**PAPER 11 (Modern India –II)**

**UNIT 1**

**Tick the correct answer:**

1. Who was the founder of the Indian Association?

1. **Surendranath Banerjee**
2. A.O.Hume
3. Dadabhai Naoroji
4. G.K.Gokhale

2. Who among the following was the first president of the Indian National Congress

 (a) G.K.Gokhale

 **(b) W.C.Banerjee**

 (c) A.O.Hume

 (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

3. The Marxist approach of the historiography of the national movement are represented by

 **(a) R.Palme Dutt**

 (b) A.C.Majumdar

 (c) Lord Hamilton

 (d) R.C.Majumdar

4. The chief method of the early nationalist leaders to get their demand was

 (a) include the masses in their political agitation

 **(b) constitutional agitation**

 (c) revolutionary terrorism

 (d) organising popular festivals

5. Gandhi’s idea of Satyagraha was based on

 **(a) non-violence and truth**

 (b) to instill Hindu-Muslim unity

 (c) channelizing the Indian masses into the fold of Indian nationalism

 (d) prayer and dedication

6. The ‘drain of wealth’ was propounded by

 (a) Sumit Sarkar

 (b) Aurobindo Ghosh

 **(c) Dadabhai Naoroji**

 (d) R.C.Dutt

7. The author of the book “Poverty and un-British Rule in India” was

 **(a) Dadabhai Naoroji**

 (b) GK Gokhale

 (c) Ramesh Chandra Dutt

 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

8. The Ilbert Bill sought to

 (a) impose restrictions on the Vernacular Press

 **(b) enable Indian magistrates to try Europeans in their courts**

 (c) create racial discrimination against Indian judges

 (d) encourage Indians to enter the Indian Civil Service

9. The Indian national movement upto 1905 was dominated by leaders who are often described as

(a) militants

 **(b) moderates**

 (c) extremists

 (d) pacifists

 10. What was called the ‘steel frame’ of British Indian administration

 **(a) the Civil Service**

 (b) the Army

 (c) thePolice

 (d) the Judiciary

 11. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 tried to

 (a) encourage the Vernacular Press

 (b) curtail the liberty of the Indian Press

**(c) suppress open criticism of Government policy by newspapers in Indian languages**

 (d) gave more freedom to the Press

 12. Who said the Indian National Congress was a ‘microscopic minority’?

 ( a) Lord Lytton

 (b) Lord Curzon

 (c) Lord Ripon

 **(d) Lord Dufferin**

13. The Viceroy during the Partition of Bengal was

 **(a) Lord Curzon**

(b) Lord Lytton

 (c) Lord Ripon

 (d) Lord Dufferin

 14. The Partition of Bengal took effect on

 (a) 16, October, 1903

 (b) 16, October, 1904

 **(c) 16, October, 1905**

 (d) 16, October, 1906

 15. The system of separate electorate was introduced in the

 **(a) The Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909**

 (b) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

 (c) The Govt. Of India Act, 1935

 (d) The Indian Councils Act, 1892

 16. Two weapons of the Swadeshi Movement were

 (a) Satyagraha and non-cooperation

 **(b) swadeshi and boycott**

 (c) prayers and petitions

 (d) violence and civil disobedience

 17. The All India Muslim League was established in

 (a) 1885

 **(b) 1906**

 (c) 1911

 (d) 1916

 18. The Partition of Bengal was repealed in

 (a) 1906

 (b) 1909

  **(c) 1912**

 (d) 1916

 19. Which of the following is called the Moderate phase in the national movement

 (a) 1885-1900

 **(b) 1885-1905**

 (c) 1885- 1910

 (d) 1885- 1915

 20. The Extremists believed in

 (a) prayers and petitions

 (b) violence and armed struggle

 (c) appeal to British public opinion

  **(d) self reliance and constructive work**

21. The Ghadar Party was a/an

 (a) Sikh organisation in Punjab

 (b) Muslim organisation in UP

 **(c) Indian revolutionary organisation set up in USA**

 (d) rebel organisation in Bengal

 22. The All India Muslim League was founded under the leadership of

 (a) Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Muhammad Iqbal

 **(b) Aga Khan and Nawab Salimullah of Dacca**

 (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Sayyid Ahmad Khan

 (d) Muhammad Iqbal and Aga Khan

 23. The most outstanding leaders of the extremists were

 **(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai**

 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, GK Gokhale

 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, WC Banerjee

 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, AO Hume

 24. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress?

