

Indian History Section- Class 10

Chapter 1: The First War of Independence (1857)

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What was the system of Subsidiary Alliance? Mention any two terms or conditions to be fulfilled by Indian rulers who entered into a Subsidiary Alliance.

Ans. The Subsidiary Alliance had reduced the ruler of an Indian State to the position of a puppet, even though he might appear to be independent. The two terms or conditions to be fulfilled by Indian rulers who entered into a Subsidiary Alliance are as follows:

- (i) Were required to keep the British army stationed at the Capitals of their States.
- (ii) They were to give either money or some part of their territory to the Company for the maintenance of the British troops.

Q2. Name any two Indian States brought under British control by means of Subsidiary Alliances.

Ans. The two Indian States brought under British control by means of Subsidiary Alliances are as follows: The State of Mysore and the State of Hyderabad.

Q3. What is meant by the Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans. The Doctrine of Lapse meant that when a ruler of a dependent State died without a natural heir, the State passed back to the English Company. Lord Dalhousie followed this policy.

Q4. Name any two States that fell victim to Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans. The two prominent States to fall victim to the Doctrine of Lapse were Satara and Nagpur.

Q5. Which acts of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning smacked of discourtesy to the Mughal Emperor?

Ans. Lord Dalhousie announced that on the death of the King, his successor would have to leave the Imperial Palace- the Red Fort. Lord Canning made it known that Bahadur Shah's successors would not be allowed to use the imperial title- 'King.'

Q6. What was the main grouse of the Rani of Jhansi against the British?

Ans. When the ruler of Jhansi died in 1853 leaving no heir, the widowed Rani was pensioned. Their adopted son, Anand Rao was not recognized as a lawful successor to the throne.

Q7. Who was Nana Saheb? What was his main grievance against the British?

Ans. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of the ex- Peshwa Baji Rao II. Lord Dalhousie refused pension to Nana Saheb.

Q8. When and on what grounds was Awadh annexed to the Company's dominion?

Ans. Awadh was annexed in February 1856. Nawab Wazid Ali Shah was deposed on grounds that Awadh was not being managed well.

Q9. Mention any two activities that caused fear that the British government was determined to convert Indians to Christianity.

Ans. The activities of the Christian missionaries created a sense of alarm among Hindus and Muslims. The teaching of Christian doctrine and the introduction of the Bible in Christian institutions caused fear in the two communities.

Q10. Name any two Acts (Laws) that interfered with the religion and customs of the people.

Ans. The two Acts that interfered with the religion and customs of the people are as follows:

- (i) Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 changed the Hindu Law of Property.
- (ii) The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 to control social evils.

Q11. Mention any two social evils that existed in India during the 19th century. What measures were taken by the British to control them?

Ans. The two social evils that existed in India during the 19th century are Sati and female infanticide. The British introduced Acts to control the social evils. They also received support from enlightened Indians in this regard.

Q13. How did the indignities hurled at Indians alienate the British from the Indian masses?

Ans. Every Indian was compelled to salaam (salute) all English gentlemen on the streets. If an Indian was on horseback, he had to dismount till the Englishman passed by. Such indignities alienated the British from the Indian masses.

Q14. What were people's fears regarding the introduction of English language?

Ans. The shifting of emphasis from oriental learning to Western education was not well received by the people, especially the Pandits and Maulvis. They saw in it an attempt to discourage Islamic and Hindu studies.

Q15. How did the British rulers cripple Indian handicrafts? What were its consequences?

Ans. The British rulers deliberately crippled Indian arts and crafts. Heavy duties were imposed on Indian silk and cotton textiles entering England. On the other hand, British goods were imported into India at a nominal duty.

Q16. How was India converted into an agricultural colony of the British?

Ans. Bihar, Bengal and Awadh produced export crops such as jute, opium and indigo. The British exported these to England. They even exported cotton and oilseeds. This made India an agricultural colony of British capitalism.

Q17. What did the British do to reduce the landed aristocracy to poverty?

Ans. In 1852 an Inam Commission was appointed. Many landowners could not produce their title deeds. The Government did not accept the plea and confiscated some 20,000 estates. According to Majumdar, they were reduced to beggary and servitude.

Q18. Give two causes for resentment of the Sepoys (Indian soldiers) against the British.

Ans. The two causes for resentment of the Sepoys against the British were as follows:

- (i) Poor prospects of promotion- all high ranks in the army were held by the British.
- (ii) Low salary- Indians in the British army were paid low salary.

