



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 15	Topic: The Making of the National Movement: 1870s - 1947	Year: 2023-24

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	The slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it" was raised by a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak c) Bepin Chandra pal d) Lajpat Rai
2	The Viceroy who was responsible for the partition of Bengal in 1905 a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Ripon c) Lord Mountbatten d) William Bentinck
3	Gandhiji called of the Non-Cooperation movement, because of the violence in a) Lahore b) Lucknow c) Kanpur d) Chauri Chaura
4	The resolution to fight for Purna Swaraj was passed under the presidentship of a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Motilal Nehru d) Bhagat Singh
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	Dadabhai Naoroji was an Indian businessman and publicist in London.
6	Ilbert Bill allowed for the trial of British persons by Indian judges.
7	The struggle against the Partition of Bengal was came to be known as the Swadeshi movement .
8	Rabindranath Tagore renounced his title 'knighthood' after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	Define the term 'Sovereign'. The capacity to act independently without outside interference.
10	Name the three leading members of the radical groups in Indian National Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bepin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
11	What was the Swadeshi Movement known as in deltaic Andhra? In deltaic Andhra, the Swadeshi Movement was known a the Vandemataram Movement.
12	Who were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation? The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
IV	Answer in detail:-
13	What were the consequences of the partition of Bengal? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The partition of Bengal enraged people all over the country.• Both the Moderates and the Radicals in the Congress opposed this action of the British.• Public meetings and demonstrations began to be organised. Novel methods of mass protest were also developed.• They struggled against the partition of Bengal came to be known as Swadeshi Movement. In Bengal this movement was the strongest.
14	What were the demands of the Congress in its early years under the moderates? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In its early years, the Congress was moderate in its objectives and methods. It made several demands; which were:

- The Congress demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.
- It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government. For this purpose, it called for Civil Service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London.
- The Congress demanded for the separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- The repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression was also a major demand of the Congress.
- It also demanded reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure and more funds for irrigation.

V **Observe the given picture and answer the following questions:-**



1. **Name of the person in this picture?**
Bhagat Singh
2. **What slogan did he raise?**
He raised the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad".
3. **Name the association he founded along with Chandra Shekhar and Sukhdev.**
The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.



1. **Who was Subhas Chandra Bose?**
Subhas Chandra Bose was an Indian nationalist leader who played a key role in the country's struggle for independence against British rule.
2. **What was Subhas Chandra Bose's famous slogan for the INA?**
"Jai Hind" was the famous slogan associated with Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.
3. **What does INA stand for?**
INA stands for "Indian National Army".