

**History Prelims Questions**

**SUBJECT & TOPIC:**

**MODERN HISTORY – (1700-1947)**

1. British were more successful in India than French because

1. Interference of British government in day to day affairs was very little.
2. British East India Company was financially sounder and its trade was more extensive and business methods were better.
3. Political system of England was more stable compared to France and it was ruled by enlightened oligarchy.

1. 1 and 3 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

2. Consider the following statements regarding Indian national congress (INC).

1. A.O. Hume presided over the first session of INC.
2. President was chosen from the same province in which the congress session was held.
3. Old aristocracy – people like Rajas, Zamindars, wealthy merchants did not participate in the first session of INC.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

1. 3 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

First session of INC was presided over by Womesh Chandra Banerjee. President was chosen from a province other than the one in which the congress session was held.

Old aristocracy – people like Rajas, Zamindars, wealthy merchants were conspicuous by their absence; because it felt threatened by new liberal and nationalist ideas. In the first session 39 of the 72 delegates were lawyers. In every session more than a third of delegates belonged to legal profession.

3. Kuka revolt was a

1. Tribal uprising
2. Politico-religious movement
3. Revolt of the Zamindars
4. Movement by the deposed rulers against British

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

The movement began in 1860-70 in Punjab with the aim of purifying the religion but later transformed into political movement with the object of driving away the English. Their tenant included abolition of caste and restrictions upon inter caste marriages, abstinence from meat, liquor and drugs and were against seclusion of women.

4. Match the following.

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Raja Rammohan Roy | a) Arya samaj (1875)        |
| 2. Atmarampandurang  | b) Atmiasabha (1815)        |
| 3. Dayanadasaraswati | c) Satyashodhaksamaj (1873) |
| 4. JyothiPhule       | d) Prarthanasamaj (1867)    |

Choose the correct code from below.

1. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
2. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
3. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
4. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans: (4)

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian councils Act of 1861.

1. Members of the council granted right to ask questions.
2. Half of the nominated members were required to be non officials.
3. Act provided for local legislatures in Madras and Bombay.

Which of the above statements are true?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

The Indian councils Act of 1861 granted members of the council right to ask questions.

6. Consider the following statements regarding Round table conferences.

1. Gandhiji represented Congress in the first and second RTCs.
2. Princely states were represented by their own representatives.
3. Men of other parties and communities and services were nominated by government to represent India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 2 and 3 only

2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 2 only

Ans: (1)

Explanation:

Congress boycotted first round table conference. Gandhiji represented congress in second round table conference.

7. Match the following.

Congress session	Significance
1. 1916	a. National planning committee
2. 1929	b. Lucknow pact
3. 1931	c. Poornaswaraj resolution
4. 1938	d. resolution on Fundamental rights adopted

Choose the correct code.

1. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
2. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
3. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
4. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans: (2)

8. Consider the following statements regarding "Swaraj Party".

1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
2. Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
3. Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (4)

9. Consider the following statements regarding “Mappila revolt”.

1. During Mappila revolt ire of the peasants was directed against landlords only.
2. The revolt acquired communal colour and thus resulted in isolation from Khilafat- Non cooperation Movement.

Which of the above statement/s is/are true?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (2)

Explanation:

During Mappila revolt ire of the peasants was directed against landlords as well as government. Initially the symbols of British authorities were the targets. But once the repression began the character of the rebellion underwent change. The Muslim peasants also attacked Hindu landlords who were seen by the Mappilas to be helping the British authorities. This communalization of revolt resulted in its isolation from Non cooperation Movement.

10. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Chittagong armory raid – KalpanaDatta
2. MahilaRashtriya Sangha – Sarojini Naidu

3. Quit India movement – ArunaAsaf Ali

Select the correct code

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. All the above

Ans: (3)

Explanation:

MahilaRashtriya Sangha was started by Latika Ghosh in 1928 to mobilize the women for national movement.