Q19. What was the main provision of the General Service Enlistment Act of 1856?

Ans. The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready for service everywhere, including overseas.

Q20. What impact did the defeat of the British in the first Afghan War have on the morale of the Indian soldiers?

Ans. The first Afghan War was a complete failure from the British viewpoint. The British troops were defeated and it exposed its weakness. This affected their morale.

Q21. How did the introduction of Enfield Rifles become an immediate cause of the War of Independence in 1857?

Ans. The introduction of the Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause of the War of Independence. It is said that the cartridges for the rifle were greased with the fat of cows and pigs which hurt the religious sentiments of the Hindus and Muslims.

Q22. When was the 1857 Uprising supposed to have begun?

Ans. The War of Independence was supposed to have begun on 31 May, 1857. But it began on 29th March when Mangal Pandey shot and killed two British officers at Barrackpore.

Q23. Name the Act that transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. When was it passed?

Ans. Act for the Better Government of India, 1858, transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. It was passed on 2nd August, 1858.

Q24. What was the result of the First War of Indian Independence as far as East India Company was concerned?

Ans. The First War of Independence resulted in the end of the East India Company's rule in India. India came under the Crown.

Q25. Who became the first Viceroy of India under the Act of 1858? What was the Governor-General's new role as Viceroy under this Act?

Ans. Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of British India under the Act of 1858. His new role as Viceroy was 'Representative of the Crown' in India.

Q26. What impact did the Uprising of 1857 have on the Mughal Rule?

Ans. The Uprising of 1857 had huge impacts on the Mughal Rule. With the death of Bahadur Shah, who was deported to Rangoon, the Mughal Imperial dynasty founded by Babur came to an end.

Q27. What is meant by the policy of 'Divide and Rule' pursued by the British in India?

Ans. The policy of 'Divide and Rule' pursued by the British in India meant to pacify the Chiefs and Princes of the native States. They were being converted into loyal supporters of the British Raj.

Chapter 2: Factors Leading to the Growth of Nationalism and Foundation of the Indian National Congress

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is Nationalism?

Ans. Nationalism denotes patriotism or 'devotion to the nation.' One who is patriotic loves his or her country and feels very loyal towards.

Q2. By whom and when was the Brahma Samaj founded?

Ans. The Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy (1772- 1833) in 1828. He heralded the coming of the 'Modern Age' in Indian history.

Q3. Mention any two social evils that came in for severe criticism by Raja Rammohan Roy or the Brahma Samaj.

Ans. The two social evils that came in for severe criticism by Raja Rammohan Roy and the Brahma Samaj were the caste system and Sati. He started his anti Sati crusade in 1818.

Q4. When and by whom was the Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi started?

Ans. Rammohan Roy had started the Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi in 1821. But there existed many restrictions on the publication of newspapers in those day.

Q5. Mention any one important effort made by Rammohan Roy in support of Freedom of the Press.

Ans. Rammohan Roy along with a few other eminent persons presented a Petition to the Supreme Court for legal action to be taken against Press Regulations. He favoured Freedom of the Press.

Q6. Mention any two social reforms favoured by Jyotiba Phule.

Ans. Jyotiba Phule was a highly admired social reformer of the 19th century. He worked hard towards upliftment of the low castes and fought for gender justice. He established a school for girls in 1848.

Q7. When and by whom was the Satya Shodhak Samaj founded?

Ans. Jyotiba Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of the Seekers of the Truth) on 24th September 1873. This Society worked for the dalits and women.

Q8. What did the Satya Shodhak Samaj endeavour to do?

Ans. The Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded in 1873. The Society endeavoured to mitigate the distress and sufferings of dalits and women.

Q9. What role did the Press play in fostering patriotism among our countrymen in the 19th century?

Ans. The Press played an important role in fostering patriotism among our countrymen in the 19th century. Great was the influence of the Newspapers and magazines in fostering patriotism and ideas of liberty and justice in our country.

Q10. Name Bankim Chandra's novel that has been called the 'Bible of modern Bengali patriotism.' Which national song was taken from this book?

Ans. Bankim Chandra's novel Anandamath has been rightly called the 'Bible of modern Bengali patriotism.' Vande Mataram has been taken from this book and it became a national song.

Q11. Give two evidences to suggest that the British pursued the policy of economic exploitation in India.

