

BA ISLAMIC HISTORY-CORE-SEMESTER II

PRE ISLAMIC ARABIA AND THE EMERGENCE OF ISLAM

1. With the emergence of, the element of mass mobilisation was introduced.

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Thewere fighting against the Turkish Empire which was ruled by the Caliph (Khalifa).

- a) Germany
- b) British
- c) Austria
- d) Hungary

3. Thehad great respect for the Caliph.

- a) Muslims
- b) Hindus
- c) Sikhs
- d) Christians

4. The Indian Muslims joined the Khilafat Movement for the defence ofagainst the British. a) Turkey

- b) America
- c) Bulgaria

d) Italy

5. Annie Besant joined thein 1914.

a) Congress

b) CSP

c) CPI

d) CPI (ML

6. In 1916along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Home Rule Movement.

a) Annie Besant

b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

c) Rabindranath Tagore

d) Sri Aurobindo

7. Thedemanded self-government to the Indians.

a) Home Rule League b) All India Youth League

c) Sri Aurobindo

d) Muslim League

8. The Lucknow Pact was in.....

a) 1916

b) 1918

c) 1919

d) 1925

9. In....., at the Lucknow Session, the 'moderates' and the 'extremists' were united.

a)1896

b) 1897

c) 1899

d) 1916

10 emerged as the leader of the nationalist movement in India during the First World War.

a) Gandhiji

b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

c) Rabindranath Tagore

d) Motilal Nehru

11. In the year 1919, the British Government passed a new rule called....., under which the Government had the authority and power to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial if they are suspected with the charge of terrorism.

a) Rowlatt Act

b) Trade Union Act

c) Gandhi-Irwin pact

d) Min to-Morley Act

12. The Rowlatt act was effective from 10th March,.....

a) 1914

b) 1919

c) 1923

d) 1927

13. In Punjab the protest movement was vast and strong. On 10th April, 1919 two renowned leaders of the Congress,and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested and were taken to unknown place. a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Dr. Satya Pal

c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

d) Rabindranath Tagore

14. A public meeting was held on 13th April 1919 atin a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest.

- a) Jallianwala Bagh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Mumbai d) Delhi

15. Brigadier-Generalwith his British troops entered the park at Jallianwala Bagh , closed the entrance of the park and commanded his army to fire on the gathered people without any warning.

- a) Reginald Dyer
- b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- c) Sir Claude Auchinleck
- d) General Sir Rob Lockhart.

16. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October.....

- a) 1859
- b) 1869
- c) 1889
- d) 1900

17. Aftercame back to India from South Africa, where he worked as a barrister.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Motilal Nehru
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

18., who led the Congress party, introduced Mahatma Gandhi to the concerns in India and the struggle of the people.

- a) Tej Bahadur Sapru

- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

19. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of.....

- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Motilal Nehru
- d) Sri Aurobindo

20. The Kheda Satyagraha and Champaran agitation in 1918 was one offirst significant steps to achieve Indian independence.

- a) Gandhi`s
- b) Rabindranath Tagore`s
- c) Motilal Nehru`s
- d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah`s

21. Mahatma Gandhi went to Champaran inin 1917 at the request of the poor peasants to enquire about the situation as they were compelled by British indigo planters to grow indigo on 15% of their land and part with the whole crop for rent.

- a) Bihar
- b) Gujarat
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Mumbai

22.accorded Mahatma (Great Soul) title to Gandhi in the year 1920.

- a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Tilak

23. TheEra in the Indian Freedom Struggle took place with the Non Cooperation Movement.

- a) Gandhi
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Sri Aurobindo
- d) Gokhale

24. Non Cooperation movement was led byand the Indian National Congress.

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Gokhale

25. The Non Cooperation movement took place from September until February 1922. a) 1914 b) 1917

- c) 1920 d) 1921

26. In the fight against injustice,weapons were non-cooperation and peaceful resistance. a) Gandhi`s b) Rabindranath Tagore

- c) Motilal Nehru d) Tilak

27. addressed all the Indians to wear Khadi (homespun cloth) instead of British-made textiles.

