

Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Who were Moderates?

Ans. The first twenty years of the Congress were dominated by the 'Moderates'. They were very liberal in their objectives and methods. They believed in constitutional methods to achieve their demands.

Q. 2. Who is a Publicist?

Ans. A publicist is someone who publishes an idea by circulating information, writing reports or speaking at meetings.

Q. 3. Name some early leaders of Indian National Congress.

Ans. The early leaders of Indian National Congress were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bannerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer.

Q. 4. Write the literal meaning of Sarvajanik.

Ans. The literal meaning of 'Sarvajanik' is 'of or for all the people'. It consists of two words—'Sarva' means all and 'Janik' means of the people.

Q. 5. Explain the Arms Act of 1878.

Ans. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.

Q. 6. What was Vernacular Press Act?

Ans. The Vernacular Act was passed in 1878. The act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything 'objectionable'.

Q. 7. Describe Ilbert Bill.

Ans. Ilbert Bill was introduced by Sir Courtenay Ilbert. This bill allowed the Indian judges to try cases involving the British or Europeans and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.

Q. 8. Which three leaders were known as 'Lal Bal Pal'?

Ans. The leaders from Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab— Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were known as 'Lal, Bal, Pal'.

Q. 9. Who raised the slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it".

Ans. Bal Gangadhar Tilak raised the slogan of "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it"

Q. 10. Who announced the partition of Bengal?

Ans. In 1905, Viceroy Curzon announced the partition of Bengal.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What were the demands of Moderates?

Ans. The demands of moderates were—

- (i) Repeal of Arms Act
- (ii) Freedom of Speech and Expression
- (iii) Legislative council to be made more representative, Indian be given more power and introduction of legislative councils in provinces where none existed.
- (iv) Reduction in the drain of Indian wealth to England.

Q. 2. Mention the economic issues raised by the early Congress.

Ans. The economic issues were—

- (i) British rule had led to poverty and famines.
- (ii) Shortage of food because exports of grains to Europe.
- (iii) Reduction of Revenue.
- (iv) Cut in Military expenditure.
- (v) More funds for irrigation.
- (vi) Abolition of Salt tax.

Q. 3. Describe the aim of Swadeshi Movement.

Ans. The aim of Swadeshi Movement was to oppose British rule, encourage the ideas of self-help, national education and use of Indian languages and to boycott British manufactured products.

Q. 4. What was the impact of First World War on India?

Ans. The first World War changed the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the government of India. The taxes were increased on individual incomes and business profits. Indians were dragged into the war and resources were badly exploited by the British.

Q. 5. Write the names of movements which were led by Mahatma Gandhi in India.

Ans. The movements were—

- (i) The Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (ii) Non-Cooperation Movement

(iii) Civil Disobedience Movement

(iv) Dandi March

(v) Quit India Movement

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. Give an account on the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Ans. (i) The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by the British.

(ii) The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

(iii) This Act empowered the provincial governments to search any place and arrest any person whom they suspected without a warrant.

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and other leaders criticised the act as 'devilish' and tyrannical.

(v) Satyagraha were organised under the leadership of Gandhiji.

(vi) On 6 April, 1919 a nation-wide hartal was launched and the day was observed as the 'day of humiliation and prayer.'

Q. 2. Briefly describe Nationalism in Africa.

Ans. (i) Colonial rule in Africa was dictatorial. Only the "Chiefs" were allowed to rule on behalf of the foreign powers.

(ii) Africans had no decision-making powers or representation.

(iii) The British forcefully took over the land from local owner or users, increased taxes and poor working conditions caused the revolt by the Africans against Britishers.

(iv) In 1957, Ghana became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence.

(v) The freedom movement was led by Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party through strikes, boycotts and mass rallies.

(vi) In 1951, this party won a huge electoral victory and opposed the existing system of allowing the Chiefs to nominate representatives to the legislature.

(vii) In 1956, elections to the new Legislative Council were held and the Convention People's Party won and Ghana was proclaimed as an independent nation.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. Who was Ambabai and what were women's contribution in the freedom struggle?

Ans. (i) Ambabai belonged to Karanataka and had been married at the age of twelve.

(ii) She was widowed at the age of 16.

(iii) She picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops in Udipi.

(iv) She was arrested and served a sentence and was rearrested.

(v) She made speeches while in prison and taught spinning and organised 'prabhat pheris'.

(vi) She regarded her days in prison as the happiest days of her life because they gave it a new purpose and commitment.

(vii) Women from different backgrounds, young old, single and married, educated or illiterate participated in the freedom struggle of India. Women's participation gave the national struggle an immense force.

(viii) Sarojini Naidu was one of the leading women who contributed to the cause of national movement significantly.