

Ch-16  
India wins - freedom

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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\* MCA (Pg-104) (d) All of these  
MC

\* PQ (105) 1. (c) Using truth and non-violence  
to fight injustice.  
2. (c) both (a) and (b)

'Exercise'

A. Oral questions-

- (1) (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Bipin chandra Pal  
(2) (a) D. S. Rajendra Prasad.  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru.

B. Multiple choice questions (MCQ's)

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b)

C. Write True and false for statements.

1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F

D. (1) Mahatma Gandhi

(2) Subhash chandra Bose.

(3) Mahatma Gandhi.

F. Answer the following questions -

① Write short notes on the followings -

(a) Quit India Movement - (1) On 9th August 1942,  
Grandhiji started the  
Quit India Movement (2) Grandhiji asked the people

to 'Do or Die' and asked the British Government to 'Quit India'.

(3) There were hartals and protests everywhere.

(2) Jai Hind -

(2) Civil Disobedience Movement -

(1) The Congress demanded Purna Swaraj from foreign rule. In December 1929.

(2) Our leaders even chose the tri-colour flag in saffron, white and green as the flag of free India.

(3) The Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930 with Gandhiji as the leader.

(3) Role of Gandhiji in India's freedom struggle - Gandhiji put up a fight against the British with the help of non-violence or ahimsa and Satyagraha which means using truth. Gandhiji chose different ~~and~~ non-violent methods to fight with the British.

(4) Non-cooperation Movements - In 1920, Gandhiji started the Non-cooperating Movement. It was about disobeying British laws, boycotting foreign clothes and goods, government schools and colleges.

(2) "Swaraaj is my birthright and I shall have it"

(a) Who gave this slogan?

Ans - Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

(b) How did he want to win freedom from the British?

Ans - He believed that the struggle for freedom was required, supported, strikes and boycotts.

(3) Why did the people gather at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919? What happened there?

Ans - People gathered in Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar to attend a peaceful demonstration. General Dyer ordered his troops to take position and fire at the unarmed public. Hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands were injured.

(4) (a) What reason did the British give for the partition of Bengal?

Ans - The British said that this partition would make administration easy.

(b) What was the real reason for this partition?

Ans - They wanted to divide the Hindus against the Muslims.