 (a) Sarojini Naidu

 (b) Sucheta Kripalani

 **(c) Annie Besant**

 (d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

 25. Who was the first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress?

 (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

 **(b) Badruddin Tyabji**

 (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

 (d) Abdul Kalam Azad

 26. The nationalist approach to Indian national movement historiography

(a) deny the basic contradiction between the interests of the Indian people and British colonialism

(b) believed it was a struggle of the elite

(c) propounded that it was a class struggle

**(d) tried to show the exploitative character of British colonialism**

27. The earliest public association of modern India was

 **(a) Landholders Society**

 (b) Bengal British Indian Society

 (c) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

 (d) Madras Native Association

28. The main disagreement between the moderates and extremists on the Swadeshi movement was

(a) on the ‘extended boycott’ to include, apart from boycott of foreign goods, boycott of schools and colleges, courts, title and government services

**(b) on extending the movement to the rest of India**

(c) on the creative use of traditional popular festivals as a means to reach out to the masses

(d) on the setting up the National Council of Education

 29. The Swadeshi movement subsided because of

  **(a) repression by the government**

 (b) Hindu-Muslim disunity

 (c) repeal of the Partition of Bengal

 (d) none of the above

30. Which association is considered to be the most important predecessor of the Indian National Congress?

 (a) Bengal British Indian Society

 **(b) Indian Association**

 (c) Madras Native Association

 (d) Bombay Presidency Association

 31. ‘Vande Mataram’, which became the national song was written by

 (a) Rabindranath Tagore

 (b) Aurobindo Ghosh

  **(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**

 (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

 32. Which among the following is the main factor for the rise of Indian nationalism?

 **(a) clash of interests of the Indian people with British colonial interests**

 (b) benevolent rule of the British

 (c) reducing the age limit for sitting in the Indian Civil Service examination

 (d) the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton

33. The remarkable aspect of the Swadeshi movement was the active participation of the

 (a) the royal princes

 (b) the peasants

 (c) the government servants

 **(d) the students and women**

 34. The author of ‘New Lamps for Old’ was

 (a) Bipin Chandra Pal

 **(b) Aurobindo Ghosh**

 (c) Motilal Nehru

 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

 35. The extremists criticized the moderates for their

 **(a) ‘mendicant’ technique of appealing to British public opinion**

(b) appeasement of the princely states

 (c) radical economic policy

 (d) advocacy of non-violence

 36. The real motive of the Partition of Bengal, according to the nationalists, was

 (a) administrative

 (b) religious

 **(c) political**

 (d) economic

 37. The early nationalists believed the main reason for India’s poverty was

 (a) the famines

 **(b) high taxation**

 (c) the constant wars fought by the British

 (d) migration of workers to foreign countries

 38. The main failure of the extremists was

  **(a) they could not give positive lead to the people**

 (b) they were very few in number

 (c) they lacked the support of the people

 (d) they supported communalism

 39. Revolutionary terrorism was caused by

 (a) agricultural indebtedness

 (b) rediscovery of India’s past

 (c) influence of western thought

 **(d) government repression and failure of the political struggle**

 40. The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by

 **(a) 72 members**

 (b) 100 members

 (c) 156 members

 (d) 202 members

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer key**

1- a, 2- b, 3- a, 4- b, 5- a, 6- c, 7- a, 8- b, 9- b, 10- a, 11- c, 12- d, 13- a, 14- c, 15- a, 16- b,

17- b, 18- c, 19- b, 20- d, 21- c, 22- b, 23- a, 24- c, 25- b, 26- d, 27- a, 28- b, 29- a, 30- b,

31- c, 32-a, 33- d, 34- b, 35- a, 36- c, 37- b, 38- a, 39- d, 40- a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the blanks**

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The respected moderate leader who was called the Grand Old Man of India was

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said ‘Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it’.

4. The leaders of the Home Rule movement were B.G. Tilak and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Swadeshi or use of Indian goods and boycott of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods was proclaimed and pledged during the Swadeshi movement.

6. The Landholders Society and the Bengal British Indian Society merged in 1851 to form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of members in the Imperial Legislative Councils as well as the provincial councils.

8. The most important administrative reform the Indians desired was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the higher grades of administrative services.

9. The Indian National Congress in its early phase dealt with three broad types of grievances – political, economic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. The Viceroy of India at the time of the foundation of the Indian National Congress was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. The theory which believed that the Congress was founded to provide an outlet to the increasing discontent against British rule was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

12. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement carried intense propaganda all over the country in favour of the demand for the grant of self – government after the First World War.

13. The early nationalists demanded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of judiciary from the executive.

14. The chief instrument through which the early nationalists spread the ideas of nationalism was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were expelled from the Congress after the Surat Split of 1907.

16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reacted strongly against the Ilbert Bill.

17. The Ghadar Party pledged to wage revolutionary war against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in India.

18. The Indian national movement upto 1905 was dominated by leaders described as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Surendranath Banerjee and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed the Indian Association in 1876

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer key (Fill in the blanks**)

1. Bombay

2. Dadabhai Naoroji

3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

4. Annie Besant

5. British/ foreign

6. British India Association

7. decreased

8. Indianisation

9. administrative

10. Lord Dufferin

11. safety-valve

12. Home Rule

13. separation

14. press

15. extremists

16. europeans

17. British

18. moderates

19. 1911

20. Anandamohan Bose