India’s Long Road to Independence

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 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. Gandhi’s first satyagraha in India, for indigo farmers in 1917, was at:
   (a) Bardoli **(b)** Chauri Chaura **(c)** Dandi **(d)** Champaran

2. Who was Birsa Munda?
   (a) led the Ulgulaan
   (b) hoisted the flag at Gowalia Tank in 1942
   (c) led the Rampa Rebellion in the Godavari hills
   (d) the poet called the “Nightingale of India”

3. What does “Lokmanya” mean?
   (a) non-violent resistance based on truth **(b)** the Cellular Jail in the Andamans
   (c) goods of one’s own country **(d)** revered by the people

4. Who led the Indian National Army?
   (a) Subhas Chandra Bose **(b)** Alluri Sitarama Raju
   (c) Vallabhbhai Patel **(d)** Lala Lajpat Rai

5. The Home Rule Movement began in 1916; the Azad Hind government was set up in 1943. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 24 years **(b)** 27 years **(c)** 28 years **(d)** 37 years

6. Which year does the book give for this: the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched?
   (a) 1920 **(b)** 1942 **(c)** 1899 **(d)** 1916

7. Gandhi was born in 1869. How old was he in 1924?
   (a) 45 years **(b)** 65 years **(c)** 55 years **(d)** 57 years

8. The Salt March covered about 380 km. If it took 26 days, about how many km a day is that, to the nearest whole number?
   (a) 30 km **(b)** 15 km **(c)** 18 km **(d)** 11 km

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

9. What did the 1858 royal proclamation promise, and was it kept?

10. Who was each? (a) Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Sarojini Naidu

11. Explain each term: (a) Azad Hind (b) Kala Pani

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the Chauri Chaura incident took place (1922) (b) the naval mutiny broke out in Bombay (1946)

13. Who led (a) the Non-Cooperation Movement (b) the Indian National Army?

14. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 and the Quit India Movement began in 1942. (a) How many years apart were these? (b) How many years before 2012 did Quit India begin?

15. How many years passed from the Crown taking over (1858) to Independence (1947)? And from Independence to 1998?

16. Write one sentence about each event and give the gap between them: (a) the Home Rule Movement began (1916) (b) the Salt March took place (1930)

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

17. Why did Indians oppose the Simon Commission, and how did they protest?

18. Match each with its contribution: (a) Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) Bhagat Singh. Choose from: a revolutionary hanged in 1931; the poet called the “Nightingale of India”; united the princely states.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: Gandhi returned to India (1915); the Salt March took place (1930); Birsa Munda's Ulgulaan began (1899). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Choose one and explain how it moved India closer to independence.

20. Compare the protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore (led by Lala Lajpat Rai) and the Indian National Army (led by Subhas Chandra Bose): what did each aim for and what methods did it use?

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.

Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

India's Long Road to Independence · AW-8SS-LRI-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) Champaran	—
2	(a) led the Ulgulaan	—
3	(d) revered by the people	—
4	(a) Subhas Chandra Bose	—
5	(b) 27 years	1943 − 1916 = 27
6	(a) 1920	—
7	(c) 55 years	1924 − 1869
8	(b) 15 km	380 ÷ 26
9	Respect for the princes and equal treatment of Indians; the promises were largely not kept.	—
10	(a) united the princely states (b) the poet called the "Nightingale of India"	—
11	(a) free India (b) the Cellular Jail in the Andamans	—
12	The Chauri Chaura incident took place, by 24 years	1946 − 1922
13	(a) Gandhi (b) Subhas Chandra Bose	—
14	(a) 22 years (b) 70 years	1942 − 1920; 2012 − 1942
15	89 years; 51 years	1947 − 1858; 1998 − 1947
16	Sentences from the chapter; 14 years apart	1930 − 1916
17	It came in 1927 to review reforms but had no Indian member; people met it with black flags and "Simon Go Back", and Lala Lajpat Rai was injured at a protest in Lahore.	—
18	(a) united the princely states (b) the poet called the "Nightingale of India" (c) a revolutionary hanged in 1931	—
19	(a) Birsa Munda's Ulgulaan began; Gandhi returned to India; the Salt March took place (b) 31 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.	—
20	the protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore and the Indian National Army: answers should give	—

Q	Answer	Working
	each one’s aim and method from the chapter (e.g. non-violent protest, boycott, armed struggle, self-rule).	

Ambiful Worksheets · worksheets.ambiful.com · Not affiliated with CBSE / NCERT