- a) Tilak
- b) Rabindranath Tagore

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Sukhdev

28. strongly appealed to all Indians to spend some time spinning khadi for supporting the independence movement of India.

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Rabindranath Tagore

c) Motilal Nehru

d) Sukhdev

29. urged to boycott the British educational institutions, to resign from government jobs, and to leave British titles.

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Rabindranath Tagore

c) Sukhdev

d) Qutubuddin Ahmad

30. Nobel laureateresigned the title knight from the British soon after the Jalianwalabagh Massacre as a protest.

a) Rabindranath Tagore

b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

c) Sri Aurobindo

d) EMS

31. When the movement reached great success, it ended unexpectedly after the violent clash at Chauri Chaura in.....

a) Kashmir

b) Delhi

c) Bihar

d) Uttar Pradesh

32. On March 12,Gandhi launched a new Satyagraha against the tax on salt known as Dandi March.

- a) 1917
- b) 1920
- c) 1928
- d) 1930

33. started the historic Dandi March, by walking from Ahmedabad to Dandi, to break the law that had deprived the poor of his right to make his own salt.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Sri Aurobindo

34. movement stimulated the entire nation and it came to be known as Civil Disobedience Movement.

- a) Dandi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chauri Chaura
- d) Kheda

35. On 8th May, 1933,started a 21-day fast of self-purification in order to help the Harijan movement.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Sri Aurobindo
- d) Gokhale

36. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8,gave the call for Quit India Movement.

- a) 1919
- b) 1920
- c) 1930
- d) 1942

37.called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via non violence and Do or Die in order to achieve ultimate freedom.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Sri Aurobindo

38. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in.....

- a) UP
- b) Delhi
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Mumbai

39. In 1946, upon persuasion of....., Mahatma Gandhi reluctantly accepted the proposal of partition and independence offered by the British cabinet, in order to evade a civil war.

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Rajguru
- c) Sukhdev
- d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

40. During the First World War,joined the central powers against Britain.

- a) America

b) Britain

c) France

d) Turkey

41. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Mahammad Ali,, Maulana Azad and Hasrat Mohini to organise a country-wide agitation.

a) Shaukat Ali

b) Qutubuddin Ahmad

c) Shamsuddin Hussain

d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

42. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force theGovernment to change its attitude towards Turkey and to restore the Sultan.

a) British

b) Austrian

c) American

d) Serbian

43. October 17,was observed as Khilafat Day, when the Hindus alongwith Muslims in fasting observed hartal on that day.

a) 1908

b)1909

c) 1916

d)1919

44. An All India Khilafat Conference was held aton November 23, 1919 with Gandhi as its president.

a) Calcutta

b) Punjab

c) Gujarat

d) Delhi

45. Congress leaders, like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed theas an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against British.

a) Khalifat Movement

b) Khudai Khidmatgars

c) Peasant movement

d) Womens' movement

46.visited Malabar in 1921, giving a further impetus to the Khalifat movement.

a) Gandhiji

b) Motilal Nehru

c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d) Sri Aurobindo

47. The speed with which the Khilafat agitation spread, especially in theand Valluvanad taluks in Malabar, created alarm in official circles.

a) Eranad

b) Tellicherry

c) Kannur

d) Edapal

48. A tragic episode namely the Moppila Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion occurred in.....

a) 1911

b)1919

c) 1920

d) 1921

49. Police attempted to arrest the secretary of the Khilafat Committee ofin Eranad on a charge of having stolen a pistol.

a) Pokottur

b) Valluvanad

c) Mambaram

d) Payangadi

50. The police party in search of Khilafat rebels entered the famousmosque at Tirurangadi.

a) Mambaram

b) Pokottur

c) Valluvanad

d) Manjeri

51. The epilogue was the "Wagon Tragedy" in which 61 of the 70 Moppila prisoners packed in a closed railway goods wagon and carried tojails, died of suffocation on November 10, 1921.

a) Delhi

b) Coimbatore

c) Kannur

d) Calicut

52. Non-Cooperation was a movement of passive resistance against British rule, which was initiated by

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Motilal Nehru

c) Sir Stafford Cripps

d) Sri Aurobindo

53. The non-cooperation movement took place from September to February 1922 and initiated Gandhi era in the Independence Movement of India.

