



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
MIDDLE SECTION
THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT:1870s - 1947
WORKSHEET

NAME: _____ CLASS VIII SEC: __ ROLL NO: __ DATE: __ /01/2018

I. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The book written by Dadabhai Naoroji criticizing the economic impact of the British rule. _____.
2. This Act is enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the British Government. _____.
3. This retired British official, played a major role in the foundation of the Indian National Congress. _____
4. In 1905 He partitioned Bengal. _____
5. This Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak became one of the strongest critics of British rule. _____
6. An appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory or representative function. _____
7. Rabindranath Tagore renounced this as an expression of his protest against the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities. _____
8. These two comrades of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association threw bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929. _____

9. The members of the Khilafat agitation who supported the Non-Cooperation Movement.
_____, _____
10. Also known as Badshah Khan he was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgars, a powerful non-violent movement and is fondly remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

11. The three main exponents of the Radical Group of the Congress popularly known as 'Lal ,Bal and Pal'- _____ , _____
_____, _____
12. He was instrumental in inflicting the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar. _____

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Most of the political associations that came into being during in the 1870s and 1880s were led by _____ such as lawyers.
2. The dissatisfaction with the _____ rule intensified in the 1870 s and 1880s.
3. The _____ was passed in 1878 disallowing _____ from possessing arms.

4. The _____ in the first 20 years was _____ in its objectives and methods.
5. The _____ leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of the British rule.
6. The _____ infuriated people all over India and was opposed by both the sections of the Congress- the Moderates and the Radicals.
7. In deltaic Andhra the Swadeshi movement was known as _____
8. The All India Muslim League was formed at _____ in 1906.
9. The Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic _____ in 1916 when they decided to work together for representative government in the country.
10. In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the _____ that the British had just passed.
11. The _____ turned out to be the first all-India struggle though it was largely restricted to the cities.
12. The _____ Movement was launched in 1930.
13. The _____ related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody.
14. In 1920, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the _____ or _____.
15. The _____ Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.
16. _____ who reorganized the Muslim League was an exponent of 'Two- Nation 'Theory.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:

1. Enlist the political associations that came into being in the 1870s and 1880s
2. Why was there a furore over the attempt of the British Government to introduce the Ilbert Bill?
3. Throw light on the objectives of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
4. Why did the Radical leaders of the Congress criticize the Moderates?

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS:

5. Give reasons for the boycott of the Simon Commission by all political groups.
6. Write a short note on the methods adopted by the Moderate leaders to protest against the British rule.
7. Why did Gandhiji abruptly call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN FOUR POINTS:

8. Elucidate the real motives of the British for partitioning Bengal in 1905.

VI. IDENTIFY THE GREAT INDIAN POLITICAL PERSONALITIES/LEADERS IN THE GIVEN FLOWCHART:

A.



A RADICAL NATIONALIST WHO RAISED THE AZAD HIND FAUJ OR THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY TO FREE INDIA FROM THE BRITISH. POPULARLY KNOWN AS NETAJI.



HE PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE DURING 1945-47. SERVED AS THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS IN 1931. HE IS THE 'IRON MAN OF INDIA.



A LAWYER FROM EAST BENGAL, A MAJOR FIGURE IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT. HE WAS ESPECIALLY ACTIVE IN THE NON-COOPERATION



A VETERAN LEADER OF SALT SATYAGRAHA IN THE SOUTH, HE IS POPULARLY KNOWN AS RAJAJI. HE WAS FREE INDIA'S FIRST GOVERNOR -GENERAL



A SCHOLAR OF ISLAM, AND AN EXPONENT OF ONENESS OF RELIGIONS- AN ADVOCATE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY .

CONNECT TO HISTORY

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment was the Women's Regiment of the Indian National Army, the armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia with the aim of overthrowing the British Raj in colonial India, with Japanese assistance. It was one of the very few all-female combat regiments of the Second World War on any side. Led by Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan (better known as Lakshmi Sahgal), The unit was raised in July 1943 with volunteers from the expatriate Indian population in South East Asia. The unit was named the Rani of Jhansi Regiment after Lakshmibai, Rani of Jhansi.

