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Questions:

Assertion and reason

1. Assertion (A) In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill Workers.
Reason (R) After arriving in India, Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha Movement in various places.
Codes
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

2. Assertion (A) The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur district of United Province in February, 1922.
Reason (R) Large number of people participated in Non-Cooperation Movement.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explantion of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

3. Assertion (A) Mahatma Gandhi believed that dharma of non-violence could not unite all Indians.
Reason (R) Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

4. Assertion (A) On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
Reason (R) Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.
Codes
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and Rare true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

5. Assertion (A) The Non-Cooperation Movement was a unanimous decision within the Congress.
Reason (R) Many Congress members were concerned about the potential for violence and the boycott of councilelections.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Multiple Choice Question

6. In India, the growth of modern nationalism in intimately connected to the _____.
(a) Western education (b) Awarness of people (c) Anti-colonial movement (d) None of the above

7. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished in India as a result of _____.
(a) Famines (b) Epidemic (c) First World War (d) Both (a) and (b

8. Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the kheda district of Gujarat in _____.
(a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1917 (d) 1918

9. When was the Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movement begin in India?
(a) January 1919 (b) January 1921 (c) February 1920 (d) February 1922

10. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli, in 1928?
(a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

11. Which province did not boycott the council election?
(a) Madras (b) Ahmedabad (c) Hyderabad (d) Lucknow

12. In Awadh, peasants were led by which sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji, as an indentured labourer?
(a) Baba Ramdev (b) Baba Nagarjuna (c) Baba Ramchandra (d) Baba Parmanand

13. With the growth of nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20th century?
(a) Nand Lal Bose (b) Abanindranath Tagore (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

14. Who himself took interest to revive folklore in West Bengal?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay (c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) All of the above

15. Find the incorrect option
(a) Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa in 1918. (b) In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagrahi Movement.
(c) Khilafat Movement was started in 1921. (d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.

16. Find the incorrect option.
(a) Simon Commission was constituted under John Simon. (b) 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' was headed by Mahatma Gandhi.
(c) In Awadh, the Peasant Movement developed under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra. (d) In 1921, Gandhijihad designed a tricolour Swaraj Flag.

17. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the option given below.
(a) It wanted members of Congress to return to Council politics. (b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission. (d) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.

18. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January, 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. Which quote reflects the anti-imperialist sentiment that prevailed among many Indians during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(a) "The British Empire is a fraud and a sham. It is built on force and injustice. We mush cooperate with it in any way"
(b) "Swaraj (self-rule) is not merely political independence. It is much more than that. It is the regeneration of Indian society. It is the purification of Indian society."
(c)
" We must not only boycott British goods, but we must also boycott British institutions, such as schools and courts. We must build our own institutions, based on our own principles."
(d) "Swaraj (self-rule) is my birthright, and I shall bave it."

19. 'The Salt Satyagraha March, also known as the Dandi March of 1930, was a landmark event in the history of India's freedom struggle. As part of the Civil Disobedience Movement against the British rule, satyagrahis led by Gandhi marched from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi from 12th March to 5th April, 1930 and made salt from seawater, breaking the Salt Law imposed by the British."
Source: The Economic Times
What did Mahatma Gandhi declare about the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production during British rule?

(a) Gandhiji supported the tax on salt as a necessary source of revenue. (b) Gandhiji believed that salt was not essential for the people.
(c) Gandhiji declared that the tax on salt revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
(d) Gandhiji argued for the expansion of the government monopoly on salt production.

20. After the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, two distinct approaches emerged within the Congress. Which of the following accurately reflects these contrasting views?

(a) CR Das and Motilal Nehru advocated for boycott of all British institutions and focus on radical mass agitation.
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose supported participation in provincial councils to oppose British policies from within.
(c) Gandhi and the older Congress leadership were divided over the use of violence in the movement, eventually leading to a split.
(d) Younger leaders wanted immediate independence while the older generation preferred gradual reforms.

21. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting, in Wardha on 14th July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and Quit India. How did the British government respond to the Quit India Movement?

(a) They welcomed the movement and offered to negotiate with Indian leaders. (b) They used force to suppers the movement and arrested thousands of people
(c) They ignored the movement and allowed it to continue inhindered. (d) They sympathised with the movement and offered to grant India independence.

22. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement, for over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum. Which of the following events prompted Mahatma Gandhi to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement?

(a) The release of political prisoners following the Round Table Conference.
(b) The breakdown of negotiations at the Round Table Conference and the subsequent repression by the British government.
(c) The growing support for the Congress and its policies. (d) The failure of the British government to implement the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

23. Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below.
The movement broke colonial laws and also refused cooperation with the British.

(a) Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement (b) Civil Disobedience Movement (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Quit India Movement

24. How was the Rowlatt Act of 1919 perceived in terms of fundamental rights and civil liberties by Indians?

(a) It was viewed as a regressive legislation in favour of the majority Indians. (b) It was considered as severely curtailing the right to personal liberty.
(c) It was seen as a necessary measure to prevent communal tensions. (d) It was regarded as a safeguard for protecting British soldiers.

25. Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India focus on recording and preserving folklore?

(a) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India. (b) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity.
(c) To use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernisation. (d) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

26. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. Formation of Swaraj Party
II. Lahore session of the Indian National Congress
III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

(a) II, III, I, IV (b) I, II, IV, III (c) I, III, IV, IV (d) IV, III, II, I

27. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
Il. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
III. Bardoli Satyagraha
IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

(a) I, II, II, IV (b) II, I, IV, III (c) I, II, IV, III (d) III, IV, II, I

28. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. Establishment of Depressed Classes Association
II. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
III. Formation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
IV. Second Round Table Conference in London.

(a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, I, III, IV (c) I, IV, III, II (d) I, II, III, IV

29. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. Second Round Table Conference
II. Simon Commission arrives in India
III. Beginning of Dandi March
IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

(a) I, II, III and IV (b) IV, II, III and I (c) IV, II, Iand Ill (d) I, II, IV and III

30. What is correct in context of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
I. Being from outside the city, all villagers were aware of the martial law that had been imposed.
II. Only men to protest against the government's new repressive measures.
III. On 13th April, the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
IV. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh.

(a) Only I (b) III and IV (c) I and II (d) Only II

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