

Complementary Course

History of Freedom Movement in India

Multiple Choice Questions

- Who was the Viceroy of India when Quit India Movement Broke Out?
a. Lord Linlithgow b. Lord Irwin c. Lord Mountbatten d. Lord Willington
- Who founded the first women's University at Poona in 1916
(a) M G Ranade (b) Mahrishi Karve (c) Annie Besant (d) Tilak
- Wardha Scheme for basic education was proposed by Gandhi in
(a) 1930, (b) 1937, (c) 1942, (d) 1945
- Which among the following is not associated with Ram Mohan Roy
(a) Samvad Kaumadi (b) Bangdoot (c) Miratul Akbaar (d) Yugantar
- Who was proclaimed as Shahenshah-e Hindustan during the revolt of 1857?
(a) Mangal Pandey (b) Tantia Tope (c) Bahadur Shah II (d) Prince Feroz Shah
- The book Satyarth Prakash was written by-----
(a) Dayanand Saraswathy (b) Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Gokhale
- Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha was founded by-----
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jyothiba Phule (c) B R Ambedkar (d) Ramabai Pande
- The first session of Indian National Congress was held at-----
(a) Lahore (b) Delhi (c) Bombay (d) Calcutta
- Who presided the session of INC at Surat which witnessed the split in Congress?
(a) Gokhale (b) Tilak (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Ras Behari Ghosh
- Who among the following is popularly known as Punjab Kesari?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bipan Chandra Pal (c) Aurobindo Ghosh (d) Rash Behari Ghosh
- Who surrendered the knighthood conferred on him in protest of Jallianwala Massacre?
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) C R Das (d) Rabindranath Tagore
- Who organised the Satyagraha Sabha whose members took a pledge to disobey the Rowlatt Act?
(a) Madan Mohan Malaviya (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Annie Besant (d) Tagore
- Who founded the servants of India Society?
(a) Tilak (b) Gokhale (c) Swami Vivekananda (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Who was the first women president of the Indian national Congress?
(a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (b) Aruna Asaf Ali (c) Annie Besant (d) Indira Gandhi
- Muslim League was formed in 1906 at-----
(a) Lahore (d) Calcutta (c) Karachi (d) Dacca
- Who was the first president of AITUC?
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Malaviya (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) M N Roy
- Who among the following resigned from the Central Legislative Council to protest against the Rowlatt Act?
(a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah (b) Sardar Patel (c) Asaf Ali (d) Motilal Nehru
- Which congress leader participated in the first meeting of All India Kisan Sabha?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Subash Chandra Bose

19. Comrade and Hamdard were two newspapers published by
 (a) Maulana Mohammed Ali (b) Aga Khan (c) M N Roy (d) M A Ansari
20. Whom did Valentine Chirol describe as the Father of Indian Unrest?
 (a) Subash Chandra Bose (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Surya Sen (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
21. RIN Mutiny was started in the year
 (a) 1942 (b) 1944 (c) 1945 (d) 1946
22. Forward Bloc was founded by
 (a) M N Roy (b) Subash Chandra Bose (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Chandrasekhar Azad
23. Who founded the Azad Hind Fauj?
 (a) Rash Bihari Bose (b) Captain Mohan Singh (c) Abdul Kalam Azad (d) Chandra Sekhar Azad
24. Who founded the Communist Party in India?
 (a) M N Roy (b) C R Das (c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (d) EMS Namboodirippad
25. Who was the first President of Congress Socialist Party?
 (a) Meenu Masani (b) Acharya Narendra Dev (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) M A Ansari
26. Who was the founding president of Swaraj Party?
 (a) Kripalani (b) Sardar Patel (c) Motilal Nehru (d) C R Das
27. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of Anusilan Samiti?
 (a) Promotha Mitra (b) Jatindranath Banerji (c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh (d) Malaviya
28. Who started the revolutionary magazine 'Bandemataram'?
 (a) Indulal Yajnik (b) Bikaji Cama (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Bankim Chatterjee
29. Ghadar Party was formed in 1913 at-----
 (a) Tashkent (b) Singapore (c) San Francisco (d) London
30. Which session of AICC passed the Quit India Resolution?
 (a) Bombay Session (b) Lahore Session (c) Lucknow Session (d) Calcutta Session
31. Congress discontinued the Civil Disobedience Movement as a result of ---
 (a) Lucknow Pact (b) Poona Pact (c) Gandhi Irwin Pact (d) Communal Award
32. Who described AITUC as a "strange conglomeration of Nationalism, Utopianism and Reformism"?
 a. S. A. Dange
 b. N. M. Joshi
 c. N. G. Ranga
 d. M. N. Roy
33. The famous slogan "no religion, no caste and no God for mankind" was declared by
 a. Sree Narayana Guru
 b. Pandit Karuppan
 c. Ayankali
 d. Sahodaran Ayyapan
34. The chief architect of the Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra was:
 a. R. G. Bhandarkar
 b. M. G. Ranade
 c. Pandita Ramabai
 d. G. Agarkar
35. Who was the leader of the Young Bengal Movement of the late 1820s and 1830s?
 a. Ram Mohan Roy

