

10th Social Science Lesson 3 Questions in English - History**3] Anti-Colonial Movements And The Birth Of Nationalism**

1. Who was defeated in the Plassey War by the East India Company?
- Siraj-ud-daulah
 - Bhahadur Shah
 - Mir Jafar
 - None of the above
2. Choose the correct statements regarding the Plassey war.
- The Battle of Plassey was orchestrated by the Robert Clive, commander-in-chief of the East India Company.
 - Mir Jafar helped Siraj-ud-daula against the British Company.
 - Jagat Seths of Bengal was attracted by the Siraj-ud-daula's policies.
- i only
 - ii only
 - iii only
 - All of the above
3. Assertion (A): After Plassey war, India was led to de-industrialization and forced to create a market for Britain Products.
- Reasoning (R): East India Company got enormous money from Mir Jafar which was invested in Britain Industries.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is True but R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
4. Which of this policy was followed by the East India Company after the Plassey War?
- Administration reforms
 - Military Control
 - Territorial expansion
 - All the above
5. Which of these movements mainly opposed the Colonial exploitations in the late 18th century India?
- Tribal Uprising
 - Peasant Rebellion
 - Both a and b
 - Palayakkarakar war
6. Choose the correct statements
- The Urban people of India started accepting the Western ideas by involving in various Social movements.
 - The Rural India had a very aggressive response to the emerging British rule in India.
- i only
 - ii only
 - Both i and ii
 - None of the above
7. What was the reason for the Peasant and Tribal resistance of British rule in India?
- Rigorous collection of Land revenue.
 - Interference of Christian missionaries in religious life of local people.
 - Non-tribal people occupying the Tribal land.
 - All the above
8. How many types of Peasant uprisings were followed in India?
- 4
 - 5
 - 3
 - 2
9. Assertion (A): Restorative Rebellions attempted to restore old order social relations.
- Reasoning (R): The Social Banditry leaders were considered as criminals by the British.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

10. What were the changes in the Revenue System under the Company rule in India?

a) Increased financial burden on the peasants.

b) No system of private ownership of land.

c) Zamindhars were not given the rights on the land they collect revenue.

d) All the above

11. Who was majorly leading the Peasant movements in India?

a) Zamindhars

b) Religious Leaders

c) Local Village Heads

d) Political Leaders

12. When and in which part of India the Farazi movement was launched?

a) 1818, Eastern Bengal

b) 1819, Western Delhi

c) 1812, Western Punjab

d) 1820, North Bengal

13. Choose the correct Statements.

i) Shariatullah the founder of Farazi movement insisted the participants to abstain from un-Islamic activities.

ii) After the death of Shariatullah in 1839, his son Dudu Mian led the rebellion.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) both i and ii

d) None of the above

14. What was the declaration made by Dudu Mian based on the nature of religion?

a) Land belongs to God

b) All are Equal

c) Help the sufferers

d) Peasants are God

15. Which acted as an Anti-Landlord Movement?

a) Farazi Movement

b) Wahhabi Rebellion

c) Santhal Hool

d) Koi revolt

16. What influenced Titu Mir for the Wahhabi Rebellion?

a) Islamic preaching

b) Socialistic Ideas

c) Wahhabi teachings

d) Complete Independence

17. Assertion (A): The Wahhabi rebellion was an anti-Imperial, anti-Landlord movement and also had an Anti-Hindu complexion.

