**VI SEMESTER, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.**

 **Paper XI Unit 2 (Modern India Part II** )

I.Tick the correct answer

1.In what technique Gandhi fought the problems of Indian farmers

(a) Poorna Swaraj (b) Satyagraha (c)hartals (d) Fasting

2.In which year Gandhi returned to India.

(a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1914 (d) 1920

3.The resistanced towards the Rowlatt Act resulted in

(a)Champaran Satyagraha (b) Mill Strike (c)Jallianwalabagh Massacre

(d) Independence

4. Who is the first national leader who recognized the role of the masses and mass action in the struggle for national liberation?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) M.N Roy

5. In which year the Jallianwala bagh massacre happened?

(a)1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1918 (d) 1920

6. The Non-Cooperation movement was launched on

(a) 31st August 1921 (b) 31st August 1920 (c) 31st August 1919 (d) 31st August 1916

7.What was the tool of Non- Cooperation Movement?

(a) violent protest (b)non-violent means (c) violent means (d)none of the above

8. Who was the Viceroy of British India during the Non-Cooperation movement?

(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Chelmsford (c) both (a) and (b) (d) only (a)

9.The Non-Cooperation Movement lasted till

(a) 1921 (b) 1923 (c) 1922 (d) 1930

10.Which of the following were the demands of Non-Cooperation Movement?

 1)solving Khilafat problem

 2)resentment to Jallianwalabagh Massacre

 3)attainment of Swaraj

(a)1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) only 2 (d) All

11. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn beacause of the

(a) Gandhi imprisonment (b) Jallianwala massacre (c) Chauri Chaura incident

 (d) none

12. Who was the pioneer of Chauri Chaura incident?

(a) Shah Naim Ata (b) M.N. Roy (c) Bhagwan Ahir (d) Bhairo Nath

13. Who was the President of Indian National Congress when they met at an emergency session at Lahore in December 1929?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) A.O Hume (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

14.Why Gandhi hit upon the idea of salt as a symbol for Civil Disobedience Movement?

(a)because salt price was high (b) because salt was hard to find (c) beacause salt was a basic necessity of human existence. (d) because salt can be easily find

15. The Dandi March commenced on

(a) 12th March 1930 (b) 11th March 1930 (c) 20th March 1930 (d) 10th March 1930

16. The Dandi March commenced from

(a) Madras Ashram (b) Lucknow Ashram (c) Sabarmati Ashram (d) Champaran Ashram

17. They covered the distance between the Ashram and Dandi in

(a) 26 days (b) 24 days (c) 23 days (d) 25 days

18. Gandhi and his followers reached the coast of Dandi on

(a) 7th April 1930 (b) 5th April 1930 (c) 10th April 1930 (d) 6th April 1930

19. Who was the Viceroy of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement ?

(a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Canning

20. During the Civil Disobedience movement Muslims participated actively in the

(a) South-West frontier province and Bengal (b) West frontier province and Bengal

(c) North-West frontier province and Bengal (d) East frontier province and Bengal

21. Who had given the slogan,” Do or die” during Quit India Movement?

(a) Jwaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel (c) B.R Ambedkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi

22. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?

(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Wavell (c) Lord Willingdon (d) Lord Linlithgow

23. Who among the following given the slogan,” You give me blood,I will give you freedom”?

(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Gandhi (c) Mohan Singh (d) Rashbehari Bose

24. Which of the following freedom fighter was not a part of Quit India Movement?

(a) Gandhi (b) Sukh Dev (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Ram Mohan Roy

25. Who was elected as the president of the Indian Independence League in June 1942?

(a) Rashbehari Bose (b) Aurobindo Gosh (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Gandhi

