

Section : History

**Q.1** Identify the region from which a sculpture depicting Buddha's departure from his palace was discovered and is dated c. 200 CE:

1. Junagarh
2. Mandisor
3. Bodh Gaya
4. Amaravati

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.2** Who composed the *Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad*, a collection of conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya?

1. Mir Khwurd Kirmani
2. Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi
3. Abdul Haq Dehlavi
4. Miya Mir

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.3** 'Erythraean' was the Greek name for:

1. Red Sea
2. Arabian Sea
3. Bay of Bengal
4. Indian Ocean

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.4** In 1565, who led the Vijayanagara army into battle at 'Rakshasi-Tangadi'?

1. Rama Raya
2. Krishnadeva Raya
3. Deva Raya
4. Harihara II

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.5** When did the Deccan Riots Commission present a report to the British Parliament?

1. 1871
2. 1889
3. 1878
4. 1874

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.6** Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Regions	Leaders
(A) Kanpur	(I) Kunwar Singh
(B) Jhansi	(II) Shah Mal
(C) Bihar	(III) Nana Sahib
(D) Uttar Pradesh	(IV) Rani Lakshmi Bai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.7** By the 10th century, the compositions of the 12 *Alvars* were compiled in an anthology known as:

1. Nalapira Prabandham
2. Deviyara Prabandham
3. Alvariya Prabandham
4. Nalayira Divyaprabandham

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.8** Identify the correct statements regarding the Harappan seals and sealings:

- (A) The Harappan seal is possibly the most distinctive artefact of Harappan or Indus Valley civilization.
- (B) Seals and sealing were used to facilitate long-distance communication.
- (C) Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner.
- (D) The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.9** In some Harappan seals, a figure is shown seated cross-legged in a yogic posture, sometimes surrounded by animals. It has been regarded as a depiction of:

1. Proto Shiva
2. Proto Vishnu
3. Proto Rudra
4. Proto Prithvi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.10 Who is known as the 'best ruler' of the Satavahana dynasty?**

1. Gotami-Putra-Siri-Gupta
2. Gotami-Putra-Siri-Kama
3. Gotami-Putra-Siri-Satakarni
4. Gotami-Putra-Siri-Satnami

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.11 Which traveller gives a description on 'widespread poverty' of the early decades in the 17th century?**

1. Pelsaert
2. Peter Mundy
3. Seydi Ali Reis
4. Mahmud Wali Balkhi

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.12 Match List-I with List-II:**

List-I (Travellers)	List-II (Countries)
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Portugal
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Antonio Monserrate	(III) Italy
(D) Peter Mundy	(IV) England

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.13 Identify the correct statements about Ibn Battuta and his travels:**

- (A) Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called *Rihla*, was written in Urdu.
- (B) It provides rich and interesting details about social-cultural life in the subcontinent of the 14th century.
- (C) This Moroccan traveler was born in Tangier.
- (D) Travelling overland through Central Asia, Ibn Battuta reached Sind.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.14 Which stone inscription records the history of a guild of silk-weavers who originally lived in Gujarat?**

1. Mandasor Inscription

2. Parayaga Inscription
3. Allahabad Inscription
4. Vibhuti Inscription

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.15** Who declared in one of the sessions of the Constituent Assembly, that he wanted, "a strong and united Centre"?

1. Hansa Mehta
2. B.R. Ambedkar
3. N.G. Ranga
4. Baldev Singh

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.16** Who was M.K. Gandhi's political mentor?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Aurobindo Gosh

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.17** Nayanars were devotees of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Vishnu
2. Lakshmi
3. Narayana
4. Shiva

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.18** Which British artist went on a voyage to the Pacific (1772–75) and then came to India?

1. Augustus Cleveland
2. William Hodges
3. Francis Hamilton
4. Charles Cornwallis

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.19** Identify the name of the Governor-General who described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day":

1. Lord Malcolm
2. Lord Dalhousie
3. Lord Mayo
4. Lord Canning

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.20 Identify the correct statements regarding Al-Biruni:**

- (A) Al-Biruni was well versed in several languages: Persian, Hebrew, Sanskrit etc.
- (B) Al-Biruni was born in Syria.
- (C) Al-Biruni was familiar with the work of Plato and other Greek philosophers.
- (D) Al-Biruni read their work in Arabic translations.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.21 Identify the most famous court-historian during Akbar's reign:**

- 1. Mir Samad
- 2. Mir Hasan
- 3. Abu'l Fazl
- 4. Abu'l Nizami

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.22 Ibn Batutta returned to his home in \_\_\_\_\_, about thirty years after he had set out.**

- 1. 1355
- 2. 1334
- 3. 1354
- 4. 1356

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.23 Who remarked that South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma":**

- 1. Bipin Chandra Pal
- 2. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 3. Louis Fischer
- 4. Chandran Devanesan

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.24 Identify the incorrect statements regarding the travellers in Medieval India:**

- (A) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier travelled to India atleast seven times.
- (B) Manucci, the french doctor, never returned to Europe and settled down in India.
- (C) Francois Bernier was closely associated with the Mughal court.
- (D) Danishmand Khan, was a syrian noble at the Mughal court.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.25** The most important idea in \_\_\_\_\_ is that the entire world is animated.

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Jainism
4. Shaivism

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.26** Identify the year of Champaran Movement:

1. 1917
2. 1918
3. 1921
4. 1922

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.27** Match List-I with List-II:

List – I

List – II

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Lapis Lazuli | (I) Khetri           |
| (B) Carnelian    | (II) South Rajasthan |
| (C) Copper       | (III) Shortughai     |
| (D) Steatite     | (IV) Lothal          |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.28** Which Mughal chronicle mentions the irrigation devices of Northern India?