Reasoning (R): Most of the Zamindhars opposed Titu Mir gave an anti-Hindu complexion to the Wahhabi movement.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

18. Choose the correct statements

i) On 16 November 1821 the first major attack was launched in Narkelberia.

ii) Titu Mir declared freedom from the British rule.

iii) The British sent forces to Purnea and killed Titu Mir and his 50 soldiers.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

19. What were the characteristics of the Peasant movements in the earlier 19th century of India?

a) The Rural people were aware of the power structure and the oppressing political sources of the society.

b) The British state machinery which supported the local agents was also under attack by the rebels.

c) The Zamindhars, Money lenders and Merchants were opposed by the rebels.

d) All the above

20. Who claimed direct proprietary rights over the Forest area of India?

a) The Tribal habitants

b) The British Government

c) The Landlords

d) The Zamindhars

21. Assertion (A): The British rule encouraged the commercialization of forest areas.

Reasoning (R): The Traditional tribal system was disintegrated under the colonial rule in India.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

22. Find the non-tribal people who were allowed to incurve into the tribal areas?

a) Moneylenders

b) Traders and Contractors

c) Land-grabbers

d) All the above

23. In which of these places the Kol revolt was started?

a) Jharkhand

b) Orissa

c) Both a and b

d) Chhatisgarh

24. Match

A. Chota Nagpur - i) Farazi Movement

B. Purnea - ii) Wahhabi rebellion

C. Noah Mian - iii) Kol revolt

a) i, ii, iii

b) iii, i, ii

c) ii, iii, i

d) iii, ii, i

25. Who were the leaders of the Kol revolt?

a) Titu Mir

b) Singhrai

c) Bindari

d) both b and c

26. Assertion (A): The forcible evictions of tribes from their region led to the resentment of Kol's.

Reasoning (R): The Tribal leaders adopted various methods to spread their message to all outsiders to leave their region.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

27. Choose the Incorrect statements

i) The Raja of Chota Nagpur had leased out the Zamindhars to collect the revenue.

ii) Initially the tribes started killing the moneylenders and the merchants from outside.

iii) At later stages they started protesting and attacking the properties of the outsiders.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

28. Who were opposed by the Kol's revolt in the year 1831-32?

a) Money lenders

b) Government officers

c) The King

d) both a and b

29. Choose the correct statements.

i) The Kol rebels took control of the Government offices of the British.

ii) They tried to form an Independent government in the King's palace.

iii) The British could not suppress the rebellions.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

30. Which part of India was the habitant of the Santhals?

a) Eastern Bengal

b) Northern Karnataka

c) Southern Plateau

d) Eastern India

31. Why the Santhals were forced to move out of their habitant?

a) Creation of new Zamins in their homeland.

b) Rajmahal hills were cleared for a permanent settlement

c) European officers engaged in new Railway construction

d) All the above

32. Assertion (A): The British Administration did not render justice to the legitimate grievances of the Santhals.

Reasoning (R): The Santhals were trapped in a circle of debt and extortion.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

33. Who was leading a revolt against Mahajans and traders in various places?

a) Bir Singh

b) Titu Mir

c) Dudu Mian

d) Noah Mian

34. Choose the correct statements.

i) In 1855, two Santhal brothers Sidhu and Kanu proclaimed that they have received a divine message from the God.

ii) God has ordered them to slaughter all Mahajans and Darago's.

iii) They were intended to remove all rich Bengalis and Zamindhars from their country.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

35. Name the places which were taken by the Santhal rebels by ending the Company rule?

a) Rajmahal

b) Chota Nagpur

c) Purnea

d) Bengal

36. Assertion (A): The British Government passed an act to regulate the territories occupied by the

Santhals.

Reasoning (R): The Santhals outbreak compelled the British government to restructure their policies towards the tribal people.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

