



Grade VIII - History

Lesson 9. The Making of the National Movement 1870s - 1947

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. It means to undo law
 - a. Appeal
 - b. Refill
 - c. Repeal
 - d. Repeal
2. A person who is against taking extreme action called a
 - a. Peaceful
 - b. moderate
 - c. peace
 - d. radical
3. Being independent without outside interference is
 - a. Sovereign
 - b. republic
 - c. secular
 - d. democratic
4. In 1905 _____ got partitioned.
 - a. Bihar
 - b. M.P
 - c. U.P
 - d. Bengal
5. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi launched _____.
 - a. Non-Cooperation Movement
 - b. Dandi March
 - c. Purna Swaraj
 - d. Quit India Movement
6. The Direct Action Day was declared on
 - a. 16 August 1946
 - b. 17 May 1947
 - c. 16 September 1946
 - d. 17 October 1930
7. RSS stands for
 - a. Rashtriya Swamy Sangh
 - b. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
 - c. Rashtriya Sevak Sangh
 - d. Rashtriya Sevak Samiti
8. The religions functionaries of Sikh gurudwaras were called as
 - a. Saravajanik
 - b. Mahants
 - c. Refugee
 - d. Sevak

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (b)
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II. Multiple choice questions

1. Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was edited by
 - a. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - b. Balgangadhar Tilak
 - c. Chitta Ranjan Das
 - d. Sarojini Naidu
2. Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from
 - a. Bengal
 - b. Bihar
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Haryana
3. Which of the following movement is associated with Chitta Ranjan Das?
 - a. Quit India Movement
 - b. The Salt March
 - c. Non-Cooperation Movement
 - d. None of these
4. The founder of KhudaiKhidmatgars was
 - a. Mohammad Ali
 - b. Shaukat Ali
 - c. Badshah Khan
 - d. None of these
5. Who established Natal Congress?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi
 - c. Balgangadhar Tilak
 - d. Lala Lajpat Rai
6. Bengal was divided by the British in the year
 - a. 1900
 - b. 1910
 - c. 1905
 - d. 1920
7. Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was related with the nationalist
 - a. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - b. Balgangadhar Tilak
 - c. Bhagat Singh
 - d. None of these
8. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in
 - a. 1840
 - b. 1857
 - c. 1878
 - d. 1890
9. Ilbert Bill was introduced in
 - a. 1840
 - b. 1878
 - c. 1883
 - d. 1890
10. Naoroji was _____ settled in London.
 - a. a businessman and publicist
 - b. an artist
 - c. an educationist
 - d. none of these



11. Second World War ended in

- a. 1910
b. 1920
c. 1945
d. 1947

12. The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidentship of

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. C. Rajagopala
d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

13. Who was the first Indian Governor-General of free India?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. C. Rajagopalachari
d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (c)
8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (a)	11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (c)	

III. Multiple choice questions

1. The Marathi newspaper was edited by

- a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b. Bipin Chandra Pal
c. Lala Lajpat Rai
d. Dadabhai Naoroji

2. The slogan 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it' was raised by

- a. Bipin Chandra Pal
b. Sarojini Naidu
c. Lala Lajpat Rai
d. Bal Gangadhar

3. The Indian who renounced his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was

- a. Subhash Chandra Bose
b. Rabindranath Tagore
c. Abanindranath Tagore
d. Bhagat Singh

4. The first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress was

- a. Sarojini Naidu
b. Kamla Nehru
c. Begum Rokeya Shakhawat Hossain
d. Kasturba Gandhi

5. Free India's first Indian Governor-General was

- a. Lala Lajpat Rai
b. Motilal Nehru
c. C. Rajagopalachari
d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. congress adopted the aim of Purna Swaraj in 1929 under the presidentship of:
 - a. Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Muslim League was formed at Dacca in:
 - a. 1905
 - b. 1906
 - c. 1907
 - d. 1908
3. In 1905, Bengal was partitioned by Viceroy:
 - a. Lord Lytton
 - b. Lord Dufferin
 - c. Lord Curzon
 - d. Lord Repon
4. KhudaiKhidmatgars, a non-violent movement among the Pathans was formed by:
 - a. Badruddin Tayabji
 - b. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - c. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - d. Muhammad Ali
5. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in:
 - a. 1876
 - b. 1877
 - c. 1878
 - d. 1879
6. Gandhiji started the historic Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi and broke salt law on:
 - a. 12-Mar-30
 - b. 12-Feb-30
 - c. 13-Feb-30
 - d. 6-Apr-30
7. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held at:
 - a. Calcutta
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Madras
 - d. New Delhi
8. The Rowlatt Act of 1919:
 - A. imposed martial law in Punjab
 - B. curbed fundamental rights such as freedom of expression
 - C. strengthened the power of the police
 - D. disrupted public meetings
 - a. A, B
 - b. B, C
 - c. C, D
 - d. A, D