- a) 1914
- b) 1916
- c) 1917
- d) 1920

54. The Rowlatt Act, Jaliwanwala Bagh massacre and Martial Law in caused the native people not to trust the British Government anymore.

- a) Delhi
- b) Punjab
- c) Bombay
- d) Bihar

55. The Report with its diarchy could satisfy a few only.

- a) Montagu-Chelmsford
- b) Lord Irwin
- c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- d) Lord Wavell

56. In the meantime the Muslims in India also revolted against the harsh terms of the Treaty of severes between Allies and Turkey and they started

- a) Khilafat movement
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) Labour movement
- d) Non-Cooperation Movement

57. idea of winning over Muslim support also helped in Non-Cooperation Movement of India.

- a) Motilal Nehru's
- b) Gandhiji's
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak's
- d) Sri Aurobindo's

58. After the notice had expired the Non-Cooperation movement was launched formally on 1st August of.....

- a) 1915
- b) 1916
- c) 1918
- d) 1920

59. At theSession on September, 1920 the program of the Non-Cooperation movement was started.

- a) Punjab
- b) Calcutta
- c) Delhi
- d) Lahore

60. The programs ofinvolved the surrender of titles and offices and resignation from the nominated posts in the government body.

- a) Non-cooperation
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) Labour movement
- d) Womens' movement

61. strictly advised the Non-Cooperators to observe truth and non-violence.

- a) Tilak
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Gandhiji
- d) Sri Aurobindo

62. The decision taken in Calcutta Session was supported in theSession of the Congress on December 1920.

- a) Nagpur
- b) Bengal
- c) Andhra
- d) Karnataka

63. along with Ali Brothers went to a nationwide tour during which he addressed the Indians in hundreds of meetings.

- a) CR Das
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Gandhi
- d) J.M Sengupta

64. The educational boycott was most successful inunder the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose.

- a) Bihar
- b) Bombay
- c) Bengal
- d) Madras.

65. Inthe educational boycott was extensive under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai.

- a) Assam

- b) Orissa
- c) Punjab
- d) Uttar Pradesh

66. Inthe Akali Movement was considered as a part of Non-Cooperation movement.

- a) Punjab
- b) Delhi
- c) Kahmir
- d) Haryana

67. The Non-Cooperation movement reached a climax after the Gurkha assault on coolies on the river port of.....

- a) Chandpur
- b) Delhi
- c) Punjab
- d) Sambalpur

68. The Anti-Union Board agitation in Midnapur was led by.....

- a) Birendranath Sashmal
- b) J.M Sengupta
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

69. Chelmsford was theof India.

- a) Viceroy
- b) Captain
- c) Vice chancellor
- d) Governor

70. The Act of introduced Diarchy in the provinces.

- a) 1919
- b) 1929
- c) 1935
- d) 1947

71. The Act of 1919 reformed some of the malaises of the Morley-Minto Reforms of....., and introduced Diarchy in the provinces.

- a) 1909
- b) 1919
- c) 1931
- d) 1935

72. The Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission) was a group ofBritish Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1927 to study constitutional reform.

- a) three
- b) four
- c) five
- d) seven

73. The Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system ofto govern the provinces of British India.

- a) Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Permanent settlement
- c) Ryotwari
- d) Diarchy

74. In November of 1927, Prime Ministerappointed seven MPs

(including Chairman Simon) to constitute the commission.

- a) Stanley Baldwin
- b) V. V. Giri
- c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

75. Themovement in India forms a study of the working class, their demands, response of their owners and redressal measures of the government.

- a) trade union
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Akali Movement

75. The Russian Revolution of exerted tremendous influence over the working class people of the world.

- a) 1917
- b) 1789
- c) 1897
- d) 1927

76. By the efforts of the leaders like N.M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Joseph, the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was established in.....

