

4 Marks

By
HMA

- 1- What was congress?
- 2- What was muslim league?
- 3- Describe simla deputation?
- 4- What were MM reforms?
- 5- What was lucknow Pact?
- 6- What were MC reforms 1919?
- 7- What was Rowlatt's act?
- 8- What was Jallian walla bagh/ Amritsar massacre?
- 9- Who was General Dyer?
- 10- What was Hunter committee?
- 11- What was Arya Samaj?
- 12- Who was Pundit Mohan Malaviya?
- 13- What were Delhi proposals?
- 14- What was diarchy?

Answers:

- 1- It was an Indian organization of represent their views to British. It was formed in 1885 with help of Sir Hume and Sir Henry Cotton. Later it became a political party under the leadership of Gandhi. It was a Hindu dominated body and there were only few idealist muslims in congress.
- 2- It was a Muslim's Political Party formed to represent muslims to british. It was formed in 1906. Agha Khan was the first president. It passed Lahore resolution under the leadership of Jinnah in 1940. It achieved indepenence from british in 1947.
- 3- In 1906 36 muslims led by Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla. Muslims asked for more seats than their actual population and muslim-only electorates. These were granted to then in MM reforms.
- 4- These were introduced in India as Indian Council Act 1909 by lord morley and Lord Minto to give increased share to Indians in the government. In this seats in imperial and central executive councils were increased of Indians. Muslims were given separate electorates and 1/3rd seats in all the elections.
- 5- In 1916 congress and Muslim League met in Lucknow. It was Jinnah who persuaded both parties to meet. Muslims' demands of separate electorates and 1/3rd majority was accepted first time by Indians. So they both put their joint demands to british.
- 6- These were passed in 1919 as govt. of india act 1919 by lord Chelmsford and Lord Montague. Two-house National Parliament was started in india. A system of diarchy started in which halves of the areas of responsibilities were reserved and half of them were transferred to Indian ministers. Now 5.5 million of Indian population could vote.
- 7- In 1918 Justice Rowlatt recommended that the defence of india act should be started permanently. Arrest without warrant and prison without bail was introduced. This act was passed in 1919. There was huge opposition to this act and Jinnah resigned to imperial legislative council.
- 8- Due to the strict measures of british, 20000 people including Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus gathered at Jallianwalla bagh in Amritsar city. There were people of all ages and just gathered for peaceful demontsrations. General Dyer was to control the violence so he closed the narrow exits and ordered him army to shoot at the crowd. More than 400 people died and 1200 were wounded.
- 9- General Dyer was a british Indian army officer who was made a temporary brigadier-general for controlling Amritsar. He ordered his army to attack to a crowd in the jallianwalla bagh on unarmed civilians who were gathered for peaceful

demonstration. Due to this he was investigated by hunter committee in England. By it's investigation he was deposed of his services but later he became a hero among british.

10- It was a British committee set up to investigate the Amritsar massacre. It asked few questions to dyer and by it's findings it deposed dyer from his services.

11- It was founded by Dayanand in 1877 in India. It was a Hindu party which aimed to purify Hinduism. It forcefully converted Muslims into Hindus and to reconvert those Hindus who had embraced Christianity.

12- He was the president of Indian National Congress. He helped Hindu Mahasabha to found. He attended First round table conference and was a notable person in Gandhi's non-cooperation. He was the founder of The Hindustan Times.

13- There were proposals given by Jinnah in 1927 to a conference of all india muslim league. He gave few demands which he said if would be accepted that he would give up the demand of separate electorates. He said that there should be 1/3rd muslim majority in all central legislature, sindh should be made a province and all the reforms of other provinces should be brought to NWFP and Balochistan.

14- Diarchy means a government by two authorities. In india it was started in the government of india act 1919 on provincial level. The reserved subjects such as defence were most important and were controlled by Provincial Governors and their Executive councils and the transferred subjects were less important such as forests and were controlled by Indian Ministers. Diarchy was dropped at provincial level and brought at central level in Govt of india act 1935.

