

## **8<sup>th</sup> History**

**Q.1. Why were people dissatisfied with British Rule in the 1870s and 1880s?**

**Ans.** The dissatisfaction with the British Rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. Some of the reasons are as follows:

- a.** The Arms Act was passed in 1878 which disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
- b.** The Vernacular Act was passed which empowered the government to confiscate the assets of newspaper if the news proved objectionable.
- c.** Added to this was the Ilbert Bill 1883. This bill introduced by Sir Ilbert contained a provision that Indian Judges could try cases involving Europeans. There was great opposition from the Europeans and the government withdrew the bill creating great discontent among the Indians.

**Q.2. Who did the INC wish to speak for?**

Indian national congress INC wished to speak for all the people of India, irrespective of their class, colour, creed, caste, language or gender inspite of being the body of educated of common masses, peasants tribal's, factory workers etc.

**Q.3. When was Bengal partitioned?**

Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.

**Q.4. What did the Muslim league resolution of 1940 ask for?**

From the late 1930s, the League began viewing Muslims as a separate nation from Hindus. The Muslim League resolution of 1940 demanded independent states for Muslims in the north – western and eastern areas of the country.

**Q.5. Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against the British rule?**

The early leaders of Indian National Congress like Dadabhai Naroji, Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, Ramesh Chandra Dutta And GK Gokhale were known as moderates as they were moderate in their methods and objectives. Their main aim was to increase unity among the Indians and awareness about politics. They proposed to struggle against the British in a non-violent manner. They criticized the British rule in their speeches, articles, newspapers and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country.

**Q.6. How was the politics of the radicals within the Congress different from that of the moderates?**

The early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the emergence of a new group. They were lead by Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal popularly known as radicals. They criticized the moderates for their “politics of prayer” and emphasized on bold methods such as strike, boycott (of British goods and institutions) and mass demonstrations to spread awareness among the people and achieve political goals. Later the group demanded swaraj or freedom from the British rule.

**Q.7. Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?**

The Non-Cooperation Movement remained non-violent at most of the places, but some people interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi in their own ways mostly to suit their local grievances, as follows.

- a. In Gujarat, the Patidar peasants organized non-violent campaigns against high land revenue.
- b. In Andhra Pradesh, Tribals and poor peasant’s staged protests against the new forest laws.

- c. In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs demanded to remove the corrupt mahants from gurudwaras.

**Q.8. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?**

Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders argued that salt was an essential item of food and hence it was wrong to impose a tax on salt. Moreover, the issue of salt affected all the rich and poor alike, hence Gandhiji wanted Indians to produce salt, and thus, break the salt law.

**Q.9. Discuss the developments between 1937-97 which led to the creation of Pakistan?**

After the 1937 provincial elections, Congress refused to form a coalition government with the League in united provinces. The Muslim League passed resolution in 1940 to demand independent states for the Muslims in North-West and Eastern Indian. The cabinet mission came to Delhi in 1946 to suggest some framework for independent nations. But negotiations between Congress and Muslim League failed and Muslim League persisted with its demands for Pakistan. The country was finally partitioned in August 1947.