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Q1: Why did Gandhiji travel to Champaran?

- (a) To meet his relatives
- (b) To launch a Satyagraha against the Indigo planters**
- (c) To help the mill workers of Champaran
- (d) To organise a rally

Q2: In which session of the Indian National Congress was the non-cooperation movement adopted?

- (a) Nagpur Session of December 1927
- (b) Nagpur Session of December 1920
- (c) Kolkata Session of December 1928
- (d) Lahore Session of December 1920**

Q3: Which act gave the government the power to detain political prisoners without trial for up to two years.

- (a) Rowlatt Act 1919**
- (b) Government of India Act 1919
- (c) Rowlatt Act 1920
- (d) Emigration Act of 1859

Q4: Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- (a) Leader of a Militant Guerrilla movement.
- (b) A leader of the Indian National Congress
- (c) A peasant**
- (d) An officer in the British government

Q5: Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up by:

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Nehru
- (c) Nehru & Baba Ramchandra**
- (d) Sardar Patel

Q6: When did the Jallianwalla bagh massacre take place:

- (a) 1918
- (b) 1919**
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1921

Q7: Dandi March was undertaken to protest against:

- (a) The Salt Tax**
- (b) protest against Rowlatt Act
- (c) To protest against Indigo tax
- (d) launched Quit India Movement

Q8: The Non-Cooperation movement due to:

- (a) Chauri Chaura incident**
- (b) Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- (c) All of the above
- (d) Lahore incident

Q9: Why did the Indians oppose the Simon Commission?

- (a) It did not want to give power to Indians
- (b) It had no Indian Members**
- (c) It has mixed Member
- (d) None of this

Q10: Satyagraha means:

- (a) Fight against injustice
- (b) Complete independence
- (c) following the path of non-violence
- (d) All the above**