

Post 1857 Rebellions

1. Munda rebellion was from in
(A) 1899-1900 (B) 1889-1890 (C) 1900-1901 (D) 1902-1903

2. The Munda rebels were defeated and Birsa died in
(A) 1899 (B) 1900 (C) 1901 (D) 1902

3. The British planned the construction of a road connecting Sylhet with
(A) Ganga Valley (B) Yamuna Valley (C) Indus Valley (D) Brahmaputra Valley

4. Who was the Jaintias leader?
(A) Birsa Munda (B) Ukiang Nongbah
(C) Nana Sahib (D) Maulvi Ahmadhullah

5. What happened against the oppression of thikadars?
(A) Eka Movement (B) Bardoli Satyagraha
(C) Tebagha Movement (D) Garo Rebellion

6. The Eka Movement 1921 or. the Unity Movement involved meetings in which peasants were owed to
1. Pay only the recorded rent 2. Refuse to do any form of forced labor
3. Not abide by the panchayat decisions
Which of the statements is/are incorrect?
(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 3 only (D) None of the above

7. Consider the following statements:
1. Bardoli Satyagraha was established in 1926.
2. A Bardoli Enquiry committee was formed by INC :
3. Patel was called to lead the movement.
Which of the statements is/are incorrect?
(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 3 only (D) None of the above

Revolt of 1857

8. Revolt of 10th May 1857 started when company's Indian soldiers rebelled at____
(A) Surat (B) Jansi (C) Meerut (D) Barrackpore

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9. By Doctrine of Lapse which of the following was annexed first?
(A) Satara (B) Sambalpur (C) Jaipur (D) Jhansi
10. Queen Victoria was crowned Empress of India in
(A) 1858 (B) 1877 (C) 1857 (D) 1878
11. Indian Civil Services Act was passed in
(A) 1857 (B) 1858 (C) 1860 (D) 1861
12. The Act for the Better Government of India of 1858 abolished
(A) Board of Directors (B) Board of Control
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of the above
13. Find out the wrongly matched pair.
(A) Nanasahib-Kanpur (B) Khan Bahadur-Lucknow
(C) Kunwar Singh – Bihar (D) Rani Laxmi Bai- Jhansi
14. Who could proclaim the end of sepoy mutiny on 8 July 1858?
(A) Wallesly (B) Dalhousie (C) Canning (D) Rippon
15. The revolt of 1857 started when which Indian sepoy openly disobeyed orders?
(A) Mangal Pandey (B) Ahmadhulla (C) Kunwar Singh (D) Nana Sahib
16. British annexed Indian states using policies of
1. Effective Control 2. Subsidiary Alliance 3. Doctrine of Lapse
(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 3 only (D) All the above
17. In 1854 which of the following was annexed by Doctrine of Lapse?
(A) Bhagat (B) Jhansi (C) Nagpur (D) Udaipur

18. Consider the following statements:

1. The revolt of 1857 is called as "Sepoy Mutiny" by Indians.
2. Indian soldiers proclaimed Mughal Emperor Ahamad Shah as the Emperor of India.

Which of the statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The doctrine of Lapse was based on three principles in which the rulers of the dependent states could adopt sons with the sanction of the paramount power.
2. In 1849 Jaipur and Sambalpur were annexed. Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

20. Which of the following were the social reforms done by British?

1. Sati 2. Female infanticide 3. Widow remarriage
4. Education of women 5. Untouchability

Choose the correct code.

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 5 (B) 1, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

21. The passing of Act XXI of 1850

- (A) Enabled Christian converts to inherit property
- (B) Gave education to women
- (C) Abolished Sati
- (D) Permitted severe action against Rebellions

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The leading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting off the top.
2. Pigs were unacceptable to Hindus hence revolt started.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

Economic Impact of British Rule in India

23. The Second phase of colonial exploitation (1813-1858) abolished

- (A) Monopoly (B) Digopoly (C) Duopoly (D) Tripoly

24. Indigo rebellion took place in

- (A) 1852-53 (B) 1859-60 (C) 1862-63 (D) 1869-70

25. The "Free traders" demanded free access to India which led to the passing of

- (A) Charter Act 1793 (B) Charter Act 1813
(C) Charter Act 1833 (D) Charter Act 1853

26. The Railways in India in 1853 was introduced by

- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Cornwallis
(C) Sir John Shore (D) Dalhousie Who forwarded

27. Who forwarded the "drain of wealth theory"?

- (A) M.G. Ranade (B) K.C. Dutt (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) S.N. Banerji