37. When the British Government passed an act to form the Santhal Pargana Division?

a) 1856

b) 1854

c) 1855

- d) 1857
38. Which of this tribal rebellion took place in Ranchi, India?
- a) Ulugulan rebellion
 - b) Munda rebellion
 - c) Kol revolt
 - d) both a and b
39. Which of these occupations was followed by the Munda people of Ranchi?
- a) Collective Farming
 - b) Trading
 - c) Weaving
 - d) Blacksmith
40. Which of these factors forced the Munda people to resist against the British Government?
- a) Lack of Justice
 - b) Disillusionment with Christian Missionaries
 - c) Forcibly recruited to work in Plantations
 - d) All the above
41. Who was leading the Munda rebellion?
- a) Kanu
 - b) Sidhu
 - c) Birsa Munda
 - d) All the above
42. What was established by the Birsa Munda as a solution to the problems of the Munda people?
- a) Birsait Raj
 - b) Santhals Pargana
 - c) Chota Nagpur Palace
 - d) None of the above
43. When the planned revolt against the British was held by the Munda rebels?
- a) 1890
 - b) 1880
 - c) 1889
 - d) 1887
44. Choose the Correct statements.
- i) The Munda rebellion was crushed by the British Government and Birsa Munda was arrested.
 - ii) Birsa Munda was considered as a Folk hero and celebrated with many folk songs till now.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) both i and ii
 - d) None of the above
45. Name the Act passed by the British Government to formulate a policy on Tribal land?
- a) Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act
 - b) Tribal welfare Act
 - c) Santhal Pargana Division Act
 - d) none of the above
46. In which year the British rule witnessed a biggest challenge for its existence?
- a) 1800
 - b) 1830
 - c) 1806
 - d) 1857
47. Which presidency sepoy's began a mutiny which was the reason for the big revolt in the year 1857?
- a) Bengal
 - b) Meerut
 - c) New Delhi
 - d) Pune
48. Find the significant reason of the 1857-58 events in India?
- a) There was no sign of a Civilian rebellion after these events.
 - b) The second major revolt of armed forces.
 - c) The revolt witnessed unprecedented violence in the British army.
 - d) This revolt ended the rule of East India Company and the British Crown took over the governance of Indian subcontinent.

49. Name the policies followed by the British in India for the annexation of territories in 1840's and 50's?

- a) The Doctrine of Paramountcy
- b) The Doctrine of Lapse
- c) Both a and b
- d) neither a or b

50. Which of these places were annexed by the Doctrine of Lapse?

- a) Jhansi
- b) Sambalpur
- c) Nagpur
- d) all the above

51. What were the reasons for the Vellore mutiny in 1806?

- a) New dress code for Indian soldiers.
- b) Discrimination in salary and promotions.
- c) The Indian soldiers thought that dress code was part of their conversion to Christianity.
- d) All the above

52. In which year the Barrackpur sepoy's refused to go to Burma by sea?

- a) 1814
- b) 1810
- c) 1824
- d) 1817

53. Assertion (A): The key reason for the outbreak of 1857 is the rumors about the new cartridges.

Reasoning (R): It was believed that the new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

54. Choose the correct statements.

i) Mangal pandey a sepoy assaulted his European officer.

ii) Mangal pandey and his fellow Indian soldiers were hanged to death.

iii) Death of Mangal pandey increased the disobedience acts in the army cantonments.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) all the above

55. When a band of sepoy's marched to Red fort in Delhi?

- a) 11th May, 1857
- b) 11th July, 1888
- c) 10th June, 1856
- d) 21st July, 1853

56. Who was announced as the Emperor of Hindustan by the rebels?

- a) Bahadur Shah I
- b) Jhansi Rani
- c) Bahadur Shah II
- d) Nana sahib

57. Which places were under the control of British after the mutiny?

- a) Punjab
- b) Meerut
- c) New Delhi
- d) Pakistan

58. Choose the correct statements

i) The 1857 mutiny was not supported by the rural society of North India.

ii) Sepoy's working in the British army was trained officers from India.

iii) The Sepoy mutiny was considered as just a disobedience of soldiers in their part of provinces.

