# Answers

# Theme 4: Why Do We Need to Think? Chapter 7. The Path to Freedom

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Auditory:** 1,3,4,5

Pictorial: Take care of the environment

Interacting better:

Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding better: (Page 49)

1. Lord Dalhousie

2. Begum Hazrat Mahal

Understanding better: (Page 52)

1. false

2. false

### Learning better

A. 1. C

**2**. a

3. C

4. a

**5**. a

B. 1. true

false
 true

3. true

4. true 5. tru

- C. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Debendranath Tagore were some reformers.
  - 2. Quit India Movement in 1942 gave rise to the slogan of Mahatma Gandhi, 'Do or Die'.
  - 3. First session of INC took place in Bombay (Mumbai) on 28 December 1885.
- D. 1. Farmers had to pay very high taxes, even if their crop failed due to floods or droughts. They were pressurised to grow indigo and cotton instead of food crops.

Theweaversandthehandloomindustrysuffered as the British imported cheap mill-made cloth from England. Indian traders were not allowed to open factories and mills and trade in goods of their choice.

2. During the early 1930s, Gandhiji and his followers began the Dandi March. They wanted to protest against the unfair Salt Law introduced by the British. Under this law, Indians were not allowed to make salt. They had to buy it at high prices from the British. The march started from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. It concluded at Dandi, a village on the Gujarat coast. There, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking a handful of

salt from the seashore, thus breaking the Salt Law. Soon, this movement spread all over India. The movement ended in 1934, though the British government still ruled India.

### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

### Thinking better:

The British suffered a lot of losses due to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements because they faced a decline in trade and profits from Indian goods and industries.

### Choosing better: 1

### Page 56

- 1. Allan Octavian Hume
- 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 3. Begum hazrat mahal
- 4. Bhagat Singh
- 5. Bipin Chandra Pal
- 6. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- 7. Dadabhai Naoroji
- 8. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 9. Khudiram Bose

#### Page 57

- 1. Rani of Jhansi
- 2. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 3. Mahatma Gandhi
- 4. Sri Aurobindo
- 5. Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- 6. V D Savarkar
- 7. Sarojini Naidu
- 8. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- 9. Ram Prasad Bismil

# Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. natural 2. British
  - 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - 4. divide
  - **5**. 1920
- B. 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. False

3. e.

- False
- False
- C. 1. d.

4. b.

- c.
   g.

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - **2**. 1885
  - 3. one's country
  - 4. Gandhiji
  - 5. Rajendra Prasad
- R 1
- C. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
  - 2. Jallianwalabagh massacre
  - 3. Purna Swaraj
  - 4. Second World War
  - 5. 'Jai Hind'

### **Worksheet 3**

- A. 1. Begum Hazrat Mahal
  - 2. Burma
  - 3. Allan Octavian Hume
  - 4. Bengal
  - 5. Quit India
- B. 2.
- C. a. 2.
- b. 1.
- c. 5.

- d. 4.
- e. 3.

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. weapons
  - 2. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
  - 3. satyagraha
  - 4. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
  - 5. 15 August

- B. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - 2. Begum Hazrat Mahal
  - 3. Nana Sahib
  - 4. Tantia Tope
  - 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai
- C. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
  - 2. Subhas Chandra Bose
  - 3. Rani Lakshmi Bai
  - 4. Allan Octavian Hume
  - 5. Mahatma Gandhi

# Book of Holistic Teaching

### Developing better

- A. English:
  - 1. foes
  - 2. toe
- B. Maths: 1
- C. **Science:** Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave the famous slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan".

After the harvesting season, farmers grow cover crops such as creepers and grasses on bare lands. These crops hold the soil in place and prevent it from being blown away by the wind, thus protecting the soil from erosion.

# Book of Project Ideas

### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.