



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No:11</b>	<b>Topic: The Making of the National Movement: 1870s - 1947</b>	<b>Year: 2020-21</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions</b>
1	Name the Viceroy who was responsible for the partition of Bengal in 1905. <b>a) Lord Curzon</b> b) Lord Dalhousie c) Lord Mountbatten d) None of these
2	Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was edited by a) Lala Lajpat Rai <b>b) Balgangadhar Tilak</b> c) Chitta Ranjan Das d) Sarojini Naidu
3	The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in a) 1840 b) 1857 <b>c) 1878</b> d) 1890
4	The Indian who renounced his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a) Subhas Chandra Bose <b>b) Rabindranath Tagore</b> c) Abanindranath Tagore d) None of these
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks</b>
5	<u>Dadabhai Naoroji</u> was an Indian businessman and publicist based in London.
6	<u>Ilbert Bill</u> allowed for the trial of Europeans by the Indians Judges.
7	Vandemataram Movement took place in <u>deltaic Andhra</u> .
8	<u>Champaran Movement</u> was the first movement successfully led by Gandhiji in India.
9	The Quit India Movement started in August <u>1942</u> .
<b>III</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>
10	Who was A.O. Hume? What role did he play in the History of India? A retired British official A.O. Hume played an important role in the History of India by bringing Indians from the various regions together.
11	Who was Bhagat Singh? Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary nationalist.
12	Name the three leading members of the Radical group. Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.
13	Who were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation? The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in details</b>
14	What was the 'Ilbert Bill'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The 'Ilbert Bill' was a bill introduced in 1883 for the British India by Lord Ripon.</li><li>• The Bill gave Indian judges and magistrates the power to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level.</li><li>• The introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain and from British settlers in India.</li><li>• White opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill.</li></ul>

15	<p>Explain the Khilafat agitation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the year 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan, known as Khalifa.</li><li>• It enraged people, Indian Muslims wanted that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire.</li><li>• The leaders of the Khilafat agitation Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to start a full-fledged Non- Cooperation Movement.</li><li>• They got support from Mahatma Gandhi who urged the congress to campaign against Punjab wrongs, the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.</li></ul>
16	<p>Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? Why did Indians boycott it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The British government in England sent a Commission headed by Lord Simon in the year 1927 to decide India's political future.</li><li>• As the commission had no Indian representative, it was boycotted by all political groups.</li><li>• When the Commission arrived, it met with demonstrations with banners saying Simon Go Back.</li></ul>