

14. The Struggle for Independence (1919 – 1947)

Worksheet 1

A Answer the following questions:

1. What were the charkha and khadi symbols of?

2. What was Dyarchy in the provinces?

3. Why did Indians call the day the Rowlatt Act was passed as National Humiliation Day?

4. Who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

5. Why did Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others start the Khilafat Movement in India?

6. How did Lala Lajpat Rai die?

7. What was the Dandi March?

8. What was the Two Nation Theory?

9. Who gave the slogan of Jai Hind?

10. When was the Indian Independence Act passed?

(B) Which of the following statements are True and which False?

1. The Congress broke up into two main groups in 1923. _____
2. Indians loved to buy foreign goods during the freedom struggle. _____
3. The Government of India Act of 1919 was also called the Minto-Morley Reforms. _____
4. Gandhiji launched the National Movement from Champaran in Bihar in 1917. _____
5. The Non-Cooperation Movement aimed to redress the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and fight for Swaraj peacefully. _____
6. About 3000 peasants set fire to the police station at Chaura Chauri in UP on 5 February 1922. _____
7. Subhash Chandra Bose remained in the Indian Civil Service while setting up the Azad Hind Fauj. _____
8. The Simon Commission was welcomed by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League and the Congress. _____
9. In July 1937 the Congress ministry was formed in seven provinces, which made the dissatisfied Muslim League oppose the Congress. _____
10. The Quit India Movement did not achieve its goal but the British became aware of the strong nationalist feelings of Indians. _____

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



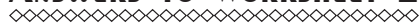
- A. 1. The charkha and khadi were symbols of India's self-reliance.
2. Dyarchy was the dual government introduced in Indian provinces by the British under which state subjects were divided into reserved and transferred groups.
3. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 provided for arrest of Indians without warrant and imprisonment without trial. Indians therefore protested, calling it the National Humiliation Day.
4. General Dyer and his troops were responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
5. The Khilafat Movement was started by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others in support of Muslims of South East Asia to put pressure on the British to protect the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire who was considered the Caliph or religious head of the Sunni Muslims of the world.
6. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the leaders of the protest against the Simon Commission in 1928. The police lathi charged the protesters, injuring Lala Lajpat Rai. He later died of his injuries on 17 November 1928.
7. The salt law laid down that only the British could manufacture salt in India. The Dandi March was launched in March 1930 by Gandhiji from Sabarmati to break the salt law as a form of Civil Disobedience. He walked to Dandi with his followers and picked up a handful of salt as a protest.
8. The Two Nation Theory was put forward by the Muslim League to state that Hindus and Muslims were culturally too different to unite and were two separate nations.
9. The slogan of 'Jai Hind' was given by Subhash Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj and government.
10. The Indian Independence Act was passed in July 1947.
- B. 1. (✓) 2. (X) 3. (X) 4. (✓) 5. (✓) 6. (✓) 7. (X) 8. (X) 9. (✓) 10. (✓)

Worksheet 2

A Give the names of the following people:

1. Started the Non-Cooperation Movement: _____
2. Formed the Swaraj Party: _____
3. Reorganised the INA, calling it the Azad Hind Fauj: _____
4. President of the Constituent Assembly: _____
5. Chairman of the Drafting Committee: _____

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2



- A.
1. Mahatma Gandhi
 2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
 3. Subhash Chandra Bose
 4. Dr Rajendra Prasad
 5. Dr Ambedkar