

Nationalism in India

Question 1.

An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the:

- (a) Large-scale participation of villagers.
- (b) Large-scale participation of the people.
- (c) Participation of the Indian merchants and industrialists.
- (d) Large-scale participation of women.

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Large-scale participation of women.

A large-scale women participated in this movement.

Question 2.

Mahatma Gandhi declared that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if:

- (a) Sati system was not abolished
- (b) Women did not participate in the movement
- (c) Untouchability was not eliminated
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Untouchability was not eliminated

If untouchability was not eliminated.

Question 3.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association:

- (a) Clashed with Lord Irwin at the Second Round Table Confereru
- (b) Clashed with Jawaharlal Nehru at the First Round Table Conference
- (c) Clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference

Dr. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference.

Question 4.

Mahatma Gandhi called the 'untouchables':

- (a) Messengers of God
- (b) Local people
- (c) Harijan
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Harijan
Mahatma Gandhi called the untouchables as Harijans.

Question 5.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates:

- (a) If Muslims were included in the Second Round Table Conference.
- (b) If Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly.
- (c) If Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces.
- (d) None of the above.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) If Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces.
Jinnah gave up the demand for separate electorates if Muslims were assured reserved in the Central Assembly.

Question 6.

The image of Bharat Mata was first created by:

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
It was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Question 7.

'Vande Matram' a hymn to the motherland was written by:

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Bankim Chandra
Chattopadhyay
It was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Question 8.

The sense of collective belongings came partly through the experience of:

- (a) Different struggles

- (b) Fixed struggle
- (c) United struggles
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) United struggles
It came through united struggles.

Question 9.

In late nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by poets and they turned to villages to gather:

- (a) Folk songs and legends
- (b) Pictures and legends
- (c) Folk songs
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Folk songs and legends
It was about folk songs and legends.

Question 10.

In Madras, a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales was published by:

- (a) Natesa Sastri
- (b) Natesa Verma
- (c) Natesa Sharma
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Natesa Sastri
It was Natesa Sastri.

Question 11.

A tricolour flag, designed in Bengal had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon

- (a) Representing rich and poor
- (b) Merchants and peasants
- (c) India and British
- (d) Hindus and Muslims

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Hindus and Muslims
The crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.

Question 12.

In 1921, the Swaraj flag was designed by:

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Motilal Nehru
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Mahatma Gandhi

It was designed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Question 13.

Indians began looking into the past to discover:

- (a) The history of Indian rulers
- (b) The vedas
- (c) India's past geography
- (d) India's great achievements.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) India's great achievements.

They were looking for India's great achievements.

Question 14.

According to the census of 1921:

- (a) 10 to 11 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
- (b) 11 to 12 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
- (c) 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

According to the census of 1921 about 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

Question 15.

In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of:

- (a) Champaran in Bihar
- (b) Kheda district of Gujarat
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) none of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Kheda district of Gujarat

It was for peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat.

Question 16.

The Khilafat Movement was started:

- (a) To protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (b) To gain Purna Swaraj
- (c) To protest against the Rowlatt Act
- (d) To protest against the harsh treaty imposed on Turkey.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) To protest against the harsh treaty imposed on Turkey.
To protest against the harsh treaty imposed on Turkey.

Question 17.

A famous book of Mahatma Gandhi was:

- (a) Anandamath
- (b) The Folklore of Southern India
- (c) Discovery of India
- (d) Hind Swaraj

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Hind Swaraj
Hind Swaraj

Question 18.

For plantation workers in Assam:

- (a) Freedom meant a part of the share.
- (b) Freedom meant being paid.
- (c) Freedom meant the right to move freely and do whatever they wanted.
- (d) Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined place in which they were enclosed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined place in which they were enclosed.

For plantation workers in Assam freedom meant the right to move freely. They were not allowed to go out of the area by the Britishers.

Question 19.

At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a:

- (a) Violent clash with the Britishers
- (b) Violent clash among themselves
- (c) Violent clash with the police
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Violent clash with the police.

It turned out into a violent clash between the police and the people.

Question 20.

Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and:

- (a) Collapsed after 1927
- (b) Collapsed after 1928
- (c) Collapsed after 1929
- (d) Collapsed after 1930

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Collapsed after 1930

The prices collapsed after 1930.

Question 21.

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could:

- (a) Separate the nation
- (b) Separate the rich and the poor
- (c) Separate the Hindus and Muslims
- (d) Unite the nation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Unite the nation.

Mahatma Gandhi that broke the Salt Law would unite the nation.

Question 22.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in:

- (a) March 1930
- (b) April 1930
- (c) May 1930
- (d) June 1930

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) April 1930

He was arrested on April, 1930.

Question 23.

In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was founded at a meeting in:

- (a) Eden Garden in Kolkata
- (b) Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai
- (c) Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi.
It was formed in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi.

Question 24.

During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made:

- (a) less profit and became weak
- (b) profit for the Britishers
- (c) loss for the Britishers
- (d) huge profits and became powerful

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) huge profits and became powerful.

They had made huge profits and became powerful because during the war this item were in great demand.

Question 25.

