

12th History Book Back Questions - Old Book

LESSON 1 - INDIA UNDER THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year
(a) **1757** (b) 1764
(c) 1772 (d) 1777
2. The Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of
(a) Salbai (b) **Mangalore**
(c) Purander (d) Mysore

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Dual System was introduced by _____ **Robert Clive**
2. Haider Ali died in the year _____ **1782**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Francis Day | - | a. Pitt's India Act |
| 2. Sadar Diwani Adalat | - | b. Rohilkand |
| 3. Hafiz Rahmat Khan | - | c. Fort St. George |
| 4. Board of Control | - | d. Civil Court |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Warren Hastings assumed the Governorship of Fort William in 1774.
- b) **Rohilla War took place during the administration of Warren Hastings.**
- c) According to the Regulating Act the term of office of the Court of Directors was five years.
- d) Raja Chait Singh was the ruler of Oudh.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The English East India Company was established on 31 December 1600. **True**
2. The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Warren Hastings and Madhava Rao II. **False**

LESSON 2 - LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Cornwallis introduced
(a) Mahalwari System (b) **Permanent Revenue Settlement**
(c) Ryotwari System (d) Jagirdari System

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Lord Cornwallis prepared the law code with the help of his colleague _____ **George Barlow**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Tripartite Alliance | - | a. 1784 |
| 2. Treaty of Srirangapattinam | - | b. 1786 |
| 3. Treaty of Mangalore | - | c. 1789 |
| 4. Amendment to Pitt's India Act | - | d. 1792 |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Tipu Sultan concluded the Treaty of Srirangapattinam with the French.
- b) Daroga was a revenue official.
- c) **The Third Anglo-Mysore War took place after the death of Haider Ali.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The Treaty of Mangalore exposed the weakness of the English. **True**
- 2. During the time of Lord Cornwallis Hindu Law followed in criminal cases. **False**

LESSON 3 - THE MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY (1798-1805)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The first state which was brought under Wellesley's Subsidiary System in 1798 was
 - (a) Oudh
 - (b) Tanjore
 - (c) Surat
 - (d) **Hyderabad**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war took place in the year _____ **1799**
- 2. The Subsidiary treaty signed by Scindia with the British is known as _____ **Surji-Arjungaon**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Krishnaraja III | - | a. Marathas |
| 2. Serfoji | - | b. Karnatak |
| 3. Nana Fadnavis | - | c. Mysore |
| 4. Umadat-ul-Umara | - | d. Tanjore |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. Only one statement alone is correct.

- a. Tanjore was the first state which was brought under Wellesley's Subsidiary System in 1798.
- b. Wellesley tried to revive the Triple Alliance of 1789.
- c. **Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British in 1802.**
- d. Scindia signed the Treaty of Deogaon with the British.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. Sir John Shore was the successor of Lord Wellesley. **False**
- 2. Baji Rao signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. **False**
- 3. After the fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu's family was sent to the Fort of Vellore. **True**

LESSON 4 - LORD HASTINGS (1813-1823)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Lord Hastings declared war on Nepal in the year
 - (a) **1814**
 - (b) 1815
 - (c) 1816
 - (d) 1817

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. In 1768 _____ emerged as a powerful Gurkha state. **Nepal**
- 2. The third Battle of Panipat took place in the year _____ **1761**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Amar Singh Thapa | - | a. Pindaris |
| 2. Karim Khan | - | b. Bengali Weekly |
| 3. Sir Thomas Munroe | - | c. General of Nepal |

4. Samachar Darpan - d. Ryotwari System

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Lord Hasings adopted the polify of non-intervention.
- b) Treaty of Saugali was concluded in 1815,
- c) The leaders of Pindraais belonged to Sikh community.
- d) **Lord Hastings was the patron of the Hindu College at Calcutta.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. After the Gurkha war, the Gurkhas had agreed to keep a British Resident at Kathmandu. **True**
- 2. Triambakji was the Chief Minister of Baji Rao II. **True**

