

CLASS - VIII
CHAP - 12

India's Struggle for Freedom (1858 - 1919)

classmate

Date

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A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian National Congress was set up in 1885.
2. In 1878, the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service examination was reduced to 18.
3. The split between the Moderates and Radicals took place in the year 1907.
4. Two Home Rule Leagues were started, one under the leadership of Lokmanya Tilak and the other under Annie Besant.
5. In 1916, unity between the Congress and the Muslim League was brought about by Lucknow Pact.

B. True / False.

1. Ans: False. The writings of William Jones and Max Mueller made the Indians awake a feeling of pride among themselves.
2. Ans: False. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai felt that radical methods should be adopted for reform.

3. Ans: True.

4. Ans: False. India supported British in the First World War.

5. Ans: False. The Albert Bill was amended by the Europeans.

C. Multiple choice questions.

1. The British Civil Servant who helped in the founding of the Congress was Allan Octavian Hume.

2. The first president of the Indian National Congress was - Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

3. The Albert Bill proposed in 1883 stated that the British and the Europeans could now be tried by both Indian and European judges.

4. The idea of Partition Bengal was devised by Lord Curzon.

D. Match the followings.

1. The First World War - 1914 - 1918

2. Annie Besant - Home Rule League

3. Lucknow Pact - 1916

4. Nawab Salimullah Khan - Muslim League

5. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - Government of India Act, 1919

E. Answer in brief:

1. Who was Allan Octavian Hume?

Ans: Allan Octavian Hume was a retired civil servant and one of the founders of the Congress.

2. What was the Albert bill?

Ans: A bill that proposed the Europeans to be tried by Indian judges too is called the Albert bill.

3. Who were the Radical Nationalists?

Ans: The leaders believed in radical measures to meet their demand of Swaraj were known as Radical Nationalists. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal are among them.

4. What is Swaraj?

Ans: Swaraj means 'Self rule'. The leaders demanded self rule under the British Government.

5. What was the Swadeshi movement?

Ans: It literally means one's own country. This movement was part of the anti partition movement, and aimed at producing all goods within India.

Q. What led to the establishment of Muslim League?

Ans: A following circumstances led to the establishment of Muslim League -
i) A number of Muslims felt that Indian National Congress did not adequately represent their needs.
ii) The Muslims feared that if the British left India, they would have no share in the Indian Government.

E. Answer in detail:

1. Describe the various factors that led to the rise of nationalism in India in the second half of the 19th century.

Ans: Followings are the responsible factors that led to the rise of nationalism.
i) The works of scholars like William Jones and Max Mueller

awoke a feeling of pride among the Indians - for India's glorious past.

ii) Western education to ideas of democracy and inspired them:

iii) A series of Acts passed by the British Government in the 19th century discriminated against the Indians and angered them further.

2. What were the two main groups within the Indian National Congress? Why were they different? Name some important leaders from both the groups.

Ans: The two main groups within the Indian National Congress are Moderate and Radical leaders.

They were different because the moderate leaders believed they could convince the British through resolutions, meetings and persuasion. Whereas, the radical leaders believed in extreme measures in their demand of Swaraj.

Pheroze Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna

Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee were moderate leaders. On the other hand, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Anurbindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal were the radical leaders.

3: Why did Lord Curzon decide to partition Bengal? How was the decision opposed?

-Ans: Lord Curzon decided to partition Bengal because -

- i) He wanted to suppress the growing feeling of nationalism.
- ii) Bengal was the main centre of nationalist struggle so he wanted to shut the revolution there.
- iii) He wanted to weaken the Congress and the nationalists ^{based on} of Bengal.

The movement was opposed in several ways:-

- i) people fasted and took out massive protest marches against the partition of Bengal.

ii) Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and picketers stood outside the shops and persuaded others to boycott foreign goods.

iii) The people started swadeshi movement in response to the anti-partition movement in Bengal.

4. What is the Home Rule League? Where were the two important leagues established in India? What was their demand?

Ans: Home Rule League or the two short lived organisations were established to demand the right to rule themselves.

The two important leagues were established in Poona and Madras.

The Home Rule League demanded that the Indians be granted the right to rule themselves.

5. What led to the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1919? Assess the effectiveness of this Act.

Ans: Reasons responsible for the Government of India Act, 1919 were -
i) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were announced.
ii) It aimed to the development of responsible government gradually in India, as a part of British empire.

The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced partial self government in nine provinces but did not meet the demand of congress for Swaraj.

PICTURE STUDY

Who is this?

Ans: This is the picture of Lord Curzon.

What did he do to prevent unity between Hindus and Muslims?

Ans: He decided to partition Bengal into two to prevent the unity between Hindu and Muslims.

Did he succeed? Why not?

Ans: He did not succeed because -

- i) people fasted and took out massive protest marches.
- ii) Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and protesters stood outside the shop to persuade others to boycott foreign goods.
- iii) Swadeshi movement was started to support anti-partition of Bengal.