



STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS : X

Subject: History & Civics

Date: 02/06/2020

Topic: Formation of Muslim League Time Limit: 45 Min.

Worksheet No. : 05

[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]

1. Answer the following in two or three sentences:

- a. Who founded the M.A.O College at Aligarh and why?
- b. When Muslim League was formally founded? Who presided over its session at Dhaka?
- c. State any two objectives of the Muslim League.
- d. Give the meaning of Separate Electorates as understood from Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.

2. Muslim Deputation led by Agha Khan met the Viceroy on October 1, 1906. In this context, describe:

- a. The demands made by the Deputation.
- b. The assurance given by the Viceroy.
- c. The formation of the Muslim League.

3. Many factors led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906. In this context, describe the role of the following:

- a. The British policy of Divide and Rule.
- b. Communal viewpoint in the interpretation of History.
- c. The efforts made by Theodore Beck.

[Copy these questions and answers given from the chapters Partition of Bengal and Muslim League in your Note Book. This will help you for better preparation]

1. What is meant by the term Swadeshi and Boycott?

Ans. Swadeshi means things grown or manufactured in one's own country and Boycott means abstaining from use of foreign goods.

2. Name any two prominent leaders of Anti-Partition Movement.

Ans. Anand Mohan Bose and Rabindranath Tagore.

3. Give two reasons for starting the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement by the Assertive Nationalists.

Ans.

- i. To use them as weapons of political agitation.
- ii. To provide training in self-sufficiency for the attainment of Swaraj.

4. How did the idea of Swadeshi help Indians to be united against the British?

Ans. By the following ways:

- i. Swadeshi had a direct link with the welfare and prosperity of all the people by aiming to promote indigenous industries and by boycotting foreign goods.
- ii. Swadeshi Movement gave a stimulus to the nationalist poetry, prose and journalism and fostered the spirit of nationalism to fight against the British.

5. How did Nationalist Leaders mobilise the masses to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement?

Ans. By the following ways:

- i. By forming associations of different classes of people who organised volunteers to spread the cause of Swadeshi and Boycott.
- ii. By organising processions, picketing shops selling foreign goods and organising bonfires of foreign goods.

6. Give any one positive effect of the repressive measures followed by the British was to suppress the Anti-Partition Movement.

Ans. The positive effect followed by the British was that they conceded to some of the demands made by the Indians and instituted the Morley-Minto Reforms.

7. In what way did Principal Beck encourage Muslim Communalism?

Ans. He encouraged communalism by following ways:

- i. He helped Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to set up the United Indian Patriotic Association in 1888 to oppose the Congress and to check the rising tide of nationalism among the Muslims.
- ii. He encouraged the formation of the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental Defence Association in 1893 to promote among the Muslim loyalty to the British.

8. With what aim did the British imperialist encourage the formation of the Muslim League?

Ans. For the following purpose:

- i. To create differences between the Hindus and The Muslims and check the rising tide of Nationalism.
- ii. To create a possible opposition to the Congress and loyalty to the British Government.

9. What did the British do to foster the policy of Divide and Rule to form the Muslim League in 1906?

Ans. The British undertook the following steps:

- i. They convinced the Muslims that Bengal was partitioned to create a new Muslim majority province to protect their interests.
- ii. They tried to create hatred between the two communities by portraying Muslim Rulers as plunderers and Hindu Rulers as cruel to their Muslim Subjects.

10. Why did the British treat The Muslims harshly immediately after the First War of Independence, 1857?

Ans. They treated Muslims harshly because:

- i. They fought hand in hand with the Hindus in the uprising of 1857.
- ii. The unity between the Hindus and Muslims was seen as a threat to the safety and stability of the British Empire in India.

11. What was the impact of Muslim League on the National Movement?

Ans. The impact was:

- i. The Muslim League in the initial years of its formation stood apart from the National Movement. Its political activities were directed not so much against the British Rule as against the Congress.
- ii. The Provision of separate Electorates for the Muslims in the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 created a rift between the Congress and Muslim League.
