

12th History Lesson 4 Questions in English

4] Advent of Gandhi and Mass Mobilisation

- Which of the following statement is correct?
 - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in the coastal town of Porbandar in 1869
 - He established his Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad and took active part in political movements including the Home Rule movement
 - He returned to India in 1915 he had a record of fighting against inequalities imposed by the racist government of South Africa
 - 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
- Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Gopala Krishna Gokhale
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Which of the following statement is correct?
 - While in South Africa, Gandhi, gradually evolved the technique of 'Satyagraha,' based on 'Satya' and 'Ahimsa'
 - For Gandhi there was no difference between precept and practice, faith and action.
 - According to him even while resisting evil and wrong a Satyagrahi had to be at peace with himself and not hate the wrongdoer.
 - 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
- Which of the following was the first attempt at mobilizing the Indian masses by Gandhi?
 - The Kheda Struggle
 - Ahmedabad mill strike
 - Champaran Satyagraha
 - Salt Satyagraha
- Which of the following statement is correct?
 - Indigo cultivators of the district Champaran in Bengal were severely exploited by the European planters who had bound the peasants to compulsorily grow indigo on lease on 3/20th of their fields
 - The British officials ordered Gandhi to leave the district but he refused and told the administration that he would defy the order because it was unjust and face the consequences
 - 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
- Who among the following was not associated with Gandhi in Champaran satyagraha?
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Acharya Kripalani
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahadeva Desai
- Between whom does Ahmedabad mill strike took place?
 - British
 - Mill workers
 - Mill owners
 - Local people of Ahmedabad
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 4
 - 2, 3, 4
- What percentage of increment was advised by Gandhi to the Ahmedabad mill workers?
 - 35
 - 25
 - 50
 - 45
- Assertion(A): The peasants of Kheda district had appealed to the colonial authorities for remission of land revenue during 1918

Reason(R): They were in distress due to the failure of monsoon

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

10. The Kheda farmers approached _____ were Gandhi was its member

- a) Sabarmati Ashram
- b) Servants of India Society
- c) Indian National Congress
- d) Home rule movement

11. Who among the following joined Gandhi in Kheda satyagraha?

- 1) Vallabhbhai Patel
- 2) Motilal Nehru
- 3) Indulal Yagnik

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

12. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The three struggles led by Gandhi, demonstrated that he had understood where the Indian nation lay.

2) He had demonstrated that he was a leader who could mobilize the oppressed and at the same time negotiate with the oppressors

3) These virtues made him the man of the masses and soon he was hailed as the Mahatma.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

13. Who founded Servants of India Society?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

14. Which of the following statement about Servants of India society is correct?

1) The members of the society involved themselves in relief work, the promotion of literacy, and other social causes

2) Members would have to go through a five-year training period and agree to serve on modest salaries.

3) The organization has its headquarters in Bombay

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

15. Who was the Secretary of State for India during Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms?

- a) Chelmsford
- b) Edwin Montagu
- c) John Montagu
- d) Sir John Minto

16. Which of the following powers were transferred to elected Indian representatives?

- 1) Finance
- 2) local self-government
- 3) Education
- 4) Health

- a) 1, 3, 4
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) All the above

17. Who had the special (veto) powers over transferred subjects according to Act of 1919?

- a) Corresponding minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Governor of the Province
- d) All the above

18. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The part dealing with central legislature in the act of 1919 created two houses of legislature

2) The Central Legislative Assembly was to have 11 nominated members, out of a total of 144.

3) The Upper House known as the Council of States was to have 60 members, of whom 26 were to be nominated.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

19. How does the congress termed the scheme of 1919?

- a) Satisfactory
- b) disappointing and unsatisfactory
- c) disappointing
- d) unsatisfactory

20. Who was the founder of Indian Liberal Federation?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Surendranath Banerjee
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Motilal Nehru

21. Match the following

- 1) Adidharma movement - 1. South India
- 2) Namasudra movement - 2. Western India
- 3) Satyashodhak movement - 3. North Western India
- 4) Dravidian movement - 4. Bengal

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

22. Assertion(A): Liberalism and humanism which influenced and accompanied the socio-religious reform movements of the nineteenth century had affected the society and stirred it.

Reason(R): The hierarchical Indian society and the contradictions within, found expression in the formation of caste associations and movements to question the dominance of higher castes.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)

d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

23. Who is the author of the book Gulamgiri?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Jyoti Rao Phule
- d) Savitri Phule

24. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Brahmins took most part in whatever opportunity was open to natives given by the colonial government.
- 2) The colonial government published census reports once a decade.
- 3) These reports classified castes on the basis of 'social precedence as recognized by native public opinion'.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

25. Assertion(A): Leading members of castes realized that it was important to mobilise their castes in struggles for social recognition

Reason(R): More than the recognition, many of them started providing for education of their caste brethren and helped their educated youth in getting jobs

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Two trends emerged out of the non-Brahmin movements
- 2) One was what is called the process of 'Sanskritisation' of the 'lower' castes and the second was a radical pro-poor and progressive peasant-labour movements.

