

WORKSHEET

History-Chapter -8

The making of the national movement

A: Name the following.

1. The book written by Dadabhai Naoroji criticizing the economic impact of the British rule.
2. This Act is enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the British Government.
3. This retired British official, played a major role in the foundation of the Indian National Congress.
4. This Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak became one of the strongest critics of British rule.
5. An appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory or representative function.
6. Rabindranath Tagore renounced this as an expression of his protest against the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities
8. These two comrades of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association threw bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929.
9. The members of the Khilafat agitation who supported the Non-Cooperation Movement.
10. Also known as Badshah Khan he was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgars, a powerful non-violent movement and is fondly remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
11. The three main exponents of the Radical Group of the Congress popularly known as 'Lal ,Bal and Pal'-
12. He was instrumental in inflicting the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar.

B: Fill in the blanks

1. Most of the political associations that came into being during in the 1870s and 1880s were led by

_____ such as lawyers.

2. The dissatisfaction with the _____ rule intensified in the 1870 s and 1880s.

3. The _____ was passed in 1878 disallowing _____ from possessing arms.

4. The _____ in the first 20 years was _____ in its objectives and methods.

5. The _____ leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of the British rule.

6. The _____ infuriated people all over India and was opposed by both the sections of the Congress- the Moderates and the Radicals.

7. In deltaic Andhra the Swadeshi movement was known as

8. The All India Muslim League was formed at _____ in 1906.

9. The Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic _____ in 1916 when they decided to work together for representative government in the country.

10. In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the _____ that the British had just passed.

11. The _____ turned out to be the first all-India struggle though it was largely restricted to the cities.

12. The _____ Movement was launched in 1930.

13. The _____ related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody.

14. In 1920, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the _____ or _____.

15. The _____ Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. 16. _____

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS

1. Give reasons for the boycott of the Simon Commission by all political groups.
2. Write a short note on the methods adopted by the Moderate leaders to protest against the British rule.
3. Why did Gandhiji abruptly call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?