

CTR PUBLICATIONS

ONE MARK TEST - 5/30

HISTORY

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

I. Choose the correct answer

1. It was also to the credit of Vidyasagar that the first age of consent was included in the Indian Penal Code, which was enacted in _____.

- a) 1860 b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1890

2. _____ advocated the rights of widows to remarry.

- a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Keshab Chandra Sen
c) Annie Besant d) Narayana Guru

3. Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj on _____.

- a) 20 August 1829 b) 20 August 1828
c) 20 August 1827 d) 20 August 1826

4. Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahma Samaj in _____.

- a) 1855 b) 1856 c) 1857 d) 1858

5. In ____ a split occurred in the ranks of Brahma Samaj.

- a) 1866 b) 1867 c) 1868 d) 1858

6. The Widow's Remarriage Reform Act was passed in _____.

- a) 1856 b) 1857 c) 1858 d) 1859

7. Prarthana Samaj was founded in _____.

- a) Calcutta b) Madras c) Bombay d) Pune

8. Prarthana Samaj was founded in _____.

- a) 1862 b) 1866 c) 1856 d) 1867

9. The founder of Prarthana Samaj was _____.

- a) Dt.Atma Ram Pandurang b) M.G.Ranade
c) Jyotiba Phule d) Baba Dayal Das

10. Who was the founder of the Deccan Education Society?

- a) Baba Dayal Das b) M.G.Ranade c) Devandranath Tagore d) Ayyankali

11. The founder of Arya Samaj was _____.

- a) Keshab Chandra Sen b) M.G.Ranade
c) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar d) Dayanand Saraswati

12. "Jiva is Siva" – it is said by _____.

- a) Ramakrishnan Paramahansa b) Swami Vivekananda
c) Narayana Guru d) Ayyankali

13. Who established the Ramakrishna Mission?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa b) Narayana Guru
c) Ayyankali d) Swami Vivekananda

14. Swami Vivekananda became famous for his addresses on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in _____.

- a) Chicago b) Washington c) Newyork d) Boston

15. The Theosophical Society also played an important role in the revival of _____ in India.

- a) Buddhism b) Jainism c) Christianity d) Islam

16. Who formed Home Rule League in India?

- a) Annie Besant b) Olcott c) Blavatsky d) Vivekananda

17. Jyotiba Phule opened the first school for "Untouchables" in 1852 in _____.

- a) Mumbai b) Poona c) Nagpur d) Nasik

18. Who launched the Satyashodak Samaj?

- a) Jyotiba Phule b) Narayana Guru c) Ayyankalai d) Vivekananda

19. Narayana Guru established a grand temple at _____ and dedicated it to all.

- a) Aruvipuram b) Kochi c) Thiruvananthapuram d) Vaikam

20. _____ founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam in 1907.

- a) Ayyankali b) Narayana Guru c) Jyotiba Phule d) Annie Besant

21. Aligarh Mohammedean Anglo-Oriental College was raised to the status of a university in_____.

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

22. In the middle of the nineteenth century reform activities began in _____.

- a) Mumbai b) Kolkata c) Chennai d) Ahmedabad

23. Behrramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of _____.

- a) Child Marriage b) Widow Remarriage c) Sati d) Female Infanticide

24. Who was the founder of the Nirankari Movement?

- a) Ramalinga Swamigal b) Baba Dayal Das c) Iyothee Thassar d) Ayyankali

25. With the support of ____, the Singh Sabah established Khalsa College for the Sikhs in Amritsar.

- a) British b) French c) Portuguese d) Spain

26. Ramalinga Adigal established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in _____.

- a) 1845 b) 1855 c) 1865 d) 1875

27. Ayyankali was born in _____ at Venganoor in Thiruvananthapuram.

- a) 1863 b) 1864 c) 1865 d) 1866

28. Inspired by _____Ayyankali founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalna Sangam.

- a) Jyotiba Phule b) Sree Narayana Guru c) Vivekananda d) M.G.Ranade

29. Ramalinga Adigal established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at _____.

- a) Vadalur b) Chennai c) Kanchipuram d) Adayar

30. Iyothee Thassar organised the First Conference of the Association at _____

- a) Coimbatore b) Trichy c) Madurai d) Nilgiris

ANSWER

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. a | 11. d | 16. a | 21. c | 26. c |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. a | 17. b | 22. a | 27. a |
| 3. b | 8. d | 13. d | 18. a | 23. a | 28. b |
| 4. c | 9. a | 14. a | 19. a | 24. b | 29. a |
| 5. a | 10. b | 15. a | 20. b | 25. a | 30. d |

CTR PUBLICATIONS

ONE MARK TEST - 6/30

HISTORY

6. EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMILNADU

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ led one of the army units of Puli Thevar.

- a) Ondiveeran b) Velunachiyar c) Oomaithurai d) Maruthu Brothers

2. Gopala Nayak was overpowered by the British forces in _____.

- a) 1801 b) 1802 c) 1803 d) 1804

3. _____ was a faithful friend of Velunachiyar.

