

SUBJECT – SOCIAL STUDIES

LESSON – 18

ACHIEVING FREEDOM

I. Tick (✓) the correct option .

1. Indian National Congress was founded in:
Ans. 1885
2. The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government in:
Ans. March 1919
3. Swadeshi movement was directed against:
Ans. Partition of Bengal
4. The first movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi was:
Ans. Salt Satyagrah
5. Who among the following was not an extremist?
Ans. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The extremists group of the Indian National Congress wanted self rule.
2. Lord Curzon decided to crush this new spirit of nationalism by dividing Bengal.
3. Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893.
4. The Rowlatt Act gave the government power to arrest anyone and send them to gaol without trial.
5. Gandhiji gave the slogan of do or die during the quiet Indian movement.

III. Match the following.

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|---------------------------------|------|
| a) Partition of Bengal. | 1905 |
| b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. | 1919 |
| c) Non-cooperation Movement. | 1920 |
| d) civil disobedience Movement. | 1930 |
| e) Quit India movement. | 1942 |

IV. Answer in brief.

1. What was the Swadeshi Movement ?
Ans. Under Swadeshi movement people decided to boycott British goods and started use of swadeshi products.
2. What did students and lawyers do in the non cooperation movement?
Ans. Students boycotted schools and colleges and lawyers boycotted the law courts.
3. Why did Lord Curzon announce the decision to divide Bengal?
Ans. Lord Curzon announced the decision to divide Bengal, claiming that it would help to improve the administration of the two partitioned provinces.
4. Why did Gandhi undertake the Dandi March?
Ans. Gandhiji undertook the Dandi March to protest against the British salt law.
5. Why did the British government send the Simon Commission to India?

Ans. The British government sent Simon Commission to India to study the effects of the Rowlatt act.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. Why were the Congress leaders divided?

Ans. Some members of the Indian National Congress wanted to participate in law making and administration. Another group within the Indian National Congress wanted self rule, they wanted the British to accept their demands.

2. Briefly describe Gandhi's role in India's freedom movement.

Ans. Gandhiji led Non- Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Swaraj, Quit India Movement against the British Government, and this movement continued till India got its independence in 1947.

3. Who was Subhash Chandra Bose ? Which patriotic slogans did he give?

Ans. Subhash Chandra Bose was the leader of the Indian national army, which fought bravely against the English. He gave us these three slogans: 'Jai hind', 'Delhi Chalo' and 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom'.

4. Who were the revolutionaries? Name a few.

Ans. The revolutionaries believed that we should not beg for freedom rather gain independence forcefully. Some of the revolutionaries were- Chandrashekar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Ram Prasad Bismil and many more.

5. Explain briefly the cause and effect of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Ans. On April 13, 1919 a peaceful meeting was being held to protest against the Rowlatt act, at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the people. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh carnage spread, the crowd took to the streets in many North Indian towns. All the Indian leaders strongly protested against the cruel act.