

Western Education and Nationalism

1. **What was the primary purpose of the British introducing Western education in India?**
 - a) To promote Indian culture
 - b) To create a loyal administrative class
 - c) To spread Indian nationalism
 - d) To improve literacy rates**Answer:** b) To create a loyal administrative class
2. **Which concept introduced by Western education inspired Indians to question British rule?**
 - a) Monarchy
 - b) Democracy
 - c) Feudalism
 - d) Theocracy**Answer:** b) Democracy
3. **How did the English language contribute to Indian nationalism?**
 - a) It replaced regional languages
 - b) It became a common medium for cross-regional communication
 - c) It was used to teach British history
 - d) It limited access to education**Answer:** b) It became a common medium for cross-regional communication
4. **Application: If you were an Indian educated in Western ideas in the 19th century, what would you likely do to promote nationalism?**
 - a) Support British policies
 - b) Write articles criticizing British rule
 - c) Avoid political discussions
 - d) Focus only on religious reforms**Answer:** b) Write articles criticizing British rule

Social Reform Movements

5. **Who founded the Brahma Samaj to fight social evils like sati?**
 - a) Jyotirao Phule
 - b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - c) Pandita Ramabai
 - d) Swami Dayananda Saraswati**Answer:** b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
6. **What was the main objective of Jyotirao Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj?**
 - a) To promote Vedic traditions
 - b) To advocate for lower castes and women's rights
 - c) To support British education
 - d) To establish religious schools**Answer:** b) To advocate for lower castes and women's rights
7. **Which organization did Pandita Ramabai establish for the education of widows?**
 - a) Brahma Samaj
 - b) Arya Mahila Samaj

- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Ramakrishna Mission

Answer: b) Arya Mahila Samaj

8. Who was known as the "Mahatma" in Maharashtra for his social reform work?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Jyotirao Phule
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Answer: b) Jyotirao Phule

9. Application: If you were a social reformer like Pandita Ramabai, which issue would you prioritize to strengthen Indian society?

- a) Promoting British goods
- b) Educating girls and widows
- c) Supporting caste discrimination
- d) Encouraging child marriage

Answer: b) Educating girls and widows

Transportation and Communication

10. Why did the British develop railways in India?

- a) To promote Indian unity
- b) For trade, industry, and military purposes
- c) To spread education
- d) To support Indian industries

Answer: b) For trade, industry, and military purposes

11. How did the postal system aid the growth of Indian nationalism?

- a) It restricted communication
- b) It allowed the spread of nationalist ideas through newspapers
- c) It was used only by the British
- d) It discouraged regional interactions

Answer: b) It allowed the spread of nationalist ideas through newspapers

12. Application: If you were a nationalist leader in the 19th century, how would you use the telegraph system?

- a) To communicate with British officials
- b) To coordinate protests across regions
- c) To promote British goods
- d) To limit public gatherings

Answer: b) To coordinate protests across regions

Early Political Organizations

13. Which was a limitation of early political organizations like the Indian Association?

- a) They were nationwide in scope
- b) They were confined to specific regions
- c) They included the masses

d) They opposed British rule completely

Answer: b) They were confined to specific regions

14. Who was a key leader of the Madras Mahajan Sabha?

a) Surendranath Banerjee

b) M. Veeraraghavachariar

c) Dadabhai Naoroji

d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: b) M. Veeraraghavachariar

15. Why was there a need for a nationwide political organization in the late 19th century?

a) To support British policies

b) To unite Indians against British rule

c) To promote regional languages

d) To limit political activities

Answer: b) To unite Indians against British rule

Indian National Congress (INC)

16. When was the Indian National Congress formed?

a) 1857

b) 1885

c) 1905

d) 1916

Answer: b) 1885

17. Who presided over the first INC meeting in 1885?

a) Allan Octavian Hume

b) W.C. Banerjee

c) Dadabhai Naoroji

d) Annie Besant

Answer: b) W.C. Banerjee

18. What was an objective of the INC at its formation?

a) To promote British goods

b) To foster national unity across caste and religion

c) To support colonial administration

d) To limit public participation

Answer: b) To foster national unity across caste and religion

19. Application: If you were a delegate at the first INC meeting, what demand would you prioritize?

a) Support for British trade

b) Competitive examinations for Indians

c) Promotion of regional divisions

d) Ban on political gatherings

Answer: b) Competitive examinations for Indians

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement

20. **What was the official reason for the Partition of Bengal in 1905?**

- a) To promote Indian unity
- b) For administrative efficiency
- c) To strengthen nationalism
- d) To support Indian industries

Answer: b) For administrative efficiency

21. **What was the real motive behind the Partition of Bengal?**

- a) To unite Hindus and Muslims
- b) To weaken the nationalist movement
- c) To improve education
- d) To promote Indian trade

Answer: b) To weaken the nationalist movement

22. **What was the core principle of the Swadeshi Movement?**

- a) Use of British goods
- b) Self-reliance through Indian goods
- c) Support for British rule
- d) Promotion of foreign education

Answer: b) Self-reliance through Indian goods

23. **Who started the Bengal Chemical Store during the Swadeshi Movement?**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Acharya P.C. Roy
- c) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- d) Jamshedji Tata

Answer: b) Acharya P.C. Roy

24. **Application: If you were part of the Swadeshi Movement, what action would you take?**

- a) Buy British clothes
- b) Promote khadi and boycott British goods
- c) Support British factories
- d) Avoid Indian industries

Answer: b) Promote khadi and boycott British goods

Moderates vs. Extremists

25. **Which leader was known as the "Grand Old Man of India" among the Moderates?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: b) Dadabhai Naoroji

26. **What method did Extremists like Bal Gangadhar Tilak advocate?**

- a) Petitions and resolutions

- b) Swadeshi and boycott
- c) Cooperation with the British
- d) Religious reforms only

Answer: b) Swadeshi and boycott

27. What caused the Surat Split in 1907?

- a) Unity between Moderates and Extremists
- b) Differences between Moderates and Extremists
- c) Formation of the Muslim League
- d) Partition of Bengal

Answer: b) Differences between Moderates and Extremists

Home Rule League and Other Movements

28. Who was the first woman president of the INC in 1917?

- a) Pandita Ramabai
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Savitribai Phule
- d) Madame Blavatsky

Answer: b) Annie Besant

29. What was the goal of the Home Rule League?

- a) To support British rule
- b) To demand self-government
- c) To promote caste divisions
- d) To limit political activities

Answer: b) To demand self-government

30. Which revolutionary organization was led by Lala Hardayal?

- a) Anusheelan Samiti
- b) Bharat Mata Association
- c) Ghadar Party
- d) Yugantar Party

Answer: c) Ghadar Party

Additional Notes

- **Western Education:** Introduced liberal ideas that inspired nationalism but was intended to serve British interests.
- **Social Reforms:** Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotirao Phule, and Pandita Ramabai addressed social evils, fostering unity and confidence.
- **Transportation and Communication:** British infrastructure like railways and telegraphs united Indians, enabling the spread of nationalist ideas.
- **INC:** Formed in 1885, it provided a national platform for unified resistance, unlike earlier regional organizations.
- **Swadeshi Movement:** Sparked by the 1905 Partition of Bengal, it promoted self-reliance and mass participation.

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