

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

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Q1. Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people

- a) By supporting the Khilafat Movement.
 - b) By publishing atrocities made by British government against Indian in his paper 'Kesari'.
 - c) By organising festivals in honour of Lord Ganesh and by reviving the cult of Shivaji.
 - d) All the above
-

Q2. Who among the following gave call to 'one religion, one creed and one God' for mankind?

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
 - b) Jyotiba Phule
 - c) Vivekanand
 - d) Sri Narain Guru
-

Q3. Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct?

- Moderates were loyal to the crown
- Moderates assessed the economic impact of British rule in India

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

Q4. With reference to the **Indian freedom struggle**, which one of the following is the **correct** chronological order of the given events?

- a) Surat split of Congress—Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact
- b) Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact—Surat split of Congress
- c) Partition of Bengal—Surat split of Congress —Lucknow Pact
- d) Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact— Partition of Bengal

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Q5. Maulavi Liaqat Ali who played a significant role during the freedom struggle of 1857 belonged to which of the following cities?

- a) Allahabad
- b) Bareilly
- c) Faizabad
- d) Lucknow

Q6. Match the following organisations with their founding members.

List-I (Organisation)	List-II (Founder)
A. Indian National Union	1. Anand Mohan Bose
B. British India Association	2. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. East India Association	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian Society	4. Devendranath Tagore

Codes: A B C D

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

Q7. With reference to the Colonial rule in India, consider the following events.

- Morley-Minto Reforms Act
- Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- First world war
- Lucknow pact

The correct chronological order of these events is

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

Q8. Who was the first to suggest the **boycott** of British goods in Bengal?

- a) Motilal Ghosh
 - b) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - c) Krishna Kumar Mitra
 - d) Satish Chandra Mukherji
-

Q9. Who was the founder of Gadar Party?

- a) Shamji Krishna Verma
 - b) Lala Hansraj
 - c) Lala Hardayal
 - d) Ajeet Singh
-

Q10. Consider the following statements in regards to 'Swadeshi Movement':

- The movement had its genesis in the antipartition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.
- The movement did not witness any participation from women and rural population in the politics.
- The movement was confined to the region of Bengal only and failed to outreach other regions of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only

- b) 1 only
 - c) 3 only
 - d) 2 and 3 only
-

Q11. Who was the first Viceroy of India?

- a) Lord William Bentinck
 - b) Lord Canning
 - c) Warren Hastings
 - d) Lord Curzon
-

Q12. What were the changes in administration after the revolt of 1857?

- India was to be governed in the name of sovereign
- The ratio of European troops was increased in military
- Steps were taken for legislative centralization
- A distinction between martial and non-martial races was made

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 2 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Q13. Who among the following is remembered for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal?

- a) Lord Minto
- b) Lord Chelmsford
- c) Lord Hardings

d) Lord Curzon

Q14. The Revolt of 1857 was witnessed by the poet

- a) Ghalib
 - b) Taqi Mir
 - c) Zauq
 - d) Iqbal
-

Q15. Queen Victoria's proclamation was read out by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 at

- a) Bombay
 - b) Allahabad
 - c) Calcutta
 - d) Madras
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people by publishing atrocities and by organising festivals.

He used religious orthodoxy as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the Age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organization of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cum-historical cult as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Sri Narayan Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination. He coined the slogan "One religion, one caste, one God for mankind".

Q3. Answer: (c)

Moderates believed that the termination of British rule may prove harmful to Indian national interests. They saw no other alternative available to replace British rule. They believed that India is still not a nation as a whole.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:

1. Partition of Bengal (1905);
2. Surat split (1907) and
3. Lucknow Pact (1916).

Q5. Answer: (a)

Maulvi Liaquat Ali was a Muslim religious leader from Allahabad. He was one of the leaders in the revolt of 1857 against the British, what is now known as the Indian Mutiny, or the Sepoy Mutiny.

Q6. Answer: (a)

- The Founder of Indian National Union is A.O. Hume.
- British India Association founded by Debendranath Tagore.
- East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Indian Society founded by Anand Mohan Bose.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909). Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). First World War (1914). Lucknow pact held in 1916.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Krishna Kumar Mitra was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal. The Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the antipartition movement which was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal.

The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made on August 7, 1905 at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town hall. At the August 7 meeting, the famous Boycott resolution was passed. Boycott was first suggested by Krishan Kumar Mitra in Sanjivani in 1905.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Lala Hardayal was the founder of Gaddar Party.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. The title of viceroy was created in 1858 after the mutiny of 1857. The office was created in 1773.

Q12. Answer: (b)

The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred all the powers to the crown. The Indian Council Act, 1861 made a beginning towards decentralisation. Soldiers from martial races began to be recruited in large numbers. The strength of European troops was increased from 45,000 to 65,000

Q13. Answer: (c)

Lord Harding is remembered for the annulment of the partition of Bengal. Lord Harding, who succeeded Lord Minto, finally announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal in December 1911. Formal reunification of the Bengal was effected on April 1912 and Lord Carmichael was appointed as the first Governor of the reunited Bengal.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Ghalib was in Delhi when the uprising of 1857 was at its peak. He observed the revolutionary changes taking place during his lifetime.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Queen Victoria's proclamation was read out by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 at Allahabad.

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