LESSON 5 - LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. English was adopted as the official language of British India in
 - (a) 1833
 - (b) **1835**
 - (c) 1837
 - (d) 1839
- 2. The practice of Sati was abolished during the administration of
 - (a) Warren Hastings
 - (b) Lord Cornwallis
 - (c) Lord Wellesley
 - (d) **Lord William Bentinck**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The Vellore Mutiny broke out in the year _____ **1806**
- 2. In the military department Lord William Bentinck abolished the system of _____ **Double Batta**

III. Match the following.

- 1. Lord Macaulay - a. Thugs
- 2. Vira Raja - b. Law Member
- 3. William Sleeman - c. Punjab
- 4. Ranjit Singh - d. Coorg

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The Regulating Act of 1773 made it mandatory to renew the Company's Charter after thirty years.
- b) The Charter Act of 1833 provided five lakhs of rupees for the promotion of Indian education.
- c) **The Charter Act of 1833 made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor General of India.**
- d) The Charter Act of 1853 was renewed after twenty years.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. Lord William Bentinck assumed the office of the Governor General in 1838. **False**
- 2. Lord William Bentinck laid the foundation for the Calcutta Medical College. **True**

LESSON 6 - LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Punjab was annexed by Dalhousie in the year
 - (a) 1839
 - (b) **1849**
 - (c) 1853
 - (d) 1856

2. Lawrence brothers lent their services in the administration of

- (a) Burma (b) **Punjab**
(c) Bengal (d) Mysore

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The first railway line between Bombay and Thane was opened in the year _____ **1853**
2. The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by _____ **Lord Dalhousie**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. Wood's Despatch | - | a. 1857 |
| 2. Second Burmese War | - | b. 1856 |
| 3. Annexation of Oudh | - | c. 1852 |
| 4. Foundation of the University of Madras | - | d. 1854 |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Wellesley.
b) The doctrine of lapse can be regarded as illegal.
c) The doctrine of lapse was applied to annex Lower Burma.
d) **The doctrine of lapse was withdrawn after the Mutiny of 1857.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. In 1850, O'Shaughnessy was appointed the Superintendent of Telegraph Department. **False**
2. The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was opened in 1853. **True**

LESSON 7 - REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE BRITISH

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by
(a) **Lord Cornwallis** (b) Lord Wellesley
(c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Dalhousie

II. Fill in the blanks.

The basic unit of revenue settlement under the Mahalwari system was _____ **Village**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| 1. Muslin | - | a. Banares |
| 2. Silk | - | b. Tanjore |
| 3. Carpets | - | c. Dacca |
| 4. Metal works | - | d. Lahore |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The Permanent Settlement took away the judicial functions of zamindars.
b) There was an intermediary like zamindar between the government and peasants under the Ryotwari settlement.
c) **Indian handicrafts began to decline by the early 16th century.**
d) The Industrial Revolution in England had encouraged the Indian handloom industries.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Warren Hastings introduced the annual leasing system of auctioning the lands. **True**

2. Banaras was famous for embroidery works. **False**
3. The East India Company modified the tariff and octroi policies to suit the Indian commercial interests. **False**

LESSON 8 - EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL REFORMS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit college at
 (a) Madras (b) Bombay
 (c) Calcutta (d) **Banaras**
2. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year
 (a) 1846 (b) **1856**
 (c) 1870 (d) 1891

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Sarada Act raised the minimum marriageable age for girls to _____ years. **Fourteen**
2. The Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha was formed by _____ **Dr. Bhimarao Ambedkar**
3. The Macaulay's Minute was announced in the year _____ **1835**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Harijan Sevak Sangh | - | a. Narayana Guru |
| 2. Satya Shodak Samaj | - | b. Periyar E.V.R. |
| 3. Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam | - | c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar |
| 4. Self Respect Movement | - | d. Mahatma Gandhi |
| 5. Ahila Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sabha | - | e. Jyotirao Phule |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a. **Orientalists advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through Indian languages.**
- b. In 1829 Widow Remarriage Act was enacted.
- c. Jyotirao Phule established the Shri Narayana Dharma Parlipalana Yogam.
- d. In 1830 the Sharda Act was passed.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Warren Hastings established a Madrasa in Bombay. **False**
2. The Anglicists argued for the cause of western sciences and literature in the medium of English language. **True**

