

Class:-8th

History, Chapter:-11

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. In 1931, Japan, which had become a powerful imperialist country, invaded China.
2. Gandhiji, in his speech, gave the mantra 'Do or Die' during the Quit India movement.
3. When the Cripps Mission failed, the Quit India movement started in 1942.
4. Subhash Chandra Bose formed a new party called the Forward Bloc.
5. The Muslim League propagated the two-nation theory.

B. Match the following:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cripps Mission | d. Stafford Cripps |
| 2. Quit India Movement | c. Mahatma Gandhi |
| 3. Azad Hind Fauj | e. Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 4. Independence of India | b. 1947 |
| 5. Indian Constitution | a. 1950 |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. After the failure of the INA, Japan captured India. **(False)**
2. The Congress declared that Imperialism and Fascism were essential for peace and progress. **(False)**
3. During the 1942 Movement, parallel governments were formed in different parts of India. **(False)**
4. INA was also known as the 'Rani Jhansi Regiment'. **(False)**
5. Lord Mountbatten was against the formation of two nations-India and Pakistan. **(False)**

D. Write short notes on the following topics:-

1. Quit India Movement :- The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 9 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. Gandhi Ji gave the mantra- 'Do or Die'.
2. formation of the INA :- Azad Hind Fauj (INA), led by Subhash Chandra Bose in cooperation with the Japanese army, waged a grim fight as the Quit India Movement failed.

3. the Cabinet Mission :- Clement Atlee, the Prime Minister of England, sent a Cabinet Mission to India in March 1946, to hold talks with the Indian leaders and settle the terms of the transfer of power to the Indians.

4. impact of the Second World War on the nationalist movement :- Second World War had a major impact on the process of 'decolonisation'. This gave rise to several nationalist movements. Decolonisation was the withdrawal of colonial powers from colonies and the acquisition of political or economic independence by such colonies.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the purpose of the Cripps Mission and how did the Indian leaders react to it?

6. What did Cripps Mission propose? How did the Congress and Muslim League react to this?

Ans.1 and 6 Main purpose of the Cripps Mission was to hold talks with the Indian leaders. But offer of Cripps was dominion status for India and rejected by both- Congress and Muslim League. Gandhi Ji called it 'a post-dated cheque on a falling bank'.

2. How did the naval revolt pave the way for Indian independence?

Ans.2 In February 1946, the Royal Indian Navy revolted at many places. Workers and many others joined them. In the clash that followed, about 300 people were killed in Bombay. British realised that it was no longer possible to hold Indians under subjugation.

3. Elaborate on the role played by the Azad Hind Fauj in the freedom struggle.

Ans.3 By the time the Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army was formally established, it was strong with more than 80 thousand troops. The fauj selected radio station to encourage countrymen to fight for freedom. It formed Azad Hind Radio to broadcast news in the most common languages of the Indians.

4. Why did Japan surrender to the allied powers in 1945?

Ans.4 In August 1945, USA dropped atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Within minutes, the cities were obliterated from the face of the Earth. Over 200,000 people were killed. Japan surrendered and the Second World War finally came to an end.

5. What was the impact of Second World War on the National Movement?

Ans.5 Main impacts of Second World War on the National Movement :- i. The Congress ministers in the provinces resigned in protest, in November 1939.

ii. The Muslim League in its Lahore session passed a resolution demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims.

iii. Jawaharlal Nehru had declared early in 1936 that every war waged by imperialist powers, will be an imperialist war and India should be kept out of it.

7. Why did the talks between Congress and Muslim League fail?

Ans.7 The Congress agreed to participate in the Constituent Assembly, but not in the interim government. The Muslim League's appeal to the Viceroy, to form the interim government without the Congress, was rejected.

8. Describe the Quit India movement that helped bring about a mass awakening.

Ans.8 The failure of the Cripps Mission led to the another great mass struggle for freedom known as the Quit India Movement of 1942. Gandhi ji in his speech gave the mantra "do or die" the government arrested Gandhi ji and all other members of the Congress working committee.

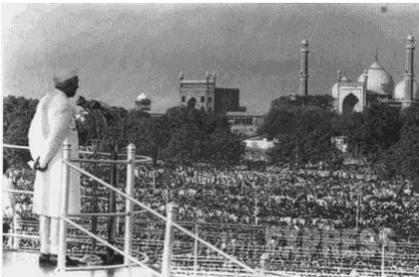
9. 'Gandhiji failed to bring about a unified India'. What do you think were the causes for it?

Ans.9 Because British tried to divide and rule, which started a separation of hearts of the people on the name of religion. People was not so educated so they couldn't understand the seriousness of unity for the welfare of the society.

10. What were the major problems that India faced post-Independence?

Ans.10 One serious problem, which the Indian government had to confront immediately after independence, was that of the rehabilitation of refugees.

F. Photo study questions:-



1. Who is shown in the picture?

Ans.1 Our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

2. Which event is shown in the picture?

Ans.2 independence day speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi.

3. What was the significance of this event?

Ans.3 The Day marks the celebration of national independence from the British Empire on 15th august 1947.