

12th History Lesson 3 Questions in English**3] Impact of World War I on Indian Freedom Movement**

1. Which among the following incident has nothing related to events that preceded the First World War?
 - a) 1905 Japan had defeated Russia
 - b) 1908 the Young Turks overthrown their government
 - c) 1911 the Chinese nationalists overthrown their governments
 - d) 1912 the Swiss republicans overthrown their government
2. Which among the following statement is correct?
 - 1) Africa was the main theatre of the World War I, though fighting took place in others parts of the world as well. The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Africa. During the War, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.
 - 2) India had to cough up around £ 367 million, of which £ 229 million as direct cash and the rest through loans to offset the war expenses. India also sent war materials to the value £ 250 million. This caused enormous economic distress, triggering discontent amongst Indians.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
3. The nationalist politics was in low key, since the Indian National Congress had split into extremists and _____
 - a) Liberates
 - b) Republicans
 - c) Moderates
 - d) Capitalist
4. In 1916 "the extremists" led by whom had gained control of Congress?
 - a) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - d) Dadabhai Naoroji
5. Under whose leadership the rise of Home Rule Movement in South India took place?
 - a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Dr Annie Besant
 - d) Ram Mohan Roy
6. What was the agreement signed between Hindus and Muslims in 1916 that increased the strength of Indian Nationalism?
 - a) Agra Pact
 - b) Lucknow Pact
 - c) Patna Pact
 - d) Madras Pact
7. Which among the following act is the most draconic repressive act?
 - a) Regulation Act
 - b) Pitt's India Act
 - c) Rowlatt Act
 - d) Sati Regulation Act
8. Which among the following country lost in World War I?
 - a) Turkey
 - b) France
 - c) Italy
 - d) Russia
9. Who among the following foreigners had played a pivotal role in our freedom movement in the early stages in India?
 - a) John Shore
 - b) A. O. Hume
 - c) Amherst
 - d) H. Hardinge
10. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Dr Annie Besant was Dutch by birth and had been active in the Dutch home rule, Fabian socialist and birth control movements while in Britain. She joined the Theosophical Society, and came to India in 1902.

2) Besant was actively spreading the theosophical ideas from its headquarters, Mysore in Karnataka, and gained the support of a number of educated followers such as Jamnadas Dwarkadas, George Arundale, Shankerlal Banker, Indulal Yagnik, C.P. Ramaswamy and B.P. Wadia.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

11. Where Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu College?

- a) Patna
- b) Calcutta
- c) Benaras
- d) Madras

12. Who upgraded Central Hindu College later as Benaras Hindu University in 1916?

- a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- b) Chittaranjan Das
- c) Motilal Nehru
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

13. Who was the predecessor of Annie Besant as the international president of the Theosophical Society?

- a) H. S. Olcott
- b) W. Q. Judge
- c) Alfred P Sinnet
- d) George Arundale

14. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In 1918 was when Britain announced its entry in First World War, it was claimed that it fighting for freedom and democracy. India and Indians did not take active part in the War believing that Britain would not reward India's loyalty. But only disappointment was in store.

2) Thus, the War had multiple effects on Indian society, economy and polity. Soon they were disillusioned as there was no change in the British attitude towards India. Moreover, split into moderate and extremist wings, the Indian National Congress was not strong enough to press for further political reforms towards self-rule.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

15. Who was looked upon suspiciously by the British once the Sultan of Turkey entered the War supporting the Central powers?

- a) Theosophical Society
- b) Extremist of INC
- c) Muslim League
- d) Moderates of INC

16. What was the Weekly started by Annie Besant in 1914?

- a) Commonweal
- b) Tinkle
- c) Leader
- d) Hindustani and Advocate

17. Which among the following book was published by Annie Besant in 1915?

- a) A Textbook of Theosophy
- b) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- c) Memories of My Life and Times
- d) How India Wrought for Freedom

18. Which Newspaper was started by Annie Besant on her return from British?

- a) National Herald
- b) Independent
- c) New India
- d) The Hindu

19. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Annie Besant organized public meetings and conferences to spread the idea and demanded

that India be granted self-government on the lines of the White colonies after the War.

2) On September 28, 1915, Besant made a formal declaration that she would start the Home Rule League Movement for India with objectives on the lines of the Irish Home Rule League.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

20. Who did not like the idea of establishing another separate organisation by Annie Besant?

- a) Moderates of INC
- b) Extremist of INC
- c) Muslim League
- d) Both Moderates and Extremist

21. In December 1915, which session of Congress suitably altered the constitution of the Congress party to admit the members from the extremist section?

