

**WORK SHEET
SECOND TERM
SUBJECT- HISTORY**

**LESSON 12,13 – INDIA’S NATIONAL MOVEMENT, INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE
CLASS- VIII**

I. Unscramble the words given in the help box and fill in the blanks-

blange, pnatsika, 1992, Idor crozu, v.d. srakra, hladya, lero, didna mhcr, alngugaes, erfueges, nidia
26th January 9501, uygoslavai, ifve eyar, lpans, tegpy

1. Muslim League launched 'Direct Action Day' to get _____ on 16th August 1946.
2. The British Viceroy _____ partitioned _____ in 1905.
3. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started with _____.
4. Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed in the year _____ at _____.
5. Two revolutionaries, who established their centre of activity abroad were _____ and _____.
6. With the partition of India, millions of _____ started coming to India.
7. After independence, Indian states were recognized on the basis of _____.
8. The three nations which started the Non-Aligned Movement were _____, _____ and _____.
9. The _____ were the basis of India's economic planning.
10. Our constitution was implemented on _____.

II. Choose the correct option.

1. Rabindarnath Tagore renounced his knighthood after-
 - a) The Chauri Chaura incident
 - b) The passing of the Rowlatt Act
 - c) Gandhiji's call for non cooperation
 - d) The Jallianwala Bagh incident
2. C.R. Das was a leader of the-
 - a) Swaraj Party
 - b) Communist Party
 - c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
 - d) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
3. The INA had to abandon its march to Delhi because
 - a) Subhash Chandra Bose changed his mind
 - b) The British made peace with the INA
 - c) Japanese support was withdrawn
 - d) The congress persuaded the INA to do so.
4. The first step to set up an All India Organisation was taken up by-
 - a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b) A.O. Hume
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) W.C. Banerji
5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh were the leaders of
 - a) Indian Army
 - b) Militant Nationalists
 - c) Indian National Congress
 - d) None of these
6. The split between moderates and extremists in 1907 session took place at
 - a) Banaras
 - b) Surat
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Ahmedabad
7. Shimla Agreement was signed in
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1973
 - d) 1974
8. China attacked India in
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1962
 - c) 1963
 - d) 1964
9. SAARC was formed in
 - a) 1984
 - b) 1985
 - c) 2007
 - d) 2008

10. The suggestion to form a constituent assembly and an interim government was given by the
a) Simon commission b) Congress c) Cabinet Mission d) Mountbatten Plan
11. Lord Mountbatten was
a) The first governor-general of British India
b) The last governor-general of British India
c) The first viceroy of British India
d) The last viceroy of British India

III. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words.

1. Why did Kashmir accede to India?
2. How did Potti Sriramulu die? What was the effect of his death?
3. Name two Indian states that were formed on the basis of language and two that were formed for tribal populations.
4. Name the members of the SAARC.
5. What does the term satyagraha mean? What is its basic principle?
6. Why was the Rowlatt Act branded the Black Act?
7. State the purpose of the Khilafat Movement.
8. Why were Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru hanged?
9. What was the objective of the Simon Commission?
10. Why was the Planning Commission of India established?
11. Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal?
12. What was the goal of extremist leaders? Why were they called so?
13. What was the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British?
14. Which states did not wish to join India after independence?
15. Who were the founding fathers of Non-aligned movement?

IV. Answer the following questions in not more than 40 words.

16. Name the French and Portuguese colonies that were integrated with India.
17. Which aspects of India's five year plans did Mira Behn criticize and why?
18. When and why was Noncooperation movement launched? Why was it abruptly suspended?
19. Explain the two nation theory.
20. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?
21. How did the Telugu people get their state Andhra Pradesh?
22. What are the main aims of the SAARC?

V. Long answers about 100 words.

23. What is meant by nonalignment? Under what circumstances did Jawaharlal Nehru adopt this policy? What are its main objectives?
24. Discuss the strengths and weakness of Indian democracy?
25. Trace the developments that led to the partition of India.
26. Briefly describe the Quit India Movement.
27. What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the Indian National Movement?
28. How were the princely states integrated into India?
