Nationalism in India

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in:
   (a) March 1930 **(b)** August 1942 **(c)** January 1919 **(d)** January 1915

2. Vallabhbhai Patel is known for:
   (a) leading the Bardoli Satyagraha
   (b) the HSRA and the bomb in the Legislative Assembly
   (c) leading business groups in the national movement
   (d) painting Bharat Mata

3. Chauri Chaura is known for:
   (a) the 1928 peasant satyagraha
   (b) the starting point of the Salt March
   (c) the 1917 satyagraha against the plantation system
   (d) the violent clash after which Non-Cooperation was withdrawn

4. What is meant by “boycott”?
   (a) blocking the entrance of a shop or office in protest
   (b) non-violent struggle based on truth
   (c) refusing to deal with people or buy goods
   (d) the state making people join the army

5. In 1921, the Non-Cooperation Movement began. How many years before 2015 was that?
   (a) 93 years **(b)** 94 years **(c)** 95 years **(d)** 104 years

6. Non-Cooperation was withdrawn in 1922; the second Round Table Conference was held in 1931. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 6 years **(b)** 10 years **(c)** 19 years **(d)** 9 years

7. The Salt March covered about 240 miles in 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Suppose a march went 11 miles a day. How far would it go in 11 days?
   (a) 121 miles **(b)** 22 miles **(c)** 110 miles **(d)** 132 miles

8. Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. Suppose 7 kg of a grain cost ₹60 in 1913. What would it cost in 1918?
   (a) ₹120 **(b)** ₹62 **(c)** ₹60 **(d)** ₹180

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is satyagraha?

10. What is each known for? (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

11. What is each place known for in the national movement? (a) Sabarmati (b) Dandi

12. Explain each term: (a) satyagraha (b) boycott

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Purna Swaraj was adopted as the goal at Lahore (1929) (b) Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi (1930)

14. Foreign cloth imports fell from Rs 102 crore in 1921 to Rs 57 crore in 1922. Suppose a town's foreign cloth sales fell from ₹1,650 to ₹860. By what percentage did they fall, to one decimal place?

15. Gandhi's Salt March went about 10 miles a day. At that pace, how many days would a march of 380 miles take, and on what date in 1930 did Gandhi make salt at Dandi?

16. Suppose khadi cost ₹12 a metre and mill cloth ₹9. How much more would 18 metres of khadi cost, and why did this slow the movement in towns?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How did the First World War create new problems in India?

18. Match each with its event: (a) Champaran (b) the Gudem Hills (c) Kheda. Choose from: the 1918 satyagraha of peasants hit by crop failure; the 1917 satyagraha against the plantation system; Alluri Sitaram Raju's guerrilla movement.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the Simon Commission arrived in India (1928); the Rowlatt Act was passed (1919); the Champaran satyagraha took place (1917). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Explain the importance of one of these events.

20. Foreign cloth imports fell from Rs 102 crore in 1921 to Rs 57 crore in 1922. (a) By how much did they fall? (b) By what percentage, to one decimal place? (c) If a shop's cloth sales of ₹85,000 fell by the same percentage, about what would they become, to the nearest rupee?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) January 1915	—
2	(a) leading the Bardoli Satyagraha	—
3	(d) the violent clash after which Non-Cooperation was withdrawn	—
4	(c) refusing to deal with people or buy goods	—
5	(b) 94 years	2015 − 1921
6	(d) 9 years	1931 − 1922 = 9
7	(a) 121 miles	11 × 11
8	(a) ₹120	60 × 2
9	A non-violent method of struggle based on the power of truth, appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.	—
10	(a) leading the rebellion in the Gudem Hills (b) writing “Vande Mataram”	—
11	(a) the starting point of the Salt March (b) the end point of the Salt March	—
12	(a) non-violent struggle based on truth (b) refusing to deal with people or buy goods	—
13	Purna Swaraj was adopted as the goal at Lahore, by 1 year	1930 − 1929
14	47.9%	(1,650 − 860) ÷ 1,650 × 100
15	38 days; 6 April 1930	380 ÷ 10
16	₹54 more; poor people could not afford khadi.	(12 − 9) × 18
17	Defence spending rose and was paid for by war loans and higher taxes; prices doubled between 1913 and 1918; forced recruitment caused anger; and crop failures and an influenza epidemic caused great suffering.	—
18	(a) the 1917 satyagraha against the plantation system (b) Alluri Sitaram Raju’s guerrilla movement (c) the 1918 satyagraha of peasants hit by crop failure	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) the Champaran satyagraha took place; the Rowlatt Act was passed; the Simon Commission arrived in India (b) 11 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.**	—
20	**(a) Rs 45 crore (b) about 44.1% (c) about ₹47,500**	102 − 57; 45 ÷ 102 × 100; 85,000 × 57 ÷ 102