

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

HIS - Nationalism: Gandhian Phase 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

10th Standard

Social Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

40 x 1 = 40

- 1) Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew** (c) Mohamed Ali (d) Raj Kumar Shukla
- 2) In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) **Calcutta** (d) Lucknow
- 3) Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?
(a) **26th January 1930** (b) 26th December 1929 (c) 16th June 1946 (d) 15th January 1947
- 4) When was the first Forest Act enacted?
(a) 1858 (b) 1911 (c) **1865** (d) 1936
- 5) On 8 January 1933 which day was observed?
(a) **Temple Entry Day** (b) Day of Deliverance (c) Direct Action Day (d) Independence Day
- 6) Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?
(a) 1858 Act (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) Government of India Act, 1919 (d) **Government of India Act, 1935**
- 7) (i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.
(ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
(iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.
(iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.
(a) **(i) and (ii) are correct** (b) (i) and (iii) are correct (c) (iii) is correct (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 8) Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from _____.
(a) England (b) **South Africa** (c) Japan (d) France
- 9) In _____, the tinkathia system was practised.
(a) Amritsar (b) Nagpur (c) **Champaran** (d) Durban
- 10) The _____ satyagraha in 1918 helped Gandhi establish as a leader of mass struggle.
(a) **Kheda** (b) Champaran (c) Barrachpore (d) Meerut
- 11) _____ returned his knighthood.
(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Tilak (d) **Rabindranath Tagore**
- 12) The work of the Swaraj party began to decline after the death of _____.
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) C. Rajagopalachari (c) **C.R. Das** (d) G.K. Gokhale
- 13) The _____ saw a series of communal riots between the Hindus and the Muslims.
(a) **1920** (b) 1910 (c) 1930 (d) 1940

- 14) In Tamil Nadu, who led the salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
(a) Kamaraj (b) V.O. Chidambaran Pillai (c) Bharathiyar (d) **C. Rajaji**
- 15) In 1939, _____ became the President of the congress by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) C.R. Das (d) **Subhas Chandra Bose**
- 16) The Interim government headed by _____ was formed in September 1946.
(a) Jinnah (b) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (c) Lal Bahadursastri (d) Liaqat Ali Khan
- 17) _____ was sent as viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.
(a) Canning (b) Ripon (c) **Mountbatten** (d) Wellesley
- 18) Indian Independence Act was enacted _____ by the British Parliament.
(a) 18th July 1947 (b) 15th August 1947 (c) 1st February 1947 (d) 3rd June 1947
- 19) The defeat of _____ during the II World War stopped the advance of INA.
(a) Russia (b) Britain (c) China (d) **Japan**
- 20) The Muslim League joined the interim government in _____.
(a) October 1945 (b) **October 1946** (c) August 1945 (d) January 1945
- 21) Inspired by the _____ Revolution of 1917, the Communist Party of India was founded.
(a) Chinese (b) French (c) **Russian** (d) American
- 22) _____ transmitted the effects of depression to its colonies.
(a) France (b) Portugal (c) America (d) **Britain**
- 23) The Congress emerged victorious in _____ provinces in the elections held in 1937.
(a) eight (b) **seven** (c) eleven (d) five
- 24) _____ revived the Muslim league in 1934.
(a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) **Jinnah** (d) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- 25) _____ brought with him a new impulse to Indian politics.
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Abdul KalamAzad
- 26) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on _____.
(a) 2 October 1849 (b) 2 October 1969 (c) 3rd December 1969 (d) 5th October 1979
- 27) The first world war came to an end in _____.
(a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1924
- 28) In which country did Mahatma Gandhi fight for the civil rights of the Indians?
(a) South America (b) **South Africa** (c) Malaysia (d) Burma
- 29) Gandhi sailed to _____ to study law.
(a) America (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) **England**
- 30) Gandhi's attempt to practice in _____ failed.
(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Chennai (d) Delhi
- 31) In _____ Gandhi decided to discard his robes and wear a simple dhoti.
(a) Gujarat (b) Bengal (c) **Tamil Nadu** (d) Bihar

- 32) The First President of India was _____.
- (a) Ambedkar (b) Radhakrishnan **(c) Rajendra Prasad** (d) Rajaji
- 33) Gandhi called the _____ a Black Act.
- (a) Government of India Act **(b) Rowlatt Act** (c) Minto Morley Act (d) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- 34) _____ was started in support of the Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world
- (a) Wahhabi Movement **(b) Khilafat Movement** (c) Self-help Movement (d) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 35) C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the ____ .
- (a) Swaraj Party** (b) Forward Bloc Party (c) Communist Party (d) Socialism party
- 36) _____ was seriously injured and died during the boycott of Simon Commission.
- (a) sukhdev (b) Bhagat singh **(c) Lala Lajpat Rai** (d) Rajaguru
- 37) In 1929 the Congress session was held in _____.
- (a) Lahore** (b) Surat (c) Amritsar (d) Bombay
- 38) In Tamil Nadu _____ led salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
- (a) Kamaraj (b) V.O. Chithambaranar (c) Bharathiyar **(d) C. Rajaji**
- 39) _____ was the biggest mass movement in India.
- (a) Non-Co-operation Movement (b) Quit India Movement **(c) Salt Satyagraha** (d) Khilafat Movement
- 40) The Phoenix Settlement was established by
- (a) Gandhiji** (b) John Ruskin (c) Tolstoy (d) Thoreau

Fill in the blanks

10 x 1 = 10

- 41) Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru.
- Gopala Krishna Gokhale**
- 42) Khilafat Movement was led by _____.
- Ali Brothers**
- 43) Government of India Act 1919 introduced _____ in the provinces.
- Dyarchy**
- 44) The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by _____.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**
- 45) Ramsay Macdonald announced _____ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
- Communal Award**
- 46) _____ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
- Usha Mehta**
- 47) The Nagpur Session of congress in 1920 was chaired by _____
- Salem Vijayaraghavachariar**
- 48) Jinnah was supported by _____ to get reservation of seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims.
- Tej Bahadur Sapru**
- 49) Jinnah declared 16 August 1946, as the _____.

Direct Action Day

50) In 1925, the communist conference was held at Kanpur and ____ gave the presidential address.

Singaravelar