Ans. The British conquest had a ruinous impact on the Indian economy. The following are the two reasons:

- (i) The Peasants' Suffering: The Zamindari and Ryotwari Systems left the peasants at the mercy of the landlords. They had to sell their produce at low prices.
- (ii) Destruction of Handicrafts: Heavy duties were imposed on goods exported to England. The policy of Free Trade was ruinous.

Q12. Give one reason why the Indian handicrafts declined during the British rule?

Ans. British rule had a very damaging effect on Indian handicrafts. Heavy duties were imposed on goods exported into England from India. Further, British goods were forced upon India. Free Trade was responsible for the destruction of Indian handicrafts.

Q13. Give two evidences to suggest that the British pursued the repressive colonial policies.

Ans. The British pursued a repressive colonial policy in India. They are as follows:

- (i) Age limit for the Civil Service Examination: Lord Lytton reduced the age from 21 to 19 years in 1877.

- (ii) The Imperial Durbar: This was held in Delhi in 1877 when millions in South India were affected by a terrible famine.

Q14. Name the Act of Lord Lytton's regime which sought to limit the freedom of the press.

Ans. Lord Lytton was Viceroy from 1876 to 1880. He is known for his repressive policy. In 1878 he passed the Vernacular Press Act, commonly known as "the Gagging Act."

Q15. What was the main provision of the Indian Arms Act of 1878?

Ans. The Indian Arms Act of 1878 made it a criminal offence for Indians to keep or bear arms without license. This Act was not applicable to the British.

Q16. In whose Viceroyalty did the Illbert Bill controversy take place? Who were upset when this Bill was introduced?

Ans. The Illbert Bill controversy took place during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. This Bill was introduced in 1883 by Illbert, the Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Q17. What was the objective of the Illbert Bill? Why was it not passed?

Ans. The objective of the Illbert Bill was that no European could be tried for a criminal offence except by a European judge or magistrate. The Anglo-Indian community carried on a wild agitation against this measure.

Q18. Name any two Associations which acted as the precursors of the Indian National Congress.

Ans. The two Associations which acted as the precursors of the Indian National Congress were:

- (i) The Indian Association 1876, headed by Surendranath Banerjee.
- (ii) The Indian National Conference, 1883 convened at Calcutta by Surendranath Banerjee.

Q19. When and by whom was the East India Association founded in London?

Ans. The East India Association was founded in London by Dadabhai Naoroji on 1st October, 1866. It aimed at providing members of the British Parliament information regarding India's genuine grievances.

Q20. Who founded the Indian Association at Calcutta in 1876?

Ans. The Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876 in Calcutta. It was to unite Indians with common political interests.

Q21. Name any two objects of the Indian Association founded by Surendranath Banerjee.

Ans. The Indian Association founded by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876 had these objectives:

- (i) To promote brotherly feelings between the Hindus and Muslims.
- (ii) To agitate for a constitutional government.

Q22. Where and when was the Indian National Conference convened by Surendranath Banerjee?

Ans. The Indian National Conference was convened by Surendranath Banerjee in 1883 in Calcutta. It attracted leaders from all parts of India.

Q23. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded?

Ans. The Indian National Congress was founded by Mr. A. O. Hume in 1885. The first session was held in December, 1885 under the President ship of W. C. Banerjee.

Q24. Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held? Who was the First President of the Indian National Congress?

Ans. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. The first President of the Congress was W. C. Banerjee.

Q25. Where was the Second Session of the Indian National Congress held? Who presided over this Session?

Ans. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Calcutta in 1886 with Dadabhai Naoroji as President. It was attended by 450 delegates.

Chapter 3: Objectives and Methods of Struggle of the Early Nationalists

Short Answer Questions

Q1. During which period did the early Nationalists dominate the Congress?

The Early Nationalists dominated the Congress during 1885- 1905. The leaders at this time were- W. C. Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee and Rash Behari Bose.

Q2. Name any two leaders who belonged to the early days of Indian nationalism.

Ans. W. C. Banerjee and Surendranath Banerjee were two leaders beside others who belonged to the early days of Indian nationalism.

Q3. Mention any two objectives of the early nationalists in respect to (a) Constitutional Reforms, and (b) Administrative Reforms.

Ans. The two Constitutional Reforms are as follows:

- (i) The early nationalists asked for the abolition of the India Council.
- (ii) The early nationalists asked for the expansion of the Legislative Councils.

The two Administrative Reforms are as follows:

- (i) Wider employment of Indians in the higher services.
- (ii) Holding of simultaneous Civil Service exams both in England and in India.

Q4. Mention any two objectives of the early nationalists that related to improving the lot of the peasants.