LESSON 9 - PALAYAKKARAR REBELLION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Nerkattumseval was captured by
 (a) Col. Heron (b) **Col. Campbell**
 (c) Colin Jackson (d) Puli Thevar
2. Collector Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at
 (a) Madurai (b) Panchalamkurichi
 (c) **Ramanathapuram** (d) Srivilliputtur

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Virpandiya Kattabomman was the son of _____ **Jagavira Pandya**
2. Kattabomman was hanged to death at _____ **Kayathar**

3. The expedition to Panchalamkurichi was commanded by _____ **Major Bannerman**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Marudu Pandiyan | - | a. Nerkattumseval |
| 2. Gopal Nayak | - | b. Mysore |
| 3. Kerala Varma | - | c. Malabar |
| 4. Krishnappa Nayak | - | d. Dindigal |
| 5. Puli Thevar | - | e. Sivaganga |

ANSWERS: 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The Palayakkarars constitute a powerful force in the political system of North India.
- b) **Yusuf Khan was also known as Khan Sahib.**
- c) Sivasubramania Pillai was the minister of Marupandiyan.
- d) The South Indian confederacy was organized under the leadership of Oomaithirai.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of Vijayanagar rule into Tamil Nadu. **True**
- 2. The Palayakkarar of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company. **True**
- 3. Oomathurai and Sevatiah were beheaded at Madurai. **False**

LESSON 10 - VELLORE MUTINY

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Which among the following was one of the causes for the Vellore Mutiny?
 - (a) Doctrine of lapse
 - (b) Collection of Tributes
 - (c) **Introduction of new army regulations**
 - (d) Economic exploitation of the British rule.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The Commander-in-Chief of the Vellore Fort was _____ **Sir John Cradock**
- 2. _____ who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet to seek help. **Major Cootes**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Fettah Hyder | - | a. Governor of Madras |
| 2. Colonel Fancourt | - | b. suppressed the mutiny |
| 3. William Bentinck | - | c. Tipu's son |
| 4. Col. Gillespie | - | d. killed in the mutiny |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **New army regulations were mainly responsible for the Vellore Mutiny.**
- b) Tipu's family were not kept in the Vellore fort.
- c) French help was not sought by Tipu's son.
- d) After the mutiny Tipu's sons were sent to Penang.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False

- 1. Mustapha Beg Indian sepoy forewarned about the Vellore Mutiny. **True**
- 2. No British army officer was killed during the Vellore Mutiny. **False**

LESSON 11 - THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Who among the following considered the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence?
(a) Sir John Lawrence (b) **Vir Savarkar**
(c) S.N. Sen (d) R.C. Majumdar
- Which of the following incident sparked off the Revolt of 1857?
(a) Exploitation of the Indian economy by the British.
(b) The Doctrine of Lapse followed by Dalhousie.
(c) Activities of the Christian Missionaries.
(d) **The episode of greased cartridges.**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The sepoy who refused to use the greased cartridge at Barrackpore was _____ **Mangal Pandey**
- The Queen's Proclamation was read by Lord Canning at _____ **Allahabad**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Bahadur Shah | - | a. Kanpur |
| 2. Nana Sahib | - | b. Jhansi |
| 3. Begums of Oudh | - | c. Bihar |
| 4. Lakshmi Bai | - | d. Delhi |
| 5. Kanwar Singh | - | e. Lucknow |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

- Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed as the emperor of India during the revolt of 1857.**
- Kanpur was recaptured by the British commander Johnson.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai was hanged on the charges of rebellion.
- Tantia Tope was one of the lieutenants of the Begums of Oudh.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Emperor Bahadur Shah was arrested and deported to Rangoon. **True**
- The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 is considered as the precursor of the 1857 Revolt. **True**
- The Revolt of 1857 led to the division between the Hindus and Muslims. **False**

