

13. The Nationalist Movement (1885 – 1918)

Worksheet 1

(A) The following are the causes for the anger of Indians against the British. Complete them by selecting the correct words and phrases given below:

- (a) the British opposed it (b) brutally punished (c) racial discrimination
(d) exploited (e) reserved (f) restaurants and parks (g) Vernacular Press
(h) ruthless (i) destroyed (j) competitive examinations

1. Indians who revolted in 1857 were _____.
2. British policies were _____ in annexing kingdoms.
3. Indian peasants were _____.
4. Cottage industries were _____ by bringing in machine-made goods.
5. Indians were not allowed to _____.
6. There was _____ at _____.
7. Indians were not selected in _____.
8. Railway compartments were _____ for the British.
9. The press was restricted by the _____ Act 1878.
10. The Ilbert Bill 1883 was withdrawn because _____.

(B) Answer the following questions:

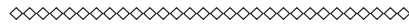
1. What were the methods used by the Moderates?

2. What led to the growth of extremism?

3. What was the Swadeshi movement?

4. Why was the Muslim League formed?

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



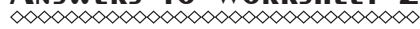
- A. 1. (b) 2. (h) 3. (d) 4. (i) 5. (f) 6. (c) 7. (j) 8. (e) 9. (g) 10. (a)
- B. 1. The Moderates had faith in the British, so they adopted peaceful means of prayer and petitions to raise their demands.
2. Racial discrimination and ill-treatment by the British, the incidents abroad like Japan revolting against Russia and Ethiopia against Italy, and the partition of Bengal creating Hindu-Muslim disunity caused the growth of extremism.
3. The Swadeshi movement was a boycott of all British and foreign goods and promotion of Indian cottage industries. Foreign goods were burnt to protest against British exploitation.
4. The Muslim League was formed to protect and give political rights to Muslims and to protect British interests to ensure that they do not develop hatred for Muslims.

Worksheet 2

(A) Give the names of the following people:

1. Founded the Indian National Congress: _____
2. Founded the British Indian Association: _____
3. Led the Radical Movement: _____
4. Presided over the first session of the INC: _____
5. Ordered the partition of Bengal in 1903-05: _____
6. Passed the Government of India Act of 1909: _____
7. Led the Home Rule Movement: _____
8. Founded the Muslim League: _____
9. Founded an ashram at Pondicherry: _____
10. Declared self-rule or Swaraj at the INC session in 1906: _____

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2



- A.
1. A.O. Hume
 2. Surendranath Bannerjee
 3. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 4. W.C. Bonnerjee
 5. Lord Curzon
 6. Lord Minto and the Secretary of State Morley
 7. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant
 8. Nawab Salimullah
 9. Aurobindo Ghosh
 10. Dadabhai Naoroji