- a) 1916
- b) 1918
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

77. With the recognition of the trade unions by the Trade Union Act of....., the trade union movements in India gained momentum.

a) 1918

b) 1920

c) 1923

d) 1926

78. TheCongress of the Communist International sent a message to the AITUC to overthrow capitalism and imperialism.

a) first

b) second

c) third

d) fourth

79. The revolutionary of Muscovite group wanted to affiliate the AITUC with the Red Labour Union framed at.....

a) China

b) India

c) Calcutta

d) Moscow

80. In the power struggle, the liberal leaderleft the AITUC and formed another organisation named ' Indian Trade Union Federation.

a) N.M. Joshi

b) S.A.Dange

c) Muzaffar Ahmed

d) Joglekar

81. The trade union activities were so rampant that in 1928 Viceroy Lord

Irwin arrested the prominent leaders and brought them tofor trial.

- a) Meerut
- b) Peshawar
- c) Delhi
- d) Bombay

82. The Socialist Party formed in wanted to cement coherence between the moderate and the radical trade unions.

- a) 1920
- b) 1924
- c) 1928
- d) 1934

83.'s uncle, Ajit Singh was a pioneer in opposing the Colonization Act 1905 and had to remain in exile till the country gained independence.

- a) Bhagat Singh
- b) Lala Lajpath rai
- c) Baikuntha Shukla
- d) Surya Sen

84. The conduct of Bhagat Singh and his comrades during their historic trial atcreated new precedents of revolutionary behaviour.

- a) Lahore
- b) Peshawar
- c) Chouri chura
- d) Bengal

85. Surya Sen was a prominentfreedom fighter.

- a) Bengal
- b) Kerala
- c) Bombay
- d) Delhi

86.the chief architect of anti-British freedom movement in Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh).

- a) Surya Sen
- b) Baikuntha Shukla
- c) M.N. Roy
- d) Abani Mukherji

87. major success in the anti-British revolutionary violence was the Chittagong Armoury Raid on April 18, 1930.

- a) Surya Sen's
- b) Baikuntha Shukla
- c) Chandrasekar Azad
- d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

88., being constantly followed up by the police, had to hide at the house of Sabitri Devi, a widow, near Patiya.

- a) Surya Sen
- b) Pratul Ganguly
- c) Narendra Mohan Sen
- d) Sachindra Nath Sanyal

89. Bhagat Singh, Yogendra Shukla and Chandrasekar Azad were the key functionaries of.....

- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) Naujawan Bharat sabha
- d) Arya samaj

90. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was first launched during a meeting in Bholachang village, Brahamabaria subdivision,.....

- a) East Bengal
- b) Chauri Chaura
- c) Peshawar
- d) west Bengal

91. association was formed as an outgrowth of the Anushilan Samiti.

- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican
- b) Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) Hindu Maha Sabha
- d) Brahma samaj

92. Gandhiji canceled the Non-cooperation movement after theincident.

- a) Chauri Chaura
- b) Peshawar
- c) Delhi
- d) Malabar

93. On 9th August....., the revolutionists ransacked the train. This now famous incident is known as the Kakori train robbery.

- a) 1920
- b) 1921
- c) 1923

d) 1925

94. As a result of the Kakori train robbery case,, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri were hanged to death.

a) Ashfaqullah Khan

b) Phanindrananth Ghosh

c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

d) Tilak

95. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed in....., as a result of their trial in the `Lahore conspiracy case`.

a) 1923

b) 1927

c) 1931

d) 1934

96. Kalpana Datta Joshi was born in.....

a) Peshawar

b) Chittagong

c) Delhi

d) Travancore

97. was connected with Calcutta Chhatri Sangha, a quasi revolutionary organization for young girls.

a) Bina Das Bhaumik

b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

c) Sir Stafford Cripps

d) Lala Har Dayal

98. In 1871 a group in Calcutta had contactedwith the purpose of organising an Indian section of the First International.

