

CISCE VIRTUAL LEARNING SERIES

LESSON: ICSE HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G. PAPER 1)

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

November 4th, 2020

Response to Questions posed by students during the live Lesson:

S.No.	Questions	Answers
1.	Who persuaded Gandhi to return to India?	Gandhi was persuaded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to return to India. Gokhale is also known as <i>the Political Mentor of Gandhi</i> .
2.	Why did Bapu decide to merge the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement?	As both the Movements had the same objectives, Gandhi thought that merging them would lead to Hindu Muslim Unity.
3.	Why did the people protest against the Simon Commission?	The Simon Commission was an <i>all white commission</i> which did not include a single Indian. The Indians felt it was a deliberate attempt to insult them.
4.	Why did the British form the Cripps 'Mission'?	As the Japanese Army was rapidly approaching India, the British were desperate to break the political deadlock, so they constituted the Cripps 'Mission'.
5.	When and where was the Quit India Resolution adopted and passed?	It was adopted at Wardha in July 1942 and passed on August 8, 1942 in Bombay.
6.	Who began the Khilafat Movement in India?	The Ali brothers- Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali began the Khilafat Movement in India. The other leaders involved were Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani

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7.	Why was there a gap of ten years between the Non Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement?	After the Chauri Chaura Incident Gandhi withdrew from the political scene and instead focused on constructive social reforms. He was also arrested and sentenced to jail.
8.	What was the purpose of the Rowlatt Act?	The act was passed to curb the growing nationalism in the country.
9.	How was the Non-Cooperation Movement different from the Civil Disobedience Movement?	The Non- Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration, whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralysing the administration by breaking specific rules and regulations.
10.	Who was known as <i>Frontier Gandhi</i> ?	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is popularly known as <i>Frontier Gandhi</i> .
11.	How did the Civil Disobedience Movement impact the depressed classes?	The depressed classes were given entry into temples and access to wells which were earlier denied to them.
12.	Which day was celebrated as the Poorna Swaraj Day?	January 26 th was celebrated as the Poorna Swaraj Day till we got our independence
13.	What was the 'Kheda Satyagraha'?	It was the protest of the peasants against the British government. As the crops had failed, they refused to pay the land revenue. Gandhi led this movement.
14.	How did the Non-Cooperation Movement create Hindu Muslim Unity?	As the Non- Cooperation movement was merged with the Khilafat Movement, it created Hindu Muslim Unity.