- b. RamtanuLahiri
 - c. Henry Vivian Derozio
 - d. PanditaRamabai
36. The science of Theosophy is:
- a. Ordinary science
 - b. Natural science
 - c. Occult science
 - d. Physical science
37. Which of the following tasks was closest the heart of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?
- a. Religious interpretation
 - b. Social reform
 - c. Promotion of modern education
 - d. Upliftment of Women
38. Who played a prominent role in the enactment of the Age of Consent Act of 1891?
- a. ShibliNumani
 - b. DadabhaiNaoroji
 - c. Behramji M. Malabari
 - d. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
39. The All India HarijanSangh was founded in the year:
- a. 1932
 - b. 1922
 - c. 1928
 - d. 1933
40. The mouthpiece of New or Young Bengal Movement was a journal called:
- a. New Bengal
 - b. Bengal Spectator
 - c. The Patriot
 - d. Bengal Darpana
41. Swami Vivekananda addressed the Parliament of World religions at Chicago in the year:
- a. 1893
 - b. 1894.
 - c. 1856
 - d. 1867
42. Who was the leader of the Chittagong Armory Raid?
- a. SuryaSen
 - b. KalpanaDutt
 - c. B. K. Thapar
 - d. RohiniSarkar
43. The Muslim League adopts the slogan "Divide and Quit" in which session:
- a. Lahore
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Karachi
 - d. Delhi
44. Who was the pioneer of modern Indian journalism?
- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. DadabhaiNaoroji
 - c. James Augustus Hickey
 - d. B. G. Tilak
45. The famous play Neel Darpan was written by

- a. Sarath Chandra Bose
 - b. B. K. Chatterje
 - c. N. K. Thapar
 - d. Din BandhuMitra
46. Who was the founder editor of The Amrita Bazar Patrika:
- a. B. N. Ghosh
 - b. Anand Mohan Bose
 - c. Sisir Kumar Ghosh
 - d. SailendranathSen
47. Which of the following factors caused the greatest racial difference in India before the foundation of the Indian National Congress?
- a. Arms Act
 - b. The Vernacular Press Act
 - c. The Ilbert Bill Controversy
 - b. The Indian Reforms Act
48. Who founded a National Gymnasium in the latter half of the 19th century?
- a. Rajnarayan Bose
 - b. NabagopalMitra
 - c. SatyendraNath Tagore
 - d. B. K. Tagore
49. The author of Poverty and Un-British Rule in India was:
- a. R. C. Dutt
 - b. William Digby
 - c. D. R. Gadgil
 - d. DadabhaiNaoroji
50. During the British rule the only British King to visit India and hold his magnificent Durbar was:
- a. Edward I
 - b. George V
 - c. James II
 - d. Peter VI
51. The idea of economic development on the basis of industrialization in 1938 was put forwarded by:
- a. Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b. M. K. Gandhi
 - c. SardarVallabhai Patel
 - d. MaulanaAbulKalam Azad
52. Who murdered the Curzon Wyllie in London?
- a. N. K Bose
 - b. B. N. Chatterjee
 - c. MadanLalDhingra
 - d. SuryaSen
53. Who made the greatest contribution in organizing the KisanSabha Movement?
- a. KalpanaDatta
 - b. Swami SahajanandSaraswathi
 - c. Vallabhai Patel
 - d. Jawaharlal Nehru
54. Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected the President of the Indian National Congress at the Tripuri session in 1939 by defeating:
- a. MaulanaAbulKalam Azad
 - b. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

- c. Dr.PattabhiSitaramayya
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

55. What was the main political weapon used by the moderate nationalists to exert pressure upon the government against the partition of Bengal?