LESSON 12 - BRITISH INDIA AFTER 1858: LORD LYTTON (1876-1880), LORD RIPON (1880-1884) AND LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Name the first Viceroy of India.
(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) **Lord Canning** (d) Lord Ripon
- In which year the Vernacular Press Act was passed?
(a) **1878** (b) 1882
(c) 1898 (d) 1902

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The first Famine Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of _____ **Sir Richard Strachey**

2. The Indian Universities Act was passed in the year _____ **1904**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Arms Act | - | a. Andrew Fraser |
| 2. Local Self-Government | - | b. Lord Curzon |
| 3. Education Commission | - | c. Lord Ripon |
| 4. Partition of Bengal | - | d. William Hunter |
| 5. Police Commission | - | e. Lord Lytton |

ANSWERS: 1-E, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

- a) Lord Ripon was asked to follow the Afghan policy of Lord Lytton.
- b) Lord Ripon earned popularity among the Indians by repealing the Vernacular Press Act.**
- c) Lord Ripon gave scant attention to educational reforms.
- d) Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act in 1882.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The British Prime Minister Disraeli appointed Lord Lytton as the Viceroy of India. **True**
- 2. The Vernacular Press Act crushed the freedom of the Indian Press. **True**

LESSON 13 - SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The Brahmo Samaj was established in the year
 - (a) 1827
 - (b) **1828**
 - (c) 1829
 - (d) 1838
- 2. Who among the following started the Aligarh Movement?
 - (a) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
 - (b) Salimullah Khan
 - (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - (d) Muhammad al Hasan
- 3. Satya Gnana Sabai was started at
 - (a) Madurai
 - (b) Rameswaram
 - (c) **Vadalur**
 - (d) Chidambaram

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. _____ was the Bengali Weekly started by Raj Rammohan Roy. **Samvad Kaumudi**
- 2. Swami Dayanadha Saraswathi was the author of _____ **Satyartha Prakash**
- 3. The Satya Shodak Samaj was founded by _____ **Jothiba Govindapule**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Atmiya Sabha | - | a. Olcott |
| 2. Young Bengal Movement | - | b. Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 3. Prarthana Samaj | - | c. Baba Dayal |
| 4. Nirankari Movement | - | d. Henry Vivian Derozio |
| 5. Theosophical Society | - | e. Atmaram Pandurang |

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-C, 5-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) In 1815 Dayanand Saraswathi established the Atmiya Sabha.
- b) Rammohan Roy started the first Bengali weekly Samvad Kaumudi.
- c) Rabindranath Tagore was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement.

d) **The Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1867 in Bombay.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The motto of Swami Dayanand Saraswathi was 'Back to the Vedas'. **True**
2. The original name of Shri Ramakrishna was Narendranath Dutta. **False**
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagara opposed the widow remarriage. **False**
4. Saint Ramalinga composed Thiru Arutpa. **False**

LESSON 14 - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1885-1905)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Indian National Congress was founded by
(a) W.C. Banerjee (b) **A.O. Hume**
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
2. Who among the following was the political Guru of Gandhiji ?
(a) Surendra Nath Banerjee (b) **Gopala Krishna Gokhale**
(c) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at _____ **Bombay**
2. _____ was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons. **Dadhabai Naoroji**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Delhi Durbar | - | a. S.N. Banerjee |
| 2. Ilbert Bill Controversy | - | b. Gokhale |
| 3. Indian Association | - | c. Lord Lytton |
| 4. Servants of India Society | - | d. Dadhabai Naoroji |
| 5. Drain Theory | - | e. Lord Ripon |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **The Revolt of 1857 created a kind of permanent bitterness and suspicion between the British and the Indians.**
- b) Lord Ripon arranged the Delhi Durbar at a time when the larger part of India was in the grip of famine.
- c) A.O. Hume was the first president of the INC in 1885.
- d) Gokhale was called the Indian Burke.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. W.C. Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress. **True**
2. The book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India was written by S.N. Banerjee. **False**
3. The administration of Lord Lytton contributed to the growth of nationalism in India. **True**
4. The period from 1906 to 1916 is known as the era of moderate nationalism. **False**

