

The Making of the Nationalist Movement: 1870s-1947 (Important MCQs)

Answer the following questions:-

This post contains a list of important questions of the Chapter 'The Making of the Nationalist Movement' that may be asked in various school exams.

Q.1 Why did the dissatisfaction with British rule intensify in the 1870s and 1880s?

- A) The introduction of the Arms Act in 1878, which disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
- B) The enactment of the Vernacular Press Act in 1878, which aimed to silence critics of the government.
- C) The withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill in 1883, which sought equality between British and Indian judges.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D) All of the above.

Q.2 What was the primary objective of the [nationalist movement](#) in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

- A) Economic prosperity for the elite
- B) Preservation of British colonial rule
- C) Social and political reforms
- D) Expansion of British imperialism

Answer: C) Social and political reforms

Q.3 Who guided the younger nationalists in the early leadership of the Indian National Congress?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- B) A.O. Hume
- C) Badruddin Tyabji
- D) Pherozeshah Mehta

Answer: A) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q.4 What was the primary objective of the Indian National Congress during its first twenty years?

- A) Complete independence from British rule
- B) Greater representation in government and administration
- C) Establishment of separate electorates for different communities

D) Abolition of the British Parliament

Answer: B) Greater representation in government and administration

Q.5 What led to the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill in 1883, causing anger among Indians?

- A) White opposition to the bill.
- B) British support for Indian judges.
- C) Indian opposition to the bill.
- D) British indifference to Indian demands.

Answer: A) White opposition to the bill.

Q.6 What was the significance of The Indian Mirror's (magazine) statement about the First National Congress in Bombay?

- A) It declared the Congress as the future Parliament of India.
- B) It criticized the Congress for its moderate objectives.
- C) It emphasized the need for representation from Bombay.
- D) It called for the dissolution of the Congress.

Answer: A) It declared the Congress as the future Parliament of India.

Q.7 Why did the early Indian National Congress demand the Indianization of the administration?

- A) To promote British colonial interests
- B) To reduce the drain of wealth to England
- C) To exclude Indians from positions of responsibility
- D) To maintain racial segregation

Answer: B) To reduce the drain of wealth to England

Q.8 How did the Vernacular Press Act impact Indian newspapers?

- A) It provided financial support to Indian newspapers.
- B) It allowed Indian newspapers to criticize the government freely.
- C) It enabled the government to confiscate assets of newspapers critical of the administration.
- D) It encouraged Indian newspapers to promote British rule.

Answer: C) It enabled the government to confiscate assets of newspapers critical of the administration.

Q.9 Who was known as 'Grand Old Man of India' ?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru

- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: C) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q.10 Who was the President of the Indian National Congress in 1887 and during which session?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji – Madras session
- B) A.O. Hume – Bombay session
- C) Badruddin Tyabji – Madras session
- D) Pherozeshah Mehta – Calcutta session

Answer: C) Badruddin Tyabji – Madras session

Multiple Choice Questions:-

Q.11 Who were the leaders advocating more radical objectives and methods in the Indian National Congress by the 1890s?

- A) Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha
- B) Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai
- C) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) B.R. Ambedkar and Jyotirao Phule

Answer: B) Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai

Q.12 What was the primary objective of the radical leaders?

- A) Emphasizing cooperation with British colonial authorities.
- B) Continuing the policies advocated by the Moderates.
- C) Stressing self-reliance, constructive work, and pursuing more radical objectives.
- D) Preserving traditional practices and maintaining the status quo.

Answer: C) Stressing self-reliance, constructive work, and pursuing more radical objectives.

Q.13 When was the Bengal partition implemented?

- A) 1900

- B) 1905
- C) 1910
- D) 1920

Answer: B) 1905

Q.14 What slogan did Bal Gangadhar Tilak raise to express his demand for freedom?

- A) "Peaceful Resistance for Freedom"
- B) "Freedom Through Education"
- C) "Freedom is my Birthright and I shall have it!"
- D) "Non-cooperation for Swaraj"

Answer: C) "Freedom is my Birthright and I shall have it!"

Q.15 Who extensively wrote about the 'drain of wealth'?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Rabindranath Tagore
- C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: C) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q.16 What problem does Dinshaw Wacha's comment highlight regarding the early Congress leadership?

- A) Lack of unity among Congress members
- B) Emphasis on personal wealth over national progress
- C) Disregard for British colonial policies
- D) Inefficiency in organizing political campaigns

Answer: B) Emphasis on personal wealth over national progress

Q.17 What did leaders like Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai criticize the Moderates for, according to the text?

- A) Their reliance on British colonial policies
- B) Their emphasis on radical objectives

- C) Their “politics of prayers” and lack of radical methods
- D) Their engagement in constructive work and self-reliance campaigns

Answer: C) Their “politics of prayers” and lack of radical methods

Q.18 What was the primary reason for the partition of Bengal in 1905?

- A) To promote unity among Bengali people.
- B) To strengthen the influence of Bengali politicians.
- C) To facilitate administrative convenience for governance.
- D) To encourage economic development in the region.

Answer: C) To facilitate administrative convenience for governance.

Q.19 What was the name of the newspaper edited by Balgangadhar Tilak, which became one of the strongest critics of British rule?

- A) Samachar Sudha
- B) Hind Swaraj
- C) Kesari
- D) Gyan Vani

Answer: C) Kesari

Q.20 What was the title of Dadabhai Naoroji’s book that criticized the economic impact of British rule in India?

- A) India in Turmoil
- B) The British Raj in India
- C) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- D) The Colonial Plight of India

Answer: C) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India

Multiple Choice Questions:-

Q.21 What was the significance of political associations formed after 1850, such as the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Indian National Congress?

- A) They advocated for British rule in India.
- B) They represented the interests of specific regions and communities.
- C) They believed in Indian sovereignty and empowerment to make decisions regarding their affairs.
- D) They supported British control over Indian resources and systems.

Answer: C) They believed in Indian sovereignty and empowerment to make decisions regarding their affairs.

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