- a. Sathyagraha
- b. Civil Disobedience
- c. Non- Cooperation
- d. Swadeshi and Boycott

56. Among the early revolutionary secret societies organized during the nationalist phase, which of the following was the most important?

- a. SwadeshiBhandhavaSamiti
- b. BratiSamiti
- c. SuhridSamiti
- d. AnushilanSamiti

57. February 21, 1915 was fixed as the date for an armed revolt by the Ghadarites in

- a. Bengal
- b. Punjab
- c. Delhi
- d. Bombay

58. Under whose leadership was the name of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association changed on account of the influence of Socialist ideas?

- a. Rajguru
- b. Bhagat Singh
- c. B. K. Dutt
- d. Chandra Shekar Azad

59. The provision for separate electorates was associated with which of the following communities?

- a. Brahmins
- b. Depressed Classes
- c. Europeans
- d. Christians and Sikhs

60. For his unique courage and fighting qualification who earned the affectionate honorific of Bagh (Tiger)

- a. Rash Behari Bose
- b. LalaHardayal
- c. JatindranathMukhopadhyay
- d. SachindranathSanyal

61. Who was the founder of the Hindu College at Calcutta?

- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b. David Hare
- c. Henry Vivian Derozio
- d. AshutoshChoudhary

62. Mahatma Gandhi gave the title of Sardar to Vallabhai Patel for his great organizational skill in

- a. The KhedaSathyagraha
- b. The BardoliSathyagraha

- c. The Salt Sathyagraha
- d. The Individual Sathyagraha

63. The worst communal carnage as a result of the Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day took place in:

- a. Dacca
- b. Bombay
- c. Calcutta
- d. United Provinces

64. The popular movements in various Princely States were launched by the local organizations known as

- a. Raja Mandals
- b. Princely Mandals
- c. PrajaMandals
- d. PrajatantraMandals

65. The Kanpur Conference, which is regarded as the formal foundation of the Communist Party of India was held under the Presidency of

- a. M. N. Roy.
- b. S. A. Dange
- c. SingaraveluChettiar
- d. Satyabhakta

66. The major disagreement between the Congress and the Muslim League on the Cabinet Mission Plan was that:

- a. The Congress felt that the grouping of the provinces was optional, while the League was of the view that it was compulsory
- b. The League felt that the basis of Pakistan was implied in the grouping of Provinces
- c. The right to modify the Union Constitution
- d. The formation of interim Government

67. Lord Wavell was replaced by:

- a. Lord Canning
- b. Lord Mountbatten
- c. Lord Montagu
- d. Lord Minto

68. Who was given the financial portfolio in the interim government of 1946?

- a. Mansur Ali
- b. Liaqat Ali
- c. Muhammed Ali Khan
- d. M. A. Jinnah

69. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in:

- a. June 1947
- b. May 1947
- c. July 1947
- d. August 1947

70. Who was appointed as the chairman of the two boundary commissions appointed by the British Government for the partition of the Bengal and Punjab?

- a. H. C. Lawrence
- b. Sir Cyril Radcliffe
- c. Robert Naïve
- d. Samuel Huff

71 . In which provinces do the British government introduced Ryotwari settlement.

- a. Bengal and Bihar
- b. United Provinces
- c. Madras and Bombay
- d. NWFP

72. Which Indian mass movement began with the Dandi March?

- a. Khilafat Movement
- b. Non Cooperation Movement
- c. Civil disobedience Movement
- d. Quit India Movement

73. Who was the Governor General of India during the time of the Great Revolt of 1857?

- a. Lord Wellesley
- b. Lord Dalhousie
- c. Lord Canning
- d. Robert Clive

74. The Gadkari uprising of 1844-45 was directed against the

- a. Money lenders
- b. British Government
- c. Maharajah of Kolhapur
- d. Both a & b above

75. Who was the leader of the alternate government formed at Jharkhand during the revolt of 1857?

- a. Bishwanath Singh
- b. Tantia Tope
- c. Rudraman Singh
- d. Kunwar Singh

76. The agrarian outbreaks of Poona and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra popularly known as Deccan Riots was mainly directed against:

- a. The Government
- b. The Money lenders
- c. The Zamindars
- d. Planters

77. The tribal leader, who was regarded as an incarnation of God and father of World Dharti Aba was:

- a. KanhuSanthal
- b. RupaNaik
- c. BirsaMunda
- d. JoriaBhagat

78. Which among the following provided special representation to workers through trade unions and labour constituencies?

- a. Government of India Act of 1888
- b. Pitts India Act
- c. Industrial Disputes Act
- d. Government of India Act of 1935