9. Hindustan socialist Republican Association was formed in 1928 at:

- a. Bombay
b. Kanpur
c. Ferozshah Kotla in Delhi
d. Allahabad

10. The slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was given by:

- a. Aurobindo Ghosh
b. Lala Lajpat Rai
c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d. Bipin Chandra Pal

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (c)
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I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Vernacular Press Act	a. 1915
2. Arrival of Gandhi in India	b. 1919
3. Rowlatt Act	c. 1947
4. Independence of India	d. 1878

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Knighthood	a. The religious functionaries of Sikh gurudwaras
2. Picket	b. The capacity to act independently without interference from outside.
3. Mahants	c. The protest of the people outside a building to prevent others/owners from entering it
4. Publicist	d. An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement.
5. Provincial autonomy	e. A person who publishes an idea by circulating information, writing reports and speaking at meetings.
6. Sovereign	f. A capacity of the province to make relatively independent decisions while remaining within the federation.

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (f)	6. (b)
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III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Dandi March	a. 1907
2. Second World War	b. 1930
3. Congress split	c. 6 th April 1919
4. Opposition against the Rowlatt Act	d. 1878
5. Vernacular	e. 1939

1. (b)	2. (e)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (d)
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I. Fill in the blanks

- The first 20 years of the Congress were dominated by _____.
- In 1905 _____ partitioned Bengal.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was an active member of the _____.
- The _____ movement sought to oppose British rule and encouraged the ideas of self-help and swadeshi enterprise.
- The Second World War broke out in September _____.
- Chittranjan Das was a _____ from East Bengal.
- _____ died in the lathi charge in 1928.
- Mahatma Gandhi broke the _____ law by picking up a lump of natural salt at Dandi.

1. 'Moderates'	2. Viceroy Curzon	3. Arya Samaj	4. Swadeshi
5. 1939	6. lawyer	7. Lala Lajpat Rai	8. Salt

II. Fill in the blanks

- The Arms Act _____ Indians from having arms.
- Gandhiji and his followers marched from _____ to Dandi.
- 16 August 1946 was announced as _____ by the Muslim League.
- _____ is popularly known as Rajaji.

1. Disallowed	2. Sabarmati
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3. "Direct Action Day"	4. C.Rajagopalachari
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III. Fill in the blanks

- Indians were _____ with British rule.
- The Vernacular press Act was passed in _____.
- _____ was one of the leaders of Moderates.
- Tilak argued that people must fight for _____.
- In 1905 _____ partitioned Bengal.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak edited a Marathi newspaper named _____.
- The _____ sought to appose British rule and encourage the idea of self-help.
- Gandhiji arrived in India from _____.
- In 1919, Gandhiji gave a call for a Satyagraha against the _____ that the British had just passed.
- Rabindranath renounced his _____ after Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- _____ is an appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory or representative function.
- _____ is an honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.
- _____ is an act of protest by the people outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering.
- _____ is a forcible and unlawful throwing out of tenants from the land they rent.
- _____ is the capacity of the province to make relatively independent decisions while remaining within a federation.

1. Discontented	2. 1878	3. Dadabhai Naoroji
4. Swaraj	5. Viceroy Curzon	6. Kesari
7. Swadeshi Movement	8. South Africa	9. Rowlatt Act
10. Knighthood	11. Council	12. Knighthood
13. Picket	14. Illegal Eviction	15. Provincial Autonomy



I. Fill in the blanks

1. A person who welcomes new ideas or opinions is called a Moderate.
2. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in 1919.
3. Maulana Azad was born in Mecca.
4. Rabindranath Tagore was India's first Indian Government-General.
5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was President of the Congress in 1931.
6. The Marathi newspaper was edited by Subhas Candra Bose.
7. By March 1947 peace spread to different parts of northern India.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True	6. False	7. False
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II. Fill in the blanks

1. People were satisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s.
2. The Arms Act was passed in 1875.
3. A.O. Hume was a Chinese educationist.
4. Muslim League demanded "Independent States" for Muslims in 1940.
5. The Congress in the first twenty years of its formation was "moderate".
6. In 1930, Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law.
7. The leaders of Khiladat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Ahaukat Ali.

