

Q30) Why is Ahmedabad famous for?
A) Textile Mill.

Q31) What was Anarchical & Revolutionary Crime Act 1919 popularly known as? Rowlatt Act.

Q32) By whom was Rowlatt Act passed & when?
A) Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21.

Q33) To control the public & to root out conspiracy against the Britishers which Act was imposed by the Britishers? Rowlatt Act.

Q34) Who protested the idea of mass Satyagraha of Gandhiji for Rowlatt Act? Mrs. Anne Besant.

Q35) Which act was known as 'Black Act'? Rowlatt Act.

Q36) When did Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre took place? April 10, 1919.

Q37) When did people open firing in Sabha Yatra conducted by Hindu & Muslim together in Delhi? March 20, 1919.

Q38) Who was the editor of two magazines 'Navjeevan' & 'Young Indian'? M.K. Gandhi.

Q39) When were Dr. Satyapal & Saifuddin Kitchlew arrested?
A) 10th April, 1919.

Q40) When did Gandhiji withdraw the Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act? 18th April, 1919.

Q41) Who was the officer in charge of Amritsar during the Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre? General Dyer.

Q42) For which incident Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood? Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre.

Q43) For which incident Gandhiji renounced 'Kaiser-i-Hind' gold medal which he received in South Africa? Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre.

Q44) Where is Jallianwallah Bagh situated? Amritsar.

Q45) Which type of organisation was 'Natal Indian Congress'? Political Organisation.

Where is Champaran situated? Bihar.

Where was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel practising as a lawyer? Ahmedabad.

Q48) According to official records how people lost and wounded their lives? 379 died and 1100 were wounded.

Q49) At the magistrate of which court order Gandhiji to remove kishkurban? Durban Court.

Q50) Who named Gandhiji as Mahatma? Rabindranath Tagore.

Answer the following questions:-

Q1) Who was the 'Father of Nation'?

A) Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Q2) When & where did Gandhiji born?

A) Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 in a Hindu Math Baniya family in Porbandar also known as Sudamapuri a coastal town on the Kathia war Peninsula and then part of the small princely states of Porbandar.

Q3) Who was Gandhiji's father?

A) His father was Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (1882-1885) served as the diwan (Chief Minister) of Porbandar State.

Q4) When and whom did Gandhiji married?

A) Gandhiji got married to Kasturba Gandhi in 1882. She popularly known as BAA. She always accompanied her husband in all political & freedom movements.

Q5) When and where Gandhiji went to study law of Jurisprudence?

A) In the year 1888 he went to England to study law of Jurisprudence & enrolled at the inner temple with the intention of becoming a barrister.

Q6) What happened in June 1891 in Gandhiji's life?

Q7} Grandhiji was called to the bar in June 1891 & then he left London for India: His attempts at establishing a practise in Bombay but he failed because he was psychologically unable to cross-question witnesses.

Q7} Why did Grandhiji returned to Rajkot?
A} Grandhiji returned to Rajkot because he failed in his law practise because he unable to ask cross-questions to the witness. So, he returned to Rajkot to make a living drafting petition for litigation.

Q8} What happened in 1893 in Grandhiji's life?
A} In 1893 Grandhiji accepted a year long contract from Dada Abdulla & Co. an Indian firm to a post in the colony of Natal, South Africa a part of British Empire.

Q9} When did Natal Indian congress was formed?
A} In the year 1884.

Q10} Define "Indian Opinion"?
A} Grandhiji spread awareness among the people about the ill treatment by the white through a newspaper called "INDIAN OPINION".

Q11} When did Grandhiji accepted his methodology of Satyagraha for the first time?
A} At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11th September in 1906, Grandhiji adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha for the first time.

Q12} Who protested against the harsh treatment of peaceful Indian in South Africa?

A} The harsh treatment of peaceful Indian is protested by the South African government forced South African leader Jan Christian Smuts, himself a philosopher, to negotiate a compromise with Grandhiji.

Q13} What happened on 14th March 1913?
A} On 14th March 1913, a new marriage act has been imposed on the colony's of Indian population by the Supreme court of South Africa stating that no marriages are considered to be legal unless it is performed as per the Christian ritual & registration which was refused by the Indians led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q14} At whose request Grandhiji was conveyed to returned to India?
A} At the request of Gokhale, to whom Grandhiji treated as teacher & mentor, conveyed to him by C.F. Andrews, Grandhiji returned to India in 1918.

Q15} What was Grandhiji do as per the Gokhale Advise?
A} As per the ~~Gokhale~~ Gokhale advise, Grandhiji stayed away from the politics for one year & forward all over India acknowledge the political & psychological feelings of Indians in India under the British rule.

Q16} Who named Grandhiji as 'Mahatma' & why?
A} Mahatma named was given to Grandhiji by first Nobel Prize winner Poet Rabindranath Tagore due to his courageous fight in South Africa against the British.

Q17} When and where Grandhiji established Sabarmati Ashram?
A} In the year 1916 Grandhiji established Sabarmati Ashram near the bank of Sabarmati river near Ahmedabad.

Q18) As per Gandhiji what does satyagraha mean?
A) As per Gandhiji Satyagraha means peaceful fight, not cowardice.

Q19) How did Gandhiji become success & most popular leader?
A) In 1917 he threatened to go for satyagraha against the British they won't lift the recruitment of Indian into the British colony. Gandhiji became successful in his mission. In this way he became a successful & most popular leader & his mission also gained success.

