Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out in .................
   a) 1847 b) 1857 c) 1869 d) 1887
2. Indian National Congress was formed in .................
   a) 1875 b) 1885 c) 1875 d) 1895
3. Zamindari Association was launched in ...............in March 1838.
   a) Madras b) Calcutta c) Bombay d) Kashmir
4. Bengal British India Society founded in Calcutta on 20 April ................
   a) 1843 b) 1848 c) 1853 d) 1857
5. In 1828 ……………founded with his students the 'Academic Association' which organized debates on various subjects.
a) Derozio  b) George Thompson  c) Voltaire  d) Hume
6. British Indian Association was founded on October 29, 1851 at ………………with Raja radhakanta dev and debendranath Tagore as its President and Secretary respectively.
a) Calcutta  b) Bombay  c) Ahmadabad  d) Pondicherry
7. The East India Association was founded by ……………..in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London.
a) Dadabhai Naoroji  b) Ramgopal Ghosh  c) Peary chand mitra  d)Krishnadas Pal.
8. The first organisation in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of Indians was the Madras Native Association which was established by publicist …………………..in 1849.
a) Pearychand Mitra  b) Tarachand Chakravarty  c) Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty  d)Ramtanu Lahiri.
a) 1884  b) 1854  c)1874  d)1894
10. Surendranath Banerjea was born in November 10, 1848, ……………………
a) Calcutta  b) Trivandrum  c) Bangalore  d) Orissa
11………………. autobiography is , A Nation in Making (1925).
a) Surendranath Banerjea’s  b) B.G. Tilak’s  c)Mahatma Gandhi’s.  d)P. Rangaiah Naidu’s
12. Indian Association was founded in ……………… in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose.
a) Bengal  b) Bombay  c) Kolhapur  d) Allahabad
13. The Indian National Congress was founded in December 1885 at…………………
a) Kolhapur  b) Bombay  c) Allahabad  d) Cochin
14………………, a retired English LC.S officer played an important role in the Indian National Congress formation.
a)A.O.Hume  b)Man Mohan Gosh  c) W.C. Banerjee  d) S.N.Sen
15. ...............in his book ‘Economic history of India’ wrote ‘If India is poor today it is through the operation of economic causes’.
   a) R.C. Dutt b) Lord Dufferin c) W.C. Banerjee d) Lala Lajpat Rai

16. ............was the first Asian to be a British MP and the first Indian to become a Professor at Elphinstone Institution in 1850.
   a) Gopala Krishna Gokhale b) Dadhabai Naoroji c) R. Balaji Rao d) Krishna Mallik

17. ...............is called The ‘Grand Old Man of India’ and the ‘Father of Indian Nationalism’.
   a) Dadhabai Naoroji b) Radhanath Sikder c) Govindachandra Basak d) Amritalal Mitra

18. Dadhabai Naoroji, who was born on 4th September 1825 at Khadak in..............
   a) Mumbai b) Allahabad c) Madras d) Calcutta

19. .................was a Member of Parliament in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895.
   a) Gopala Krishna Gokhale b) Dadhabai Naoroji c) Bhabani Charan Mitra d) George Thompson

20. ............wrote a book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
   a) Dadhabai Naoroji b) dwarkanath Tagore c) Prasanna Kumar Tagore d) Rajkamal Sen

21. ................. was a follower of Mahadev Ranade, popularly known as the secretes of Maharashtra.
   a) Tarachand Chakravarty b) D.R. Mukhopadhyaya c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale d) Raja radhakant dev

22. .................was considered as the Guru of Mahatma Gandhi.
   a) Brojnath Dhar b) Krishnamohan Banerjee c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale d) Govind Chandra Sen

23. Gopala Krishna Gokhale was born in a Marathi Brahmin family at..............
   a) Kolhapur b) Allahabad c) Calicut d) Madhya Pradesh
24. After graduation in 1884, Gopala Krishna Gokhale joined the Deccan Educational Society founded by..................

a) Ranade b) Chandra Sekhar Deb c) Shyama Charan Sen d) Satkari Datta

25. ..................edited the journal of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

a) Ramtanu Lahiri b) Maheshchandra Ghose c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale d) Sibchandra Deb

26. Gopala Krishna Gokhale made his first appearance in the congress platform at the ..................session in 1899.

a) Allahabad b) Kolhapur c) New Delhi d) Bombay

27. .................worked as a joint secretary of the Indian National Congress and later in 1905 presided over the Banaras session.

a) Surendranath Banerjea b) Prithwishchandra Ray c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale d) K.K. Mitra

28. ..................laid the foundation of the ‘servants of India society’.