- a) i only
- b) ii only

- c) iii only
d) None of the above
59. From which of these regions of India the first civil rebellion broke out?
- a) North East provinces
b) North West provinces
c) East Provinces
d) South East Provinces
60. Assertion (A): The Zamindhars and Taluqdars were also attacked by the rebels.
Reasoning (R): The Indian weavers and handicrafts of the British Industries were out of employment.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
61. Who was leading against the British in Kanpur region?
- a) Nana Sahib
b) Baji Rao II
c) Begum Hazrat
d) Khan Bhahadur
62. Name the Governor General who annexed Jhansi under the Doctrine of Lapse?
- a) Lord Cornwallis
b) Lord Dalhousie
c) Lord Wellesley
d) Lord Irwin
63. Which of the army divisions were restored by the British after the mutiny?
- a) Agra
b) Allahabad
c) Meerut
d) All the above
64. Choose the correct statements.
- i) William Howard Russell is an Army officer in India at the time of the revolt.
ii) In 1858 Colonel Neil ordered a march from Allahabad to Kanpur.
- a) i only
b) ii only
c) Both i and ii
d) None of the above
65. State the causes of the failures of the sepoy mutiny, 1857.
- i) It was a well-organized and well planned rebellion.
ii) There was a lack of support among the Indian princes to participate in the rebellion.
iii) The English educated middle class supported the rebellion.
iv) There was no central authority and no common agenda in the revolt.
- a) i, iii only
b) ii, iii, iv only
c) ii, iv only
d) iv only
66. Which of these factors were lagging in the rebel leaders of the revolt?
- a) Organization
b) Discipline
c) Weapons
d) All the above
67. Who was captured in Delhi by the British forces?
- a) Bhahadur Shah II
b) Nana Sahib
c) Jhansi Rani
d) Bhahadur Shah I
68. When the Indian Government Act was adopted by the British Parliament?
- a) November, 1858
b) August, 1857

c) December, 1857

d) November, 1857

69. Who was the responsible person to govern India after adopting the Indian Government Act?

a) The Governor General for India

b) The Secretary of State for India

c) The British Prime Minister

d) The Viceroy for India

70. Assertion (A): The Indian affairs were regularly reviewed by the British Parliament.

Reasoning (R): The British Crown had taken over the power of Governance from the East India Company.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

71. What were the Social reforms made by the Queen Victoria?

a) The British government would not interfere in Religious and traditional matters of Indian people.

b) The British Officers will be appointed for Chief positions in Government services.

c) The British tried to elect representatives of India to the British Parliament.

d) A Special Governor was appointed in India for the administration.

72. What were the important changes in the Indian Army structure after the Queens Crown?

i) The Number of Indians was increased.

ii) The Indians were restrained from holding important ranks and positions.

iii) The British took the Control of artillery.

iv) The number of Indian soldiers was reduced in the army.

a) i, iii only

b) ii, iii, iv only

c) ii, iv only

d) i, iv only

73. Assertion (A): The British Governance followed a Divide and Rule policy In India.

Reasoning (R): The British exploited the caste, religious and linguistic differences of Indian society.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

74. What did India mainly exported to British in the early 19th century?

a) Indigo

b) Silk

c) Cotton

d) Spices

75. Choose the Incorrect sentences

i) Many of the Europeans planned to invest in Indigo planters in India.

ii) The British planters gave cash to the cultivator to pay for the rent of the land.

iii) The Peasants were forced to cultivate the Food grains rather than Indigo.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