LESSON 15 - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1905-1916)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which among the following is not a cause for the rise of extremism?
(a) **Ilbert Bill** (b) Calcutta Corporation Act
(c) The Universities Act (d) Partition of Bengal

2. The Muslim League was founded in
(a) **1906** (b) 1909 (c) 1916 (d) 1926

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The “Surat Split” in the Indian National Congress took place in the year _____ **1907**
2. Mrs. Annie Besant established the Home Rule League at _____ **Chennai**
3. Barathamatha Association was started by _____ **Neelakanta Brammachari**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Kesari | - | a. Maharashtra |
| 2. Lion of Punjab | - | b. Muslim League |
| 3. Salimulla Khan | - | c. Lala Har Dayal |
| 4. Ghadar Party | - | d. B.G. Tilak |
| 5. Abhinav Bharat | - | e. Lala Lajpat Rai |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

- a) The extremists were led by Gokhale.
b) **The extremists had no faith in the British sense of justice.**
c) The extremists believed in the principle of ahimsa.
d) The extremists wanted to achieve Swaraj through the constitutional means.
e) The differences between the moderates and extremists led to the split in the Congress at Lucknow.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon. **True**
2. The extremists were the first to demand Swaraj as a matter of birth right. **True**
3. The All India Muslim League was set up in 1905. **False**

LESSON 16 - THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1917-1947)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi in support of
(a) Indigo planters (b) Industrial labour
(c) **Peasants** (d) Mill workers
2. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in the year
(a) 1920 (b) 1921
(c) **1922** (d) 1923

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Rowlat Act was passed in the year _____ **1919**
2. The Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed at _____ **Lahore**
3. The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister _____ **Ramsay Mc Donald**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | - | a. 1923 |
| 2. Swaraj Party | - | b. 1931 |
| 3. Dandi March | - | c. 1930 |
| 4. Poona Pact | - | d. 1919 |
| 5. Gandhi-Irwin Pact | - | e. 1932 |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-E, 5-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

- a) According to the Rowlat Act, any person could be arrested on the basis of suspicion.
- b) The Khilafat Day was observed on 19th October 1919.
- c) The plan of Non Cooperation was approved by the Indian National Congress at the Lahore session.
- d) The Fourteen Points of the Muslim League was submitted by Muhammad Ansari.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The chief cause of the Khilafat Movement was the defeat of Turkey in the First World War. **True**
- 2. The agreement between Dr. Ambedkar and the British government was called as the 'Poona Pact'. **False**

LESSON 17 - ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Who among the following moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress?
(a) Srinivasa Pillai (b) Lakshminarasu Chetty
(c) Rangaiya Naidu (d) **G. Subramanya Iyer**
- 2. The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha was led by
(a) Gandhi (b) **Rajaji**
(c) V.O.C (d) Kamaraj

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The Madras Native Association was started in _____ **1852**
- 2. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched by _____ **V.O.C**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Subramaniya Bharathi | - | a. Swadesamithran |
| 2. Mrs. Annie Besant | - | b. Madras Mahajana Sabha |
| 3. G. Subramanya Iyer | - | c. India |
| 4. P. Anandacharlu | - | d. New India |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement one statement alone is correct.

- a. Madras Native Association was started by G. Subramania Iyer.
- b. **The Third Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras.**
- c. Periyar E.V.R. had never been the President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- d. Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March begun on 1 January 1930 from Tiruchirappalli.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The Madras Mahajana Sabha severely opposed the Indian National Congress. **False**
- 2. The Bharathamatha Association was a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu. **True**
- 3. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched by Periyar E.V.R. **True**
- 4. In 1937, the Congress Ministry was formed in Madras under Kamaraj. **False**

LESSON 18 - THE JUSTICE PARTY RULE

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The South Indian Liberal Foundation was formed in the year
(a) 1912 (b) 1914
(c) **1916** (d) 1917

