provinces were divided into two lists- reserved and transferred. Finance and police remained under the governor, while education and public health were given to ministers responsible to legislature. The provincial legislative Councils were enlarged and given more powers. The majority of their members were to be elected.

4. The aim of the movement was to bring the British administration to a standstill. It began with the renunciation of titles received by Indians from the British. Students boycotted British Educational Institutes in favour of indigenous Institutions. People boycotted and burnt foreign goods, instead spinning and wearing Khadi. People refused to cast votes to elect legislative representatives. Lawyers boycotted courts. Strikes and hartals took place. Indians refused to serve in the army and in government jobs.

5. Gandhiji was involved in the constructive programme adopted by some Congress leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and C. Gopalachari. The constructive programme initiated schemes which would bring about social good and benefit to the poor, including sustainable development, formation of local self-government, development of cottage industries, popularisation of khadi and universal primary education. Gandhiji made it compulsory for all members of the Congress committee to spin 2000 yards of yarn every month. He believed that spinning Khadi would make the poor self-reliant and all Indian spinner's Association was set up and Khadi Bhandar were set up in different parts of the country. He campaigned against the practice of untouchability and referred to all untouchables as Harijans, meaning 'Children of God'.

D. Long answers:

1. The suspension of Non-cooperation Movement caused frustration among people and revolutionary activities. New revolutionary organisations were set up, which advocated racial protest methods like murder of officials and establishment of factories to produce bombs on a large scale. The most daring of Revolutionary activities in India was perhaps the attack on the armoury at Chittagong by Surya Sen on April 18, 1930. Surya Sen was arrested in 1933 and sentenced to death.

2. In 1931, a political agreement was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the viceroy, Lord Irwin. The Gandhi-Irwin pact, spelt out certain specific action points, to be initiated by the colonial Government of India as well as the Indian National Congress. These included:

- Discontinuation of the civil disobedience Movement by the Indian National Congress.
- participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round table conference.
- Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement.
- The removal of the tax on salt as Indians were not allowed to produce, trade and sell salt legally and for their own private use.

3. Three cabinet ministers, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A V Alexander, were sent by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in March 1946 to settle the terms of the transfer of power. The Ministers held talks with the Indian leaders and proposed that a constituent assembly be established to frame the constitution and form an interim Government. This is known as the cabinet mission plan. Its main features were:

Greater autonomy to the provinces and the princely states, with only defence and Foreign Affairs kept under Central control.

Granting provinces the right to form a union.

Formation of an interim government at the centre to carry on the administration until the constitution was implemented.

Forming an assembly of 389 members to draft the constitution of India.

The plan failed because of the differences between the Congress and the Muslim League, especially as the latter were adamant on their two-Nation theory.

4. The British government had a Monopoly on salt production and had imposed a tax on Salt. On March 12, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi along with 78 volunteers began his famous Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal town of Dandi, a distance of 375 km that was covered in 24 days. This was the beginning of the civil disobedience movement that soon became a mass movement, and eventually led to freedom. Thousands of people defied the salt law. Foreign clothes was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue taxes and even foresters defied forest laws. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Gaidinliu and C Rajgopalachari were the leaders of Satyagrahas across the country.

5. A constituent assembly was elected in July 1946, in which the Congress won. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of assembly, which started functioning from December 9, 1946. In September 1946, an interim government was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru as a vice president, which had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to Independence.