- a) Madras session
- b) Bombay session
- c) Calcutta session
- d) Agra session

22. In 1916 how many Home Rule Movements were launched in the country?

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) Three
- d) Seven

23. In which among the following region does not come under Tilak Home Rule League?

- a) Bombay
- b) Karnataka
- c) Allahabad
- d) Central provinces

24. Tilak's League was organised into how many branches?

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) Six

d) Three

25. Home Rule was a common feature in which ancient Empire?

- a) Greece
- b) Roman
- c) Persian
- d) Chinese

26. Home Rule was established by the Government of Ireland Act (1920) in how many counties of Northern Ireland?

- a) Three
- b) Six
- c) Eight
- d) Five

27. Where Besant herself inaugurated the Home Rule League in September 1916?

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

28. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Annie Besant declared that "the price of British's loyalty is India's Freedom". Extremist congressmen who were dissatisfied with the inactivity of the Congress joined the Home Rule League.

2) The popularity of the League can be gauged from the fact that Jawaharlal Nehru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, B. Chakravarti and Jitendralal Banerji, Satyamurti and Khaliqzaman were taking up the membership of the League.

3) As Besant's Home Rule Movement became very popular in Madras, the Government of Madras decided to suppress it. Students were barred from attending its meetings.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

29. Who among the following was the associates of Annie Besant?

- a) Robert Napier
- b) George Arundale
- c) William Denison
- d) Northbrook

30. To support Besant who renounced his knighthood?

- a) S. Subramaniam
- b) Azam Jah
- c) Ram Singh
- d) Vijayraji

31. At the AICC meeting convened on 28 July 1917, who advocated the use of civil disobedience if Beasant and her associates were not released?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Tilak
- c) S. Subramaniam
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

32. On whose order Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Shankerlal Banker, collected one thousand signatures willing to defy the interment orders and march to Besant's place of detention?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) Rajendra Prasad

33. At what session of Indian Nation Congress Besant was elected the President of INC in 1917?

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

34. Which among the followings statement is incorrect?

1) The Home Rule Leagues prepared the ground for mass mobilization paving the way for the launch of Gandhi's satyagraha movements. Many of the early Gandhian satyagrahis had been members of the Home Rule Leagues.

2) They used the organisational networks created by the Leagues to spread the Tilak

method of agitation. Home Rule League was the first Indian political movement to monopolise across sectarian lines and have members from the Congress both Moderates and Extremists.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

35. Home Rule Movement declined after Besant accepted which propose?

- a) Montagu– Chelmsford Reforms
- b) Morley – Minto Reform
- c) Mountbatten Reform
- d) Simon Commission

36. Who transformed Commonwealth of India League (previously Indian Home Rule League) into the India League in 1929?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) V. K. Krishna Menon
- d) Gopaldaswami Ayyangar

37. In order to win over the "Moderates" and the Muslim League with a view to isolating the "Extremists" the British passed which Reforms in 1909?

- a) Montagu– Chelmsford Reforms
- b) Morley – Minto Reform
- c) Mountbatten Reform
- d) Simon Commission

38. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In 1923 a new group of leaders joined the Muslim League. The most prominent among the league was Muhammad Ali Jinnah who was founder of Muslim League and demanded more reforms for the Muslims.

2) The First World War provided the objective conditions for the revolutionary activity in India. The revolutionaries wanted to make use of Britain's difficulty during the War to their advantage. The Ghadar Movement was one of its outcomes.

3) The First World War had a major impact on the freedom movement. Initially, the British didn't care for Indian support. Once the war theatre moved to West Asia and Africa the British were forced to look for Indian support. In this context Indian leaders decided to put pressure on the British Government for reforms.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

39. Who founded Pacific Coast Hindustan Association in 1913, with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president?

- a) Shivshankar Menon
- b) Pran Nath Thapar
- c) Krishna Varma
- d) Lala Har Dayal

40. The Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was popularly called _____

- a) Swaraj Party
- b) Kraanti Party
- c) Ghadar Party
- d) Svayan Party

41. What was the name of the ship filled with Indian immigrants was turned back from Canada and on its return to India several of its passengers were killed or arrested in a clash with the British police?

