

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE I (1857 – 1917) BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. In which one of the following languages was the first issue of journal Ghadar published?

- a) English
 - b) Urdu
 - c) Hindi
 - d) Marathi
-

Q2. Who is known as the father of Muslim Renaissance in Bengal?

- a) Muhammad Qasim
 - b) Abdul Latif
 - c) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
 - d) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
-

Q3. The first Indian Factory Act was passed by

- a) Lord Wellesley
 - b) Lord Ripon
 - c) Lord Cornwallis
 - d) Lord Curzon
-

Q4. Two statements are given below, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A):

Dadabhai Naoroji founded East India Association in London.

Reason (R):

He wanted to influence the British Public Opinion.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is **correct**?

- a) A is true, but R is false.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- d) R is true, but A is false.

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Q5. J.E.D. Bethune was closely associated with

- a) Widow remarriage
- b) Abolition of Pardah system
- c) Female education
- d) Abolition of slavery

Q6. The first major issue that the Indian Association took up for agitation was

- a) Agitation to lower down salt tax
- b) Agitation against the Arms Act
- c) Agitation against the Vernacular Press Act
- d) Reform of the Civil service regulations

Q7. Ganpati Festival in Maharashtra was started by

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q8. The official historian of the movement of 1857 was

- a) Dr. Tarachand
 - b) S.N. Sen
 - c) R.C. Majumdar
 - d) V.D. Savarkar
-

Q9. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A):

The revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British.

Reason (R):

Except for people like the Rani of Jhansi and Tatya Tope, few feudal lords participated in the revolt.

- a) A is true, but R is false.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
-

Q10. Who brought about a compromise between Muslim League and Congress in 1916?

- a) Annie Besant
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - d) Surendranath Banerjee
-

Q11. Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct?

- Mohd. Ali Jinnah was the chief architect of Lucknow Pact which brought understanding between Congress and Muslim League
- In August Declaration of 1917, Montague assured that the powers would be gradually transferred to the Indians.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) 1 and 2 both
 - d) None
-

Q12. Aurobindo Ghosh was **defended** in the Alipore Bomb case by

- a) Bhula Bhai Desai
- b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Moti Lal Nehru
- d) C.R. Das

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Q13. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- a) Badruddin Tyabji
 - b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - c) Shaukat Ali
 - d) Muhammad Ali
-

Q14. Who among the following had led the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi?

- a) Ajeet Singh
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) Syed Haider Raza
-

Q15. Indian National Congress was founded by

- a) Allan Octavian Hume
- b) Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

The first issue of Journal Ghadar was published in Urdu language.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Nawab Abdul Latif Khan: (1828–1893) a prominent personality of mid-19th century Bengal, the pioneer of Muslim modernization and the architect of the Muslim Renaissance, was one of those great men who appeared as saviors of their frustrated, humiliated, demoralized, and disorganized fellow countrymen under colonial rule.

His chief contribution was in the field of education. He was among the first to understand that young Bengali Muslims should receive modern education. He understood that the Muslims of Bengal had fallen behind in everything because of their prejudices against modern education.

He devoted his whole life to removing this self-destructive prejudice from their minds.

Q3. Answer: (b)

Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. The Act banned the appointment of children below the age of seven in factories. It reduced the working hours for children. It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The Bethune School, founded in Calcutta was the first fruit of the powerful movement of women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Indian Association became the centre of the leading representatives of the educated community of Bengal. The Indian Association objected the reduction of maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service Exam from 21 years to 19 years.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak used religious or Hindoo as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organisation of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cumhistorical culture as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.

Q8. Answer: (b)

The official historian of the movement of 1857 was S.N. Sen.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Both the given statements are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Q10. Answer: (b)

BalGangadharTilakbrought aboutacompromise between Muslim league and Congress in 1916. Two Home Rule Leagues were established, one by B.G. Tilak at Poona in April 1916 and the other by Mrs. Annie Besant at Madrasin September 1916. The two leagues cooperated with each other as well with the Congress and the Muslim League in putting their demand for home rule.

Q11. Answer: (c)

In Lucknow pact, the Congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims. Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah the title of the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Montague, the secretary of State for Indian affairs said that more representation would be given to Indians which would gradually result in transfer of all powers. This was the result of exhibition of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Q12. Answer: (d)

When Bengal was partitioned, it sparked an outburst of public anger against the British. The anger led to civil unrest and a nationalist campaign was carried out by groups of revolutionaries, led by Aurobindo Ghosh, Rasbihari Bose, and Bagha Jatin, and organized into groups like Yugantar.

The British cracked down hard on the activists and the conflict came to a head-on on April 30, 1908, when Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki attempted to kill Magistrate Kingsford. Aurobindo Ghosh was also arrested on charges of planning and overseeing the attack and imprisoned in solitary confinement in Alipore Jail.

The trial continued for a year (1908–1909), and Bose was found guilty and later hanged. Aurobindo Ghosh, however, was defended by the young lawyer Chittaranjan Das, who concluded his defense.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim president of Indian National Congress. He was an Indian lawyer who served as the third president of the Indian National Congress. He was considered among the moderate Muslims during the freedom movement of India. He along with Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Syed Haider Raza had led the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume.

Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in the British Government took the initiative to form an all-India organization.

Thus, the Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885. W.C. Banerjee was its first president.

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