76. Assertion (A): The Indigo cultivators were the Owners of their land.

Reasoning (R): The British Planters helped the peasants to grow the Food grains.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
77. When the Indigo revolt began in India?
a) 1857
b) 1859
c) 1869
d) 1860
78. Where was the first indigo rebellion started in India?
a) Bengal
b) Maharashtra
c) Punjab
d) Karnataka
79. Which of these statements is true regarding the Indigo revolt in India?
i) Only the Hindu peasants were involved in the rebel.
ii) The Indigo started as a violent movement initially.
iii) Women also took part in the rebellion along with men.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
80. Which drew much attention of India and Europe about the plight of the Indigo growers?
a) The Articles of the Indian Journalists
b) The Revolt of Indigo
c) Nil Darpan, a play
d) Social Movements
81. Match
A. Nil Darpan - i) 1860
B. William Howard Russell - ii) 1875
C. Deccan Riots - iii) 1858
a) i, iii, ii
b) iii, ii, i
- c) ii, i, iii
d) i, ii, iii
82. Where was the first riot happened in the Deccan region of India?
a) Poona
b) Indore
c) Allahabad
d) Meerut
83. Deccan riots were mostly focused on the _____ of Gujarat.
a) Money lenders
b) Landlords
c) Zamindhars
d) Peasants
84. Choose the correct statements regarding the Deccan riots in India.
i) The Deccan riots were initiated in May 1885.
ii) Under British rule the peasants were forced to pay revenue through the Zamindhars.
iii) Under a new law the moneylenders allowed to auction the mortgaged land.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) None of the above
85. Which played a major role in spreading the ideas of nationalism and democratic aspirations?
a) Revolts
b) Printing media
c) Social Movements
d) Political Leaders
86. Match
A. Madras Native Association - i) 1885
B. The Bombay Presidency Association - ii) 1866
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha - iii) 1870
D. East India Association - iv) 1852
a) ii, iii, iv, i

b) ii, i, iv, iii

c) iv, i, iii, ii

d) i, iv, ii, iii

87. Assertion (A): The Colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain.

Reasoning (R): India became a market to dump English manufactures and for the British investment.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

88. Name the Indian personalities who criticized Colonial economy policies?

a) Dadabhai Naoroji

b) Romesh Chandra Dutt

c) Justice Ranade

d) All the above

89. When did the first all India organization was established?

a) 1885

b) 1886

c) 1883

d) 1887

90. Which of these presidencies were politically active regions in India?

a) Bombay

b) Calcutta

c) Madras

d) All the above

91. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?

a) Womesh Chandra Banarjee

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) A.O. Hume

d) Annie Besant

92. When was the first session of Indian National Congress held?

a) 25th December, 1887

b) 10th July, 1885

c) 28th December, 1885

d) 20th November, 1882

93. Assertion (A): The Indian National Congress had an objective of developing National Unity.

Reasoning (R): There was a vast gap between the interests of the Upper sections and majority people of the Indian Society.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

94. State some of the demands of the Indian National Congress.

a) Creation of Legislative Councils at Central level only.

b) Increasing Military expenditure

c) Holding civil services exams in India and England.

d) Increasing Home charges

95. Choose the correct statements.

i) Early Congress Leaders criticized the economic exploitation of India increased the poverty levels.

ii) The Indian Nationalists were against the Industrialization.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) None of the above

96. Assertion (A): The Extremists were militants who focused more on self-help for their demands.

Reasoning (R): They used religious symbols to bridge the gap between the elite people and the Mass.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

97. Who was appointed as the Viceroy of India in 1899?

- a) Lord Canning
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) Lord Mount Batten

98. When the Partition of Bengal was proposed?

- a) 1907
- b) 1905
- c) 1906
- d) 1902

99. State the Incorrect statements related to Bengal partition.

- i) Bengal Partition was the most popular decisions of the British.
 - ii) The Partition spread the protests all across India.
 - iii) This was proposed to suppress the Political activities against British.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) None of the above

100. What were the ideas and objectives of Lord Curzon on partition of Bengal?

- a) Bengal was under two administrative units based on Language.
- b) He assured Muslims would have a new Province in East Bengal.
- c) To weaken the Nationalist Movements.

d) All the above

101. Assertion (A): The partition united the Bengali people in religious line.

Reasoning (R): The Growth of Regional newspapers built a sense of Proud Bengali Identity.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

102. Which day was considered as a day of mourning?

- a) 15th August, 1907
- b) 16th December, 1908
- c) 16th October, 1905
- d) 17th November, 1906

103. Which movements were proposed to make self-sufficient India?

- a) Boycott Movement
- b) Swadeshi Movement
- c) both a and b
- d) None of the above

