

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

SESSION 2024-25

MONTH : JANUARY

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: Social Science

TOPIC: The March To Freedom: 1919-1947

Q1. After _____, the Indian National Movement involved almost all the segments of the Indian society?

- a) 1918
- b) 1919
- c) 1920
- d) 1921

Q.2 The Communist Party of India was established in _____ in December, 1925

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) Kanpur
- d) Jaipur

Q3. Assertion (A): The Third Round Table Conference was held in London in November, 1932.
Reason (R): The Conference was a failure because the Congress boycotted the Conference.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4. What did the Non-Cooperation Movement promote?

Q5. What was produced as a proof against Bhagat Singh in the Lahore conspiracy case?

Q6. Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Q7. Why was Rowlatt Act widely criticised?

Q8. Describe the Civil Disobedience Movement. How did the British respond to this movement?

Q9. What was the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose to the Indian freedom struggle?

Q10. Case Study:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born at Porbandar in Gujrat on 2 October 1869. He had been married to Kasturba Gandhi in 1883, when he was only thirteen. Gandhi studied law in England. He practised as a lawyer in South Africa for around 20 years. During his practice as a lawyer in South Africa, Gandhi

struggled to improve the conditions of the poor Indians who were treated badly by the racist authorities of South Africa. In 1894, Gandhi founded the Natal Indian Congress. The main aim of this organisation was to work for Indians living in South Africa. During this long struggle, he evolved the concept of Satyagraha or peaceful non-violent agitation. In 1915, a new phase in the Indian National Movement began by the return of Gandhi to India.

- a) How did Gandhi struggle during his practice as a lawyer in South Africa?
- b) What was the main aim of Natal Indian Congress?
- c) He practised as a lawyer in _____.
- d) In 1915, a new phase in the Indian National Movement began by the return of Gandhi to India. (T/F)