INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE II (1917 – 1947) BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. Who among the following was the one to have escaped being hanged in the Kakori conspiracy case?

- a) Rajendra Lahiri
- b) Ashfaqullah Khan
- c) Ram Prasad Bismil
- d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

Q2. Who was the President of Congress when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942?

- a) Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Acharya Kripalani
- d) Rajendra Prasad

Q3. Consider the following statements:

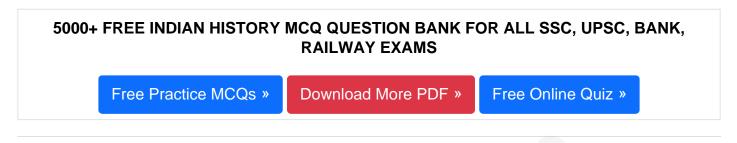
- In the First Round Table conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
- In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
- The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 2 and 3

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

Q4. Which one of the following is not true about the First Round Table Conference?

- a) It was to discuss the Report of the Simon Commission
- b) It was held in 1930
- c) It was held in London
- d) It was attended by the Congress delegation



- Q5. Which of the following parties did not support Quit India Movement?
- a) The Communist Party of India
- b) The Hindu Mahasabha
- c) The Unionist Party of Punjab
- d) All the above

Q6. Which one of the following had led the defense pleaders in the famous Indian National Army trial in the Red Fort of Delhi

- a) Asaf Ali
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Sir Tej Bahadur Saprau
- d) Bhulabhai Desai

Q7. Direct Action Day was observed by Muslim League on

- a) 16th August 1946
- b) 15th August 1946
- c) 17th August 1946
- d) 18th August 1946

Q8. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Rajendra Lahiri	1. Gonda Jail
B. Sukhdeo	2. Lahore Jail
C. Roshan Singh	3. Gorakhpur Jail
D. Ram Prasad Bismil	4. Allahabad Jail

- Codes: A B C D
- a) 1 2 4 3
- b) 1 2 3 4
- c) 2 1 3 4
- d) 4 3 2 1

Q9. Who said, "Cripps proposals were a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank"?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) M.A. Jinnah

Q10. Match the following List-I List II

List-I	List-II
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh	(i) Delhi conspiracy case
(b) Rajguru	(ii) Alipore conspiracy case
(c) Nalini Gupta	(iii) Lahore conspiracy case
(d) Sachin Sanyal	(iv) Kanpur conspiracy case

Select the answer from the codes given below : a b c d a) iv iii ii i

b) ii iii iv i

c) i ii iii iv

d) iii i ii iv

Q11. Swaraj Party walked out from the council in 1930 in response to

- a) Lahore Resolution of the Congress
- b) First Round Table Conference
- c) Communal riots among Hindu-Muslims
- d) Defeat in most of the provinces

Q12. Who of the following had started the Khilafat Movement? Choose the answer from the codes given below:

- Shaukat Ali
- Mohammad Ali
- Shariatullah
- Abul Kalam Azad
- Codes:
- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4



Q13. Tinkathia system in Champaran meant

- a) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/19 area of land.
- b) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/20 area of land.
- c) Cultivation of Indigo on the 3/18 area of land.
- d) None of these

Q14. Which one of the following Bengali writers was the first to suggest the adoption of Hindi as India's national language ?

- a) Madhusudan Datta
- b) Dinbandhu Mitra
- c) Kali Prasanna Sinha
- d) Bhudeva Mukherjee

Q15. Who among the following female revolutionary fired at the English Governor (**Chancellor**) while receiving her degree at the convocation?

- a) Suniti Chaudhary
- b) Shanti Ghosh
- c) Bina Das
- d) Kalpana Dutta

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Chandrashekhar was the one to have escaped being hanged in the Kakori Conspiracy case.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Abul Kalam Azad was the President of Congress when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Q3. Answer: (c)

In the first Round table conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the third Round Table

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Q4. Answer: (d)

The first Round Table conference was not attended by the Congress delegation. The British Government summoned Indian leaders and spokesmen in the First Round Table conference (1930) to discuss the Simon Commission report.

But the Indian National Congress boycotted the conference and this conference of Indian affairs was held without the Congress.

Q5. Answer: (d)

All the above given parties did not support Quite India Movement.

Q6. Answer: (d)

When three captured Indian National Army (INA) officers, Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial for treason, Congress formed a defence committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai. The court-martial hearing began in October 1945 at the Red Fort.

Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defence. Undeterred by poor health, Bhulabhai made an emphatic and passionate argument in defence of the charged soldiers.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Direct Action Day was observed by Mulsim league on 16th August, 1946. Direct Action Day also known as the Great Calcutta Killings, was a day of widespread riot and manslaughter between Hindus and Muslims in the city of Calcutta (now known as Kolkata) in the Bengal province of British India. The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives.

Q8. Answer: (a)

- 1. Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail,
- 2. Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail,
- 3. Roshan Singh was hanged in Allahabad jail and
- 4. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail.
- 5. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Mahatma Gandhi said, "Cripp's proposals were a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank". The major political parties of the country rejected Cripp's proposals. Gandhi called Cripp's proposals a "Postdated Cheque".

They did not like the rights of the Princely States either to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly or to stay out of the Indian Union. The Muslim League was also

dissatisfied as its demand for Pakistan had not been conceded in the proposal.

Q10. Answer: (b)

- 1. In Kanpur case, British government started the case against four communists including Nalini Gupta for conspiring against British government.
- 2. Sachin Sanyal was accused of attempting Lord Hardinge in Delhi and Rajguru of assassinating Saunders in Lahore.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Lahore Resolution of the Congress declared complete Independence as its goal. The Congress had also planned to launch civil disobedience movement. Swarajists moved out of the council to contribute in National Movement.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali had started the Khilafat movement in 1919.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Gandhi was requested by Raj Kumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land called Tinkathia system.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Bhudeva Mukherjee was the Bengali writer to suggest the adoption of Hindi as India's national language.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Bina Das was the female revolutionary who fired at the English Governor (Chancellor) while receiving her degree at the convocation. With a fierce resolution to gain freedom, Bina Das plunged into action by joining "Chhatri Sangha", a revolutionary group in Calcutta.

The first action of this revolutionary party was to kill a ruthless and tyrant British Governor during the convocation ceremony. Since Bina Das was also going to get her graduate degree at that event, she decided to take the initiative of assassinating the ruthless Governor.

The convocation ceremony was filled with several young graduates and Bina Das was one of them. When Stanley Jackson was about to arrive at her side, Bina Das immediately fired five bullets from her revolver.

But the governor managed to escape unscratched from the attack. Since Bina Das had just started practicing shooting, her grip on the weapon was not strong. Bina Das was arrested and was sentenced to 9 years of painful imprisonment. Even though the mission was a failure, Bina Das was glad that she had succeeded in striking a terror in the mind of British supremacy.

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