

Gandhian Era

Instructions: Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

Section: Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in:

- a) 1919
- b) **1920**
- c) 1922
- d) 1930

2. The immediate cause for launching the Non-Cooperation Movement was:

- a) Simon Commission
- b) **Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre**
- c) Partition of Bengal
- d) Failure of Cripps Mission

3. The special session of Congress that approved the Non-Cooperation Movement was held at:

- a) Nagpur
- b) **Calcutta**
- c) Bombay
- d) Lahore

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched in:

- a) **August 1920**
- b) September 1920
- c) October 1920
- d) November 1920

5. The main program of the Non-Cooperation Movement included:

- a) **Boycott of schools, courts, councils, and foreign goods**
- b) Violent protests
- c) Armed rebellion
- d) Terrorist activities

6. Who resigned from the Legislative Council during Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a) **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**
- b) Gandhi and Patel
- c) Jinnah and Ambedkar
- d) Tilak and Gokhale

7. The educational institution established during Non-Cooperation Movement was:

- a) Aligarh Muslim University
- b) Banaras Hindu University
- c) **Kashi Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Islamia**
- d) Calcutta University

8. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in which state?

- a) Bihar
- b) **Uttar Pradesh**
- c) Punjab
- d) Bengal

9. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in:

- a) 1920
- b) **1922**
- c) 1924
- d) 1930

10. What happened at Chauri Chaura?

- a) Police firing on peaceful protestors
- b) **Mob burnt police station killing 22 policemen**
- c) Mass arrests of Congress leaders
- d) Gandhi's arrest

11. Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement due to:

- a) Government repression
- b) **Chauri Chaura violence**
- c) Lack of public support
- d) British concessions

12. The Swaraj Party was formed after the suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement by:

- a) **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**
- b) Gandhi and Patel
- c) Bose and Nehru
- d) Tilak and Gokhale

13. The Swaraj Party was formed in:

- a) 1922
- b) **1923**
- c) 1925
- d) 1927

14. The main objective of Swaraj Party was:

- a) Continue non-cooperation
- b) **Enter legislatures and wreck from within**
- c) Start armed struggle
- d) Boycott British goods

15. Who among these did NOT support the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
- c) Motilal Nehru
- d) C.R. Das

Section: Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)

16. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi in:

- a) 1928
- b) **1930**
- c) 1932
- d) 1934

17. The immediate trigger for the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- a) Rowlatt Act
- b) **Simon Commission and salt tax**
- c) Jallianwala Bagh
- d) Partition of Bengal

18. The Lahore Congress Session (1929) that gave the call for Purna Swaraj was presided by:

- a) Gandhi

b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**

c) Sardar Patel

d) Subhas Chandra Bose

19. The Purna Swaraj Declaration (Complete Independence) was adopted on:

a) 15th August 1929

b) **26th January 1930**

c) 31st December 1929

d) 12th March 1930

20. Gandhi announced his plan for Civil Disobedience through:

a) **Eleven Point Ultimatum to Lord Irwin**

b) Dandi March

c) Quit India Resolution

d) Individual Satyagraha

21. The Dandi March started from:

a) Delhi

b) **Sabarmati Ashram**

c) Wardha

d) Bombay

22. The Dandi March ended at:

a) Ahmedabad

b) **Dandi**

c) Surat

d) Bombay

23. The distance covered in Dandi March was approximately:

a) 100 km

b) **240 miles (385 km)**

c) 500 km

d) 750 km

24. The Dandi March started on:

a) 12th January 1930

b) **12th March 1930**

c) 6th April 1930

d) 26th January 1930

25. Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi on:

a) 12th March 1930

b) **6th April 1930**

c) 15th April 1930

d) 5th May 1930

26. The first woman to be arrested during Civil Disobedience Movement was:

a) Sarojini Naidu

b) **Sarojini Naidu**

c) Kamala Nehru

d) Kasturba Gandhi

27. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in:

a) 1930

b) **1931**

c) 1932

d) 1933

28. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on:

