

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session- 2024-2025

**Class-V**

**Sub: Social Science**

**L-18 : March Towards Red Fort**

## New Words

1. associations
2. professionals
3. awakening
4. nationalism
5. moderate
6. radicals
7. gradually
8. boycott
9. bonfires
10. massacre
11. demonstration
12. infuriated

## Define the following terms

1. **Massacre** – killing of large number of people in a cruel way
2. **Swadeshi** - of one's own country
3. **Boycott** – refuse to buy or deal with things as a mark of protest
4. **Racist policy** – unfair treatment of a particular group or race of people
5. **Satyagraha** – devotion to truth
6. **Disobedience** – deliberately or purposely not doing what the law requires one to do

## Fill In the blanks

1. The Indian National Congress was formed by an Englishman Allan Octavian Hume .
2. In its first twenty years Congress was moderate in its objectives and methods .
3. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 by Viceroy Curzon .
4. In 1915 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa .
5. The Rowlatt Satyagraha became the first all India struggle against the British government .
6. The Indian National Army was revived in 1943 under the leadership of SubhashChandra Bose .

**Answer the following questions**

**Q 1.** When was the INC formed ? What were its demands in the initial stages ? **Ans-**

- 1.The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.
2. In the initial stages the main demand of the INC was about getting a greater voice for Indians in the government and administration .

**Q2-** What happened after Bengal was partitioned ?

**Ans- 1.** The struggle against the partition of Bengal came to be known as the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.

2. People were asked to boycott all foreign goods and use goods that were made in India .
3. Bonfires of British goods especially clothes , were carried out in several parts of India .

**Q3-** How did Gandhiji begin Non-Cooperation Movement ?

**Ans- 1.** Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement by launching the Non-Cooperation Movement .

2. The Indians were asked to disobey laws peacefully .

**Q4-** When and where was the demand of Purna Swaraj raised ?

**Ans-** In December 1929, at the Lahore session , the Congress raised the demand of Purna Swaraj .

**Q5-** What was Dandi March ?

**Ans- 1.** Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in early 1930 to break the salt law which did not allow Indians to make salt .

2. The movement began with the historic Dandi March
3. Gandhiji and his followers walked from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad to Dandi, a small coastal village in Gujarat .
4. The march ended on 5 April 1930 .
5. On reaching Dandi , Gandhiji made salt from the sea water and broke the salt law .

**Think and answer:**

**Q1-** Why is Gandhiji regarded as the ‘ Father of the Nation ‘ ?

**Ans-** Gandhiji was the leader of the Indian independence movement and pioneer of the philosophy and strategy of non-violence . Therefore , he is regarded as the ‘ Father of the Nation ‘ .

**Q2-** Write the sobriquets of the following leaders

<b>LEADERS</b>	<b>SOBRIQUETS</b>
1. Subhash Chandra Bose	Netaji
2. Mahatma Gandhi	Bapu
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru	Chacha
4. Bhagat Singh	Shahid-e- Azam

5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Lokmanya

6. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

Iron Man of India

**Q3-** Who gave the following slogans ?

**Ans-**

1. Do or die

Mahatma Gandhi

2. Give me blood I shall give you  
freedom

Subhash Chandra Bose

3. Swaraj is my birth right and I shall  
have it

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

4. Jai Hind

Subhash Chandra Bose

5. Dilli Chalo

Subhash Chandra Bose