1. Akbar Nama
2. Babur Nama
3. Ain-i Akbari
4. Shah Nama

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.29 Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh (1801)?**

1. Lord Hardinge
2. Lord Hastings
3. Lord Wellesley
4. Lord Cornwallis

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.30 Most Ashokan inscriptions were in \_\_\_\_\_ language.**

1. Sanskrit
2. Pali
3. Prakrit
4. Arabic

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.31 Identify the region where the Jotedars were most powerful in the 18th-century:**

1. East-Bihar
2. United-Provinces
3. West-Punjab
4. North-Bengal

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.32 Identify the regions where archaeologists have found the terracotta models of the 'plough' and evidence of ploughed field?**

1. Cholistan, Banawali and Kalibangan
2. Ganweriwala, Mitathal and Harappa
3. Ameri, Balakot and Siswal
4. Manda, Sutkagendor and Amravati

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.33 Who wrote the earliest histories of the uprising (1857), noting that, "the panchayats were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur Sepoy lines"?**

1. James Outram
2. Charles Mason
3. Charles Ball
4. Captain Hearsey

**Options** 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.34 Match List-I with List-II:**

**List-I**

**List-II**

**Ruler**

**Dynasty**

(A) Asoka

(I) Maurya

- List-I**  
(B) Kanishka  
(C) Samudragupta  
(D) Rudradaman
- List-II**  
(II) Gupta  
(III) Kushana  
(IV) Shaka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
2. (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
3. (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.35** Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Ryots in Deccan villages rebel
- (B) Santhal Rebellion
- (C) Permanent Settlement in Bengal
- (D) First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (D), (B), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.36** Who founded the Mauryan Empire in c. 321 BCE?

1. Asoka
2. Bimbisara
3. Kautilya Maurya
4. Chandragupta Maurya

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.37** When was the Constitution of India signed?

1. December 1949
2. January 1949
3. January 1947
4. August 1947

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.38** Which Jataka story describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king: these included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys, and even animals?

1. Panchatantra Jataka
2. Abhidhamma Jataka
3. Gandantindu Jataka
4. Jivika Jataka

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.39** Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service from:

1. 1784 to 1905
2. 1794 to 1815
3. 1799 to 1820
4. 1788 to 1910

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.40** Who composed the *Natyashastra* in Sanskrit?

1. Panini
2. Ashvaghosh
3. Charaka
4. Bharata

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.41** Read the passage and answer the questions:

#### **Vijayanagara Empire**

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

'Gopurams' are important feature of which building during Krishnadeva Raya's rule?

1. Forts
2. Roads
3. Temples
4. Tanks

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.42** Read the passage and answer the questions:

### Vijayanagara Empire

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Who inflicted severe defeats on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520)?

1. Rama Raya
2. Krishnadeva Raya
3. Harihara
4. Hoysalas

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.43** Read the passage and answer the questions:

### Vijayanagara Empire

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Which was the second dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire?

1. Sangama Dynasty
2. Tuluvas Dynasty
3. Saluvas Dynasty
4. Aravidu Dynasty

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.44** Read the passage and answer the questions:

**Vijayanagara Empire**

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

The 'Raichur-Doab' is the land between which among the following rivers:

1. Tungabhadra and Kaveri
2. Tungabhadra and Krishna
3. Krishna and Kaveri
4. Tungabhadra and Shipra

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.45** Read the passage and answer the questions:

**Vijayanagara Empire**

The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.

Identify the township named after Krishnadeva Raya's mother during his reign?

1. Vijayanagara
2. Hampi
3. Orissa
4. Nagalapuram

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q.46** Read the passage and answer the questions:

*The*

***Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation***

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

Identify the month and year of 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre':

1. March 1919
2. April 1919
3. April 1918
4. March 1914

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

**Q.47** Read the passage and answer the questions:

*The*

***Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation***

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

The main institutional feature of the 'Rowlatt Act' introduced by the British was:

1. Reward for Services
2. Censorship of Press
3. Bandh Call
4. Public Welfare

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.48 Read the passage and answer the questions:

*The*

***Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation***

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlett, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlett Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlett Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlett satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

Identify the timeline of the 'First World War':

1. 1912–14

2. 1913–16

3. 1914–18

4. 1914–20

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.49 Read the passage and answer the questions:

*The*

***Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation***

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlett, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlett Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlett Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlett satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

'Detention without Trial' was a feature of which Act?

1. Non-Cooperation Act

2. Interim Government Act

3. Rowlett Act

#### 4. Reward Act

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.50 Read the passage and answer the questions:

*The*

#### ***Making and Unmaking of the Non-Cooperation***

During the Great War of 1914–18, the British had instituted censorship of the press and permitted detention without trial. Now, on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, these tough measures were continued. In response, Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against the “Rowlatt Act”. In towns across North and West India, life came to a standstill, as shops shut down and schools closed in response to the bandh call. The protests were particularly intense in the Punjab, where many men had served on the British side in the War – expecting to be rewarded for their service. Instead they were given the Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji was detained while proceeding to the Punjab. The situation in the province grew progressively more tense, reaching a bloody climax in Amritsar in 1919, when a British Brigadier ordered his troops to open fire on a nationalist meeting. More than four hundred people were killed in what is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was the Rowlatt satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader. Emboldened by its success, Gandhiji called for a campaign of “non-cooperation” with British rule. Indians who wished colonialism to end were asked to stop attending schools, colleges and law courts, and not pay taxes. In sum, they were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. If non-cooperation was effectively carried out, said Gandhiji, India would win swaraj within a year.

In which region of West India were the protests about the 'Rowlatt Act' most intense?

1. Punjab

2. Delhi

3. Bengal

4. United Provinces

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4