

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

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**Q1.** The number of delegates who attended the first session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay in 1885, was

- a) 556
- b) 72
- c) 304
- d) 1500

**Q2.** Match the names of authors with their books and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. S.N. Banerjee	1. A Nation in Making
B. Dadabhai Naoroji	2. Gita Rahasya
C. Balgangadhar Tilak	3. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
D. Bankimchandra	4. Anandmath

**Codes:** A B C D

- a) 4 3 2 1
- b) 1 2 3 4
- c) 1 3 2 4
- d) 1 2 4 3

**Q3.** Who influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prathana Samaj in Bombay?

- a) Keshav Chandra Sen
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

c) Devendra Nath Tagore

d) Tek Chand Mitra

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**Q4.** 'AbhinavBharat'asecretsocietyofrevolutionaries was organised in 1904 by

a) Rash Bihari Bose

b) Aurobindo Ghosh

c) Bipin Chandra Pal

d) V.D.Savarkar

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**Q5.** Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct?

- The moderates and the extremists joined hand against partition of Bengal and launched Swadeshi Movement
- The 1906 congress session declared Dominion status to be the political goal of congress.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) 1 and 2 both

d) None

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**Q6.** Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**Assertion (A):**

First war of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.

**Reason (R):**

Lord Dalhousie's annexionist policy had caused great discontent.

a) A is true, but R is false.

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

**Q7.** King George V visited India during the viceroyship of

- a) Lord Ripon  
b) Lord Hardinge  
c) Lord Mayo  
d) Lord Curzon
- 

**Q8.** Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct? The main aim(s) of the Muslim League was / were :

- To promote anti-British sentiments among Muslim youth.
- To protect the political and other rights of the Indian Muslims

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q9.** Which one among the following was **not** a demand of the Prarthana Samaj?

- a) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls  
b) Women education  
c) Widow remarriage  
d) Abolition of untouchability
- 

**Q10.** The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in

- a) 1912

- b) 1910
  - c) 1911
  - d) 1913
- 

**Q11.** Satyarth Prakash was written by

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - b) Swami Shradhanand
  - c) Swami Vivekanand
  - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- 

**Q12.** Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Lord Dufferin
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) Lord Dalhousie

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**Q13.** When did the Indian National Congress accept the theory of Drain of Wealths?

- a) In 1906
  - b) In 1896
  - c) In 1902
  - d) In 1935
-

**Q14.** Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha is associated with

- a) Sindhis
- b) Sikhs
- c) Parsis
- d) Muslims

**Q15.** Who propagated 'Jehad' against the Britishers during the Rebellion of 1857?

- a) Maulvi Barkal Ali
- b) Maulvi Ahsanullah
- c) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- d) Maulvi Kudrat Ali

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

The Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885. W.C. Banerjee was its first president. It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. Persons attending the session belonged to different religious faiths.

They discussed the problems of all the Indians irrespective of their religion, caste, language and regions.

**Q2. Answer: (c)**

- S.N. Banerjee authored the book 'A Nation in Making'.
- D.B. Naoroji authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored the book 'Gita Rahasya'.
- Bankimchandra had written the book 'Anand Math'.

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

Keshav Chandra Sen influenced Mahadev Govind Ranade to establish Prarthana Samaj.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

'Abhinav Bharat' a secret society of revolutionaries was organised in 1904 by V.D. Savarkar. Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society) was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1904. Initially founded at Nasik while still a student of Fergusson College at Pune, the society developed from an organisation called Mitra Mela.

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

It was clear that the motive behind the partition of Bengal was to divide the people on the basis of religion. The extremists wanted to launch a pan-India movement against this but moderates were not supporting it. Extremists were in the forefront of the movement.

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

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

**Q7. Answer: (b)**

King George V visited India during the viceroyship of Lord Hardinge.

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

The Muslim League aimed to promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government and to place their needs and aspirations before the government. It played into the hands of the British who announced that they would protect special interests of the Muslims.

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

There was a four-point social agenda propagated by Prarthana Samaj.

1. Disapproval of caste system
2. Women's education
3. Widow remarriage
4. Raising the age of marriage for both males and females

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

In 1911, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion. The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at this Durbar.

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

Dayanand's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash. Dayanand's vision of India included a classless and casteless society.

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress.

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the famous 'Drain Theory'. In 1896, in its annual session held at Calcutta, the Indian National Congress adopted the Drain Theory by proclaiming that the famines in the country and poverty of the people had been brought on by the drain of wealth from the country.

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

The Rahnumai Mardiyasan Sabha was founded in 1851 by a group of English educated Parsis for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity".

**Q15. Answer: (c)**

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad was an outstanding leader of the revolt. He was a native of Madras and had moved to Faizabad in the north where he fought a stiff battle against the British troops.

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