

Social Awareness

Beginning of Politics

Check Your Concepts

Q.1. Match the following:

Directions: Given below are two columns - column I and column II. Match the two columns and write the correct answer in the given blank grid.

1. Match the following:

Column – I (Leaders)		Column – II (Centres of revolt)	
(A)	Kernwar Singh	(i)	Faizabad
(B)	Nana Sahib	(ii)	Bihar
(C)	Hazrat Mahal	(iii)	Luck now
(D)	Ahmadullah	(iv)	Kanpur
(E)	Khan Bahadur	(v)	Delhi
(F)	Bakht Khan	(vi)	Bareilly

2. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	1885	(i)	Simon Commission visits India
(B)	1916	(ii)	Cabinet Mission Plan
(C)	1927	(iii)	Formation of the Indian National Congress
(D)	1935	(iv)	Government of India Act
(E)	1946	(v)	Luck now Pact

Q.2. Fill in the blanks:

Directions: Complete the following statements with an appropriate word / term to be filled in the blank space(s).

- _____ the ambassador of King James I, got a Mughal decree called a farman from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- The French founded _____ on the Madras coast in 1674.
- In 1760, the Third Carnatic war was fought at _____.
- The Treaty of Mangalore was signed by _____ and _____.
- _____ was the founder of the Punjab.

6. Calcutta was founded in _____.
7. _____ and the English signed the Treaty of Salbai.
8. In 1639, Francis Day procured a permission to build a factory which was named _____ in Madras.
9. The _____ of Bengal was led by Dudu Mian.
10. In 19th century, British followed a policy of _____ or unrestricted entry of goods.
11. The Bengal Army _____ the annexation of Oudh.
12. The new _____ policy opened the door to western civilization.
13. By 1905 the Swadeshi movement _____ and Boycott Movement also became a part of the national struggle.
14. Sri Narayana Guru led the movement against _____ in Kerala.
15. Periyar launched the _____ movement.
16. _____ started Harijan Sevak Sangh.
17. _____ is credited with the crafting of the Indian Constitution.
18. Lord _____ was the Governor General who set up the Public Works Department.
19. The _____ incorporate the North Block and the South Block.
20. The British occupied Delhi in _____.

Q.3. True / False:

Directions: Read the following statements and mark your response as true or false. Rewrite the correct statement(s) in the box provided below, in case of false statement(s).

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|-----|--|---------|
| 1. | The third battle of Panipat completely subjugated Mysore to the British powers. | [] |
| 2. | The First Carnatic War is memorable for the Battle of St Thome. | [] |
| 3. | The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1857. | [] |
| 4. | In the Second Anglo-Mysore War, Hyder formed a common front with the English and captured Arcot. | [] |
| 5. | Assam was the main centre of peasant revolts. | [] |
| 6. | The British policies of free trade can be held responsible for de-industrialisation in India. | [] |
| 7. | Indigo rebellion originated in Govindpur village in Nadia district. | [] |
| 8. | Sepoy Mangal Pandey's execution caused a mutiny at Barraackpore. | [] |
| 9. | Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt at Kanpur. | [] |
| 10. | Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped to Kalpi. | [] |
| 11. | The British did not follow a policy of Divide and Rule. | [] |

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|-----|---|---------|
| 12. | The Kuka movement started in Punjab. | [] |
| 13. | After the Act of 1858 a Secretary of State was appointed in India. | [] |
| 14. | The reform movement for the uplift of women was first started in Maharashtra. | [] |
| 15. | The British established the police administration in 1861. | [] |
| 16. | Uttaranchal was covered out of Madhya Pradesh. | [] |
| 17. | Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. | [] |
| 18. | The eastern wing of Pakistan came to be known as Bangladesh. | [] |

Q.4. Correct these sentences:

1. The British decided to change their capital from Patna to Delhi in 1911.

Ans.

2. Chennai was formerly known as Trivendram.

Ans.

3. The British followed a policy of Doctrine to disunite the Indian people.

Ans.

4. The redicals were the extremist elements of the Congress.

Ans.

5. The system of indirect elections was introduced in the India Act 1935.

Ans.

6. The First World War was started in 1942.

Ans.
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7. The Saiyyod brothers launched the Khilafat movement.

Ans.
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8. The Non-Cooperation Movement exhibited unity between the Hindus and Muslims and involved the foreigners in the freedom struggle.

Ans.
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9. The Chauri-Chaura incident led to the withdrawal of the Gadar movement.

Ans.
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10. The Second Round Table conference was held in 1928.

Ans.
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11. The Montague-Chelmsford Reform was also called the Government of Shimla Act of 1919.

Ans.
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12. India was partitioned in 1946.

