



Chapter no. 7&8 (1927 to 1939 + Khilafat Movement)

Questions:

- 1- Who was Khalifa/What was Khilafat?
- 2- What was Satyagrah?
- 3- Describe Khilafat Conference 1?
- 4- Describe Khilafat Conference 2?
- 5- Describe Khilafat Conference 3?
- 6- What was Treaty of Versailles?
- 7- What was Treaty of Sevres?
- 8- What was Hijrat Movement/ Tahrek-e-Hijrat ?
- 9- Who was Kemal Attaturk?
- 10- What was Chauri-Chaura Event?
- 11- Who were Ali Brothers
- 12- What was Simon Commission?
- 13- What was Nehru report?
- 14- What were Jinnah's Fourteen Points?
- 15- What was Salt March?
- 16- What was Allahabad Address?
- 17- Describe RTC-1?
- 18- Describe RTC-2?
- 19- Describe RTC-3?
- 20- What was Gandhi Irwin Pact?
- 21- What was Govt. of India Act 1935?
- 22- What was Wardha Scheme?
- 23- What was Bande matram?
- 24- Describe elections of 1937?
- 25- What was Communal Award?
- 26- What was Moplah Rebellion?

Answers:

- 1- Khalifa/khilafat is a word of Arabic. Khalifa means to follow, so the first successor to the Holy Prophet was Abu Bakr who came to know as Khailifa and his empire as a Khilafat. The Umayyad Dynasty then continued the khilafat. Muslims had a high regard of Khalifa and they considered it as leader of muslims of whole world. When the khilafat and khalifa were under threat from British, the muslims of the subcontinent began the Khilafat Movement.
- 2- It is a word of Hindi and it means *truth-force*. It was a non-cooperation movement started by Gandhi. It was a form of non-violent protest against british. It later became violent protest. Jinnah and Muslims did not join it.

- 3- It was called in Delhi in 1919. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali were leading figures. Gandhi was also present as non-official member of congress. A resolution was passed that a delegation would be sent to British to stop them demolishing Khilafat.
- 4- It was held in Amritsar in December 1919. Congress and Muslim league were present in in. Muhammad Ali had returned from the Britain where he was failed to stop the British to di smember the caliphate. It was unsuccessful.
- 5- It was held in July 1921. It was the last Khilafat Conference. It passed a number of resolution against the british which offended them. As a result the Ali brothers were arrested.
- 6- It was one of the peace treaties at the end of the First World War. It was signed in 1919 to end the state of war between Britain and Germany with its Allies. As a result Germany had to pay money to Britain and its allies. Germany was split and Poland was created.
- 7- It was a peace treaty at the end of WWI. It was between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies. In this the Turkey was to be split up. While it was under discussion the Nationalist Government abolished the Khilafat.
- 8- It was a part of Khilafat Movement. In this 18,000 muslims left their houses to migrate to Afghanistan as they saw India a Dar-ul-Harb. First few people were welcomed but later afghans refused to accept anymore emigrants. So they had to return and they got penniless.
- 9- He was a Turkish Military leader during world war I. He was the leader of Turkish national Movement. He abolished the khilafat in the Ottoman Empire. He was the first president and founder of Republic of Turkey.
- 10- Chauri-Chaura was a village in the GorakhPur District. There, in 1922, twenty-one police officers were killed after they fired on the crowd to stop them. Whole police station was set on fire. After this Gandhi brought his non-cooperation to an end.
- 11- i- Maulana Shaukat Ali was an Indian Muslim Nationalist and the leader of Khilafat Movement. In his e arly carrier he was member of Congress. He was brother of Muhammad Ali Jauhar and helped his brother to publish weekly Hamdard and weekly Comrade. Due to seditious material he and his brother were imprisoned. He was once again jailed for his support to Gandhi's non-cooperation movement. Later he joined Muslim League
ii- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was an Indian muslim leader, poet and journalist. He became president of khilafat Conference In 1918. He was the leaders of delegation which was sent to England to persuade British to not to punish Turkey. In his early carrier he was member of Congress. He started to publish weekly Hamdard and weekly Comrade. Due to seditious material he and his brother were imprisoned. Later he joined Muslim League.
- 12- According to Govt. of India Act 1919 a commission was to be sent so in 1927 a Commission was sent to India. It was a 7 men committee under the leadership of John Simon. All the members were british so it was thought as an insult and Indians opposed it. In 1930 it produced a two-volume report according to which RTC were held.
- 13- It was a report produced by Motilal Nehru in the all-party conference 1928. It called for immediate dominion status for india. It said that there should be bicameral parliament and all the men and women should have right to vote. There was a system of protecting the rights of minorities by reserving seats but it was still opposed by muslims. It was presented to british as the new constitution for india.
- 14- These were demands proposed by Jinnah in the All-India Muslim League conference. It was given as an answer to Nehru Report. It was unanimously accepted by all the leaders of muslim league. It demanded for 1/3rd seats and separate electorates for Muslims. It said that all the provinces hould have equal amount of autonomy and Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
- 15- It was a part of Gandhi's non-cooperation. It was against the unfair british salt laws. It was started in march 1930 and ended in april 1930. Route was from Ashram to Dandi. In response Gandhi and Nehru were arrested.
- 16- It was the Presidential Address by Allama Iqbal to the Session of the All-India Muslim League on 29 December 1930 at Allahabad. In that address Iqbal said that he would like to see NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan as a separate state for Muslims.