Questions:

- 1- Who was Khalifa/What was Khilafat?
- 2- What was Satyagrah?
- 3- Describe Khilafat Conference 1?
- 4- Describe Khilafat Conference 2?
- 5- Describe Khilafat Conference 3?
- 6- What was Treaty of Versailles?
- 7- What was Treaty of Sevres?
- 8- What was Hijrat Movement/ Tahrek-e-Hijrat ?
- 9- Who was Kemal Attaturk?
- 10- What was Chauri-Chaura Event?
- 11- Who were Ali Brothers
- 12- What was Simon Commission?
- 13- What was Nehru report?
- 14- What were Jinnah's Fourteen Points?
- 15- What was Salt March?
- 16- What was Allahabad Address?
- 17- Describe RTC-1?
- 18- Describe RTC-2?
- 19- Describe RTC-3?
- 20- What was Gandhi Irwin Pact?
- 21- What was Govt. of India Act 1935?
- 22- What was Wardha Scheme?
- 23- What was Bande matram?
- 24- Describe elections of 1937?
- 25- What was Communal Award?
- 26- What was Moplah Rebellion?

Answers:

1- Khalifa/khilafat is a word of Arabic. Khalifa means to follow, so the first successor to the Holy Prophet was Abu

Bakr who came to know as Khailifa and his empire as a Khilafat. The Umayyad Dynasty then continued the khilafat. Muslims had a high regard of Khalifa and they considered it as leader of muslims of whole world. When the khilafat and khalifa were under threat from British, the muslims of the subcontinent began the Khilafat Movement.

2- It is a word of Hindi and it means *truth-force*. It was a non-cooperation movement started by Gandhi. It was a form of non-violent protest against british. It later became violent protest. Jinnah and Muslims did not join it.

3- It was called in Delhi in 1919. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali were leading figures. Gandhi was also present as non-official member of congress. A resolution was passed that a delegation would be sent to British to stop them demolishing Khilafat.

4- It was held in Amritsar in December 1919. Congress and Muslim league were present in in. Muhammad Ali had

returned from the Britain where he was failed to stop the British to dismember the caliphate. It was unsuccessful.

5- It was held in July 1921. It was the last Khilafat Conference. It passed a number of resolution against the british

which offended them. As a result the Ali brothers were arrested.

6- It was one of the peace treaties at the end of the First World War. It was signed in 1919 to end the state of war

between Britain and Germany with its Allies. As a result Germany had to pay money to Britain and its allies. Germany was split and Poland was created.

7- It was a peace treaty at the end of WWI. It was between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies. In this the Turkey was to be split up. While it was under discussion the Nationalist Government abolished the Khilafat.

8- It was a part of Khilafat Movement. In this 18,000 muslims left their houses to migrate to Afghanistan as they saw India a Dar-ul-Harb. First few people were welcomed but later afghans refused to accept anymore emigrants. So they had to return and they got penniless.

9- He was a Turkish Military leader during world war I. He was the leader of Turkish national Movement. He abolished the khilafat in the Ottoman Empire. He was the first president and founder of Republic of Turkey.

10- Chauri-Chaura was a village in the Gorakhpur District. There, in 1922, twenty-one police officers were killed after

they fired on the crowd to stop them. Whole police station was set on fire. After this Gandhi brought his noncooperation to an end.

11- i- Maulana Shaukat Ali was an Indian Muslim Nationalist and the leader of Khilafat Movement. In his early carrier he was member of Congress. He was brother of Muhammad Ali Jauhar and helped his brother to publish weekly Hamdard and weekly Comrade. Due to seditious material he and his brother were imprisoned. He was once again jailed for his support to Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. Later he joined Muslim League

ii- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was an Indian muslim leader, poet and journalist. He became president of khilafat Conference In 1918. He was the leaders of delegation which was sent to England to persuade British to not to punish Turkey. In his early carrier he was member of Congress. He started to publish weekly Hamdard and weekly Comrade. Due to seditious material he and his brother were imprisoned. Later he joined Muslim League.

