




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No:14	Topic: The Making of the National Movement: 1870s - 1947	Year: 2025-26

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	"After which major political decision taken by the British in 1905 did Indians launch a widespread movement promoting national unity and the boycott of foreign goods?" a) Quit India Movement b) Salt Satyagraha c) Swadeshi Movement d) First War of Independence
2	"Which violent episode contradicted Gandhiji's principle of non-violence and resulted in the sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?" a) The Champaran Satyagraha b) The Partition of Bengal c) The Chauri Chaura incident d) The Rowlatt Satyagraha
3	From the following order give the correct chronology of events/ movement that was started against the Britishers in India. i. Civil Disobedience Movement ii. Non-Cooperation Movement iii. Rowlatt Satyagraha iv. Quit India Movement Options: a) iv, ii, i, iii b) i, iii, ii, iv c) iii, i, iv, ii d) iii, ii, i, iv
4	"From the following, Identify the leader popularly called <i>Frontier Gandhi</i> who founded the Khudai Khidmatgar movement." a) Lala Lajpat Rai b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan c) Badruddin Tyabji d) Motilal Nehru
5	"Who authored the famous economic critique titled "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"?" a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dinshaw Wacha c) Pherozeshah Mehta d) Dadabhai Naoroji
II	Name the following: -
6	"Which leader popularised the slogan asserting that freedom is an inalienable right and must be achieved at all costs?" Bal Gangadhar Tilak

7	“Which slogan of Mahatma Gandhi urged Indians to fully commit to the struggle for independence, even at great personal risk? “Do or Die” .
8	“The cry ‘Inquilab Zindabad’ became a rallying call for which young Indian freedom fighter?” Bhagat Singh
III	Fill in the blanks: -
9	<u>Subhas Chandra Bose</u> reorganized the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) abroad and inspired thousands with his call for complete independence.
10	The distinguished poet and freedom fighter who became the first Indian woman to hold the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1925 was <u>Sarojini Naidu</u> .
11	The capacity to act independently without outside interference is called as <u>Sovereign</u> .
12	The Swadeshi movement, though strongest in Bengal, was also famous in Andhra as the <u>Vandemataram</u> Movement.
13	On 17 December, 1928, <u>Bhagat Singh</u> , Azad and <u>Raiguru</u> assassinated Saunders, a police officer who was involved in the lathi-charge that had caused the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
IV	Answer in Detail: -
14	Which movement was launched in India to protest the British actions against the Khalifa and eventually became linked with Gandhi’s Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain in detail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1920, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre. ● Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the Ottoman Empire. ● The leaders of the Khilafat agitation in India were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. Gandhiji supported their call and urged the Congress to campaign against “Punjab wrongs” (Jallianwala massacre), the Khilafat wrong and demand Swaraj.
15	Elaborate on the objectives of the 19th-century bill that, if passed, would have marked a significant step toward legal equality in colonial India but instead exposed the British reluctance to share authority with Indians. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. ● In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The 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 white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.
16	Describe The Rowlatt Satyagraha. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1919, Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act. ● The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. ● Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people’s basic freedoms. ● Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violence, “humiliation and prayer” and hartal (strike).

17	<p>‘Non-Cooperation Movement was initiated by Gandhiji to bring the Indians together for a national movement’. Justify the statement.</p> <p>The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. In many cases, people resisted British rule non-violently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges. • Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. • British titles were surrendered, and legislatures were boycotted. • People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth. The imports of foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 and 1922.
18	<p>Explain in detail about the Quit India Movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the Second World War. • The British must quit India immediately. To the people he said, “do or die” in your effort to fight the British – but you must fight non-violently. • Gandhiji and other leaders were jailed at once but the movement spread. • The Movement attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it. • Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked all over the country. In many areas the people set up their own governments.
VI	<p>Picture Based Questions: -</p> <p>Picture 1-</p>  <p>1. Identify which event is shown in the above picture, give a brief description? Answer- The picture shows Indian demonstrators opposing the Simon Commission. People marched with banners saying “Simon Go Back.”</p> <p>2. Why did the Indians oppose it? Answer-Indians opposed the Simon Commission because it had no Indian members. All the members were British, so Indians felt it could not understand India’s needs.</p> <p>3. What do you observe about the people in the march?</p>

Answer- The people are dressed mostly in white traditional Indian clothing, carrying flags and banners, and they appear to be marching peacefully in a large group.

4. What does this picture show about India's struggle for independence?

Answer- It shows that people from different regions united to protest against unfair British decisions. The movement was popular, peaceful, and organized.

19 **Picture 2-**



A. Identify the above picture.

➤ **The compound wall of Jallianwala Bagh/Jallianwala Bagh.**

B. What are the people pointing at?

➤ **The people are pointing at the bullet marks on the wall.**

C. Explain the details of the above incident.

➤ **The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities were inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day (13 April 1919). General Dyer opened fire on a gathering of people.**

D. After the Incident, who had expressed pain and anger by renouncing his knighthood.

➤ **Rabindranath Tagore.**