Q20) What affect done between labourers & owners?
A) There were going on agitation between labourers & owners.

Q21) What do you mean by plague bonus?
A) An extra allowance given to the workers of Ahmedabad mill who suffered due to plague an epidemic is known as plague bonus.

Q22) What percentage increase in the wages of labourers of Cotton Mill?
A) 35%.

Q23) What do you mean by 'fast unto death'?
A) It is a hunger strike till death.

Q24) Who is "Anusuya Behn"?
A) Anusuya Behn was the sister of Anusuya Sarbhai & one of the main lieutenants of Gandhiji in Ahmedabad struggle in which her brother & Gandhiji's friend was on the main advisors.

Q25) What is 'Navjeevan' & 'Young India'?
A) 'Navjeevan' & 'Young India' were the two magazines published under the editorship of Gandhiji.

Q26) What is 'Rowlatt Act'?

A) Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act, 1919 popularly known as Rowlatt Act or Black Act was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.

Q27) How Gandhiji revolt against Rowlatt Act?
A) In February 1919, Gandhiji formed a Satyagraha committee and asked the people not to obey the Act & fight the Act using Truth & Non-violence as major weapon. Gandhiji organized a mass Satyagraha Movement. When he invite the people of nation to region.

Q28) What were the another names of Rowlatt Act?
A) Anarchical & Revolutionary Crime Act, 1919 & Black Act.

Q29) In which year Gandhiji form a Satyagraha committee?
A) In February, 1919.

Q30) Define Rowlatt Satyagraha or Black Act?
A) On April 6, a hartal was organized where Indians would suspend all the business and fast as a sign of their opposition. This event is known as the Rowlatt Satyagraha. Gandhiji named the Rowlatt Act as 'Black Act'.

Q31) What name did Gandhiji gave to Rowlatt Act?
A) Black Act.

Q32) When was Rowlatt Act came into effect?
A) On March 18, 1919.

Q33) Who protested the idea of Mass Satyagraha Movement?
A) Mrs. Anne Besant protested the idea of this movement apprehending that the mass satyagraha may lead to violent

activity in the Nation. Besides, Abduji Wachas, Sumendra Nath Banerjee, Tej Bahadur Shastri, Srinivas Shastri, etc opposed the Mass satyagrah.

Q34) What happened on 9th April 1919 with Gandhiji?
A) Gandhiji was arrested.

Q35) Write a short note on Rowlatt Act?

A) i) Police opened fire during Satyagrah conducted by hindus & Muslim together on March 20, 1919.

ii) Political atmosphere of country was quite gloomy. In fear that people would launch an agitation, britishers launched Rowlatt Act.

iii) Anarchical & Revolutionary Crime Act, 1919 popularly known as the Rowlatt Act was a legislative act passed by the Imperial legislative council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.

iv) This act give the power to suspended person & spirit search them without a warrant & imprison them without any trial.

v) Any person under this Act has no right to Vakil, Dalil. This Act came to be known as 'Black Act'.

vi) This was a bold on self respect of Indians. Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagrah against this Act.

vii) Mrs. Anne Besant protested the idea of Mass Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act. The Satyagrah to end on April 28, 1919.

Q36) What affect influence Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre?

A) i) The number of deaths are more than 100 & 3500 were wounded.

ii) Gandhiji withdrew the Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act because people did not support Satyagrah & non-violence after this massacre.

iii) Rabindranath Tagore reannounced his title of Knighthood in protest against inhuman cruelty of the British Government.

iv) Gandhiji also reannounced his 'Rajen-i-Hind' which he received for his work in Africa in 1919.

Q37) Who is Dr. Sahyapal and Saikhuddin Kitchlew?

A) They are two popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement who had been earlier arrested by the Government & moved to a secret location. Both were proponents of the Satyagrah.

Q38) When the protest held against the arrest of two leaders in Amritsar, Punjab?

A) On 15 April, 1919.

Q39) What did Dyer do when he heard about the meeting?

A) On hearing that a meeting had assembled at Jallianwallah Bagh Dyer went with fifty Gurkha regiment on to a raised bank & guarded heavily by the troops backed by a remained vehicles. Dyer without giving any warning to the crowd he ordered his troops to shoot the crowd. Dyer continued the firing for about 10 minutes.

Q40) How many people were death and wounded in Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre?

A) Official British Indian sources gave a figure of 379 identified dead and with approximately 1000 wounded. The casualty number estimated by the Indian National Congress by the direction of Gandhiji the number of death are more than 1000 & 3500 were wounded.

Q41) What do you mean by 'Martial law'?

A) Martial law is the preposition of direct military control of normal civilian function by a government.

Q42) What did Rabindranath Tagore do when he get the news of the massacre?

A) He reannounced his knighthood title.

Q44/ What is 'Kaiser-i-Hind' ?
A/ 'Kaiser-i-Hind' was the gold medal which Gandhiji received for his work in Africa in 1939.

Q45/ What is the meaning of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' ?
A/ 'Kaiser-i-Hind' means King/Emperor of Hindustan.

Q46/ What do you mean by 'Knight' or 'Sir' ?
A/ British used to give appellation / title like 'Knight' or 'Sir' to a person for his benevolent service to nation or society or for his brave Military Services.

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