- 3) The northern and eastern caste movements by and large were rising nationalist and Dravidian-Left movements
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
27. In which presidencies clear-cut Brahmin monopoly in government services are known?
- 1) Madras
 - 2) Calcutta
 - 3) Bombay
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
28. What % of Brahmin were in total population and what % were graduated within them?
- 5.3, 80
 - 80, 5.3
 - 3.2, 72
 - 72, 3.2
29. Who lead the Dalit-Bahujan movement?
- Periyar Ramaswamy
 - Rettamalai Srinivasan
 - Dr Ambedkar
 - M. C. Raja
30. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Rowlatt Act was as part of the British policy of 'rally the moderates and isolate the extremists'
 - 2) Despite every elected member of the central legislature opposing the bill, the government passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919.
 - 3) This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial.
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
31. Who found Satyagraha Sabha?
- Dr Ambedkar
 - Gopala Krishna Gokhale
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Udham Singh
32. Which of the following issue was combined with Rowlatt act issue?
- Partition of Bengal issue
 - English Education policy
 - Khilafat issue
 - All the above
33. In which town, Jallianwala Bagh is situated?
- Lahore
 - Amritsar
 - Multan
 - Lothal
34. Against whose arrest a peaceful protest was lead in Jallianwala Bagh park?
- 1) Satyapal
 - 2) Sathyenthra Singh
 - 3) Saifudding Kitchlew
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
35. Who was the military commander ordered firing in Jallianwala Bagh?
- Michael O' Dwyer
 - Michael O' Dyer
 - Reginald Dyer
 - Reginald Dwyer
36. What was the official figures of the dead in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
- 439
 - 379
 - 479
 - 339
37. Who renounced his knighthood immediately after the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre?
- Rabindranath Tagore
 - Satyandranath Tagore
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Satyapal

38. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The two immediate causes responsible for launching the non-cooperation movement were the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs

2) khilafat issue related to the position of the Turkish Sultan vis-a- vis the holy places of Islam

3) Punjab issue related to the exoneration of the perpetrators of the Jallianwala massacre.

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

39. Who among the following were prime movers in the Khilafat movement?

1) Ali brothers

2) Muhammed Azad

3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

40. When did Udham Singh assassinated Michael O' Dwyer?

a) 1940

b) 1929

c) 1934

d) 1943

41. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The Khilafat Conference, at the instance of Gandhi, decided to launch the non-cooperation movement from 31 August 1920

2) The Congress met in a special session at Calcutta in September 1920 and resolved to accept Gandhi's proposal on non-cooperation with the colonial state till such time as Khilafat and Punjab grievances were redressed and self-government established.

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

42. Which of the following were boycotted as a part of Non-cooperation movement?

1) Legislatures

2) Government offices

3) Schools

4) Courts

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 3, 4

c) 2, 3, 4

d) All the above

43. At which Congress session linguistic Provincial Congress Committees were setup?

a) Bombay

b) Nagpur

c) Calcutta

d) Poona

44. When did Prince of Wales visited India?

a) 1919

b) 1920

c) 1921

d) 1922

45. Who among the following organised Non-Cooperation movement in Tamil Nadu?

1) C. Rajagopalachari

2) Periyar E.V.R.

3) S. Satyamurthi

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

46. When did Gandhi announced that he would lead a mass civil disobedience at Bardoli?

a) February 1922

b) February 1921

c) February 1920

d) February 1919

47. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) In Malabar and Andhra two very violent revolts also took place

2) In the Rampa region of coastal Andhra the tribals revolted under the leadership of Alluri Sitarama Raju

3) In Karnataka, Muslim (Mapilla) peasants rose up in armed rebellion against upper caste landholders and the British government.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

48. Assertion(A): Gandhi announced the suspension of the non-cooperation movement.

Reason(R): On 5 February 1922, 22 policemen lost their lives because of mob attack in Chauri -Chaura

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

49. After Chauri-Chaura incident for how many years Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to prison?

- a) 10
- b) 6
- c) 2
- d) 3

50. Who among the following from Tamil Nadu joined Swarajists group?

- a) Periyar
- b) Satyamurti
- c) Subaramaniam
- d) Rajaji

51. Who among the following were in no Changers group?

- 1) Rajagopalachari
 - 2) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - 3) Vallabhai Patel
 - 4) Rajendra Prasad
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) All the above

52. How many seats were won by Swarajya party in elections to Central Assembly?

- a) 99
- b) 42
- c) 101
- d) 59

53. To contain the communal frenzy, how many days does Gandhi went fast?

- a) 30
- b) 21
- c) 12
- d) 14

54. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The labour and peasant movements were organized by the 'leftists'.
- 2) A group of youngsters with S A. Dange, M.N Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed along with elderly persons such as Singaravelu from Tamilnadu founded the peasants and worker's parties.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