- a) Lenin
- b) Karl Marx
- c) EMS
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

99. The short biographical article titled Karl Marx – a modern Rishi was written by the German-based Indian revolutionary.....

- a) Lala Har Dayal
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Ramsay Macdonald
- d) Lenin

100. The first biography of Karl Marx in an Indian language was written byin 1914.

- a) R. Rama Krishna Pillai
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) EMS

101. Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were amongst the prominent Indians who expressed their admiration ofand the new rulers in Russia.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Lenin
- d) Ramsay Macdonald

102. In....., the All India Trade Union Congress was founded.

- a) 1916
- b) 1918
- c) 1920
- d) 1934

103..... published a pamphlet titled Gandhi Vs. Lenin in 1921

- a) S. A. Dange
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Ghulam Hussain

104. In 1922, with Lotvala's help,launched the English weekly, Socialist, the first Indian Marxist journal.

- a) Dange
- b) M.N. Roy
- c) Satyabhakta
- d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

105. The Communist Party of India was founded inon 17 October 1920, soon after the Second Congress of the Communist International.

- a) Tashkent
- b) Peshawar
- c) Pinarai
- d) Calcutta

106. On 1 May 1923 the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan was founded in Madras, by.....

- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- b) Satyabhakta

c) Singaravelu Chettiar

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

107..... was born in village Uttamazai (now in Pakistan) in a Pathan family.

a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

108..... came to be known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.

a) Tej Bahadur Sapru

b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

d) Mohammad Shafiq Siddiqui

109..... set up an organisation, Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God) in 1929.

a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

110..... was also known as 'Red Shirts' comprised non-violent revolutionaries who were also devoted social workers and played an active role in the nationalist movement.

a) Khudai Khidmatgars

b) Cripps Mission

c) Simon commission

d) Socialists

111..... was given the title Fakhar- e-Afghan (the pride of Afghan).

a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan

b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

c) Tej Bahadur Sapru

d) Shaukat Usmani

112. In December 1929, the Congress held its annual session at Lahore under the presidentship of.....

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

c) Tej Bahadur Sapru

d) B.R. Ambedkar

113. The Congress held its annual session at Lahore in December 1929 and declared 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence as its ultimate goal.

a) 1909

b) 1919

c) 1924

d) 1929

114. The....., which was formed in November 1927 by the British Government to chart and conclude a Constitution for India, included members of the British Parliament only.

a) swarajist party

b) Cripps Mission

c) cabinet mission

d) Simon Commission

115. On 8th of April 1929, members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association attacked the assembly chamber of the Imperial Legislative Council in.....

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

116. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March.....

- a) 1920
- b) 1921
- c) 1929
- d) 1931

117. Ramsay MacDonald was thePrime Minister

- a) British
- b) Indian
- c) French
- d) Russian

118. In the second Round Table Conference,was appointed as the representative of the Congress, which was convened from 1st September to 1st December in the year 1931.

- a) Gandhiji
- b) B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Maulana Azad

119.....announced "Communal Award" on August 4, 1932.

- a) Ramsay Macdonald
- b) Qutubuddin Ahmad
- c) Shamsuddin Hussain
- d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

120. The third Round Table Conference was convened in on November 17th to December 24th in the years 1932.

- a) Oxford
- b) India
- c) Cambridge
- d) London

121.....said that 'There is no god higher than truth'.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
- c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
- d) Abbas Tyabji

122..... adopted the methods of Satyagraha in his fight against the racial discrimination of the American authorities in 1950.

- a) Martin Luther King
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

123. Whose autobiography was titled 'My Experiments with Truth?'

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) C. Rajagopalachari

d) Rajendra Prasad

124. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career ofas well as the history of India's freedom struggle.

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) B.R.Ambedkar

c) K. Damodaran

d) Mahatma Gandhi

125. was born on 23rd Jan, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa, India.

a) Subhas Chandra Bose

b) B.R.Ambedkar

c) Krishna Pillai

d) N.C.Sekhar

126.became the president of the Haripura Indian National Congress against the wishes of Gandhiji in 1938.

a) Subhas Chandra Bose

b) Qutubuddin Ahmad

c) Shamsuddin Hussain

d) Maulana Shaukat Ali

127. The Workers and Peasants Party (WPP) was founded in Bengal on 1st November,

a) 1920

b) 1925

c) 1928

d) 1931

128.Meerut Conspiracy case was in the year.....