79. Who was popularly known as Deshbandhu?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. AcharyaVinobaBave
- c. C R Das
- d. Gopala Krishna Gokhale

80. Rani Gaidilieu was a famous freedom fighter from

- a. Nagaland
- b. Assam
- c. Bengal

d. Tripura

81. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- a. Syed Ahmed Kahn
- b. Badruddin Tyabjee
- c. Aga Khan
- d. Muhammed Iqbal

82. Who led the revolt of 1857 at Lucknow?

- a. Rani Jhansi
- b. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- c. Nana Saheb
- d. Bahadur Khan

83. Who was significantly responsible for the integration of princely states to Indian Union?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. B R Ambedkar
- c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d. Rajendra Prasad

84. Who was the founder of ' All India Depressed Class Federation?

- (a) B R Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) E V Ramaswamy Naicker (d) Kesab Chandra Sen

85. Who was the first Martyr of the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Tantia Tope (b) Nana Saheb (c) Mangal Pandey (d) Bakht Khan

86. Who started the Young Bengal Movement?

- (a) Ranade (b) Derezio (c) G H Deshmukh (d) Jyothiba Phule

87. Name the despatch which is regarded as the Magna Carta of English

education in India

- (a) Woods Despatch (b) Sadler Commission (c) Sargeant Commission (d) Floud Commission

88. When was the age of consent act passed?

- (a) 1894 (b) 1861 (c) 1891 (d) 1865

89. Which act is also known as Black Act?

- (a) Charter Act (b) Pitts India Act (c) Rowlatt Act (d) Regulating Act

90. Name the periodical published by Mahatma Gandhi when he was in South

Africa

- (a) Indian Opinion (b) New India (c) Indian Mirror (d) Kesari

91. Who was the first to offer individual Satyagraha?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lala Lajpat Rai (c) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (d) M G Ranade

92. When did the Quit India Movement started?

- (a) 1941 (b) 1921 (c) 1945 (d) 1942

93. Which was the first major act of Gandhiji in India?

- (a) Champaran (b) Kheda (c) Ahmedabad (d) Non Coperation

94. When did the congress split into moderates and extremists?

- (a) 1916 (b) 1906 (c) 1907 (d) 1917

95. The founder of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784

- (a) Max Muller (b) William Jones (c) Charles Wilkins (d) James Mill

96. Which act established dyarchy in the province?
(a) Act of 1861 (b) Act of 1909 (c) Act of 1919 (d) Act of 1935
97. Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Mayo
98. Who was the first Governor General of independent India?
a. C. Rajagopalachary (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Lord Lilithgow (d) Lord Curzon
99. Who was the founder of Self Respect Movement?
(a) J B Kripalani (b) Mudaliar (c) RamaswamyNaicker (d) Narayana Guru
100. Who gave the slogan, DilliChalo?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) BalagangadharTilak
101. Who wrote the Hind Swaraj?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) BalagangadharTilak (d) J B Kripalani
102. Who was the last Mughal ruler?
(a) Bahadur Shah Safar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan (d) Muhammed Shah
103. Who proposed the communal award?
(a) Lord McDonald (b) Cripps (c) Hastings (d) Lord Atlee
104. Whom did Gandhi accept as his Guru?
(a) Tagore (b) Gokhale (c) DadabhaiNaoroji (d) Pherozshah Mehta
105. Who was the military commander of Amritsar, responsible for the JallianwalaBagh massacre?
(a) Watson (b) Dyer (c) Northbrook (d) Rand
106. Who said "Religion is the personal affair of each individual, it must not be mixed up with politics or national affairs" ?
(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda
107. Who is popularly known as the Grand Old Man of India?
(a) DadabhaiNaoroji (b) Gokhale (c) Pherozshah Mehta (d) Ranade
108. The period between 1885-1905 is known as the period of-----
(a) Liberals (b) Moderates (c) Communalists (d) Extremists
109. Who wrote the book ' Modern India 1885-1947' ?
(a) SumitSarkar (b) R C Dutt (c) Bipan Chandra (d) M N Srinivas
110. Who composed ' Amar Sonar Bangla' ?
(a) LalaLajpathRai (b) DayanandaSaraswathy
(c) Debendranath Tagore (d) Rabindranath Tagore
111. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Mayo (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Auckland
112. Name the Commission appointed to look into the working of Government of India Act, 1919
a. Butler Commission (b) Simon Commission (c) Floud Commission (d) Sadler Commission
113. In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?
(a) 1934 (b) 1945 (c) 1923 (d) 1925
114. Who organised the group called 'KhudaiKhidmatgars'?
(a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) MirzaGulamAhamed
(c) R C Majumdar (d) Bipan Chandra