28. East Indian Company entered India with an exclusive royal charter to trade from their Queen

- (A) Elizabeth II (B) Elizabeth I (C) Victoria (D) King George VI

29. Who became an important class and collaborators British colonial rule in Mercantilist Phase (1757-1813)?

- (A) Landlords (B) Zamindars (C) Both (a) and (D) None of the above

30. The British acquired the diwani rights of Bengal through Clive's system of Dual Government after

1. Battle of Plassey 2. Battle of Buxar 3. Karnatic Wars 4. Mysore Wars

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 3 and only (C) 4 only (D) None of the above

31. Consider the following statements:

1. Introduction of Railways in India improved Indian economy drastically.
2. It intensified the colonial economic exploitation of our country.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Neither 1 nor 2 (D) Both 1 and 2

32. Britain's control over India ensured that there would always be a captive market for

- (A) Agri Industry (B) Textile Industry (C) Jute Industry (D) Food Industry

33. Consider the following statements:

1. British enforced an equal tariff.
2. Indian commodities in Britain Markets and British goods reached Indian markets were duty free.

Which of these statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

Direction for Assertion-Reason questions, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as

- (A) If both A and R are Correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) If both A and R are Correct but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (C) If A is true but R is false.
- (D) If A is false but R is true.

34. **Assertion (A):** The Industrialisation of Indian economy took place after the introduction of Railways.

Reason (R): Economic advantages of Railways benefited the Britain.

35. Consider the following statements:

1. In the 19th Century countries like France, Belgium, Germany the United States and even Japan witnessed deindustrialization.
2. In search of newer markets and raw material sources they stepped up their drive for colonies.

Which of these statements is/are correct

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

36. During the first world war some Marwari businessmen from Calcutta like G.D. Birla invested in

- (A) Agri Industry (B) Cotton Industry (C) Jute Industry (D) Food Industry

37. Most of the economic initiatives undertaken by the colonial state was couched in the language of development and

- (A) Modernisation (B) Industrialisation
(C) Colonialisation (D) Mercantilisation

Pre-Congress Organisations and India National Congress

38. British India Society was founded by William Adam in

- (A) 1830 (B) 1851 (C) 1852 (D) 1839

39. In 1866, East India Association was founded by

- (A) Devendranath Tagore (B) Anandamohan Bose
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) Jagannath Shankar Seth

40. Poona Sarvajinik Sabha was established in 1870 by

- (A) M. G. Ranade (B) S. N. Banerji
(C) G. S. Aiyar (D) Pheroz Shah Mehta

41. In 1872, Indian society was founded by Anandamohan Bose in

- (A) London (B) Calcutta (C) Mumbai (D) Madras

42. Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded at Madras in
(A) 1852 (B) 1884 (C) 1885 (D) 1876
43. In 1867 who was first to put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) R. C. Dutt
(C) S. K. Gokhale (D) Tilak
44. Partition of Bengal was done by Curzon in
(A) 1907 (B) 1905 (C) 1911 (D) 1909
45. Who declared that it was his "Ambition" to assist the Congress in its demise?"
(A) Lord Canning (B) Lord Curzon (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Chelmsford
46. In 1917 Calcutta Congress session was presided over by
(A) Madam Mohan Malaviya (B) Annie Besant
(C) Sarojini Naidu (D) J. B. Kripalani
47. The main objective of the extremists is the attainment of self-government on the lines of
(A) Australia (B) German (C) Japan (D) Russia
48. Day of Mourning in Bengal was observed on
(A) Dec 29th (B) Oct 16th (C) March 23rd (D) August 8th
49. Who among the following is not a moderate?
(A) Dadabhai Noroji (B) M. G. Ranada
(C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale (D) Tilak
50. Which of the following did not increase the resentment of the nationalist against British?
(A) Universities Act of 1904 (B) Official Secrets Act 1904

(C) Surat Split

(D) Partition of Bengal

51. Who declared that 'Swaraj' is the birth right of all Indians?

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) G. K. Ghokale

(C) Tilak (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

52. Who criticised the Moderate politics in an article entitled, 'New Lamp for Old'?

(A) Tilak (B) Aurobindo Ghose

(C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

53. Who was related to Shanti Niketan Ashram?

(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Aurobindo Ghose

(C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Tilak

54. When did the British government decide to annul the partition of Bengal?

(A) 1911 (B) 1916 (C) 1907 (D) 1919

55. Consider the following statements:

1. East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji.

2. It was established in London.

Which of these statements is/are correct'?

(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

56. Find the correct pair from the following:

(A) British Indian Association - London

(B) British India Society - London

(C) Indian Society - Calcutta

(D) Landholders Society - Bombay

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57. Consider the following statements:

1. Western education in India was introduced to create an educated enlightened middle class.
2. The Western educated Indian middle class led the national movement later.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

58. Consider the following statements regarding western educated Indian People:

1. They formed organisations which criticised the government activities..
2. Their main causes included abolition of stamp duties.