- a) Komagataru
- b) Shivalikanru
- c) Khanderisanaru
- d) Arihandalur

42. Where the Congress and Muslim League had their annual session in 1915?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Bombay
- c) Lucknow
- d) Ahmedabad

43. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Congress and the League met at Madras in September 1916 and deliberated on the memorandum. It also agreed on the composition of the legislatures and the number of representations to be allowed to the two communities in the post-War reforms.

2) Parallel to this, Tilak and Besant were advocating Home Rule. Due to their efforts the Bombay session accepted to take back the extremist section and, consequently, the constitution of the Congress was altered. 1916 was therefore a historic year since the Congress, Muslim League and the Home Rule League held their annual sessions at Lucknow.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

44. Which congress president welcomed the extremists in 1916 at Lucknow?

- a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) Ambika Charan Mazumdar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

45. Besant and Tilak also played an important role in bringing the Congress and the Muslim League together under what is popularly known as _____

- a) Puna pact
- b) Lucknow pact
- c) Bombay pack
- d) Benras pact

46. Which among the following statement regarding Provisions of the Lucknow Pact is correct

1) Provinces should be freed as much as possible from Central control in administration and finance. Four-fifths of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils should be elected, and one-fifth nominated.

2) Two-fifths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on as broad a franchise as possible. Half the executive council

members, including those of the central executive council were to be Muslims elected by the British themselves.

3) The Governments, Central and Provincial, should be bound to act in accordance with resolutions passed by their Legislative Councils unless they were vetoed by the Governor-General or Governors-in-Council and, in that event, if the resolution was passed again after an interval of not less than one year, it should be put into effect.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

47. Who called Jinnah, the chief architect of the Lucknow Pact, "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"?

a) Annie Besant

b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

c) Sarojini Naidu

d) Kamala Suraiya

48. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Congress did not agree to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for preferences in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where some ground was given to Muslim minorities.

2) The relations of the Secretary of State with the Government of India should be similar to those of the Colonial Secretary with the Governments of the Dominions, and India should have an equal status with that of the Dominions in any body concerned with imperial affairs.

3) The Lucknow Pact proved that the educated class both from the Congress and the League could work together with a common goal. This unity reached its climax during the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

49. Which among the following statement is correct regarding revolutionary groups

1) Parallel to the Congress there emerged revolutionary groups who attempted to overthrow away the British government through violence methods. The revolutionary movements constituted an important landmark in India's freedom struggle.

2) It began in the end of the nineteenth century and gained its momentum from the time of the partition of Kashmir. The revolutionaries were the first to demand complete freedom. Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore were the major centres of revolutionary activity. For a brief while Madras presidency was also an active ground of the revolutionary activity.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

50. Match the following act with its corresponding year

i. The Explosive Substances Act - 1. 1911

ii. The Indian Press Act - 2. 1908

iii. The Defence of India Act - 3. 1910

iv. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act - 4. 1915

a) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4

b) 3 - 4 - 1 - 2

c) 2 - 3 - 4 - 1

d) 3 - 1 - 3 - 2

51. Which was created by Lord Curzon in 1903 to secretly collect information on the activities of nationalists?

a) Central Bureau of Investigation

b) Criminal Intelligence Department

c) Intelligence Bureau

d) British Vigilance Commission

52. Which year the Foreigners Ordinance was promulgated that restricted the entry of foreigners?

- a) 1892
- b) 1904
- c) 1914
- d) 1910

53. Which among the following statement regarding the Defence of India Act is correct?

1) The Defence of India Regulations Act, it was an emergency criminal law enacted with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during the First World War. The Act allowed suspects to be tried by special tribunals each consisting of three Commissioners appointed by the Local Government.

2) The act empowered the tribunal to inflict sentences of death, transportation for life, and imprisonment of up to ten years for the violation of rules or orders framed under the act. The trial was to be in camera and the decisions were not subject to appeal.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

54. The Defence of India Act was later applied during which Conspiracy trial?

- a) First Lahore Conspiracy trial
- b) First Bombay Conspiracy trial
- c) First Kabul Conspiracy trial
- d) First Kochi Conspiracy trial

55. In the First World War the Sultan of Turkey sided with which power?

- a) Allied Power
- b) Triple Alliance
- c) Axis Power
- d) Neutral

56. After the war, who decided to weaken the position of Turkey and the Treaty of Sevres was signed?

- a) France
- b) India
- c) USA
- d) Britain

57. The dismemberment of whom in Turkey was seen as a blow to Islam after World War I?

- a) Pope
- b) Caliphate
- c) Sultanate
- d) Republic

58. Muslims in India also organised themselves under the leadership of the Ali brothers started a movement known as _____

- a) Maradeka Movement
- b) Student Islamic Movement
- c) Khilafat Movement
- d) Alianza Movement

59. The demands of the Khilafat Movement were presented by whom to the diplomats in Paris in March 1920?

- a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Sheikh Shaukat Ali Siddiqui
- c) Mohammad Ali
- d) Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari

60. Which among the following demands of Khilafat Movement is incorrect?

1) The Sultan of Turkey's position of Caliph should not be disturbed. The Muslim sacred places must be handed over to the Sultan and should be controlled by him.

