

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Making of the National Movement 1870s-1947

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. _____
- ii. The Simon Commission had many Indian representatives. _____
- iii. Jallianwala Bagh massacre was inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day (13 April). _____
- iv. Swadeshi movement started before the partition of Bengal. _____
- v. Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the major spokesperson for the demand for Pakistan. _____
- vi. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Badshah Khan was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgars. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. _____ is a Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak.
- ii. The Indian National Congress was established when ____ delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in December _____.
- iii. A group of Muslim _____ and _____ formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in _____.
- iv. The _____ Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
- v. Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the _____ when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura.
- vi. Quit India movement started in _____.
- vii. _____ was a radical nationalist.

Q3. Who was the viceroy in 1905?

Ans. _____

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- i. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. True
- ii. The Simon Commission had many Indian representatives. False
- iii. Jallianwala Bagh massacre was inflicted by General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day (13 April). True
- iv. Swadeshi movement started before the partition of Bengal. False
- v. Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the major spokesperson for the demand for Pakistan. True
- vi. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Badshah Khan was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgars. True

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Kesari is a Marathi newspaper edited by Tilak.
- ii. The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in December 1885.
- iii. A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906.
- iv. The Rowlatt Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.
- v. Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura.
- vi. Quit India movement started in August 1942.
- vii. Subhas Chandra Bose was a radical nationalist.

Q3. Who was the viceroy in 1905?

Ans. Viceroy Curzon