

Chapter # 15:

The Struggle for freedom

⇒ Questions and Answers.

Q1: Explain the importance of the Government of India Act in 1858.

Ans: The parts of the subcontinent controlled by the East India Company would henceforth be ruled by the British Government, with a viceroy living in India.

Q2: What did the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892 mean for the people of the subcontinent?

Ans: The Indian Councils Act of 1861 allowed that some Indians would be allowed to sit on the viceroy's legislative council. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 gave the Muslims separate electoral rolls. This means that the Hindus voted for Hindus and the Muslims voted for Muslims.

Q3: Why are the Morley-Minto reforms considered important?

Ans: The Morley-Minto reforms brought political change in the colonial setup and paved the way for the ultimate independence of the sub-continent although they did not envisage two separate states. The separate representation for Muslims and Sikhs, and the appointment of Indians to the viceroy's Executive Council gave a prospect of the future and administrative power.

Q4: Describe Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan's contribution for the Muslims of the Subcontinent.

Ans: He tried to explain the Muslim point of view to the British and to establish friendly relationships between both communities. He set up the Anglo-oriented school in Aligarh; he suggested that there should be separate states for Hindus and Muslims.

Worksheet.

⇒ fill in the blanks.

1. In 1858 the first war of Independence ended.

2. Sir Sayyid was a judge back in Mughal times.

3. The Morley-Minto reforms took place in 1909.

⇒ Choose the correct answer:

1. The Government of India Act was passed in
(a) 1758 (b) 1858 (c) 1958

2. The Indian National Congress was formed in:
(a) 1785 (b) 1795 (c) 1885

3. The all Indian Muslim league was formed in;
 (a) 1906 (b) 1905 (c) 1806

⇒ True or False:

1. In 1905, the Bengal partition was reversed. [T]

2. The division of Bengal in 1905 was Lord Minto's decision. [F]

3. Sir Sayyid tried to establish friendly relations between Muslims and the British. [T]