Ans.
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13. Madras was carved out of Bihar.

Ans.
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14. B R Ambedkar was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans.
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Q.5. Give answer in One Word in a sentence:

1. Who introduced the Dual System of Administration in Bengal?

Ans.
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2. Which Portuguese traveller discovered the sea-route to India?

Ans.
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3. Who entered into the Treaty of Bassein with the English?

Ans.
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4. Name the organisation that initiated rebellious activities in Tripura in the mid 1920s.

Ans.
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5. Give the significance of 1911 in the 20th century of India.

Ans.
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6. Name four areas which were the centres of the Revolt of 1857.

Ans.
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7. Which movement was led by Periyar?

Ans.
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8. What were the methods that moderates used?

Ans.
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9. Who was the Governor-General of India when Bengal was partitioned in 1905.

Ans.
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10. When did India win independence?

Ans.
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11. What led to the birth of Pakistan?

Ans.
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12. What embittered the relations of India with China?

Ans.
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13. Who was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Indo- Pak War of 1971?

Ans.
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14. Which party did Morarji Desai belong to?

Ans.
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15. When did the Indian National Congress form?

Ans.
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15. Why was the British government at first was friendly towards the Congress but later on imposed restrictions on it?

Ans.
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Q.6. Multiple choice questions:

Directions: Read the following questions and choose the answer that best answers the questions.

1. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between

- (a) Tipu Sultan and East India Company (b) Haider Ali and East India Company
(c) Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company (d) Mir Qasim, Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company

- 2.** The First Mysore war was won by
(a) East India company (b) Nizam Ali (c) Haider Ali (d) The Marathas
- 3.** Which of the following two Europeans were involved in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760
(a) French and British (b) Dutch and British
(c) Portuguese and British (d) Portuguese and Spanish
- 4.** At the time of Indian Mutiny of 1857 the Governor General of India was
(a) Wellesley (b) Dalhousie (c) Lord Canning (d) Hardings
- 5.** The War of Independence of 1857 began from
(a) Kanpur (b) Meerut (c) Lucknow (d) Agra
- 6.** The revolt of 1857 was the
(a) first war of Indian independence (b) important revolutions had already taken place in India
(c) it was not the first organized revolt (d) sepoy mutiny
- 7.** The revolt of 1857 broke out for an immediate cause
(a) a British interfered by introducing new social reforms like widow remarriage act 1856
(b) banning sati and child marriage
(c) Greasing of the cartridges in the New Enfield Rifle with the fats of cows and pigs
(d) Banning polygamy
- 8.** Bengal was divided during the Governor-Generalship of
(a) Lord Warren Hastings (b) Lord Canning (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Wellesley
- 9.** The Government of India Act, 1919 was based on
(a) Simon Commission (b) Nehru's report
(c) Montagu Chelmsford Report (d) Minto- Morley Reforms

- 10.** The Civil Disobedience Movement was started with the action that
- (a) The people offered themselves to be sent to jail
 - (b) The Government was compelled to call Round Table Conference
 - (c) The meeting was held against the Government
 - (d) Gandhiji acted against Salt Act
- 11.** The Indian National Congress was founded by
- (a) Sir A.O. Hume
 - (b) Lokmanya Tilak
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 12.** Who was known as the Frontier Gandhi?
- (a) Maulana Azad
 - (b) Mohd. Ali
 - (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - (d) None of these
- 13.** The way which Gandhi adopted for Non-cooperation movement was
- (a) To inspire army to revolt against British Government
 - (b) To provoke public for violence
 - (c) To make people agree to surrender their titles and resign from Government jobs with peaceful means
 - (d) To instruct the leaders to oppose the Government in Parliament
- 14.** Which one of the following is considered the Magna Carta of the Indian people?
- (a) The Government of India Act/ 1858
 - (b) The Ilbert Bill
 - (c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
 - (d) Queen Victoria's Proclamation
- 15.** Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's
- (a) support of Zionism
 - (b) practice of humanitarianism
 - (c) introduction of socialism
 - (d) policy of colonialism