115. Who commented on the revolt of 1857 as a national war of Independence?
 (a) V D Savarkar (b) S N Sen (c) R C Majumdar (d) Bipan Chandra
116. Against which act was the slogan raised "No taxation without representation"?
 (a) The Indian Council Act,1861 (b) The Indian Council Act,1892
 (c) The Charter Act,1833 (d) The Charter Act,1853
117. Which Bengali newspaper overnight turned itself into English following the vernacular Press Act?
 (a) Amrit Bazar Pathrika (b) Bengal Gazette (c) ShomePrakash (d) Sandhya
118. Who was the first president of Indian national Congress?
 (a) Tyabji (b) M G Ranade (c) WC Banarjee (d) Gokhale
119. When did the Bardoli movement under Vallabhai Patel begin?
 (a) 1925 (b) 1933 (c) 1934 (d) 1928
120. Who were the leaders of Santhal Movement against the British?
 (a) BirsaMunda (b) Sidhu&Kanhu (c) Shambupal&Kudi Mullah (d) Digamber and Bishnu
121. The partition of Bengal was carried out under the rule of...
 (a) Lord Atlee (b) Lord Mayo (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Minto
122. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Round Table Conference?
 (a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Linlithgow
123. When did Gandhi start civil disobedience movement?
 (a) 1922 (b) 1930 (c) 1932(d) 1942
124. When was the first Factory Act passed?
 (a) 1881 (b) 1891 (c) 1911 (d)1921
125. What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857/
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance
 (c) Land Revenue system (d) Introduction of Enfield Rifle
126. Who was the president of the 1929 Lahore session of congress?
 (a) Pherozshah Mehta (b) Sardar Patel (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Motilal Nehru
127. Which language was recommended by Macaulay as the official language in India in the higher branches of administration?
 (a) English (b) Hindi (c) French (d) Persian
128. Who transferred the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi/
 (a) Chemsford (b) Hardings II (c) Lord Reading(d) Linlithgow
129. Where did Gandhi establish the Sabarmati Ashram?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Bombay (c) Allahabad (d) Ahmedabad
130. Who establish Naujawan Bharat Sabha?
 (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Tilak (c) LalaHardayal (d) madanLalDhingra
131. Who was the lady representative from India in the Second Round Table Conference?
 (a) BikajiCama (b) VijayalakshmiPandit(c) ArunaAsaf Ali (d) Sarojini Naidu
132. In which session of the Indian National Congress the resolution on Fundamental Rights and New Economic Policy was passed?
 (a) Bombay (b) Karachi (c) Simla (d) Surat
133. What was the main reason behind the Swadeshi- Boycott Movement?
 (a) Salt Tax (b) Surat Split (c) Partition of Bengal (d) Simon Commission
134. Name the first revolutionary organisation of Bengal
 (a) India House (b) AnusilanSamiti (c) Yugantar Party (d) Ghadar Party