a) 15th August 1930

b) **5th March 1931**

c) 26th January 1931

d) 12th March 1931

29. Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference in:

a) 1930

b) **1931**

c) 1932

d) 1933

30. The Second Round Table Conference was held in:

a) Delhi

b) **London**

c) Geneva

d) Paris

31. Gandhi returned from Second Round Table Conference in:

a) October 1931

b) **December 1931**

c) January 1932

d) March 1932

32. Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in:

a) 1931

b) **1932**

c) 1933

d) 1934

33. The Communal Award was announced by:

a) Lord Irwin

b) **Ramsay MacDonald**

c) Winston Churchill

d) Lord Linlithgow

34. Gandhi started his "Epic Fast" against Communal Award in:

a) 1931

b) **1932**

c) 1933

d) 1934

35. The Poona Pact was signed between:

a) Gandhi and Jinnah

b) **Gandhi and Ambedkar**

c) Nehru and Patel

d) Congress and Muslim League

36. The Civil Disobedience Movement was officially withdrawn in:

a) 1932

b) 1933

c) **1934**

d) 1935

37. The individual Satyagraha was started in:

a) 1939

b) **1940**

c) 1941

d) 1942

38. The first individual Satyagrahi was:

a) Gandhi

b) **Vinoba Bhave**

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Sardar Patel

39. The second individual Satyagrahi was:

a) Gandhi

b) Vinoba Bhave

c) **Jawaharlal Nehru**

d) Sardar Patel

Section: Quit India Movement (1942)

40. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

a) 1940

b) **1942**

c) 1944

d) 1945

41. The Quit India Resolution was passed by Congress at:

a) Wardha

b) **Bombay**

c) Delhi

d) Calcutta

42. The Congress session that passed Quit India Resolution was held in:

a) July 1942

b) **August 1942**

c) September 1942

d) October 1942

43. The Quit India Resolution was passed on:

a) 8th August 1942

b) **8th August 1942**

c) 15th August 1942

d) 9th August 1942

44. Gandhi gave the famous "Do or Die" call at:

a) Wardha meeting

b) **Bombay session**

c) Delhi meeting

d) Calcutta session

45. The main leaders arrested immediately after Quit India Resolution were:

a) **Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Maulana Azad**

b) Bose, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad

c) Rajendra Prasad, Rajagopalachari, Kripalani

d) Jinnah, Liaquat Ali, Ambedkar

46. Gandhi was imprisoned at:

a) Cellular Jail, Andaman

b) **Aga Khan Palace, Pune**

c) Yerwada Jail, Pune

d) Red Fort, Delhi

47. Kasturba Gandhi died in detention in:

a) 1942

b) 1943

c) **1944**

d) 1945

48. The underground radio station during Quit India Movement was run by:

a) J.P. Narayan

b) **Usha Mehta**

c) Aruna Asaf Ali

d) Ram Manohar Lohia

49. The parallel government during Quit India Movement was established in:

a) **Ballia (UP), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra)**

b) Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta

c) Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad

d) Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar

50. Who gave the slogan "Karengé ya Marengé"?

a) Gandhi

b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**

c) Subhas Chandra Bose

d) Sardar Patel

51. Who said "Give me blood and I will give you freedom"?

a) Gandhi

b) Nehru

c) **Subhas Chandra Bose**

d) Bhagat Singh

52. The Quit India Movement is also called:

a) Non-Cooperation Movement

b) Civil Disobedience Movement

c) **August Kranti**

d) Swadeshi Movement

53. The Muslim League's response to Quit India Movement was:

a) Support

b) **Opposition**

c) Neutrality

d) Conditional support

54. The Communist Party's position on Quit India Movement was:

a) **Opposition**

b) Support

c) Neutrality

d) Conditional support

55. The Cripps Mission came to India in:

a) 1940

b) **1942**

c) 1944

d) 1945

Section: Other Gandhian Movements

56. Gandhi's first major movement in India was:

a) Non-Cooperation Movement

b) Civil Disobedience Movement

c) **Champaran Satyagraha**

d) Kheda Satyagraha

57. Champaran Satyagraha was related to:

a) Salt tax

b) **Indigo planters**

c) Land revenue

d) Mill workers

58. Champaran Satyagraha took place in:

- a) 1915
- b) **1917**
- c) 1918
- d) 1919

59. Kheda Satyagraha was related to:

- a) Indigo planters
- b) **Land revenue during famine**
- c) Mill workers
- d) Salt tax