104. What were the major trends discerned during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal?

- a) The Moderate trend
- b) Militant Nationalism
- c) Constructive Swadeshi
- d) All the above

105. Choose the correct statements regarding the Revolutionary terrorism.

- i) It was a radical response to the British rule in violent methods.
 - ii) The Anti-Swadeshi British officials were targeted.
 - iii) It made a shift from the mass movements to Individual action.
- a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

106. Assertion (A): The Constructive Swadeshi movement emphasized the need of self-strengthening of the people.

Reasoning (R): This would create a worthy citizen for the Political agitation.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

107. Which of these products were sold by the Swadeshi shops all over India?

a) Textiles

b) Leather goods

c) Handlooms

d) All the above

108. What was the new direction of Swadeshi movements for the Political Independence across India?

a) Boycott of Government schools

b) Development of Swadeshi Industries

c) Boycott of Courts and Government services

d) All the above

109. Which regions of India were the places of Militant Nationalism in India?

a) Punjab

b) Bihar

c) Delhi

d) Haryana

110. Name the important personality who developed the Swadeshi movement in Southern India?

a) Subramanya Bharathiyar

b) Rajagopalachari

c) V.O.Chidhambaranar

d) Dheeran Chinnamalai

111. Name the three prominent Leaders of the Swadeshi period?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai

b) Lala Lajpat Rai, Gandhi, Khan Abdul Kabhar Khan

c) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

d) Bipin Chandra pal, Gandhi, Bala Gangadhar Tilak

112. Choose the Correct statements

i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak considered Swaraj as the attainment of complete autonomy and Total freedom.

ii) The Moderate leaders supported the British Government.

iii) The Militant Leaders encouraged and approved the Political murders and Individual terrorism acts.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

113. Who led the Home Rule Movement in India?

a) Annie Besant

b) Lokamanya Tilak

c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d) Both a and b

114. What were the causes for the Home Rule League in India?

a) The First World War

b) Swadeshi Movements

c) Regulating Militant activities

d) Complete Freedom

115. In which year the British declared a war against Germany?

a) 1912

b) 1914

c) 1910

d) 1918

116. Assertion (A): The Moderate and Liberal leaders of India supported the British Government in the First World War.

Reasoning (R): They hoped that the British Government would give self-government to India after the war.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

117. What were the significant developments in the 1916 Annual session of Congress?

i) The Moderate were under the leadership of Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale

ii) Opposition of voice against the military faction in 1915.

iii) Ideas to decrease the popularity of Annie Besant.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) i and ii only

d) iii only

118. In which session of Indian National Congress the militant faction was admitted into the party?

a) Lucknow

b) Calcutta

c) Pune

d) Bombay

119. Assertion (A): Annie Besant started the Home Rule League with the Support of the Congress.

Reasoning (R): Both the Congress and Home Rule worked dependently.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

120. From which of these countries the Home Rule Movement in India borrowed its principles?

a) Ireland

b) Canada

c) The Soviet Russia

d) The United States of America

121. What were the objectives of the Home Rule Movement in India?

a) To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

b) To obtain the status of the Dominion.

c) To attain self- Government using constitutional methods.

d) All the above

122. By which of these the Muslims League and the Congress agreed for a self- government in India?

a) Poona Pact

b) Home Rule league

c) Lucknow Pact

d) Calcutta Pact

123. Choose the correct statements

i) The British India Government gave a consistent response to the Home Rule Movement.

ii) It suggested including more Indians in the Local Administrative bodies.

iii) The Demand of Swaraj was unpopular among the people of India

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

124. Which of the announcement of British government promised a self- Government in India?

- a) Montagu-Chelmsford reforms
- b) Rowlatt Act
- c) Minto Morely reforms
- d) All the above

125. Which of these acts provided arbitrary arrest and severe punishments?

- a) The Rowlatt Act
- b) The Minto Morely Act
- c) The Montagu reforms
- d) None of the above