135. New India and Common Weal newspapers were started by
 (a) Malaviya (b) LalaLajpatRai (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Annie Besant
136. Who said " The Congress is in reality a civil war without arms" ?
 (a) Sir Syed Ahamed Khan (b) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
 (c) C R Das (d) M N Roy
137. The only Keralite to become the president of Indian National Congress
 (a) K Kelappan (b) A K Pillai (c) C. Sankaran Nair (d) K P KesavaMenon
138. When did the British shifted the capital from Kolkata to Delhi?
 (a) 1907 (b) 1911 (c) 1916 (d) 1927
139. Who presided over the Cabinet Mission
 (a) Sir Cripps (b) Sir Lawrence (c) Sir Mayo (d) Sir Linlithgow
140. When was Non Coperation Movement Suspended?
 (a) 1920 (b) 1922 (c) 1924 (d) 1930
 (b)
141. Name the first weekly paper published by Indian National Congress
 (a) Indian Mirror (b) Voice of India (c) New India (d) Indian Opinion
142. Who was elected as the president of All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi?
 (a) Aga Khan (b) Abdul Kalam Azad (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) LalalajpatRai
143. In which session did the moderates and the extremists reunited?
 (a) Surat (B) Nagpur (c) Karachi (d) Lucknow
144. Which of the following is not a Pre Indian National Congress organisation?
 (a) Indian National Association (b) Poona SarvajanikSabha
 (c)East India Association (d) Servants of India Society
145. Name the Indian women revolutionary who worked with Surya Sen in Chittagong raids
 (a) KalpanaDutta (b) KusumAgarwal (c) Basanti Das (d) ArunaAsaf Ali
146. After the failure of which among the following movement , the Swaraj Party was formed?
 (a) Non Coperation Movement (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Swadesi Movement (d) Civil Disobedience Movement
147. Who was the president of the Naval Central Strike Committee of the Royal Indian Navy prior to mutiny?
 (a) PremSehegal (b) Mohan Singh (c) M S Khan (d) S C Bose
148. Who was the first Indian woman to preside over the Indian National Congress?
 (a) Captain Laxmi (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) RemaBhai (d) Basanti Devi
149. Who said " You give me blood and I will give you freedom" ?
 (a) BalGangadharTilak (b) Subash Chandra Bose (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Nana Saheb
150. East India Association was formed by...
 (a) M G Ranade (b) SurendranathBanarjee (c) DadabhaiNaoroji (d) A O Hume
151. Who was the viceroy of India when Indian National Congress was formed?
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Irwin
152. 'Do or Die ' was the slogan raised during quit India Movement by-----
 (a) S C Bose (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Asaf Ali
153. Who is popularly known as 'Lokhitwadi'?
 (a) GopalHariDeshmukh (b) G B Pant (c) B K Ghosh (d) D K Karve

154. Who was the founder of Bharat Matha Society?
(a) DayanandaSaraswathy (b) G B Pant (c) Ajith Singh (d) SukhDev
155. Name the session of Indian National Congress presided by Mahatma Gandhi
(a) Ahamadabad (b) Lucknow (c) Raipur (d) Belgaon
156. Who was the first English president of Indian National Congress?
(a) Mc Donald (b) Charles Wood (c) James Mill (d) George Yule
157. Who organised Shivaji festival to mobilise masses during the freedom struggle?
(a) Malaviya (b) Gokhale (c) Savarkar (d) Tilak
158. Local Self Government was introduced in India during the period of-----
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Ripon
159. Name the institution founded by Mahatma Gandhi
(a) Vishwabharati (b) Sabarmati Ashram (c) Abhinav Bharat (d) Banares Hindu University
160. In Kerala, Salt Satyagraha was started under the leadership of.....
(a) K P KesavaMenon (b) C. Sankaran Nair (c) A K Gopalan (d) K Kelappan
161. Which of the following dispute made Gandhiji to undertook a fast for the first time?
(a) Ahamedabad Mill Strike (b) Kheda Satyagraha (c) Rowlatt Act (d) Non Coperation Movement
162. When was the Bengal province partitioned by Lord Curzon?
(a) 1900 (b) 1905 (c) 1907 (d) 1911
163. Who led the Salt Satyagraha in Madras Presidency?
(a) E V RamaswamyNaicker (b) C Rajagopalachary (c) K Kamraj (d) C Annadurai
164. Who renamed Andoman Nicobar Island as Shaheed and Swaraj deep during the national movement?
(a) Sardar Patel (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Bhagat Singh
165. Jallianwala Massacre took place in the city of-----
(a) Lahore (b) Chandigarh (c) Amritsar (d) Jalandhar
166. Who was the president of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence?
(a) JawaharLal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel (c) PattabhiSitaramayya (d) AcharyaKripalani
167. Name the summer capital of India during British rule
(a) Kashmir (b) Manali (c) Darjeeling (d) Simla
168. Who among the following participated in three round table conferences
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) S C Bose (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) B R Ambedkar
169. How many followers of Mahatma Gandhi participated in Dandi March?
(a) 60 (b) 78 (c) 85 (d) 92
170. When did Cabinet Mission came to India ?
(a) 1942 (b) 1944 (c) 1946 (d) 1947