- a) Udaiyaal b) Kuyili c) Lakshmi Bai d) Begum Hazrat Mahal

4. The first resistance to East India Company was from _____.

- a) Veerapandiya Kattabomman b) Maruthu Brothers
c) Dheeran Chinnamalai d) Puli Thevar

5. Viswanatha Nayak became the Nayak ruler of Madurai in _____.

- a) 1527 b) 1528 c) 1529 d) 1526

6. Traditionally there were supposed to be _____ Palayakkarars.

- a) 70 b) 71 c) 72 d) 73

7. In March 1755 Mahfuzkhan was sent with a contingent of the company army under Colonel Heron to _____.

- a) Tirunelveli b) Madurai c) Palayamkottai d) Panchalamkurichi

8. Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already locked in a serious conflict with the _____.

- a) Marathas b) Cholas c) Nayaks d) Pallavas

9. As the English were at War with the French, Hyder Ali and Marathas, the artillery arrived only in _____.

- a) September 1760 b) October 1760 c) November 1760 d) August 1760

10. On 16 May _____ Puli Thevar's three major ports came under the control of Yusuf Khan.

- a) 1761 b) 1762 c) 1763 d) 1764

11. After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar recaptured _____ in 1764.

- a) Vasudevanallur b) Panayur c) Nerkattumseval d) Ettayapuram

12. At the age of 16, Velunachiyar was married to Muthu Vadugar, the Raja of _____.

- a) Sivagangai b) Tirunelveli c) Palayamkottai d) Madurai

13. Dalavay Thandavarayanar wrote a letter to _____ on behalf of Velunachiyar asking help to defeat the English.

- a) Hyder Ali b) Yusuf Khan c) Chanda Sahib d) Mahfuzkhan

14. With military assistance from Gopala Nayak and Hyder Ali Velunachiyar recaptured _____.

- a) Tirunelveli b) Sivagangai c) Ramanathapuram d) Panchalamkurichi

15. Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram on _____.

- a) 19 September 1798 b) 20 September 1798
c) 18 September 1798 d) 17 September 1798

16. In May 1799, _____ issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces to Tirunelveli.

- a) William Bentinck b) Dalhousie c) Lord Wellesley d) Warren Hastings

17. Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar close to _____.

- a) Tirunelveli b) Palayamkottai c) Panchalamkurichi d) Madurai

18. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were the brothers of _____.

- a) Gopala Nayak b) Marudhu Brothers c) Muthu Vadugar d) Kattabomman

19. In June _____ Marudhu brothers issued Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

- a) 1806 b) 1801 c) 1803 d) 1804

20. The Proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the _____.

- a) British b) French c) Portuguese d) Dutch

21. The Marudhu brothers were executed in the fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram on__.

- a) 24 October 1801 b) 17 November 1801 c) 16 December 1801 d) 17 December 1801

22. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on _____.

- a) 16 October 1801 b) 16 November 1801 c) 17 October 1801 d) 17 October 1801

23. Coimbatore was annexed at the end of the Anglo-Mysore War in _____.

- a) 1799 b) 1789 c) 1788 d) 1798

24. The outbreak of the Vellore Revolt was on _____.

- a) 10 June 1806 b) 10 May 1806 c) 10 July 1806 d) 10 August 1806

25. Vellore Revolt had all the forebodings of the Great Rebellion of _____.

- a) 1853 b) 1854 c) 1855 d) 1857

ANSWER

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. c | 11. c | 16. c | 21. a |
| 2. a | 7. a | 12. a | 17. a | 22. b |
| 3. b | 8. a | 13. a | 18. d | 23. a |
| 4. d | 9. a | 14. b | 19. b | 24. c |
| 5. c | 10. a | 15. a | 20. a | 25. d |

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ONE MARK TEST - 7/30

HISTORY

7. ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The East India Company's restructuring _____ revenue system across India increased the financial burden on the peasants.

- a) Mughal b) Rajput c) Hoysalas d) Pallavas

2. Farazi movement was launched by Haji Shariatullah in _____.

- a) 1816 b) 1817 c) 1818 d) 1819

3. The Wahhabi rebellion was led by _____ an Islamic preacher.

- a) Dudu Mian b) Sidhu c) Titu Mir d) Kanu

4. One major tribal revolt _____ uprising of 1831-32 took place in Chotanagpur and Singbhum regions.

- a) Kol b) Wahhabi c) Santhal d) Munda

5. In 1855, two _____ brothers Sidhu and Kanu proclaimed that they had received a divine message from the God, asking them to lead the rebellion.

- a) Munda b) Kol c) Wahhabi d) Santhals

6. In 1855 an act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the _____.

- a) Brahmins b) Santhals c) Tribals d) Untouchables

7. One of the prominent tribal rebellion occurred in Ranchi was known as _____ rebellion.

- a) Ulugulan b) Santhal c) Kol d) Wahhabi

8. _____ declared himself as the messenger of God.

- a) Birsa Munda b) