

Practice Worksheet on Indian Independence Movement

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Subject: History

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Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the reasons for the growing discontent among Indians under British rule during the period from 1870s to 1947.
2. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to represent, and what was their main objective?
3. Explain the factors that led to intensified dissatisfaction with British rule during the 1870s and 1880s.
4. Describe the different approaches adopted by the Indian National Congress during its early years and how those changed over time.
5. Explain the causes and effects of the partition of Bengal in 1905.
6. Discuss the economic and political impacts of the First World War on India.

7. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in mobilizing mass participation in the freedom struggle.

8. Explain the reasons behind the Muslim League's demand for the creation of Pakistan.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was one of the main reasons for the rising discontent among Indians under British rule in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

- a) The British introduced modern education and infrastructure.
- b) The British economy experienced a boom
- c) The British policies led to economic hardship for many Indians.
- d) The British promoted religious tolerance

2. Who did the Indian National Congress claim to speak for?

- a) Only Hindus
- b) Only Muslims
- c) Only upper-class Indians
- d) All Indians, regardless of caste or creed

3. What event in 1905 greatly intensified the nationalist movement in India?

- a) The introduction of new technologies
- b) The partition of Bengal
- c) Improved healthcare facilities
- d) A decrease in taxes

4. What was the primary method of protest used by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian freedom struggle?

- a) Non-violent civil disobedience
- b) Armed rebellion
- c) Religious violence
- d) Assassinations of British officials

5. What was the central demand of the Indian nationalist movement?

- a) The abolishment of the caste system
- b) The growth of Indian industries
- c) The demand for Swaraj (self-rule)
- d) The introduction of English education

6. What was one of the significant economic consequences of the First World War on India?

- a) The increase in trade
- b) The reduction in military spending
- c) The rise in prices due to increased taxation and wartime inflation
- d) The introduction of new welfare programs

7. Which event in 1930 directly challenged British rule by breaking a specific law?

- a) The Salt March
- b) The Non-Cooperation Movement
- c) The Khilafat Movement
- d) The Quit India Movement

8. What was the primary goal of the Muslim League in the 1940s?

- a) To establish a theocratic state
- b) To gain complete independence for India
- c) To create a separate Muslim state
- d) To reform the existing Indian government

Answer Key

Long Answer Questions - Expected Responses

1. Explain the reasons for the growing discontent among Indians under British rule during the period from 1870s to 1947.

Expected Answer: The British conquest of territories and the introduction of new laws and administrative institutions led to widespread discontent among Indians. Peasants and tribals faced changes in their lives, while educational changes and debates about women's conditions further fueled dissatisfaction.

2. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to represent, and what was their main objective?

Expected Answer: The Indian National Congress aimed to represent all Indians irrespective of class, religion, or region, promoting the idea of a unified Indian identity and self-governance.

3. Explain the factors that led to intensified dissatisfaction with British rule during the 1870s and 1880s.

Expected Answer: The Ilbert Bill controversy highlighted racial attitudes, while economic issues like the Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act, and the land revenue system increased resentment toward British policies.

4. Describe the different approaches adopted by the Indian National Congress during its early years and how those changed over time.

Expected Answer: The early Congress adopted a moderate approach focusing on reforms within the existing system, while later, more radical groups emerged advocating for complete independence.

5. Explain the causes and effects of the partition of Bengal in 1905.

Expected Answer: The partition of Bengal in 1905 triggered widespread outrage,

leading to the Swadeshi movement promoting self-reliance and boycotts of British goods.

6. Discuss the economic and political impacts of the First World War on India.

Expected Answer: The First World War had mixed effects: increased opportunities for Indian industries but also raised taxes and prices, leading to economic hardship and fueling anti-colonial sentiment.

7. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in mobilizing mass participation in the freedom struggle.

Expected Answer: Mahatma Gandhi's leadership played a crucial role by promoting non-violent civil disobedience, which led to widespread participation in the freedom struggle, involving peasants, tribals, students, women, and business groups.

8. Explain the reasons behind the Muslim League's demand for the creation of Pakistan.

Expected Answer: The Muslim League's demand for Pakistan arose from concerns about minority status within India's democratic structure, combined with unresolved tensions between Hindu and Muslim communities.

Multiple Choice Questions - Correct Answers

1. What was one of the main reasons for the rising discontent among Indians under British rule in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

Correct Answer: The British policies led to economic hardship for many Indians.

2. Who did the Indian National Congress claim to speak for?

Correct Answer: All Indians, regardless of caste or creed

3. What event in 1905 greatly intensified the nationalist movement in India?

Correct Answer: The partition of Bengal

4. What was the primary method of protest used by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian freedom struggle?

Correct Answer: Non-violent civil disobedience

5. What was the central demand of the Indian nationalist movement?

Correct Answer: The demand for Swaraj (self-rule)

6. What was one of the significant economic consequences of the First World War on India?

Correct Answer: The rise in prices due to increased taxation and wartime inflation

7. Which event in 1930 directly challenged British rule by breaking a specific law?

Correct Answer: The Salt March

8. What was the primary goal of the Muslim League in the 1940s?

Correct Answer: To create a separate Muslim state