60. Kheda Satyagraha took place in:

- a) 1917
- b) **1918**
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

61. Ahmedabad Mill Strike was related to:

- a) Indigo planters
- b) Land revenue
- c) **Plague bonus for workers**
- d) Salt tax

62. Ahmedabad Mill Strike took place in:

- a) 1917
- b) **1918**
- c) 1919
- d) 1920

63. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

- a) 1917
- b) **1919**
- c) 1920
- d) 1921

64. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on:

- a) 10th April 1919
- b) **13th April 1919**
- c) 15th April 1919
- d) 20th April 1919

65. General Dyer was responsible for:

- a) **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**
- b) Chauri Chaura incident
- c) Kakori conspiracy
- d) Lahore conspiracy

Section: Previous Years' Questions

66. (Previous Year NDA) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- a) 1919
- b) **1920**
- c) 1922
- d) 1930

67. (Previous Year NDA) The Dandi March was started by Gandhi in:

- a) 1920
- b) 1922
- c) **1930**
- d) 1942

68. (Previous Year NDA) The Quit India Movement was launched in:

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

69. (Previous Year NDA) Gandhi gave the "Do or Die" call during:

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) **Quit India Movement**
- d) Khilafat Movement

70. (Previous Year NDA) The Poona Pact was signed between:

- a) Gandhi and Jinnah
- b) **Gandhi and Ambedkar**
- c) Nehru and Patel
- d) Congress and Muslim League

Answer Key

1. b) 1920
2. b) Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre
3. b) Calcutta
4. a) August 1920
5. a) Boycott of schools, courts, councils, and foreign goods
6. a) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
7. c) Kashi Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Islamia
8. b) Uttar Pradesh
9. b) 1922
10. b) Mob burnt police station killing 22 policemen
11. b) Chauri Chaura violence
12. a) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
13. b) 1923
14. b) Enter legislatures and wreck from within
15. b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
16. b) 1930
17. b) Simon Commission and salt tax
18. b) Jawaharlal Nehru
19. b) 26th January 1930
20. a) Eleven Point Ultimatum to Lord Irwin
21. b) Sabarmati Ashram
22. b) Dandi
23. b) 240 miles (385 km)
24. b) 12th March 1930
25. b) 6th April 1930
26. b) Sarojini Naidu
27. b) 1931
28. b) 5th March 1931
29. b) 1931
30. b) London
31. b) December 1931
32. b) 1932
33. b) Ramsay MacDonald

34. b) 1932
35. b) Gandhi and Ambedkar
36. c) 1934
37. b) 1940
38. b) Vinoba Bhave
39. c) Jawaharlal Nehru
40. b) 1942
41. b) Bombay
42. b) August 1942
43. b) 8th August 1942
44. b) Bombay session
45. a) Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Maulana Azad
46. b) Aga Khan Palace, Pune
47. c) 1944
48. b) Usha Mehta
49. a) Ballia (UP), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra)
50. b) Jawaharlal Nehru
51. c) Subhas Chandra Bose
52. c) August Kranti
53. b) Opposition
54. a) Opposition
55. b) 1942
56. c) Champaran Satyagraha
57. b) Indigo planters
58. b) 1917
59. b) Land revenue during famine
60. b) 1918
61. c) Plague bonus for workers
62. b) 1918
63. b) 1919
64. b) 13th April 1919
65. a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
66. b) 1920
67. c) 1930
68. b) 1942
69. c) Quit India Movement
70. b) Gandhi and Ambedkar