

**Class:-8th**

**History, Chapter:-10**

**A. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. After 1923, the Congress devoted itself to the **Constructive** Programme.
2. The **Swaraj** Party led by CR Das and fought the elections in 1923.
3. Many **khaddar** *bhandars* were opened in many parts of the country under Gandhiji's leadership.
4. The resolution of **complete independence** was passed in the Lahore session of the Congress.
5. The Civil Disobedience Movement started with the **Dandi March** of Gandhi Ji.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option:-**

1. What was Surya Sen called in Chittagong?

**Masterda**

2. Why was the Dandi March undertaken by Gandhi Ji?

**against Salt Law**

3. Who organised the *Khudai Khidmatgar*?

**Gaffar Khan**

4. What was the slogan raised against the Simon Commission?

**'Simon Go Back'**

5. When did the Second Round Table Conference took place?

**1931**

**C. Match the following:-**

- |         |                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 1923 | c. formation of Swaraj Party      |
| 2. 1928 | e. arrival of Simon Commission    |
| 3. 1917 | d. Russian Revolution             |
| 4. 1929 | b. Lahore session of the Congress |
| 5. 1935 | a. Government of India Act        |

**D. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What was the main aim of the Swaraj Party? Name some of its leaders.

Ans.1 The main aim of the Swaraj Party was complete freedom. The Swaraj Party was formed by Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das.

2. Why was the Simon Commission set up? How did the Indians react to it?

Ans.2 The Simon Commission was set up in 1927 to look into the working of the Government of India Act 1919 and give its report. But the people in India were outraged and insulted as the Simon Commission, which was to determine the future of India, did not include a single Indian member.

3. What was the economic significance of *khadi* in the national movement?

Ans.3 It provided means of livelihood to millions of people and spread the message of the freedom movement throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas.

4. What was the importance of the Lahore session of 1929 in the history of India?

Ans.4 At the historic session of 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress declared the attainment of *purna swaraj* or Complete Independence as its aim.

5. Who led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?

Ans.5 Mahatma Gandhi led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

6. What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? Why did the 2nd Round Table Conference fail?

Ans.6 Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an agreement signed between Viceroy, Lord Irwin and Congress, the British Government agreed to release political prisoners against whom there were no charges of violence and the Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The second round table conference was deemed a failure because of the many disagreements among the participants. While the INC claimed to speak for the whole of the country, other participants and leaders of other parties contested this claim.

7. Why was the Dandi March undertaken by Gandhi Ji?

Ans.7 The Dandi March was an act of civil disobedience led by Mohandas Gandhi to protest against British Government monopoly on salt-making.

8. Explain the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Ans.8 The Act Proposed a federation consisting of Indian provinces and the princely states at the centre. The Central Legislature was to be bicameral. Its powers were also expanded. In order to settle disputes between the provinces, the Act proposed to set up a Federal Court. In the provincial sphere, it was proposed that Burma be separated from India. Two new provinces- Orissa and Sind -were also formed.

9. Who was Abdul Gaffar Khan?

Ans.9 He was a political and spiritual leader known for his nonviolent opposition and lifelong pacifism; he was a devout Muslim and an advocate for Hindu-Muslim unity in the Indian subcontinent. In 1929, Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar, an anti-colonial nonviolent resistance movement.

10. Why were the princely states unhappy with the British?

Ans.10 Because they were controlled by the Britishers and could not take an action of their own, lest they were killed. They lived in the shadow of the Britishers. They were given responsibility, but no power nor money.

#### E. Photo study questions:-



1. Which event is shown in the picture?

Ans.1 Protest against the Simon Commission.

2. Who was the main leader who took part in this event? What happened to him?

Ans.2 Lala Lajpat Rai was the main leader who took part in this event. The police struck back with lethal force, carrying out a lathi-charge. He suffered serious injuries in the police assault and eventually died on November 17, 1928.

3. Write one sentence about his views about the mode of struggle against the British rule in India.

Ans.3 He believed that the ideals of Indian-culture combined with nationalism will lead to the establishment of a secular state.