- a) 1924
- b) 1926
- c) 1929
- d) 1932

129. The chief editor ofwas Kazi Nazrul Islam and the editor was Manibhusan Mukhopadhaya.

- a) Lungal
- b) Yugandar
- c) Bengal Gazette
- d) Madras mail

130. Inthe publication Kirti ('Worker') had been started in 1926 by Santokh Singh of the Ghadar Party.

- a) Punjab
- b) Bengal
- c) Gujarat
- d) Orissa

131. After the failure of the Second Round Table conference, Mr.announced the 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932.

- a) MacDonald
- b) B.R.Ambedkar
- c) Ghulam Hussain
- d) R.C. Sharma

132. Poona Pact of is an agreement between the untouchables or depressed classes of India and the Hindus.

- a) 1926
- b) 1928

c) 1930

d) 1932

133. The Poona Pact took place atJail in Pune, Maharashtra on 24th September, 1932

a) Vellore

b) Yerawada

c) Lucknow

d) Allahabad

134. During the first Round Table Conference,favored the move of the British Government to provide separate electorate for the oppressed classes as was done in case of other minorities like Muslims, Sikh etc.

a) Singaravelu Chettiar

b) Nalini Gupta

c) Shaukat Usmani

d) Ambedkar

135. The compromise between the leaders of caste Hindu and the depressed classes were achieved whensigned the Poona Pact on September 24, 1932.

a) B.R. Ambedkar

b) M.N. Roy

c) S.A. Dange

d) Muzaffar Ahmed

136. The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent on October 17, 1920, soon after theCongress of the Communist International.

a) First

b) Second

c) third

d) fourth

137. On December 25, 1925 a communist conference was organized

in.....

a) Madras

b) Calicut

c) Kanpur

d) Bombay

138. On December 25, 1925 a communist conference was convened by a man called.....

a) Satyabhakta

b) P. Sundarayya

c) Amir Hyder Khan

d) E.M.S. Namboodiripad

139. At the second congress of the CSP, held inin January 1936, a

thesis was adopted which declared that there was a need to build 'a united Indian Socialist Party based on Marxism-Leninism'.

a) Peshawar

b) Faizpur

c) Meerut

d) Lucknow

140. In 1957, thewon the state elections in Kerala.

a) CPI

b) CPI (M)

c) Congress

d) CSP

141..... formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights.

a) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

b) B.T.Ranadive

c) P.Sundarayya

d) P.C.Joshi

142. All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed at thesession of the Indian National Congress in April 1936, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first president.

a) Lucknow

b) Bihar

c) Bengal

d) Jaipur

143. All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April

a) 1931

b) 1936

c) 1939

d)1947

144.Haripura session of the Congress was held in 1938 under the presidship of

a) Subhash Chandra Bose

b) Maulana Mohammad Ali

c) Motilal Nehru

d) C. R. Das

145. The Communist Party of India (CPI) split into two in

a) 1918

b) 1920

c) 1925

d) 1964

146. In order to give some concession to Indians in the field of administration, the Government of India Act, 1935 was designed on the basis of the recommendation of.....

a) Simon Commission

b) Cripps Mission

c) Cabinet mission

d) Lord Wavell

147. In September....., the Second World War broke out.

a) 1919

b) 1929

c) 1939

d) 1945

148. In October....., the Individual Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji.

a) 1920

b) 1930

c) 1940

d) 1942

149. In March....., Sir Stafford Cripps came to India to hold talks with the Indian leaders, which failed because the British were not willing to promise independence to India.