Ans. The two Economic Reforms related to the peasants are as follows:

- (i) Reduction in land revenue and protection of peasants against unjust demands of the Zamindars.
- (ii) Giving cheap credit to the peasants through agricultural banks.

Q5. What did the early nationalists seek in the field of civil liberties?

Ans. This is what the early nationalists sought in the field of civil liberties.

- (i) They opposed tooth and nail the suppression of the freedoms of speech and expression.
- (ii) They were demanding rights to assemble and to form associations.

Q6. Name any two methods through which the early nationalists carried their agitation.

Ans. The early nationalists did not believe in agitation or unconstitutional means. They carried their agitation through: (i) petitions to high Government officials. (ii) Resolutions.

Q7. Mention any two shortcomings or points of criticism of early nationalists.

Ans. The early nationalists or "Armchair Politicians" had these shortcomings:

- (i) They have been criticized for their beggarly methods of prayers and petitions.
- (ii) The early nationalists or the Congress lacked mass appeal.

Q8. Mention any two achievements of the early nationalists.

Ans. The early nationalists made their mark in history. The following are the two achievements:

- (i) They infused national consciousness among various sections of public life. Promoted a spirit of common brotherhood.
- (ii) They had done a lot to popularize ideas of democracy, civil liberty and representative institutions.

Q9. Who came to be known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825- 1917) came to be known as the 'Grand Old Man of India.'

Q10. When and by whom was the East India Association founded?

Ans. The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in London in 1866.

Q11. What was the objective of the East India Association?

Ans. The one objective of the East India Association was to inform the British of the true state of affairs in India. Dadabhai made friends with eminent Englishmen to promote his cause.

Q12. Who came to be known as India's Unofficial Ambassador in England?

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825- 1917) came to be known as India's Unofficial Ambassador in England. It was due to his efforts certain favours were received.

Q13. Why did the early nationalists persuade Dadabhai Naoroji to preside over the Kolkata Session of the Congress in 1906/

Ans. The partition of Bengal in 1905 had very sadly disillusioned the early nationalists. Their power and prestige were on the decline. They, therefore, persuaded Dadabhai to preside over the Calcutta Session of the Congress in 1906.

Q14. Who is the author of 'Poverty and Un- British Rule in India'? Mention any one way India's wealth was being taken away to England, as the author of this book pointed out.

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825- 1917) is the author of 'Poverty and Un- British Rule in India.' Through his famous Drain Theory he explained how India's wealth was being taken away to England- Dispatch of savings to England by British personnel posted in India.

Q15. Who took the lead in convening the Indian National Conference in 1883?

Ans. Surendranath Banerjee took the lead in convening the Indian National Conference in 1883, which became the forerunner of the Indian National Congress.

Q16. Name the nationalist leader who edited The Bengalee for several years.

Ans. Surendranath Banerjee was the nationalist leader who edited the Bengalee for several years. This paper was founded by W. C. Banerjee. It criticized the Illbert Bill and the Vernacular Press Act.

Q17. Who came to be known as the Political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi? Give the reason for him being regarded as Gandhi's Guru.

Ans. Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866- 1915) was best known as "The Political Guru of Gandhi." He came to be regarded as Gandhi's Guru because violence had no place in his scheme of things.

Q18. When and by whom was the Servants of India Society started?

Ans. The Servants of India Society was established by Gokhale in 1905. The Society trained men to devote their lives to the cause of the country.

Q19. What was the aim of the Servants of India Society?

Ans. The Servants of India Society worked for the cause of the country. Its members were required to create among the people a deep and passionate love of the motherland. It worked for the education of women and elevation of the depressed classes.

Q20. Mention any two concessions that Gokhale did seek for Indian peasants by means of his speeches as Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Ans. Gokhale was deeply pained to see the increasing misery of the peasantry. He pleaded for:

- (i) Reduction in Salt Duty.
- (ii) Abolition of excise duty on cotton goods.

Q21. Mention any two measures suggested by Gokhale to the British Government for the Welfare of Indians.

Ans. Gokhale made several suggestions to the British Government for the Welfare of Indians:

- (i) He was in favor of State protection of infant Indian industries.
- (ii) He called for the employment of members of educated middle class.

Q22. What did Gokhale advocate to make the life of the peasants better or easier?

Ans. Gokhale advocated many measures to make the life of the peasants better and easier.

- (i) The reduction of land revenue.
- (ii) Giving of cheap credit loans to the peasants.