1. False	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True	6. True	7. True
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III. Fill in the blanks

1. The Arms Act was passed in 1818.
2. The Revolution in Russia took place in 1914.
3. In 1920, the Britishers imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa.
4. In 1935, the Muslim League asked for an autonomous arrangement for the Muslims.
5. People believed that Gandhiji was in disfavour of the zamindars.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. True
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

The Indian National Congress wished to speak for the people of India belonging to different communities.

2. What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

The Muslim League resolution of 1940 asked for a separate homeland for the Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of India. The resolution did not mention partition or Pakistan.

3. Who were Moderates?

The first twenty years of the Congress were dominated by the 'Moderates'. They were very liberal in their objectives and methods. They believed in constitutional methods to achieve their demands.

4. Who is a Publicist?

A publicist is someone who publishes an idea by circulating information, writing reports or speaking at meetings.

5. Name some early leaders of Indian National Congress.

The early leaders of Indian National Congress were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bannerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer.

6. Write the literal meaning of Sarvajanic.

The literal meaning of 'Sarvajanic' is 'for all the people'. It consists of two words- 'Sarva' means all and 'Janik' means of the people.

7. Explain the Arms Act of 1878.

The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.

8. What was Vernacular Press Act?

The Vernacular Act was passed in 1878. The act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything 'objectionable'.

9. Describe Ilbert Bill.

Ilbert Bill was introduced by Sir Courtenay Ilbert. This bill allowed the Indian judges to try cases involving the British or Europeans and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.



10. Which three leaders were known as 'Lal Bal Pal'?

The leaders from Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab-Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were known as 'Lal, Bal, Pal'.

11. Who raised the slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it."

Bal Gangadhar Tilak raised the slogan of "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it".

12. Who announce the partition of Bengal?

In 1905, Viceroy Curzon announced the partition of Bengal.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How was the politics of the radicals within the Congress different from that of the moderates?

The radicals within the Congress were much different from the moderates. They criticised the Moderates for their 'politics of prayers' and emphasised the importance of self-reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must rely on their own power not on the 'good' intentions of the government and people must fight for Swaraj.

2. What were the demands of Moderates?

The demands of moderates were-

(i) Huge rise in the defence expenditure of the government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits.

(ii) Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people.

(iii) Indians were dragged into the war and resources were badly exploited by the British.

(iv) Business groups reaped fabulous profits from war as war created demand for industrial goods like jute, bags, cloth, rails, etc. and caused decline of imports from other countries into India.

3. Mention the economic issues raised by the early Congress.

The economic issues were

- i. British rule had led to poverty and famines.
- ii. Shortage of food because exports of grains to Europe.
- iii. Reduction of Revenue.
- iv. Cut in Military expenditure.



v. More funds for irrigation.

vi. Abolition of Salt tax.

4. Describe the aim of Swadeshi Movement.

The aim of Swadeshi Movement was to oppose British rule, encourage the ideas of self-help, national education and use of Indian language and to boycott British manufactured products.

5. What was the impact of First World War on India?

The first World War changed the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the government of India. The taxes were increased on individual incomes and business profits. Indians were dragged into the war and resources were badly exploited by the British.

6. Write the names of movements which were led by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

The movements were

- i. The Rowlatt Satyagraha
- ii. Non-Cooperation Movement
- iii. Civil Disobedience Movement
- iv. Dandi March
- v. Quit India Movement

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s.

[NCERT]

The people were dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s because

- i. The Arms Act was passed in 1878 which disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
- ii. It was an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. The Vernacular Press Act was passed which confiscated the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published something 'objectionable'.
- iii. The Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883, which allowed the Indian judges to try cases involving the Europeans and was strongly opposed by the whites. This enraged the Indians.

2. What economic impact did the first World War have on India?

[NCERT]

The economic impact of the First World War on India was _____.



i. Huge rise in the defence expenditure of the government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual income and business profits.

ii. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people.

iii. Indians were dragged into the war and resources were badly exploited by the British.

iv. Business groups reaped fabulous profits from war as war created demand for industrial goods like jute, bags, cloth, rails, etc. and caused decline of imports from other countries into India.

