

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Mention any two effects of the first world war on the rural areas of India.
- Q.2** Who was General Dyer ? Why was he hated by Indians ?
- Q.3** Define nationalism.
- Q.4** What is a nation state ?
- Q.5** How does colonialism generate nationalism ?
- Q.6** Why was the Champaran Satyagraha organised ?
- Q.7** With what aim was satyagraha organised at Kheda in 1917 ?
- Q.8** What was Rowlatt Act ?
- Q.9** By whom was the book 'Hind Swaraj' written ? What was the opinion of the author expressed in the book ?
- Q.10** Name two muslim leaders of Khilafat movement ?
- Q.11** What was the significance of the Calcutta and Nagpur Session of congress held in 1920.
- Q.12** What did Boycott movement involve during the non cooperation movement ?
- Q.13** Mention any two contribution of Baba Ramchandra in peasant movement ?
- Q.14** What was Inland Emigration Act of 1859 ?
- Q.15** Mention any two effects of the Economic Depression between 1926-1930.
- Q.16** Why was the Simon Commission set up ? Why was boycotted by the Indians ?
- Q.17** What is known as the Salt March or Dandi March ?
- Q.18** Why and by whom was the Sabarmati Ashram setup ?

- Q.19** Who was Abdul Gaffar Khan ? What was his main contribution ?
- Q.20** Who were the 'dalits' ? What was Gandhiji's attitude towards them ?
- Q.21** By whom was our national song composed ? In which famous Bengali novel is the song found ?
- Q.22** Why did Indian leaders oppose Rowlatt Act in 1919 ?
- Q.23** State any two decisions made at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 ?
- Q.24** When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed ? Mention any one of its provisions ?
- Q.25** Why was Khilafat Movement started ?
- Q.26** By whom was longest Khilafat Swarajya party formed. What was their main aim ?
- Q.27** Why did Gandhi Ji call off Non-Cooperation movement ?
- Q.28** State two main reasons for launching the Non-cooperation movement.
- Q.29** Name any two industrialists who actively participated in the civil Disobedience Movement.
- Q.30** What is the importance of the Lahore Congress Session of 1924 ?

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** What is meant by Satyagraha as advocated by Gandhiji ?
- Q.2** With what major aims were the peasant movements organised in 1920 ?
- Q.3** Why did Gandhiji decide to organise 'hartal' on 6th April 1919. How did the police react to it ?

- Q.4** Explain the Jallianwalla Bagh incident ?
- Q.5** Why was the Khilafat movement launched by Gandhiji in 1919 ? What was his aim ?
- Q.6** Examine the methods adopted by Indian during the Non cooperation movement ?
- Q.7** State any four factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India ?
- Q.8** Examine the main features of Gudern rebellion.
- Q.9** Explain the condition of the plantation workers during colonial rule.
- Q.10** How was the Civil Disobedience Movement differ from earlier movements ?
- Q.11** Describe the main features of the civil disobedience movement.
- Q.12** What is known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact ?
- Q.13** Examine the role of women in the course Civil Disobedience movement.
- Q.14** Why did Muslims fail to respond to the call of a united struggle during Civil Disobedience Movement ?
- Q.15** Explain the Satyagraha movement.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Examine the aims and methods of Non-cooperation. How did movement make a departure from earlier movement ?
- Q.2** Describe the developments that preceded the Civil disobedience movement. Also describe the course of this movements.
- Q.3** Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him ?
- Q.4** Why did Indian national congress change its goal from swaraj to Purna Swaraj ?
- Q.5** Critically examine the main aspects of Indian national movement during the period between 1920 - 1935.

- Q.6** Analyse the main implications of the idea of Satyagrah. To what extent was it successful ?
- Q.7** Examine incidents leading to the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre ? How did the government react to Satyagrahis ?
- Q.8** Explain the grievances of the peasants against the government. What steps were taken to organise peasant movement to fulfil their demands ?
- Q.9** Examine the main features of peasant Movement during Civil Disobedience movement.
- Q.10** Analyse the reasons for nationalist upsurge in India after the First World War.

C. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1** The Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place in the city of -
 (A) Amritsar (B) Agra
 (C) Meerut (D) Lahore
- Q.2** Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji ?
 (A) His arrest
 (B) The chauri-chura incident
 (C) High pressure from the British Government
 (D) Round table conference
- Q.3** The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session ?
 (A) Karachi Congress
 (B) Haripur Congress
 (C) Lahore Congress
 (D) Lucknow Congress
- Q.4** The Simon Commission was boycotted because -
 (A) There was no Indian in the commission

- (B) It supported the muslim league
(C) Congress felt that the people deserved swaraj
(D) There were differences among the members.
- Q.5** Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in
(A) March 1928 (B) March 1929
(C) March 1930 (D) March 1931
- Q.6** The Swarji Party was setup by
(A) Motilal Nehru & C.R. Das
(B) Gandhiji & W.c. Banerjee
(C) Bhagat singh
(D) S.C. Bose
- Q.7** Khilafat Movement was started in India in
(A) 1919 (B) 1920 (C) 1921 (D) 1922
- Q.8** Hind Swaraj was written by
(A) Nehruji (B) S.C. Bose
(C) Gandhiji (D) C.R. Das
- Q.9** The song Vande Mataram was composed by -
(A) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(B) Bankim chandra
(C) Gopal Krishan Gokhle
(D) Bhagat Singh
- Q.10** Satyagraha organised at in 1917.
(A) Kheda (B) Dandi
(C) Lucknow (D) Delhi
- Q.11** Poona Pact was signed by Gandhiji and Dr Ambedkar in
(A) 1930 (B) 1932
- (C) 1934 (D) 1935
- Q.12** Act passed by British government in India in 1919 ?
(A) Simon Commission
(B) Turkish
(C) Rowlatt
(D) None of these
- Q.13** In 1918, Gandhiji organised Satyagraha movement against -
(A) Peasant (B) Mill worker
(C) Cotton mill owner (D) Britishers
- Q.14** Who was Abdul Gaffar Khan ?
(A) Follower of British
(B) Frontier Gandhi
(C) Peasant
(D) None of these
- Q.15** Alluri Sitaram Raju was excuted in -
(A) 1921 (B) 1922
(C) 1923 (D) 1924
- Q.16** Simon Commission arrived in India in -
(A) 1926 (B) 1928
(C) 1929 (D) 1930
- Q.17** First session of Hindu Mahasabha was held in -
(A) 1915 (B) 1916
(D) 1917 (D) 1920
- Q.18** Muslim league was formed in -
(A) 1908 (B) 1907
(C) 1906 (D) 1905
- Q.19** Civil Disobedience re-launched in -
(A) 1930 (B) 1928
(C) 1934 (D) 1932

Q.20 What were the impact of civil disobedience movement -

- (A) Tide of patriotic fervour
- (B) Constitutional reforms
- (C) Success of anti-untouchability campaign
- (D) All the above

ANSWER KEY

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	B	C	A	D	A	B	C	B	A	B	C	C	B	D	B	A	C	D	D