- a) 1925
- b) 1927
- c) 1939
- d) 1942

150. The Congress passed a resolution on 8th August, which mentioned the 'immediate ending of British rule in India'.

- a) 1922
- b) 1931
- c) 1938
- d) 1942

151. In 1941,had escaped from India and had reached Germany.

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) S.A. Dange
- c) A.K. Gopalan
- d) Jayaprakash Narayan

152. In July 1943came to Singapore.

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) N.G. Ranga
- c) Ram Manohar Lohia
- d) Acharya Narendra Dev

153.was organised from among the Indian soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese.

- a) INA
- b) Home Rule League
- c) Individual Satyagraha
- d) AIKS

154. The Resolution for Quit India was made in thesession of Congress held in 8th August, 1942 .

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bombay
- c) Bihar
- d) West Bengal

155. Indian National Army, also known as the....., was formed for the liberation of India from the British rule.

- a) Azad Hind Fauj
- b) Punjab Regiment
- c) Red shirts
- d) MSP

156. Indian National Army was formed in South-East Asia in the yearby pioneering Indian Nationalists and prisoners who wanted to throw off the yoke of foreign domination and liberate the country.

- a) 1931
- b) 1936
- c) 1939
- d) 1942

157. Thewas initially formed under Mohan Singh, after the fall of Singapore, the captain in the 1/14th Punjab Regiment in the British Army.

- a) INA
- b) AIKS
- c) Labour Party
- d) Congress party

158. The first INA under Mohan Singh collapsed and finally it was revived under the leadership ofin 1943.

- a) Subash Chandra Bose
- b) Bankim Mukerji
- c) Jyoti Basu
- d) Harkishan Singh Surjeet

159. At the time of Japan`s surrender in September 1945,left for Manchuria to attempt to contact the advancing Soviet troops, and was reported to have died in an air crash near Taiwan.

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) John Thivy
- c) Dr. Lakshmi Sehgal
- d) Narayan Karruppiah

160. A women regiment in Indian National Army was formed in.....

- a) 1934
- b) 1936
- c) 1939
- d) 1943

161. On 12 July 1943,announced the formation of the Women`s Regiment, naming it "Rani of Jhansi Regiment"

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Sir Stafford Cripps

c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

162. Sir Stafford Cripps was a radical member of the

a) Labour Party

b) RIN Mutiny

c) The Bombay Mutiny

d) Conservative party

163. The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny also known as

a) The Bombay Mutiny

b) The Delhi Mutiny

c) The Meerut Mutiny

d) The Calcutta Mutiny

164. RIN Mutiny occurred on 18th February.....

a) 1937

b) 1939

c) 1946

d) 1948

165. The INA trials also known as

a) Allahabad trials

b) Bombay trials

c) Lahore trials

d) The Red Fort Trials

166. arrived on 24th March 1946 was mainly aimed at devolution of power from the British crown to India giving India independence under Dominion Status in the Commonwealth of Nations.

- a) Cabinet Mission
- b) Cripps Mission
- c) Simon commission
- d) Elizabeth II

167. Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of the.....

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) India d) America

168.included Lord Pethick Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A.V.Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

- a) The Cabinet Mission
- b) Cripps Mission
- c) Simon commission d) RTC

169. The interim government of India was formed on 2 September

- a) 1929
- b) 1936
- c) 1946
- d) 1947

170. After the end of the....., the British authorities in India released all political prisoners who had participated in the Quit India movement.

- a) first World War
- b) Second World War
- c) Anglo-French wars
- d) Indo-pak wars

171. The newly elected government ofdispatched the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India to formulate proposals for the formation of a government that would lead an independent India.

a) Lord Wavell

b) Lord Mountbatten

c) Clement Attlee d) Elizabeth II 172. In October, 1943who had succeeded Lord Linlithgow as Governor-General, made an attempt resolve the stalemate the deadlock in India.

a) Clement Attlee

b) Lord Wavell

c) Lord Mountbatten

d) Sir Stafford Cripps

173. Direct Action Day hartal called by theon August 16, 1946 to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.

a) Muslim League

b) Congress

c) CPI

d) CSP

174. Direct Action Day hartal called by the Muslim League on 16th Augustto get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste- Hindu domination'.

a) 1926

b) 1935

c) 1938

d) 1946

175. Thegovernment sent a Cabinet Mission to India in March

1946 to negotiate with Indian leaders and agree to the terms of the transfer of power.