3. Who were Moderates? How did they propose the struggle against British rule?

(i) The first twenty years of the Congress were dominated by 'Moderates' who were very liberal in their objectives and methods.

(ii) They believed in goodness and justice of the British and believed in making appeals to the British through speeches and articles.

(iii) The moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule.

(iv) They published newspaper, wrote articles and exposed the true nature of British rule to the Indians.

(v) They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.

(vi) They believed that their moderate demands would be accepted by the colonial rule.

4. Discuss the various forms that the Non-cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?

The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth.

(i) In Kheda, Gujarat, the Patidar peasants launched a non-violent movement to oppose the high land revenue demand of the British.

(ii) In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.

(iii) In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of 'forest satyagrahas' to abolish the forest regulations imposed by the British.

(iv) In Sind, the people supported the demands of Khilafat Movement.



(v) In Bengal, the people showed enormous communal unity during Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement.

(vi) In Assam, the labourers of the plantations demanded an increase in their wages. People thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, as someone who could help them to overcome their misery and poverty.

5. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the Salt law?

(i) Gandhiji chose to break the Salt Law because this law required people to pay tax on the purchase of salt and the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.

(ii) It was a sinful to tax since it is such an essential item of our food and used by both rich and poor.

(iii) As a result Gandhiji launched the Salt Satyagraha Movement on 12 March 1930 and marched from Sabarmati Ashram to coastal town of Dandi where the Salt law was broken by gathering natural salt found on the seashore and boiling sea water to produce salt.

6. Discuss those developments of 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

(i) From the late 1930s the League began viewing the Muslims separate 'nation' from the Hindus.

(ii) The provincial elections of 1937 seemed to have convinced the League that Muslim were a minority, and they would always have to play second fiddle in any democratic structure.

(iii) The Congress's rejection of the League's desire to form a joint Congress-League government in the United Provinces in 1937 also annoyed the League.

(iv) The Muslim League passed a resolution in 1940, demanded the partition of India and creation of 'Independent State' for Muslims.

(v) In the provincial election held in 1946, the League secured majority in reserving the seats for Muslims and demanded for 'Pakistan'.

(vi) In March 1946, the Cabinet Mission arrived in Delhi to examine the demand and suggested a suitable political framework for a free India.

(vii) This mission suggested that India should remain united and constitute itself as a loose confederation with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas.

(viii) The League rejected the proposal as their demand for Pakistan was not fulfilled. After the failure of the Cabinet Mission partition became more or less inevitable.

(ix) On June 1947, partition took place and a separate country Pakistan was created.



7. Give an account on the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

- (i) The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by the British.
- (ii) The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
- (iii) This Act empowered the provincial government to search any place and arrest any person whom they suspected without a warrant.
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and other leaders criticised the act as 'devilish' and tyrannical.
- (v) Satyagraha were organised under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- (vi) On 6 April, 1919 a nation-wide hartal was launched and the day was observed as the 'day of humiliation and prayer.'

8. Who was Ambabai and what were women's contribution in the freedom struggle?

- (i) Ambabai belonged to Karnataka and had been married at the age of twelve.
- (ii) She was widowed at the age of 16.
- (iii) She picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops in Udipi.
- (iv) She was arrested and served a sentence and was rearrested.
- (v) She made speeches while in prison and taught spinning and organised 'prabhatpheris'
- (vi) She regarded these days in prison as the happiest days of the life because they gave it a new purpose and commitment.
- (vii) Women from different backgrounds, young old, single and married, educated or illiterate participated in the freedom struggle of India. Women's participation gave the national struggle an immense force.
- (viii) Sarojini Naidu was one of the leading women who contributed to the cause of national movement significantly.

9. Briefly describe Nationalism in Africa.

- (i) Colonial rule in Africa was dictatorial. Only the "Chiefs" were allowed to rule on behalf of the foreign powers.
- (ii) Africans had no decision-making powers or representation.
- (iii) The British forcefully took over the land from local owner or users, increased taxes that led poor working conditions which caused the revolt against Britishers by the Africans.
- (iv) In 1957 Ghana became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence.



(v) The freedom movement was led by Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party through strikes, boycotts and mass rallies.

(vi) In 1951, this party won a huge electoral victory and opposed the existing system of allowing the Chiefs to nominate representatives to the legislature.

(vii) In 1956, elections to the new Legislative Council were held and the Convention People's Party won and Ghana was proclaimed as an independent nation.