- 17- All the parties in india were called to first RTC. Congress refused to come as their demand that everything that would be discussed would be applied to india was rejected. Muslims were represented by Muhammad Ali, Agha Khan and Jinnah. In this the princes were promised their rights.
- 18- It was called in London in 1931. Viceroy Irwin urged Gandhi to stop his non-cooperation and attend the RTC. An agreement was reached which is called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Muslims were represented y Jinnah and Allama Iqbal. In the RTC the Gandhi took hard lines and refused to accept the rights of muslims. So this was failed.
- 19- It was called in London in 1932. Jinnah and Gandhi both were not there. Muslims were represented by Agha Khan and Muhammad Shah. No agreement could be reached.
- 20- This pact was passed between Gandhi and Lord Irwin in 1931. In this pact Gandhi agreed to call-off his non-cooperation movement and stopped his demand for independence. Irwin agreed that the political prisoners would be released and their properties would be given them back.
- 21- It was the last constitution of british india and the first constitution of both India and Pakistan. In this diarchy was dropped at provincial level and introduced at central level. The number of province s were increased to 11 by making NWF, Orissa and Sindh. Now 25 percent of Indian population could vote.
- 22- It was an educational scheme started by Gandhi. In this religious education was banned and cotton spinning was made a part of education. Children were forced to bow before Gandhi's portrait and the education was to be in Hindi. This was opposed by the Muslims
- 23- It was a Hindu nationalist Song. It was written against the Muslims that they should be expelled from Hindustan. Its singing was made compulsory in schools and in start of official business every day during the congress rule. It was seen as an insult by the muslims.
- 24- These were the first elections after the govt. of india act 1935. Both muslim league and the congress participated in the elections. Congress got majority in 5 provinces and single largest party in 4 provinces. Congress was asked to form ministries and it did.
- 25- Communal Award was announced by McDonalds in 1932. These were announced to reduce communal tensions in India. The muslims were given majority in Hindu Majority provinces and hindus in the muslim majority areas. These were rejected by congress but reluctantly accepted by the muslims.
- 26- Muslim peasants in south india were known as moplah upraised and thousands of Indians were killed. At tirur 10000 moplahs destroyed the police station and seized arms. They then attacked hindu property. 4000 moplah were killed by the british but british suffered less than 100 casualties.