Answer Key

1. Lord Linlithgow
2. MahirishiKarve
3. 1937
4. Yugantar
5. Bahadur Shah II
6. DayanandSaraswathy
7. B R Ambedkar
8. Bombay
9. RasBehariGhosh
10. LalaLajpatRai
11. Rabindranath Tagore
12. Mahatma Gandhi
13. Gokhale
14. Annie Besant
15. Dacca
16. LalaLajpatRai
17. Muhammed Ali Jinnah
18. JawaharLal Nehru
19. MaulanaMuhammed Ali
20. BalaGangadharTilak
21. 1946
22. Subash Chandra Bose
23. Captain Mohan Singh
24. M N Roy
25. AcharyaNarendraDev
26. C R Das
27. Malaviya
28. BikajiCama
29. San Francisco

30. Bombay
31. Gandhi Irwin Pact
32. M N Roy
33. Sahodaran Ayappan
34. M G Ranade
35. Henry Vivian Derozio
36. Occult Science
37. Promotion of Modern Education
38. Behramji M. Malabari
39. 1932
40. Bengal Spectator
41. 1893
42. Surya Sen
43. Karachi

44. James Augustus Hickey
45. Din Bandhu Mitra
46. Sisirkumar Ghosh
47. Ilbert Bill Controversy

48. Nabagopal Mitra
49. Dadabhai Naoroji
50. George V
51. Subash Chandra Bose

52. Madan Lal Dhingra
53. Swami Sahajanand Saraswathy
54. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
55. Swadeshi and Boycott

56. Anushilan Samiti
57. Punjab
58. Chandra Sekhar Azad
59. Depressed Class
60. Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay
61. David Hare
62. The Bardoli Satyagraha
63. Calcutta
64. Praja Mandals
65. Singaravelu Chettiar
66. The Congress felt that the grouping of the provinces was optional,
while the League was of the view that it was compulsory
67. Lord Mountbatten
68. Liyaqat Ali
69. July 1947
70. Sir Cyril Radcliffe
71. Madras and Bombay
72. Civil Disobedience Movement
73. Lord Canning
74. Both A and B above
75. Bishwanath Singh
76. Money Lenders
77. Birsa Munda
78. Government of India Act, 1935

79. C R Das
80. Nagaland
81. Badruddin Tyabjee
82. Begum Hazrat Mahal
83. Sardar Patel
84. B R Ambedkar
85. Mangal P Andey
86. Derozio
87. Woods Despatch
88. 1891
89. Rowlatt Act
90. Indian Opinion
91. Acharya Vinobha Bhave
92. 1942
93. Champaran
94. 1907
95. William Jones
96. The Government of India Act, 1919
97. Lord Ripon
98. Lord Mountbatten
99. Ramaswamy Naicker
100. Subash Chandr Bose
101. Mahatma Gandhi
102. Bahadur Shah Safar
103. Lord McDonald
104. Gokhale
105. General Dyer
106. Mahatma Gandhi
107. Dadabhai Naoroji
108. Moderates
109. Sumit Sarkar
110. Rabindranath Tagore
111. Lord Canning
112. Simon Commission
113. 1925
114. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
115. V D Savakar
116. The Indian Councils Act, 1892
117. Amrit Bazar Pathrika
118. W C Banarjee
119. 1928
120. Sidhu and Kanhu
121. Lord Curzon
122. Lord Irwin
123. 1930
124. 1881
125. Introduction of Enfield rifle
126. Jawaharlal Nehru
127. English
128. Hardings II
129. Ahmedabad
130. Bhagat Singh
131. Sarojini Naidu
132. Karachi

133. Partition of Bengal
134. AnushilanSamiti
135. Annie Besant
136. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan
137. C. Sankaran Nair
138. 1911
139. Sir Lawrence
140. 1922
141. Voice of India
142. Mahatma Gandhi
143. Lucknow
144. Servants of India Society
145. KalpanaDutta
146. Non Coperation Movement
147. M S Khan
148. Sarojini Naidu
149. Subash Chandra Bose
150. DadabhaiNaoroji
151. Lord Dufferin
152. Mahatma Gandhi
153. GopalHariDeshmukh
154. Ajith Singh
155. Belgaon
156. George Yule
157. Tilak
158. Lord Ripon
159. Sabarmati Ashram
160. K Kelappan
161. Ahamedabad Mill Strike
162. 1905
163. C Rajagopalachary
164. S C Bose
165. Amritsar
166. AcharyaKripalani
167. Simla
168. B R Ambedkar
169. 78
170. 1946