12- According to Govt. of India Act 1919 a commission was to be sent so in 1927 a Commission was sent to India. It was a 7 men committee under the leadership of John Simon. All the members were british so it was thought as an insult and Indians opposed it. In 1930 it produced a two-volume report according to which RTC were held.

13- It was a report produced by Motilal Nehru in the all -party conference 1928. It called for immediate dominion status for india. It said that there should be bicameral parliament and all the men and women should

have right to vote. There was a system of protecting the rights of minorities by reserving seats but it was still opposed by muslims. It was presented to british as the new constitution for india.

14- These were demands proposed by Jinnah in the All-India Muslim League conference. It was given as an answer to Nehru Report. It was unanimously accepted by all the leaders of muslim league. It demanded for 1/3rd seats and separate electorates for Muslims. It said that all the provinces should have equal amount of autonomy and Sindh should be separated from Bombay.

15- It was a part of Gandhi's non-cooperation. It was against the unfair british salt laws. It was started in march 1930 and ended in april 1930. Route was from Ashram to Dandi. In response Gandhi and Nehru were arrested.

16- It was the Presidential Address by Allama Iqbal to the Session of the All -India Muslim League on 29 December 1930 at Allahabad. In that address Iqbal said that he would like to see NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan as a separate state for Muslims.

17- All the parties in india were called to first RTC. Congress refused to come as their demand that everything that would be discussed would be applied to india was rejected. Muslims were represented by Muhammad Ali, Agha Khan and Jinnah. In this the princes were promised their rights.

18- It was called in London in 1931. Viceroy Irwin urged Gandhi to stop his non-cooperation and attend the RTC. An agreement was reached which is called the Gandhi -Irwin Pact. Muslims were represented by Jinnah and Allama Iqbal. In the RTC the Gandhi took hard lines and refused to accept the rights of muslims. So this was failed.

19- It was called in London in 1932. Jinnah and Gandhi both were not there. Muslims were represented by Agha Khan and Muhammad Shah. No agreement could be reached.

20- This pact was passed between Gandhi and Lord Irwin in 1931. In this pact Gandhi agreed to call -off his noncooperation movement and stopped his demand for independence. Irwin agreed that the political prisoners would be released and their properties would be given them back.

21- It was the last constitution of british india and the first constitution of both India and Pakistan. In this diarchy was dropped at provincial level and introduced at central level. The number of province s were increased to 11 by making NWFP, Orissa and Sindh. Now 25 percent of Indian population could vote.

22- It was an educational scheme started by Gandhi. In this religious education was banned and cotton spinning was made a part of education. Children were forced to bow before Gandhi's portrait and the education was to be in Hindi. This was opposed by the Muslims

23- It was a Hindu nationalist Song. It was written against the Muslims that they should be expelled from Hindustan.

Its singing was made compulsory in schools and in start of official business every day during the congress rule. It was seen as an insult by the muslims.

24- These were the first elections after the govt. of india act 1935. Both muslim league and the congress participated in the elections. Congress got majority in 5 provinces and single largest party in 4 provinces. Congress was asked to form ministries and it did.

25- Communal Award was announced by McDonalds in 1932. These were announced to reduce communal tensions in India. The muslims were given majority in Hindu Majority provinces and hindus in the muslim majority areas.

These were rejected by congress but reluctantly accepted by the muslims.

26- Muslim peasants in south india were known as moplah upraised and thousands of Indians were killed. At tirur 10000 moplals destroyed the police station and seized arms. They then attacked hindu property. 4000 moplal were killed by the british but british suffered less than 100 casualties.

Questions:

- 1- Who was Aurangzeb?
- 2- What was jizya?
- 3- Who were Marathas?
- 4- Who was Shivaji?
- 5- Who was Robert Clive?
- 6- Describe the battle of Buxar?
- 7- Describe the battle of Plassey?
- 8- Who was Tipu Sultan?
- 9- Who was Black Hole event?
- 10- What was Pitt's India Act 1784?
- 11- What was Subsidiary Alliance?
- 12- What was the Regulating Act 1773?
- 13- Who was Warren Hastings?
- 14- What was Sati?
- 15- Who were Thugs?
- 16- Who was Tipu Mir?
- 17- Who were Faraizis?
- 18- Who were Mughals?
- 19- Who was Siraj-ud-Daulah?
- 20- Who was Nadir Shah?
- 21- Who was Ahmed Shah Abdali/Durrani?