2. Which of the following journal was not founded by Periyar E.V.R?

- (a) Kudi Arasu (b) Puratchi
(c) Viduthalai (d) **Swarajya**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Hindu Religious Act was passed in the year _____ **1921**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Communal G.O. | - | a. 1929 |
| 2. Staff Selection Board | - | b. 1922 |
| 3. Madras State Aid to Industries Act | - | c. 1924 |
| 4. Annamalai University | - | d. 1921 |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) C.V. Damodaram Pillai was the author of The Tamils 1800 Years Ago.
b) **Madras Dravidian Association was started in November 1912.**
c) In 1917 the South Indian Liberal Federation was formed.
d) Tamil newspaper called Justice supported the Justice Party.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False

- 1 The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years. **True**
2 Justice Party introduced Free and compulsory education. **True**

LESSON 19 - CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1858 – 1947)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which among the following was the provision of the Government of India Act of 1858?
(a) Creation of Court of Directors and Board of Control
(b) Extension of Company's rule for twenty years
(c) **Establishment of India Council with fifteen members**
(d) Cancellation of all previous treaties.
2. Which Act legally recognized the principle of election to the legislative councils?
(a) Act of 1861 (b) Act of 1892
(c) **Act of 1909** (d) Act of 1919

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Government of India Act of 1919 was passed during the Viceroyalty of _____ **Chelmsford**
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced _____ in the provinces. **Autonomy**
3. The first Indian law member to the Governor General's Council was _____ **S.P.Sinha**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. Secretary of State for India | - | a. 1935 |
| 2. Dyarchy in the provinces | - | b. 1909 |
| 3. All India Federation | - | c. 1919 |
| 4. Introduction of Separate Electorate | - | d. 1858 |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2- C, 3-A, 4- B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **Proclamation of Queen Victoria was announced by Lord Canning at Allahabad.**

- b) Minto- Morley Reforms refers to Lord Morley, the Governor and Lord Minto, the Secretary of State for India.
- c) 1919 Act introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.
- d) A Unicameral (one Chamber) legislature was set up at the centre.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1. The Act of 1858 made the Governor-General of India as the Viceroy of India. **True**
- 2. The Act of 1861 increased the number of members in the Governor-General in Council from five to six. **False**
- 3. The Act of 1919 appointed a High Commissioner for India at London. **True**

LESSON 20 - INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Who among the following was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
 - (a) Dr. Ambedkar
 - (b) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - (c) K.M. Panikkar
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2. Which of the following Princely states refused to join the Indian Union?
 - (a) **Hyderabad**
 - (b) Mysore
 - (c) Jaipur
 - (d) Travancore
- 3. For the first time in independent India, a non-Congress ministry was formed under the leadership of
 - (a) V.P. Singh
 - (b) Narasimha Rao
 - (c) **Morarji Desai**
 - (d) A.B. Vajpayee
- 4. The first Indian Institute of Technology was set up at
 - (a) Kanpur
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) **Kharagpur**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The Iron Man of India was _____ **Sardar Vallabai Patel**
- 2. Andhra State was created in the year _____ **1953**
- 3. _____ was considered as the architect of modern India. **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 4. The New Education Policy was introduced by _____ **Rajiv Gandhi**
- 5. With the aim of achieving self sufficiency in food production _____ was launched. **Green Revolution**
- 6. The Bhaba Atomic Research Centre is situated at _____ **Trombay**
- 7. The nation Bangladesh emerged in _____ **1971**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Raja Hari Singh | - | a. Emergency Rule |
| 2. Indira Gandhi | - | b. Atomic Energy Commission |
| 3. V.P. Singh | - | c. ISRO |
| 4. Homi J. Bhaba | - | d. Kashmir |
| 5. Vikram Sarabai | - | e. Mandal Commission |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

- a) **The President is the constitutional head of the state.**
- b) The Planning Commission was established with the Vice- President as its chairman.

- c) The Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research is situated in Neyveli.
- d) ISRO satellite centre is at Mangalore.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The States Reorganization Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali. **True**
2. Dr. Manmohan Singh served as Finance Minister under P.V. Narasimha Rao. **True**