

Freedom Struggle - Part 4

Q1: What did the Rowlatt Act of 1919 allow the government to do?

- Arrest suspects without trial **(Correct)**
- Implement free education policies
- Abolish taxes on agricultural goods
- Grant universal suffrage

Q2: Which of the following statements is true about the Rowlatt Satyagraha?

- It was a movement against unfair taxation
- It was the first countrywide agitation led by Gandhiji **(Correct)**
- It focused on promoting industrialization
- It was primarily against the British monarchy

Q3: What event led to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre on April 13, 1919?

- Arrest of prominent leaders **(Correct)**
- Issuance of a curfew order
- Altercation between two political parties
- Signing of a peace treaty

Q4: Who fired at the people assembled in Jallianwala Bagh during the massacre?

- General O' Dyer **(Correct)**
- General MacArthur
- Colonel Sanders
- Admiral Nelson

Q5: Why did Rabindra Nath Tagore return his knighthood in protest?

- To express support for the British government
- In response to industrial policies
- In reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre **(Correct)**
- Due to a personal dispute with the monarchy

Q6: Who was responsible for killing General Dyer in Caxton Hall, London?

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Sardar Udham Singh **(Correct)**
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Subhas Chandra Bose

Q7: What caused the agitation in the Khilafat Movement of 1920?

- Treatment of Turkey by the British in a post-war treaty **(Correct)**
- Introduction of a new economic policy
- Agricultural reforms by the colonial government
- Educational changes in the region

Q8: Who were the primary leaders of the Khilafat Movement?

- Aliens from a different planet
- Ali brothers, Mohd Ali and Shaukat Ali **(Correct)**
- European diplomats
- American industrialists

Q9: Which two groups jointly led the Khilafat Movement along with the Congress?

- Socialists and Communists
- Traders and Merchants
- Khilafat leaders and the Congress **(Correct)**
- Intellectuals and Scientists

Q10: What was the reaction of Muslims against the treatment of Turkey by the British?

- Celebrated the treaty
- Started a movement against the British monarchy
- Entirely supportive of the British decision
- Began the Khilafat Movement in protest **(Correct)**

Q11: When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- 13th April, 1919
- 18th March, 1919 **(Correct)**
- 1920
- 10th April, 1919

Q12: Which commission was appointed to inquire into the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- Kitchlu Commission
- Satyapal Commission
- Hunter Commission **(Correct)**
- Tagore Commission

Q13: Who killed General O' Dyer in Caxton Hall, London?

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Sardar Udham Singh **(Correct)**
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Subhas Chandra Bose

Q14: What event triggered the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- Arrest of Dr Kitchlu and Dr Satyapal **(Correct)**
- Release of political prisoners
- Celebration of a religious festival
- Peaceful demonstration

Q15: What were the consequences of the Rowlatt Act?

- Abolishment of the British Parliament
- Suspension of the right of Habeas Corpus **(Correct)**
- Introduction of a new constitution
- Formation of a democratic government

Q16: Who led the Rowlatt Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act?

- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Mahatma Gandhi **(Correct)**
- Subhas Chandra Bose

Q17: How did the British government react to the Khilafat Movement?

- Ignored the movement completely
- Agreed to all demands of the movement
- Attempted to suppress the movement **(Correct)**
- Joined forces with the Khilafat leaders

Q18: Why did the Khilafat Movement receive support from both Khilafat leaders and the Congress?

- To gain religious favor
- To challenge the British government **(Correct)**
- To protest against educational reforms
- To encourage industrial growth

Q19: What was the immediate outcome of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- Peaceful resolution
- Formation of a new political party
- Escalation of anti-British sentiments **(Correct)**
- Economic prosperity

Q20: Who were the main instigators of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- Local farmers
- Indian soldiers
- General O' Dyer and the British government **(Correct)**
- Foreign diplomats