



STEPPING STONE  
SCHOOL (HIGH)

**CLASS : X**

**Subject : History & Civics**  
**Topic : Answers to worksheets**  
**Dated : 27.04.2020 to 1.05.2020**  
**11.05.2020 to 20.05.2020**

*Answers to Worksheet No. : 01*

*Date: 28/04/2020*

1)

- a. The Ilbert Bill introduced by Sir C.P Ilbert, the law member of the Viceroy's Council, sought to allow Indian Session judges to try European s accused of crimes. It aimed to do away with racial prejudice which was prevalent in the judiciary in the sense that the Indian judges could not take up cases against Europeans accused of crimes.
- b. Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness and common consciousness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same historical, political and cultural background, have the same language, cultural values and consider themselves as one nation.
- c. Jyotiba Phule set up Satyashodhak Samaj. Its aim was to give social service, spread education among women and lower caste, complete abolition of caste system and inequalities.
- d. The two objectives of Indian Association were:
  - i. Creation of a strong body of public opinion against the British.
  - ii. Integration of Indian people on the basis of common political interests.

- e. The British promoted the policy of economic exploitation in India by following ways:
  - i. The British made India an economic colony by turning it into a source of raw materials for its industries and a market for its finished products.
  - ii. The British drained India's wealth to England in the form of salaries, incomes and savings of Englishmen.

2)

- a) This is Lord Lytton. He was the Governor General of India.
- b) He organised a Grand Durbar in Delhi in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India on which lakhs of rupees were spent, disregarding the miserable conditions of the Indians who were in the grip of a famine.
- c) The two repressive Acts passed by Lord Lytton were Vernacular Press Act in 1878 and Arms Act passed in 1879.
- d) Lord Ripon repealed this act in 1881.

*Answers to Worksheet No. : 02*

*Date: 30/04/2020*

- 1)
  - a. The two economic issues raised by the early Nationalists were:
    - i. Reduction in land revenue and availability of cheap credit to peasants through agricultural banks.
    - ii. Reduction in expenditure on the army and the money thus saved to be spent on welfare activities such as health and education.
  - b. The attitude of the early Nationalists towards the British Rule:
    - i. They had faith in the sense of justice, fair play, honesty and integrity of the British.
    - ii. They did not regard British colonial Rule as an obstacle but believed that the continuation of the British Rule was in the interest of India.
  - c. Surendranath Banerjee, an active Congress leader protested and opposed the Arms Act and The Vernacular Press act which were introduced by Lord Lytton.
  - d. Dadabhai Naoroji was called India's unofficial Ambassador because he was not by Indian Government or The Indian National Congress. But he unofficially went there and voiced the grievances of Indians.
  - e. The early Nationalists opposed the following in the field of Civil Liberties :
    - i. The restrictions imposed by the British Government on the Freedom of speech and freedom of press.
    - ii. The restrictions on the right to assemble and form associations.
- 2) The answers:
  - a) This person is Gopal Krishna Gokhale.  
He belonged to Early or Moderate section of Congress.
  - b) He set up the Servants of India Society in 1905 to foster national awakening among the Indians. The society trained national missionaries

for the service of India and to promote, by constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people.

c) As a member of the Council:

- i. He pleaded for the reduction in the salt duty and abolition of excise duty on cotton goods.
- ii. His efforts led to reduction in toll tax.
- iii. He tried to introduce a bill in the Council for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education throughout India.

d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale was known as political Guru of Gandhiji because Gandhiji received personal guidance from Gokhale after returning from South Africa, which was including a knowledge and understanding of India and the issues confronting common Indians.

## *Answers to Worksheet No. : 03*

*Date: 12/05/2020*

1.
  - a) Lord Mayo advocated for Urdu as compulsory medium for all Muslim students in makhtabs and madrassas and to increase Government aid to educational institutions run by the Muslims.
  - b) Bahadur Shah Jafar led 1857 Revolt from Delhi against the British. As well as the Muslims participated in the Wahhabi Movement also against the British. Though after 1870, the British followed the policy of appeasing the Muslims in order to undermine the National Movement.
  - c) The Muslim Community was proud of their own culture and literature and did not adopt the western system of education. Many Hindus adopted western education for entry into Government service.
  - d) Some communal historians believed the myth that the Indian society and culture had reached great heights during the ancient period but was declining during the medieval period. They did not give much importance to the contribution of medieval period to the development of Indian economy, art, religion etc.

2.
  - a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
  - b) He set up college at Aligarh and named as Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.
  - c) Theodore Beck was the first Principal.
  - d) Initially, Syed Ahmed Khan was sympathetic for the development of education for the Muslim community. Later, anti-Hindu feeling raised in his mind and when he setup M.A.O. College this feeling grew more with the collaboration of Theodore Beck. Both of them believe that Hindus and Muslims are two different communities and their culture, past and language are also different. So they should form separate Nation and separate electorate for each of them. This was his Two-Nation Theory.
  - e) The aristocratic Muslims were conservative and did not receive any modern education and the Muslim Community was not involved for the growth of industry. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed as the Hindus were more educated and majority in number, they would dominate the

Muslims in case of withdrawal of the British Rule. So, he wanted to set up a separate political organisation to get special favour from the British.

*Answers to Worksheet No. : 04*

*Date: 19/05/2020*

1. During First World War in 1914-19 India was in trouble as India was forced to participate in the war on behalf of England. In this crisis situation Hindus and Muslims felt necessity to come together to save nationalism. So the Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916 to set up close unity between Hindus and Muslims.
2. All India Muslim League was set up on December 30, 1906 under the preside ship of Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Agha Khan was selected as Permanent President.
3. Agha Khan with 35 influential Muslims as a Delegate sent a deputation on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1906 to Lord Minto, the then Governor General of India to show complete loyalty to the British and to appeal for some demands to keep interests for the Muslim Community.
4. Lord Curzon's decision to divide Bengal in 1905 was gladly accepted by the Muslims for their own interests. They thought this decision of the British would help them to form a country which will be inhabited by the Muslims and as well as they started to think Hindus as their strong enemy.
5. Two impacts were:
  - a) The treaty brought Hindus and Muslims closer to each other.
  - b) Moderate and Assertive leaders of the National Congress also were reunited.