16. What is the main idea of this 2002 cartoon?



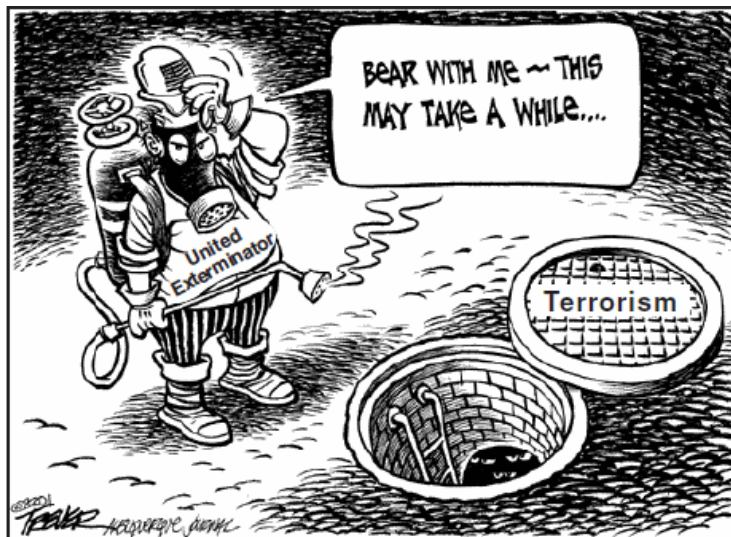
- (a) The technology of the
- (b) The risk of nuclear conflict has been eliminated
- (c) Nuclear power presents a possible solution to energy shortages in southern Asia
- (d) Mediation has lessened tensions between India and Pakistan

17. During the Indian independence movement, the activity shown in this photograph inspired the Indian people to



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|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) stop buying British goods | (b) join the Indian army |
| (c) reject Muslim rule | (d) expand British textile manufacturing |

- 18.** Mohandas Gandhi is most closely associated with the
- (a) support of violence and terrorism to end British rule
 - (b) desire to strengthen the caste system
 - (c) use of civil disobedience to gain political freedom
 - (d) establishment of a national religion in India
- 19.** What was one similar goal shared by Simon Bolivar and Mohandas Gandhi?
- (a) ending foreign control
 - (b) promoting religious freedom
 - (c) establishing a limited monarchy
 - (d) creating collective farms
- 20.** What was one reason that India was divided into two nations in 1947?
- (a) Indian leaders disagreed about India's role in the United Nations
 - (b) Great Britain feared a unified India would be a military threat
 - (c) The Soviet Union insisted that India should have a communist government
 - (d) Differences between the Hindus and the Muslims created religious conflict
- 21.** What is the main idea of this 2001 cartoon?



- (a) The main task in fighting terrorism is to eliminate nuclear weapons
- (b) The battle against terrorism will be long and difficult
- (c) New equipment is needed to eliminate terrorism
- (d) The methods of dealing with global terrorism have reached consensus

- 22.** “India Strives for Grain Self-Sufficiency by 1970” “New Wheat Variety Grows in Arid Climate”
“Chemical Fertilizer Use Rises 10% in 1960” “Sri Lanka’s Rice Production Increases 25% in Three Years”

These newspaper headlines from the 1960s and 1970s describe some of the results of the

- (a) Sepoy Mutiny (b) Kashmir crisis (c) Green Revolution (d) Computer Revolution

- 23.** During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to

- (a) remain under British control
(b) prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China
(c) address concern, about their status as a religious minority
(d) protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges

- 24.** Which leader is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule?

- (a) Momar Khadafi (b) Ho Chi Minh (c) Saddam Hussein (d) Mahatma Gandhi

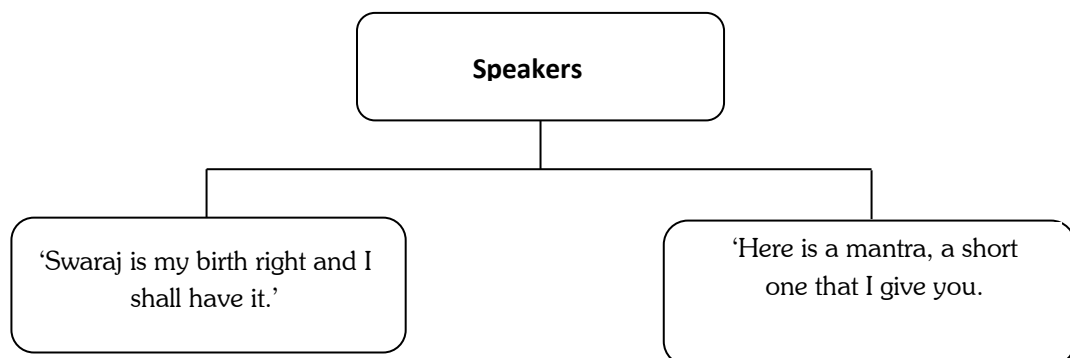
- 25.** “Gandhi Calls for Boycott of British Textiles” “Gandhi and Followers Complete March to Sea” “Gandhi Begins Hunger Fast”

These headlines reflect Gandhi’s belief in

- (a) nonalignment (b) appeasement (c) isolationism (d) non-violence

Q.7. Activity based questions:

- 1.** Read the following extracts and guess the speakers:



Ans.
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2. Identify the leaders of the 1857 revolt by writing their names below the images:



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