



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
MIDDLE SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CLASS/SEC:** VIII \_\_\_\_\_ **ROLL NO:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_/01/2019

**S.NO**

**I. NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

1. The Movement which gained momentum through 1921 – 22  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic agreement in 1916 when they decided to work together for representative government in the country \_\_\_\_\_
3. This Act is enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the British Government. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He was instrumental in inflicting the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar. \_\_\_\_\_
5. This retired British official, played a major role in the foundation of the Indian National Congress. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The three main exponents of the Radical Group of the Congress popularly known as 'Lal ,Bal and Pal'-  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. In 1905 he partitioned Bengal. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Also known as Badshah Khan he was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgars, a powerful non-violent movement and is fondly remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi'  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. This Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak became one of the strongest critics of British rule. \_\_\_\_\_
10. These two comrades of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association threw bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Rabindranath Tagore renounced this as an expression of his protest against the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ reorganized the Muslim League was an exponent of 'Two- Nation 'Theory.
2. The dissatisfaction with the \_\_\_\_\_ rule intensified in the 1870 s

and 1880s.

3. In 1920, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ was passed in 1878 disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ Movement was launched in 1930.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ turned out to be the first all-India struggle, though it was largely restricted to the cities.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of the British rule.
8. The All India Muslim League was formed at \_\_\_\_\_ in 1906.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ infuriated people all over India and was opposed by both the sections of the Congress- the Moderates and the Radicals.
10. In deltaic Andhra the Swadeshi movement was known as \_\_\_\_\_
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody.

### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

MARKS

- 1. Why did the Radical leaders of the Congress criticize the Moderates?** 2
  - ✓ They criticised the Moderates for their 'politics of prayers' and emphasized the importance of self-reliance and constructive work.
  - ✓ The radicals argued that people must rely on their own strength and not on the good intentions of the British government.
- 2. Why the Indians were not happy over the attempt of the British Government to repeal the Ilbert Bill?** 2
  - ✓ The Ilbert Bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.
  - ✓ But when the white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged.
- 3. What were the objectives of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement?** 2
  - ✓ The Swadeshi movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the ideals of self-help, Swadeshi enterprise, national education and use of Indian languages.
  - ✓ To fight for Swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilization and boycott of British institutions and goods.
- 4. Why did Gandhiji abruptly call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?** 3
  - ✓ Mahatma Gandhi was against violent movements.
  - ✓ He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movements when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri iChaura.
  - ✓ Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstrations.

- 5. Why did all political groups boycott the Simon Commission?** 3
- ✓ In 1927 the British Government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future.
  - ✓ The Commission had no Indian representative. The decision created an outrage in India.
  - ✓ All political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived it was met with demonstrations with banners saying 'Simon Go Back'.
- 6. Which methods were adopted by the Moderate leaders to protest against the British rule?** 3
- ✓ The Moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule.
  - ✓ They published newspapers, wrote articles and showed how the British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country.
  - ✓ They criticized British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilize public opinion.
- 7. Explain the real motives of the British for partitioning Bengal in 1905.** 4
- The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience.
  - But clearly it was closely tied to the interests of the British officials and businessmen.
  - Instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province the government separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam.
  - The main British motives were to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and to split the Bengali people.

***Please note- Students to write answers of Q. Nos. 1, 2, 4 & 7 in their notebooks.***