Which of these statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

59. Match the following

List – I

List - II

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. Dadabhai Naoroji | 1. Economic History India |
| B. Tilak | 2. Sanjihani |
| C. R. C. Dutt | 3. Poverty and Un British Rule in India |
| D. Prithwis Chandra Roy | 4. Ganapathi festival |

Choose the correct option.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

60. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of INC:

1. INC was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume.
2. INC met for the first time in December 1885 in Bombay with S. N. Bannerji as its president. Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these

61. Consider the following statements:

I. The moderates used "Constitutional and legal means" in demanding reforms from the government

1. They failed to realise the true nature of British rule so their methods have been criticised by the extremists as "mendicancy".

Which of these statements is/are correct'?

(A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

62. Match the following:

List - 1

List - II

A. 1887 Madras

1. Motilal Nehru

B. 1905 Banaras

2. M. K. Gandhi

C. 1919 Amritsar

3. Badruddin Tyabji

D. 1924 Ettlgaum

4. G. K. Gokhale

Choose the correct option.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	3	4	1	2

63. In which year there were no Congress session?

1. 1930 2. 1935 3. 1947 4. 1944

(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 4 only (C) 2,3 and 4 only (d) All the above

64. Match the following:

List - I

List - II

A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

1. Maharashtra

B. Lala Lajpat Rai

2. Punjab

C. Bipin Chandra Pal

3. Bengal

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D. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai 4. Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct option.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	3	4	1	2

65. Match the following:

List - I

- A. Bengal National College
- B. Shanti Niketan
- C. Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Stores
- D. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

List - II

- 1. Acharya P.C Roy
- 2. Tagore
- 3. Aurobindo Gosh
- 4. V.O. Chidamban

Choose the correct option.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	2	1	4

Social and Religious Reform Movements

66. Successor of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was

- (A) Vivekananda (B) Debendra Nath Tagore
- (C) Ishwar Chandra (D) Narayana Guru

67. Who wrote the book Satyarth Prakash?

- (A) Dayananda Saraswathi (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa (D) Debendra Nath Tagore

68. First spiritual leader who thought beyond religious reforms was

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- (A) Ramakrishna Paramahansa (B) Keshab Chandra Sen
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Vivekananda

69. The Poorna Sarvajanic Sabha was established by

- (A) M. G. Ranade (B) Debendra Nath Tagore
(C) K. C. Sen (D) I. C. Vidyasagar

70. The Mohammedan literacy society of Calcutta was founded by

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (B) Shariatullah
(C) Abdul Latif (D) Mirza Gulam Ahmed

71. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Vedanta College by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. M.A.O. College
3. The Banaras Hindu University
4. Khalsa College

- (A) 1-2- 3- 4 (B) 1-2-4-3 (C) 1-4-2-3 (D) 1-3-4-2

72. Promotion of girl education and the establishment of the Arya Mahila Samaj in 1881 in Pune was done by

- (A) Annie Besant (B) Pandit Ramabai (C) Maharizhi Karve (D) M. G. Ranade

73. Annie Besant became the president of the Theosophical society in

- (A) 1897 (B) 1875 (C) 1907 (D) 1917

74. For purification of Sikhism, which of the following organisation was started in 1857?

1. Namdharis 2. Nirnakaris 3. Dar-ul-Ulum
4. Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) 3 only

75. Sadharan Brahma Samaj, in Calcutta in 1878 was established for

- (A) Social reforms (B) Removal of social evils in Hindu society

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(C) Islam reforms

(D) Promotion of education of women

76. Match the following:

List - I

List - II

A. Prarthana Samaj

1. Dayanand Saraswati

B. Brahmo Samaj

2. Atmaram Pandurag

C. Dharma Sabha

3. Radha Kanta Dev

D. Arya Samaj

4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Choose the correct option.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

77. Match the following:

1. Theosophical Society	-	1. 1897
2. Ramakrishna Mission	-	2. 1875
3. Women's Indian Association	-	3. 1887
4. Deva Samaj	-	4. 1923

Choose the correct option.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	2	1	4	3

78. Find which one is matched wrongly.

(A) Mahrishi Karve - Women Empowerment

(B) Mahatma Gandhi - Harijan Empowerment

(C) Narouji Furdonji - Parsis Empowerment

(d) Narayana Guru -Hindus Empowerment

79. Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first to challenge the practice of Sati and supported by Lord Wellesly
2. Swami Dayanad Saraswati started the Shuddhi movement.