29. The partition of Bengal was the most important event during the rule of..............

a) Lord Curzon b) Dalhousie c) Lord Irwin d) Lord Harding

30. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in ............... and formed two new provinces of manageable size – East and West Bengal.

a) 1905 b) 1908 c) 1911 d) 1915

31. On 12th December ............ the partition of Bengal was cancelled.

a) 1811 b) 1876 c) 1885 d) 1911

32. Surat split of ................. is an important event in the modern history of India.

a) 1907 b) 1909 c) 1911 d) 1916

33. Minto-Morley Reform Act was passed on...............
a) 1909  b) 1911  c) 1918  d) 1921

34. ................. brought out the Journal Bande Mataram.
   a) Bipin Chandra Pal  b) Lala Lajpat Rai  c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
   d) Madame Bhikaji Cama

35. Madame Bhikaji Cama was born in 1861 to a well-to-do Parsi family in...............
   a) Bombay  b) Madras  c) Bhuvaneswar  d) Bangalore

36. .................. became Dadabhai Naoroji's private secretary.
   a) Madame Bhikaji Cama  b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma  c) Veer Savarkar  d) V V S Iyer,

37. In.................., Madame Bhikaji Cama with other patriots designed India's first tricolor flag.
   a) 1805  b) 1856  c) 1882  d) 1905

38. ................. participated in the Congress of the Second International at Stuttgart in 1907.
   a) Ajith Singh  b) Bankim Chandra Chaterjee  c) Chambakaraman Pillai  
   d) Madame Bhikaji Cama

39. ................. unfurled the first National Flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart (Germany) in 1907.
   a) Madame Bhikaji Cama  b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma  c) Veer Savarkar  d) V V S Iyer,

40. Madame Bhikaji Cama's passionate speech against the British tyranny in India was published at the end of August in the
   ..................... Socialist paper 'Vorwarts'.
   a) German  b) Russian  c) Chinese  d) Indian

41. After 1909 Madame Bhikaji Cama published two revolutionary periodicals, Talwar and Bande Mataram from..............
   a) Geneva  b) Athens  c) Sparta  d) Japan

42. ................... activities were confined to Bombay Presidency and the Central province while Annie Besant popularized Home Rule movement in the rest of India.
   a) Tilak's  b) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya  c) Bhupendranath Dutt  
   d) Barkatulla

43. ................... said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it."
   a) Tilak  b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma  c) Veer Savarkar  d) V V S Iyer,

44. ................. preached the idea of Home Rule through his two newspapers - the Kesari and the Maratha.
   a) Tilak  b) Champakaraman Pillai  c) Lala Hardayal  d) Annie Besant

45. ................. carried on the propaganda in favour of Home Rule in the newspapers named New India and Common Weal.
a) Annie Besant b) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya c) Bhupendranath Dutt d) Barkatulla,
46. was first woman president of Indian National Congress in 1917.
a) Annie Besant b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma c) Veer Savarkar d) V V S Iyer,
47. was of Irish origin and made India her second home.
a) Annie Besant b) Lajpat Rai c) Bipin Chandra Pal d) Aurobindo Ghosh
48. was born as Annie Wood on October 1, 1847 in a middle-class family in London.
a) Annie Besant b) Tilak c) Rabindranath Tagore d) Rajnikant Sen,
49. long-time interest in education resulted in the founding of the Central Hindu College at Benares (1898).
a) Virendranath Chattopadhyaya b) Annie Besant’s c) Bhupendranath Dutt d) Barkatulla,
a) Annie Besant b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma c) Veer Savarkar d) V V S Iyer,
51. started a newspaper, "New India", criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak b) Annie Besant c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Veer Savarkar
52. died on September 20, 1933 at Adyar (Madras).
a) Syed Abu Mohammad b) Annie Besant c) Dwijendralal Ray d) Mukunda Das
53. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born on July 22, 1856 in a middle class family in Ratnagiri, a small coastal town in southwestern.
a) New Delhi b) Maharashtra c) Bengal d) Kolhapur
54. Tilak's father, was a noted Sanskrit scholar and school teacher at Ratnagiri.
a) Gangadhar Shastri b) Shyamaji Krishnavarma c) Veer Savarkar d) V V S Iyer,
55. To inspire a sense of unity, introduced the festivals like 'Ganesh Chaturthi' and Shivaji Jayanti'.
a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak b) Annie Besant c) Krishnamohan Bndyopadhyay d) Rashik Krishna Mallik
56. Today, Ganesh Chaturthi is considered as the prime festival of the.
a) Malayalis b) Marathis c) Gujarathis d) Tamilians
Towards his goal, ............ launched two newspapers called 'Mahratta' (English) and 'Kesari' (Marathi).

a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak b) Annie Besant  c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
d) R.C. Datt

Bal Gangadhar Tilak joined the Indian National Congress Party in ............
a) 1890 b) 1895 c) 1898 d) 1905

............. was well supported by fellow nationalists Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
a) Tilak b) Annie Besant c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Lucknow Pact of ............ was an agreement made by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.

a) 1812 b) 1816 c) 1876 d) 1916

Answer Key