At the Lahore Session, Congress adopted the demand for:

- (a) Swaraj
- (b) Purna Swaraj
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Purna Swaraj

The Congress domended Purna Swaraj.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Mahatma Gandhiji wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against unjust laws, which started with a hartal on 8 April.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. On 10 April, the police fired upon a peaceful procession in Lucknow.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. The infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place on 13 April.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. The Non-cooperation programme was adopted finally at the Congress session at Nagpur in January 1920.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in January 1921

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Khadi cloth was less expensive than mass-produced mill cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra-a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. In most countries the making of the new national identity was a short process.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge all groups together within one movement

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. According to the census of 1921, 14 to 15 million people perished as a result of famines and epidemic.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. In South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called ahimsa.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive indigo system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Allahabad to organise Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. In 1920, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. Satyagraha is not physical force but pure soul force.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1927 and was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. In December 1929, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. It was declared that 26 January 1940, would be celebrated as the Independence Day.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. By 1934, the Civil Disobedience Movement lost its momentum.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

26. The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Surat region.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

27. An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large- scale participation of women.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

28. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

29. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

30. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlord's farms without any payment.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

31. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Surat, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

32. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

33. On 6 January, 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

34. Tribal peasants never interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

35. In Andhra Pradesh, the villagers considered Alluri Sitaram Raju as an incarnation of God.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

36. Raju was captured by the Britishers and executed in 1925.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

37. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

38. When the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat' they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

39. At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India	1. 1922
(b) Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran	2. 1930
(c) Mahatma Gandhi visited Ahmedabad in	3. 1934
(d) A Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in	4. 1931
(e) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in	5. 1932
(f) The incident in Chauri Chaura occurred in	6. 1921
(g) Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in	7. 1919
(h) The Civil Disobedience Movement lost in momentum in	8. 1918
(i) The Second Round Table Conference took place in	9. 1916
(j) The Civil Disobedience was re-launched in	10. 1915

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India	10. 1915
(b) Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran	9. 1916
(c) Mahatma Gandhi visited Ahmedabad in	8. 1918
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(f) The incident in Chauri Chaura occurred in	1. 1922
(g) Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in	2. 1930
(h) The Civil Disobedience Movement lost in momentum in	4. 1931
(i) The Second Round Table Conference took place in	5. 1932
(j) The Civil Disobedience was re-launched in	3. 1934

2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Forced recruitment	1. A hymn to the motherland
(b) Boycott	2. A form of demonstration

(c) Picket	3. Labour without any payment
(d) Begar	4. A form of protest forbidding people to participate and buy things
(e) 'Vande Matram'	5. Forcing people to join the army

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Forced recruitment	5. Forcing people to join the army
(b) Boycott	4. A form of protest forbidding people to participate and buy things
(c) Picket	2. A form of demonstration
(d) Begar	3. Labour without any payment
(e) 'Vande Matram'	1. A hymn to the motherland

3.

Column-A	Column-B
A. Jallianwalla Bagh incident	1. 1931
B. Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement	2. 1932
C. Arrival of Simon Commission	3. 1922
D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact	4. 1919
E. Poona Pact	5. 1928

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
A. Jallianwalla Bagh incident	4. 1919
B. Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement	3. 1922
C. Arrival of Simon Commission	5. 1928
D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact	1. 1931
E. Poona Pact	2. 1932

4.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Distressed Up peasants	(a) Non-cooperation movement	(A) 1918-19

2. Gandhian hartal	(b) arrested in	(B) 1919
3. Non-cooperation and	(c) demand for 'Purna Swaraj'	(C) 1921
4. Gandhiji withdraws	(d) Depressed Classes Association	(D) 1922
5. Alluri Sitaram Raju	(e) Civil Disobedience Movement	(E) 1924
6. Congress adopts the	(f) Khilafat movement launched	(F) 1929
7. Ambedkar established	(g) against Rowlatt Act	(G) 1930
8. Gandhiji breaks	(h) organised by Baba Ramchandra	(H) 1930
9. Gandhiji ends	(i) re-launched	(I) 1932
10. Civil Disobedience	(j) salt law at Dandi	(J) 1931

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Distressed Up peasants	(h) organised by Baba Ramchandra	(A) 1918-19
2. Gandhian hartal	(g) against Rowlatt Act	(B) 1919
3. Non-cooperation and	(f) Khilafat movement launched	(C) 1921
4. Gandhiji withdraws	(a) Non-cooperation movement	(D) 1922
5. Alluri Sitaram Raju	(b) arrested in	(E) 1924
6. Congress adopts the	(c) demand for 'Purna Swaraj'	(F) 1929
7. Ambedkar established	(d) Depressed Classes Association	(G) 1930
8. Gandhiji breaks	(j) salt law at Dandi	(H) 1930
9. Gandhiji ends	(e) Civil Disobedience Movement	(J) 1931
10. Civil Disobedience	(i) re-launched	(I) 1932

Fill in the blanks

1. The name of the was being invoked to sanction all action and aspiration,

▼ Answer

Answer: Mahatma

2. On January 6, 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near

▼ Answer

Answer: Rai Bareli

3. The rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

▼ Answer

Answer: Gudem

4., announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future.

▼ Answer

Answer: Lord Irwin

5. The within the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

▼ Answer

Answer: Radicals

6. Mahatma Gandhi found in a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

▼ Answer

Answer: Salt

7. The peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

▼ Answer

Answer: Rich

8. Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through

▼ Answer

Answer: Non-violence

9. is the inalienable right of mankind.

▼ Answer

Answer: Revolution

10. is the imprescriptible birth right of all.

▼ Answer

Answer: Freedom

11. The is the real sustainer of society.

▼ Answer

Answer: Labourer

12. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide against the Rowlatt Act.

▼ Answer

Answer: Satyagraha

13. On 10 April, the police in fired upon a peaceful procession.

▼ Answer

Answer: Amritsar

14. Though the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to and

▼ Answer

Answer: Cities towns

15. A Committee was found in Bombay in March 1919.

▼ Answer

Answer: Khilafat

16. In 1920, Gandhiji and toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement.

▼ Answer

Answer: Shaukat Ali

17. At the Congress session at in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation programme was launched.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Nagpur

18. cloth was seen as the symbol of western economic and cultural domination.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Foreign

19. cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Khadi

20. In, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra-a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Awadh