Which of these statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

80. Consider the following statements:

- I. Sharada Act 1930 was passed for fixing the minimum age for marriage for boys at 18 and girls at 16.
2. Arya Mahila Samaj started for the upliftment of women was not for child widows

Which of these statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

Land Revenue Policies under the British

81. Five –year settlement was introduced by

- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Wellesley (C) Cornwallis (D) Sir John Shore

82. Permanent settlement in Bengal and Bihar was introduced by

- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Wellesley (C) Cornwallis (D) Sir John Shore

83. Rise to a new class of people (zamindars) in Indian society was given by

- (A) Five year Settlement (B) Permanent Settlement
(C) Ryotwari Settlement (D) Mahalwari Settlement

84. Mahalwari settlement in the North Western Provinces was introduced in

- A) 1822 B)1793 C)1857 D)1861

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85. Elimination of Zamindars was the main aim of

- (A) Permanent Settlement (B) Ryotwari Settlement
(C) Mahalwari Settlement (D) Five year Settlement

86. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced in the beginning of the 19th Century in many parts of

- A) Bombay Presidencies B) Madras Presidencies
C) None of the above D) Both A and B

87. In which settlement the basis for revenue assessment was the product of an estate?

- (A) Ryotwari Settlement (B) Mahalwari Settlement
(C) Permanent Settlement (D) 5 year Settlement

88. Arrange the following in chronological order.

1. 5 year Settlement 2. Permanent Settlement
3. Mahalwari Settlement 4. Ryotowari Settlement
(A) 1- 2- 3- 4 (b) 1- 3- 2- 4 (c) 1- 2- 4- 3 (d) 4- 3- 2- 1

89. In Mahalwari settlement system the state was to appropriate _____ of the revenue of the lands and settlement was made for _____ years.

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 (B) $\frac{2}{3}$, 30 (C) $\frac{1}{3}$, 30 (D) $\frac{1}{4}$, 20

90. Permanent settlement system was introduced in

- (A) 1793 (B) 1813 (C) 1773 (D) 1833

Direction for Assertion-Reason questions, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as

- (A) If both A and R are Correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) If both A and R are Correct but R is not correct explanation of A.
(C) If A is true but R is false.
(D) If A is false but R is true.

91. **Assertion (A):** Five year settlement system was converted into an annual system on contract basis.

Reason (R): In the five year settlement, contractors made a very low bid.

Direction for Assertion-Reason questions, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as

- (A) If both A and R are Correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) If both A and R are Correct but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (C) If A is true but R is false.
- (D) If A is false but R is true.

92. **Assertion (A):** The landlords were accepted to be the owners of the land in the place of peasants.

Reason (R): The revenue to be paid by the landlords was fixed.

Direction for Assertion-Reason questions, there are two statements labeled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as

- (A) If both A and R are Correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) If both A and R are Correct but R is not correct explanation of A.
- (C) If A is true but R is false.
- (D) If A is false but R is true.

93. **Assertion (A):** In Ryotwari settlement the cultivators were subject to impoverishment.

Reason (R): After conducting a wrong land survey the demanded higher tax from the cultivators.

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Here in Ryotwari settlement land revenue was imposed on the landlords.
2. The peasant was recognised as the owners of the land as long as he was able to pay the revenue. Which of the statements regarding is/are correct?

- (A) I only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1. (A)2. (B)3. (D)4. (B) 5. (A)6. (C)7. (D)8. (C)9. (A)10. (B)11. (D)12. (C)13. (B)14.
(C)15. (A)16. (D)17. (C)18. (C)19. (C)20. (D)21. (A)22. (A)23. (A)24. (B)25. (B)26.
(D)27. (C)28. (B)29. (C)30. (A)31. (B)32. (B)33. (C)34. (D)35. (B)36. (C)37. (A)38.
(D)39. (C)40. (A)41. (A)42. (B)43. (A)44. (B)45. (B)46. (B)47. (A)48. (B)49. (D)50.
(C)51.(C)52.(B)53.(C)54.(A)55.(C)56.(A)57.(C)58.(D)59.(D)60.(A)61.(C)62.(D)63.(
D)64.(A)65.(D) 66. (B)67. (A)68. (D)69. (A)70. (C)71. (B)72. (B)73. (C)74. (A)75.
(A)76. (A)77. (B)78. (D)79. (A)80. (C)81. (A)82. (C)83. (B)84. (A)85. (B)86. (D)
87. (B)88. (C)89. (B)90. (A)91. (C)92. (B)93. (C)94. (B)95. (B)96. (C)97. (A)98. (C)
99. (B)100. (B)