

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

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Q1. Who was the first Indian to become member of the British Parliament?

- a) D.N. Wacha
 - b) Badruddin Tyabji
 - c) W.C. Banerjee
 - d) Dadabhai Naoroji
-

Q2. Lord Curzon is best known for which of the following?

- a) Indian Council Act 1892
 - b) Universities Act 1904
 - c) Partition of Bengal in 1905
 - d) Government of India Act 1909
-

Q3. Consider the following statements in regards to the revolt of 1857 in India.

- It spread to all the major revolt centres of north India.
- In the beginning, the British by the rebels.
- South India participated in the revolt on a large scale.

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

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

Q4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded

- a) Servants of India Society
- b) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- c) Bombay Presidency Association
- d) Land Holders Society

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Q5. The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by

- a) Dr. R.C. Magumdar
- b) Pattabhi Sitaramaya
- c) B.N. Pande
- d) Dr. Tarachand

Q6. The call of “Back to the Vedas” was given by

- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- b) Swami Vivekanand
- c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- d) Vishnu Shastri Pandit

Q7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) The Congress session of 1890— Calcutta
- b) The Congress session of 1887— Madras
- c) The Congress session of 1888— Allahabad
- d) The Congress session of 1892— Bombay

Q8. Young Bengal Movement was started by

- a) Jonathan Duncan
 - b) Alexander Duft
 - c) H.V. Derozio
 - d) Swami Vivekanand
-

Q9. Give below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A):

The basic weakness of the early natinalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R):

It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.

In the context of the above two statements, which 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.
-

Q10. Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?

- a) Agha Khan
 - b) Syed Ahmed Khan
 - c) Mohammad Iqbal
 - d) Nawab Salimullah Khan
-

Q11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Laxmi Bai	1. Deported to Rangoon
B. Taty a Tope	2. Fled to Nepal
C. Nana Saheb	3. Captured and executed
D. Bahadur Shah	4. Killed in battle

Codes: A B C D

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

Q12. The plan of the Gadar Movement was to

- Form secret societies and propagate seditious literature
- temper the loyalty of Indian troops for an armed revolution
- assassinate unpopular British officials
- cowet foreign enemies of Britain

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

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Q13. In which session of the Indian National Congress, Vande Mataram was first sung?

- a) 1896
 - b) 1886
 - c) 1890
 - d) 1905
-

Q14. In which of the following movements, Vande Mataram was adopted slogan for agitation?

- a) Non-cooperation Movement in 1920

- b) Revolt of 1857
- c) Partition of Bengal in 1905
- d) Quit India Movement in 1942

Q15. Who among the following never became President of Indian National Congress?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the 'Grand old Man of India'. He is regarded as India's unofficial Ambassador in England. He was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Lord Curzon is best known for the partition of Bengal in 1905. The partition of Bengal into two provinces was effected on 4 July 1905. The new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam included the whole of Assam and the Dacca, Rajshahi, and Chittagong divisions of Bengal with headquarters at Dacca.

Though Curzon justified his action on administrative lines, partition divided the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.

Q3. Answer: (b)

The revolt of 1857 spread to all the major revolt centres of north India. In the beginning, the British rule was invariably toppled at all the centres by the rebels.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, who left the Deccan Education Society to form this association.

Along with him were a small group of educated Indians, as Natesh Appaji Dravid, Gopal Krishna Deodhar, and Anant Patwardhan who wanted to promote social and human development and overthrow the British rule in India.

Q5. Answer: (b)

The first official history of Indian National Congress was written by Patabhi Sitarammaya.

Q6. Answer: (c)

Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas". He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be "India's Rock of Ages", the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism.

Q7. Answer: (d)

The Congress session of 1892 was not held in Bombay. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee or Umesh Chandra Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Henry Vivian Derozio was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement. His followers were known as the Derozians. They attacked old traditions and decadent customs.

Q9. Answer: (a)

The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Q10. Answer: (d)

Nawab Salimullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League. Nawab Salimullah of Dacca proposed the setting up of an organisation to look after the Muslim interests. The proposal was accepted. The All-India Muslim League was finally set up on December 30, 1906. Like the Indian National Congress, they conducted annual sessions and put their demands to the British government.

Q11. Answer: (b)

1. Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle.
2. Taty Tope was captured and executed.
3. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal.
4. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon.

Q12. Answer: (d)

The Gadarites planned an armed revolution with the help of Indian troops in British army. They took help and also helped the enemies of British. The plan of Gadarities to launch an armed revolution was failed.

Q13. Answer: (a)

In 1896 in the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress, Vande Mataram was first sung.

Q14. Answer: (c)

October 16, 1905, the day the partition formally came into force, was observed as a day of mourning throughout Bengal. People fasted, bathed in the Ganga and walked barefoot in processions singing Bande Mataram which became the theme song of the movement.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak never became President of Indian National Congress. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He opposed its moderate attitude, especially towards the fight for self-government. He was supported by fellow Indian nationalists Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. They were referred to as the Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate.

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