- a) British
- b) French
- c) Portuguese
- d) Dutch

176. Lord Mountbatten replacedas Viceroy of India in 1947.

- a) Lord Wavell
- b) Lord Irwin
- c) Lord Rippon
- d) Clement Attlee

177..... first proposed solution for the Indian subcontinent, known as the 'May Plan', was rejected by Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru on the grounds it would cause the 'balkanisation of India'.

- a) Mountbatten's
- b) Lord Wavell's
- c) Lord Irwin's
- d) Lord Rippon's

178. June third plan was associated with

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Lord Wellesly
- c) Lord Delhousie
- d) Lord Wavell

179. The initial demand for a separate state was made by an eminent writer and philosopherwho raised his voice for a separate electorate

for the less represented group of Muslim Communities.

- a) Allama Iqbal
- b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- d) Ghulam Hussain

180. On 7th August 1947 Mohammad Ali Jinnah along with his old associations went to.....

- a) Karachi
- b) Peshawar
- c) Bombay
- d) Kashmir

181. The Indian Independence Act 1947 was the legislation passed and enacted by theParliament that officially announced the Independence of India and the partition of India.

- a) British
- b) Indian
- c) French
- d) Dutch

182. The legislation of Indian Independence Act was designed by the Prime Minister

- a) Lord Wavell
- b) Clement Attlee
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Mountbatten

183. Indian Independence Act was passed in1947.

- a) April
- b) May
- c) June
- d) August

184. The British rule of India over on the midnight of

- a) August 15, 1947
- b) August 5, 1947
- c) August 13, 1947
- d) August 16, 1947

185..... was the last Viceroy of India under British rule.

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Lord Rippon
- c) Lord Wavell
- d) Lord Irwin

186.....first the Governor General of Independent India.

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Lord Wavell
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

187.was the first Prime Minister of India

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Farouq Abullah

188..... was the first President of India.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

c) S.Radhakrishnan

d) Moraji Desai

189..... was the Deputy Prime minister of India.

a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Farouq Abullah

d) Indira Gandhi

190.Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30th1948.

a) January

b) March

c) October

d) December

191.Mahatma Gandhi assassinated on 30th January 1948 by a radical minded Hindu,

a) Nathuram Godse

b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

c) Ghulam Hussain

d) Pethick Lawrence

192. The French authorities ceded Pondicherry and Chandannagore to India on 1st November,.....

a) 1946

b) 1947

c) 1948

d) 1954

193. Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated fromand annexed to

India on 19th December, 1961.

- a) British
- b) Dutch
- c) Portugal
- d) French

194. The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January.....

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

195. The Cabinet Mission, which arrived in India on 24 March.....

- a) 1938
- b) 1939
- c) 1942
- d) 1946

196..... appointed in August 1953 the States Reorganization Commission (SRC), with Justice Fazl Ali, K.M.Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru as members, to examine 'objectively and dispassionately' the entire question of the reorganization of the states of the union.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Farouq Abullah
- c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) V.P Menon

197. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November.....

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1956
- d) 1957

198. The greatest success of Jawaharlal Nehru's non-committal international politics was the formation of

- a) NAM
- b) TMS
- c) CEC
- d) SAPTA

199. The South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December

- a) 1947
- b) 1957
- c) 1975
- d) 1985

200. The First National Trade union organization (The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)) was established in.....

- a) 1916
- b) 1918
- c) 1920
- d) 1933

ANSWER KEY

1.d 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.d 10.a 11.a 12.b 13.b 14.a 15.a 16.b 17.a 18.d
19.b 20.a 21.a 22.c 23.a 24.c 25.c 26.a 27.c 28.a 29.a 30.a 31.d 32.d 33.a 34.a
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183.c 184.a 185.a 186.a 187.a 188.b 189.a 190.a 191.a 192.d 193.c 194.d 195.d
196.a 197.c 198.a 199.d 200.c