2) The Sultan must be left with original territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith and The Jazirat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine) must remain under British sovereignty.

3) The demands of the movement had nothing do to with India but the question of Caliph was used as a symbol by the Khilafat leaders to unite the Indian Muslim community who were divided along regional, linguistic, class and sectarian lines.

- a) Only 2

- b) Only 3
c) Both 1 and 3
d) None
61. Who among the following said these word "A pan-Islamic symbol opened the way to panIndian Islamic political mobilization."?
a) Atlaf Hussain Hail
b) Gail Minault
c) Hasrat Mohani
d) Syed Ahmed Khan
62. Who in the Malabar interpreted the Urdu word khilaf (against) converted it into a banner of anti-landlord revolt?
a) Ossan
b) Thangals
c) Marakkars
d) Mappillas
63. Introduction of machinery, new methods of production, concentration of factories in certain big cities gave birth to a new class of wage earners called _____
a) Secular Workers
b) Factory Workers
c) Scheduled Workers
d) Commune Workers
64. Who among the following raised their voice for protecting the interests of the industrial labourers?
a) Sorabjee Shapoorji
b) N.M. Lokhanday
c) Sasipada Banerjee
d) All the above
65. After which Movement Indian industries began to thrive?
a) Khilafat Movement
b) Home Rule Movement
c) Swadeshi Movement
d) Non-Cooperative Movement
66. The success of the which Revolution of 1917 also had its effect on Indian labour?
a) French Revolution
b) German Revolution
c) Bolshevik Revolution
d) Khalistan Revolution
67. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
1) Once the war ended workers were laid off and production cut down. Further prices increased dramatically in the post-War situation. India was also in the grip of a world-wide epidemic of influenza. In response labourers began to organize to fight and trade unions were formed to protect the interests of the workers.
2) The industrial unrest that grew up as a result of grave economic difficulties created by War, and the widening gulf between the employers and the employees, and the establishment of International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations brought mass awakening among the labours.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
68. Which was the first trade union in the modern sense formed in 1918?
a) Bombay Labour Union
b) Madras Labour Union
c) Calcutta Labour Union
d) Malabar Labour Union
69. Who founded the Madras Labour Union in 1918?
a) N. M. Lokhanday
b) Sasipada Banerjee
c) B. P. Wadia
d) Natesa Mudaliar
70. Which among the following union is wrongly matched with its region?
a) Indian Seamen's Union – Calcutta and Bombay
b) G.I.P. Railway Workers Union – Calcutta

- c) M.S.M. Railwaymen's Union – Bombay
- d) Port Trust Employees Union – Bombay and Calcutta

71. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) To suppress the labour movement the Government, with the help of the capitalists, tried by all means to subdue the labourers. They imprisoned strikers, burnt their houses, and fined the unions, but the labourers were determined in their demands.

2) Nationalist leaders and intellectuals were not moved by the plight of the workers, later many of them worked towards organizing them into unions. Their involvement also led to the politicization of the working class, and added to the strength of the swaraj movement as most of the mills were owned by Indians who were supported by the government

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

72. Where the representatives of 64 trade unions, with a membership of 140,854, met on 30 October 1920 and established the All India Trade Union Congress?

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

73. Under whose chairmanship All India Trade Union Congress was established?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

74. When Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place?

- a) April 1908
- b) April 1912
- c) April 1924
- d) April 1919

75. Gandhi had been honoured with which medal for his humanitarian work in South Africa?

- a) Purple Heart Gold Medal
- b) Kaisari- Hind Gold Medal
- c) Victoria Cross Medal
- d) Partisan Star Gold Medal

76. During which war Gandhi served as assistant superintendent of the Indian volunteer stretcher-bearer corps?

- a) Boer War
- b) Crimean War
- c) Mahdist War
- d) Opium War

77. The author of the book Indian Unrest is _____

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Tilak
- c) Valentine Chirol
- d) Annie Besant