55. In which places a series of 'conspiracy cases' were booked?

- 1) Kanpur
 - 2) Meerut
 - 3) Kakori
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

56. Who among the following were convicted to death in the Kakori conspiracy case?

- 1) Ramprasad Bismil
 - 2) Bhagat Singh
 - 3) Ashfaqullah
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3

- d) All the above
57. Who among the following threw a bomb into the central Assembly hall on 8 April 1929?
- 1) Chandrashekar Azad
 - 2) Batukeswar Dutt
 - 3) Bhagat Singh
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above
58. Which commission was called all white-men commission?
- a) Montague Chelmsford commission
 - b) Simon Commission
 - c) Minto Morley commission
 - d) None
59. A resolution to boycott Simon commission was taken in _____ session
- a) Bombay
 - b) Nagpur
 - c) Calcutta
 - d) Madras
60. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Whenever the commission went protests were held and the slogan 'Simon Go Back' rent the air.
 - 2) To conciliate the left wing it was announced that Jawaharlal would be the President of the next session in 1929.
 - 3) Jawaharlal Nehru, son of Motilal Nehru, who presided over Congress in 1928, succeeded his father.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above
61. In which session objective of Congress was made attainment of complete independence?
- a) Bombay
 - b) Surat
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Calcutta
62. When and where was tricolour flag of freedom was hoisted?
- a) 31 December 1929, Lahore
 - b) 31 December 1930, Lahore
 - c) 26 January 1930, Delhi
 - d) 26 January 1929, Delhi
63. What was the distance of Dandi from Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram?
- a) 475 Kms
 - b) 375 Kms
 - c) 275 Kms
 - d) 325 Kms
64. With how many members initially Dandi march started?
- a) 73
 - b) 72
 - c) 78
 - d) 76
65. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) In Tamilnadu, a salt march was led by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) to Vedaranyam.
 - 2) Vedaranyam, situated 150 miles from Tiruchirapalli from where march started was an obscure coastal village in Thanjavur district.
 - 3) He reached Vedaranyam on 28th April 1930.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above
66. Through which places Satyagrahis marched to Vedaranyam?
- 1) Senji
 - 2) Kumbakonam
 - 3) Semmangudi
 - 4) Thiruthuraiipoondi
- a) 1, 2, 4
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) All the above
67. When did Ambedkar graduated from Elphinston College?

- a) 1915
b) 1912
c) 1920
d) 1919
68. When did Ambedkar presented the research paper on 'Castes in India'?
- a) 1916
b) 1914
c) 1919
d) 1923
69. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Ambedkar argued the untouchables be given separate electorates and reserved seats
 - 2) Under this scheme only untouchables could vote in the constituencies reserved for them
 - 3) Ambedkar felt that if any untouchable candidate contesting elections were to depend on non-untouchable voters he or she would be more obliged to the latter and would not therefore be in a position to worker at freely for the good of the untouchables
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
70. Who launched the journal Mook Nayak?
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Periyar
c) Ambedkar
d) M. C. Rajah
71. Which of the following statement about Ambedkar is correct?
- 1) As a member of the Bombay legislative council he worked tirelessly to secure removal of disabilities imposed on untouchables
 - 2) Ambedkar's intellectual and public activities drew the attention of all concerned.
 - 3) He launched the 'Mahad Satyagraha' to establish the civic right of the untouchables to public tanks and wells.
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
72. Match the following
- I. Chauri – Chaura - 1. Civil Disobedience Movement
II. Champaran 2. Cotton mill workers Satyagraha
III. Ahmedabad - 3. Movement of Indigo Cultivators
IV. Dandi - 4. Calling off Non- Co-operation Movement
- a) 2, 1, 4, 3
b) 1, 3, 2, 3
c) 4, 3, 2, 1
d) 3, 2, 1, 4
73. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Ambedkar was concerned about the future of "untouchables" and the oppressed in an independent India which was certain to be under the control of Congress under the hegemony of the caste Hindus
 - 2) He renewed his demand for separate electorates, be it before the All-Parties conference or the Simon commission or at the Round Table Conference.
 - 3) The Congress and Gandhi were worried that separate electorates for untouchables would further weaken the national movement
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
74. When did British government announced Communal Award?
- a) 1933
b) 1932
c) 1934
d) 1935
75. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Gandhi declared that he would resist separate electorates to untouchables 'with his life'.
 - 2) He went on a fast unto death in the Andaman jail where he was imprisoned.

3) The new agreement, between Ambedkar and Gandhians, called the 'Poona Pact' was signed

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

76. Match the following

I. Independent Labour party - 1. 1923

II. second Scheduled Caste Federation - 2. 1937

III. Swaraj Party - 3. 1942

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