

Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

Question 1.

Which of the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi is/are correct?

- (i) He attended the Second Round Table Conference.
- (ii) He opposed the demand for separate electorates for lower castes.
- (iii) He returned to India in 1917 after two decades.
- (iv) He acknowledged Lala Lajpat Rai as his political mentor.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only ii
- (b) ii and iv
- (c) iii and iv
- (d) i and ii

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) i and ii

Question 2.

When did Mahatma Gandhi make his major public appearance?

- (a) 1915
- (b) 1916
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1918

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1916

Question 3.

A series of 'Praja Mandals' was established to promote nationalist creed in

- (a) Middle classes
- (b) Princely states
- (c) Merchant community
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Princely states

Question 4.

In which year was the First Round Table Conference held?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1929
- (c) 1930
- (b) 1931

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1930

Question 5.

Which of the following was the first mass movement against the British in India?

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Swadeshi Movement

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Swadeshi Movement

Question 6.

In which year did Mahatma Gandhi give a call for the Quit India movement?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1936
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1945

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1942

Question 7.

Who led the Khilafat Movement in India?

- (a) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
- (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Shamsuddin Hussain
- (c) Maulana Azad and Hasrat AAohini
- (d) Qutubuddin Ahmad and Maulana Azad

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

Question 8.

Who called for the 'Direct Action Day' hartal?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Question 9.

In which year did the Muslim League pass a resolution for a separate nation Pakistan?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1944
- (d) 1945

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1940

Question 10.

Where was Gandhi's Ashram located?

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Champaran
- (c) Kheda
- (d) Sabarmati

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Sabarmati

Question 11.

Explain one point of difference between the Civil disobedience Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: In the Non-Cooperation Movement people were asked not to cooperate with the British government in any way. On the other hand, the Civil Disobedience Movement asked the people to break colonial laws and not to pay taxes to the government.

Question 12.

In which year did Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi return to his homeland?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his homeland.

Question 13.

The _____ was a movement of Indian Muslims, led by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Khilafat Movement

Question 14.

What does this picture depict?



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: In this picture within the tree of nationalism, Mahatma Gandhi is shown as the central figure surrounded by small pictures of other leaders and sages.

Question 15.

Nehru edited a collection of letters written to him during the national movement and published _____

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: A Bunch of Old Letters

Question 16.

Identify and name the personalities shown in the picture.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Personalities shown in the picture are Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, and Vallabh Bhai Patel.

Question 17.

Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.

- (a) Quit India was genuinely a mass movement.
- (b) The Simon Commission was opposed as it had all British members.
- (c) In its session held in 1930 in Lahore, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution for the complete independence of India.
- (d) On the 16th of August, 1946, the Muslim League called for a "Direct Action Day".

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) In its session held in 1930 in Lahore, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution for the complete independence of India.

Question 18.

Arrange the following events of the National Movement in chronological order:

1. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 2. Champaran Movement
 3. Mahatma Gandhi visits Noakhali
 4. Peasant Movement in Bardoli
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) 1, 3, 4 and 2
 - (b) 2, 4, 1 and 3
 - (c) 1, 4, 3 and 2
 - (d) 4, 1, 2 and 3

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 2, 4, 1 and 3

Question 19.

Read the information given below:

This Act authorised the Government to imprison any person without trial and convict him in court. It was considered as 'Black Law' by all Indians.

Identify and name the Act passed by the British.

▼ Answer

Answer: Rowlatt Act

Question 20.

Match the following.

(i) Jallianwala Massacre	(a) 1918
(ii) Peasant	(b) April

movement in Kheda	1919
(iii) Second Round Table conference	(c) 1939
(iv) Second World War started	(d) 1931

Choose the correct option.

- (a) i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b
- (b) i – a, ii – b, iii – d, iv – c
- (c) i – b, ii – a, iii – d, iv – c
- (d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) i – b, ii – a, iii – d, iv – c

Question 21.

Consider the following statements regarding the events of the National Movement.

- (i) On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began his march from Sabarmati Ashram towards Dandi.
- (ii) In 1919, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the Rowlatt Act.
- (iii) After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch Quit India Movement.

Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) II only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) I and II

Question 22.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): We need to be careful while interpreting government reports of the colonial period.

Reason (R): They often reflect the fears and anxieties of officials who were unable to control a movement and were anxious about its spread.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).