Chapter 4: Second Phase of the Indian National Movement: Partition of Bengal and other Developments

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Mention any two measures that illustrate Lord Curzon's repressive policy.

Ans. The two measures that illustrate Lord Curzon's repressive policy are:

- (i) The Calcutta Corporation Act of 1899 which reduced the elected members of the Corporation to half.
- (ii) The Universities Act of 1904 was to turn universities into departments of government.

Q2. When and by whom was Bengal partitioned?

Ans. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal. The announcement was made in 1903 and carried out in 1905. The Congress denounced the partition.

Q3. How did Lord Curzon justify the Partition of Bengal?

Ans. The Government regarded the size of the Province of Bengal to be too large for proper administration. According to Curzon, "the partition of Bengal was a mere readjustment of administrative boundaries.

Q4. What were Curzon's two real motives behind the Partition of Bengal?

Ans. The two real motives behind the Partition of Bengal are as follows:

- (i) Partition would improve the administration of both the Provinces- (i) Bengal and (ii) East Bengal and Assam.
- (ii) The Secretary to the Government of India noted that the Government was in favour of bringing the Oriya speaking people under the administration of Bengal.

Q5. Mention briefly how the people reacted to the partition of Bengal.

Ans. The partition of Bengal was indeed a tragedy. The real motive was to break “the growing solidarity of Bengali nationalism.” Bengal at that time was considered to be “the nerve- centre of Indian nationalism.”

Q6. Name any two Bengali leaders who led the Anti- Partition Movement.

Ans. The two Bengali leaders who led the Anti-Partition Movement are Surendranath Banerjee and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Q7. Which day was observed as the Day of Mourning by the people protesting against the Partition of Bengal?

Ans. Partition of Bengal became effective from 16th October, 1905. The leaders declared it to be “a day of mourning” throughout Bengal.

Q8. Name the song composed by Rabindranath Tagore to protest against the partition of Bengal. What it means?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore wrote his famous patriotic song ‘Amar Sonar Bangla’ especially for the occasion. It means- My Golden Bengal.

Q9. Swadeshi and Boycott go together. How?

Ans. Swadeshi and Boycott were indeed complementary and supplementary to each other. The boycott of foreign goods required that the markets should be flowing with homemade Swadeshi goods.

Q10. Who composed the song Bande Mataram?

Ans. The song Bande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee which was a source of great inspiration to the people in their struggle against British Raj.

Q11. At which Session and in which year did the Split in the Congress become official?

Ans. The split in the Congress became official at the Surat Session in December, 1907. The Congress was now divided.

Q12. Mention any one belief of the Assertive Nationalists. What was their ultimate objective?

Ans. The Assertives had no faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. Their ultimate objective was Swaraj: Self- Government.

Q13. Name any two methods of struggle of the Assertive Nationalists.

Ans. The two methods of struggle of Assertive Nationalists are as follows:

- (i) Revivalism: They sought to build the national movement on the basis of people's religious beliefs. Tilak's Shivaji Festival in 1895.
- (ii) Swadeshi: The Swadeshi idea was popularized by occasional bonfires of foreign cloth, salt and sugar.

Q14. What was the main difference between the 'ultimate object' of the early nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists?

Ans. The 'ultimate object' of the early nationalists before 1906 was certain administrative and economic reforms. The 'ultimate object' of the Assertive Nationalists was absolute Swaraj.

Q15. Name the persons who constituted the trio of Assertive Nationalists.

Ans. The persons that constituted the trio of Assertive Nationalists were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. Popularly known as Bal, Pal and Lal.

Q16. Name the two Weeklies through which Tilak spread the message of liberty and justice.

Ans. The two Weeklies through which Tilak spread the message of liberty and justice are:

The Mahratta and the Kesari.

Q17. Who gave the battle cry: "Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it"? Mention one of his contributions to the national movement.

Ans. Bal Gangadhar Tilak talked of Swaraj as early as 1896- 97. He said, "Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it." He started the Weeklies, The Mahratta and the Kesari.

Q18. Who organized Akharas (places of wrestling) and Lathi Clubs? Why were they organized?

Ans. Tilak organized Akharas (places of wrestling) and Lathi Clubs in Maharashtra to make the youths brave to defy the British Raj.

Q19. Who led the Home Rule League in Maharashtra?

Ans. The Home Rule League in Maharashtra was led by Tilak. This League was established in 1916.

Q20. Name any two books authored by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Ans. Tilak was a profound scholar and writer of great fame. He authored the following books: The Orion and The Arctic Home in the Vedas.

