

Class 8 History Important Questions

Ch-9 The Making of the National Movement 1870 to 1947

Answers at the Bottom

1. In which year was the Vernacular Press Act enacted to silence those who were critical to the Government?

1. 1900
2. 1878
3. 1904
4. 1905

2. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi arrive in India from South Africa after having led the Indians in non-violent marches against racist restrictions?

1. 1915
2. 1925
3. 1930
4. 1935

3. From the outline map of India, name the place B, in Gujarat where the peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.



1. Porbander
2. Ahmedabad
3. Kheda
4. Rajkot

4. Among the different goals of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which one of these can be considered as the main and important goal?

1. Boycott government functions
2. Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
3. Protest against the Jalianwala Bagh massacre
4. Use of Khadi among people
5. Identify this great personality marked A, who fought against injustice, who believed in ahimsa and satyagraha and worked tirelessly for the freedom of India. In the image given below, he along with other Indians established the Natal Congress in Durban, South Africa in 1895 to fight against racial indiscrimination.



1. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 2. Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi
 3. Jawaharlal Nehru
 4. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
6. Match the following:

(i) Vernacular Press Act	(a) 1915
(ii) Arrival of Gandhi in India	(b) 1919
(iii) Rowlatt Act	(c) 1947
(iv) Independence of India	(d) 1878

7. Fill in the blanks:

1. The literal meaning of _____ is 'of or for all the people.'
2. _____ addressed the Congress as President in 1887.

3. The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by _____ in Amritsar on Baisakhi Day, 1919.
 4. Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called of the _____ Movement when it took a violent turn.
8. State True or False:
1. A person who welcomes new ideas or opinions is called a Moderate.
 2. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in 1919.
 3. Maulana Azad was born in Mecca.
 4. Rabindranath Tagore was India's first Indian Governor-General.
9. Name the three leading members of the Radical group.
10. Why did the Muslim League announced 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day'?
11. What does RSS stand for?
12. What was the Khilafat agitation?
13. What was the Rowlatt Act? Give an account of the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Answer

2. (b) 1878, **Explanation:** The dissatisfaction with the British rule intensified in 1870s and 1880s. Hence the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press act were passed in 1878.
1. (a) 1915, **Explanation:** Gandhiji aged 46, arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. He was already a respected leader, known internationally.
3. (c) Kheda, **Explanation:** Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, in Kheda district of Gujarat during British Raj was the third Satyagraha movement inspired by Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi and was a major revolt in Indian independence movement.
2. Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
Explanation: Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre aimed at resisting British rule in India through nonviolent means Ahimsa.
2. (b) Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi, **Explanation:** In South Africa, Gandhiji led a campaign opposing a bill which denied Indians in South Africa the right to vote. His

campaign was successful in drawing attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He also helped in founding Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and moulded the Indian community of South Africa into a unified political force.

1. Vernacular Press Act – (d) 1878
 2. Arrival of Gandhi in India – (a) 1915
 3. Rowlatt Act – (b) 1919
 4. Independence of India – (c) 1947
1. Sarvajanik
 2. Badruddin Tyabji
 3. General Dyer
 4. Non-Cooperation
1. False
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False
2. Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.
 3. It announced 16 August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day' in support of its demand for Pakistan due to the failure of the Cabinet Mission.
 4. RSS stands for Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
 5. In the year 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan, known as Khalifa. It enraged people. Indian Muslims wanted that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to start a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement. They got support from Mahatma Gandhi who urged the Congress to campaign against 'Punjab wrongs', the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.
 6. The British passed the Rowlatt Act in the year 1919. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. The Act was very repressive and therefore it enraged Indians. Prominent leaders of the freedom struggles such as Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, etc. felt that the government had no right to restrict the basic freedoms of people. They viewed the Act as devilish and tyrannical. Gandhiji decided to oppose this Act. He asked people of India to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Act, as a day of humiliation and prayer' and hartal. He organised Satyagraha Sabhas to launch the movement. The Rowlatt Satyagraha spread far and wide. It became the first All- India struggle against the British government. In April 1919 several demonstrations and hartals took place in the country. But the government suppressed them taking brutal measures. The Jallianwala Bagh

massacre was the climax of its brutality. This incident took place on 13 April in Amritsar on Baishakhi day. Thousands of people had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate the occasion. General Dyre opened fire on them all of a sudden. Both Hindu and Muslim unitedly criticized the British action.