26. The resolution of Quit India Movement was passed in which of the following city

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

27. Quit India Movement was launched in which year

(a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1943

28. The\_\_\_\_\_\_witnessed the rapid growth of socialist ideas within and outside the Congress

(a) 1940s (b)1930s (c) 1920s (d) 1940s

29. In which year the Congress Socialist Party was set up

(a) 1934 (b) 1933 (c) 1923 (d) 1924

30. The Congress Socialist Party was set up by

(a) Acharya narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan

(b) M.N Roy and Jai Prakash Narayan

(c) Gandhi and Jai Prakash Narayan

(d)Nehru and Jai Prakash Narayan

31. The first All India Kisan Sabha was formed in

(a) 1935 (b) 1934 (c) 1933 (d) 1936

32. Who said Socialism was the best method to attract the Muslim masses from the influence of their reactionary communal leaders?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) P.C Joshi

33. The Socialist tendency led to the growth of the Communist Party under the leadership of

(a) P.C Joshi (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) M.N Roy

34. Who started the Forward Bloc?

(a) Rashbehari Bose (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Gandhi

35. For the Moderates,the revolutionary terrorsits were their

(a) political weakness (b) political strength (c) source of income (d) motivator

36. Who among the following is considered as the Grandmother of Indian Revolutionary Movement?

(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Rani of Jhansi (c) Annie Besant (d) Madam Cama

37. Who among the following was the founding member of Anushilan Samiti?

(a) Modanlal Dhingra (b) Prasad Bismil (c) P.Mitra (d) Bhagat Singh

38. Who was the founder of Gadar Party?

(a) Lala Hardayal (b) Sohan Singh Bhakka (c) Taraknath das (d) All of the above

39. The impatient young men of \_\_\_\_\_\_took place to the path of individual heroism and revolutionary terrorism.

(a) Bengal (b) Madras (c) Bombay (d) Lucknow

40. Revolutionarist terrorist era soon died out due to lacking of

(a) money (b) strength (c)masses (d) soldiers

Answer key of Multiple Choice Type Questions

1.(b) 24.(d)

2.(a) 25.(a)

3.(c) 26.(b)

4.(a) 27.(c)

5.(a) 28.(b)

6.(b) 29.(a)

7.(b) 30.(a)

8.(b) 31.(d)

9.(c) 32.(a)

10.(d) 33.(a)

11.(c) 34.(b)

12.(c) 35.(b)

13.(a) 36.(d)

14.(c) 37.(c)

15.(a) 38.(d)

16.(c) 39.(a)

17.(d) 40.(c)

18.(b)

19.(a)

20.(c)

21.(d)

22.(d)

23.(a)

Fill in the blanks.

1. On 12th March\_\_\_\_\_\_Gandhi started the dandi March.
2. Gandhi marched against the state monopoly in manufacturing and selling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. According to Gandhi the idea of Satyagraha was based on the power of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Gandhi considered that the dharma of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_can unite the people of India.
5. The Surat Split was the splitting up of the Indian National congress into two groups that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The moderates after the Surat Split demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. In March \_\_\_\_\_\_the government passed the Rowlatt Act.
8. The Rowlatt Act authorized the government to imprison any person without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Rowlatt act was strongly opposed by the Indians and Gandhi started a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_movement.
10. The Chauri Chaura incident took place on 5th February\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Chauri Chaura demonstrators burnt down a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_killing 22 policemen.
12. The Chauri Chaura incident turned many against Mahatma Gandhi and he called off the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.
13. The State’s people movement can be traced to numerous spontaneous peasants against excessive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. There were almost 600 states in India which were ruled over by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party for a long time did not pay much heed to the plight of Indian people.
16. In the year \_\_\_\_\_\_ the All India State’s People Conference was formed.
17. The Moplah Rebellion is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. During the rebellion the government had declared the meetings of Congress and Khilafat \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
19. The Jallianwalabagh Massacre took place in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. In the massacre\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed Indian civilians.

Fill in the blanks Answer Key.

1.1930

2.salt

3.truth

4.non violence and truth

5.moderates and extremists

6.self government

7.1919

8.trial

9.Satyagraha

10.1922

11.police station

12.non-cooperation

13.tax/taxation

14.Indian Princes

15.Congress

16.1927

17.Malabar Rebellion

18.illegal

19.1919

20. Brigadier General Reginald Dyer