

Freedom Struggle - Part 2

Q1: When was the Muslim League set-up?

- 1905
- 1906 **(Correct)**
- 1907
- 1908

Q2: Who were the founding members of the Muslim League?

- Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk **(Correct)**
- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel
- Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, and Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Aurobindo Ghosh

Q3: What did the Muslim League support?

- The Swadeshi Movement
- Communal harmony
- Partition of Bengal **(Correct)**
- Independence from British rule

Q4: What did the INC adopt as its goal during the Calcutta Session in Dec 1906?

- Partition of India
- Communal Electorate
- Swaraj (Self-government) **(Correct)**
- Reform of the British Parliament

Q5: Why did the INC split into two groups during the Surat Session in 1907?

- Over the debate on nature of Swadeshi Movement **(Correct)**
- Over the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi
- Over the issue of British taxation policies
- Over the demand for communal representation

Q6: Who led the Extremists group within the split INC after the Surat Session?

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Lal, Bal, Pal **(Correct)**
- Lord Minto

Q8: Who came to be known as the 'Father of Communal Electorate'?

- Nawab Salimullah
- Aga Khan
- Lord Minto **(Correct)**
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q9: What were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 mainly focused on?

- Enhancing British control over India
- Establishing separate electorates for Muslims **(Correct)**
- Promoting unity between Hindus and Muslims
- Abolishing the Indian National Congress

Q10: Who were the leaders of the Moderate faction of INC after the split in 1907?

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Lal, Bal, Pal
- Lord Minto
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale **(Correct)**

Q11: Which session of the INC witnessed a split between Moderates and Extremists?

- Nagpur Session
- Surat Session **(Correct)**
- Lahore Session
- Calcutta Session

Q12: What did the Extremists group within INC demand?

- Immediate independence from British rule **(Correct)**
- Closer collaboration with British authorities
- No changes in the existing political setup
- Reduced representation for Muslims

Q13: Who led the Moderate faction of the INC after the split?

- Lal, Bal, Pal
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale **(Correct)**
- Subhas Chandra Bose

Q14: What did the Muslim League demand in terms of electorates?

- Common electorate for all
- Special safeguards for Hindus
- A separate electorate for Muslims **(Correct)**
- No electorates for anyone

Q15: Which leader was associated with the idea of Swaraj within the INC?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Dadabhai Naoroji **(Correct)**
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q16: What was the primary goal of the Indian National Congress during the early 20th century?

- To maintain the status quo under British rule
- To establish a dictatorship in India
- To achieve Swaraj (Self-government) for India **(Correct)**
- To continue colonial rule under British government

Q17: Who was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Dadabhai Naoroji **(Correct)**
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Mahatma Gandhi

Q18: Which British official was associated with the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909?

- Lord Curzon
- Lord Minto **(Correct)**
- Lord Ripon
- Lord Irwin

Q19: What did the Morley-Minto Reforms introduce for Muslims?

- Greater representation in the British Parliament
- Separate electorate **(Correct)**
- Abolition of Muslims' right to vote
- Non-participation in elections

Q20: The split in the INC during the Surat Session was primarily due to disagreements over?

- The role of women in the independence movement
- The nature of the Swadeshi Movement **(Correct)**
- The language to be used as the national language
- The division of states post-independence