Answers:

1. He was the sixth Mughal Emperor. His father was Shah Jehan and Mother was Mumtaz Mehal. He was an Islamic ruler and imposed the Jizya Tax. He divided his empire into his three sons.
2. It was a tax on non-Muslims living in an Islamic country. This tax was stopped by Akbar but restarted by Aurangzeb. This was a reason for uprising against Aurangzeb.
3. They were a group in Southern India. Under the leadership of Shivaji a large Maratha empire was established their leader was called Peshwa. They were defeated by Ahmed Shah.
4. He was a Maratha Leader. He founded the Maratha empire. He was a ruthless leader. He was born in Pune. He promoted Sanskrit.
5. He was a British officer in India. He was also known as Clive of India. He is seen as founder of British India. He commanded the British army in battle of Plassey and defeated the Nawab's forces. He was made the Nawab of Bengal.
6. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the forces of under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh; the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam. The battle fought at Buxar, then within the territory of Bengal, a town located on the bank of the Ganges river, was a decisive victory for the British East India Company.
7. It was a battle between the British East India Company and the forces of Siraj-ud-din and his French Allies. British defeated the larger army of Siraj. It was because Clive bribed the Mir Jafar. He was made the Nawab of Bengal.
8. He was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was son of Haider Ali. He was also known as Tiger of Mysore. He won first 2 Anglo-Mysore wars but was died in 4th Anglo-Mysore War.
9. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in the old Fort William, at Calcutta. There the troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the Fort. 123 prisoners died out of 146 prisoners held.

10. Pitt's India Act was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended bring the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Pitt's India Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by both the Company and the Crown. A governing board was constituted with six members.

11. The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley. Many small rulers signed it as it gave them security against attack by their neighbours. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state. The Nawab of Awadh was the next to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

12. The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. It was replaced by Pitt's India Act later. It made the East India Company accountable to British parliament.

13. He was the first Governor-General of India. Hasten extended his rule by wars against Haider Ali of Mysore, his son Tipu and with Marathas. He was accused to bribery and corruption and there was a trial against him in Britain. He was cleared but his reputation was destroyed.

14. It was an Indian ritual in which the widows were also burned with the dead husband. This was first banned by Auranzeb. British Missionaries also tried to ban it but this bold step was taken by Bentinck.

15. They were armed robbers in upper and central India. They claimed that they serve a Goddess. They murdered their victims. In 1830 all the thugges were caught and dealt with by British Colonel Sleeman.

16. His real name was Mir Mithar Ali. He was a disciple of Syed Ahmed. His followers were known as Hajis. His famous struggle was against the Hindu land lords who took tax on beard. He was killed by British.

17. Faraizis were the people who followed HSU. They were the people of Faraizi Movement. They emphasized on praying for past sins and following all the obligations.

18. Mujahideens were the people of army of SASB. They did Jihad which means to fight in way of God. They defeated Sikhs several times but they were finally killed in large numbers in the Valley of Balakot.

19. He was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. He attacked the British presidency of Calcutta and conquered it. But when Clive's forces arrived he was defeated. This was due to conspiracy of his men Mir Jafar. He was executed by British.

20. He was a leader of Persia. Nadir Shah entered the Mughal empire from Afghanistan. He captured the Lahore, Peshawar, Kabul and then Delhi and looted all the wealth including the Peacock throne. He returned leaving the empire looted and burnt.

21. He was the Afghan general and leader of Persian army. He was called by Shah Wali Ullah to fight with the Marathas. In battle of Panipat he defeated the Marathas. Instead of ruling himself he made Ahmed Shah (Muhammad Shah's son) as the emperor and left.

HAMZA M. ALI

A Child mis-educated is a child lost.