Q21. In what way was Tilak the forerunner of Gandhi?

Ans. Tilak indeed was the forerunner of Gandhi in many ways. Gandhi laid great stress on prohibition, Swadeshi and boycott. All these had been preached and practiced by Tilak much before Gandhi did so.

Q22. Why did Bipin Chandra part company with the Moderates?

Ans. Bipin Chandra Pal parted company with the Moderates because he did not agree with many of their views. He was a prophet of a bold self-reliant nationalism in India.

Q23. Name any two books authored by Bipin Chandra Pal.

Ans. Bipin Chandra Pal was a great writer too. He authored the following books: The Spirit of Indian Nationalism and The New Economic Menace to India. He desired that poverty be eradicated from India.

Q24. Who started the magazine 'Young India'? Why did he start this magazine?

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai started the magazine 'Young India' in USA to spread the message of the right of Indians to attain Swaraj.

Q25. Why was Lala Lajpat Rai not very enthusiastic about the Gandhian technique of Non-Cooperation?

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai wanted a bolder action. He did not support the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi in 1920. He was of the opinion that the Indians should resort to sterner measures instead of launching a movement like Non-Cooperation.

Q26. Name any two books authored by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai was also a great writer. He authored two books: The Call To Young India and England's Debt to India.

Q27. Who came to be known as Sher-i-Punjab (the Lion of Punjab)?

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai (1865- 1928) came to be known as Sher-i-Punjab. His valour endeared him to the people who gave him this title.

Chapter 5: The Muslim League and its Objectives

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Why did the British follow the policy of 'Divide and Rule' in India?

Ans. After the Revolt of 1857, the British followed the well-known policy of 'divide and rule.' Their purpose was to keep themselves in power by causing a rift between various sections that could otherwise unite against the British.

Q2. Mention any two methods the British used in pursuance of their policy of Divide and Rule.

Ans. The two methods the British used in pursuance of their policy of Divide and Rule are as follows:

- (i) The British encouraged communal and separatist trend in Indian politics.
- (ii) The British sowed the seeds of disunity between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Q3. How did the relative economic backwardness of the Muslim Community foster Communalism in India?

Ans. The Muslims were led to believe that supporting the government was the surest way of getting government jobs or other rewards and honours. This led to the growth of Communalism in India.

Q4. What led to an arousal of Hindu- Urdu Controversy in 1900?

Ans. In the United Provinces, petitions could be submitted only in Urdu to the offices and courts. The Hindus objected to it. In 1900 the Government gave instructions that Hindi can also be used. This led to a controversy.

Q5. Mention any two demands made by the Muslim Deputation in 1906.

Ans. A Muslim Deputation in 1906 was led by Aga Khan with demands to the Viceroy.

(i) Separate Electorates: The Muslims demanded for separate electorates in the Provincial Councils and Imperial Legislative Council.

(ii) Weightage in Representation: The Muslims looked for more representation to the Muslim community.

Q6. Name the Viceroy who was responsible for granting separate representation to the Muslims in 1909. What is meant by Separate (communal) Electorates?

Ans. Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India was responsible for granting separate representation to the Muslims in 1909. Separate Electorates implied that Muslims could vote for Muslim candidates.

Q7. When was the Muslim League formed? Who presided over its first Session at Dhaka?

Ans. The Muslim was formed in December, 1907. Its first Session at Dhaka was presided over by Nawab Salimullah.

Q8. When was the Muslim League's Constitution framed? Who presided over the League's Session at Amritsar in 1908?

Ans. The Muslim League's Constitution was framed in 1907 at Karachi. This Constitution was formally adopted in December 1908 at Amritsar under the Chairmanship of Syed Ali Imam.

Q9. Mention any two objectives of the Muslim League as laid down in its Constitution.

Ans. The following are the two objectives of the Muslim League as laid down in its Constitution.

(i) To promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government.

(ii) To protect the political and other rights of the Muslims and to place their needs before the Government.

Q10. Who founded 'Majlis-e- Ahrar'? Name any two nationalists.

Ans. Habibur Rahman founded the Majlis- e- Ahrar (The Society of Freeman). The Ahrars made great sacrifices in the cause of India's freedom. The two nationalists are M. Rashid Ahmad and Abul Kalam Azad.

Q11. Name the Muslims associated with the Ahrar Movement.

Ans. Habibur Rahaman, M. Rashid Ahmad and Abul Kalam Azad were associated with the Ahrar Movement.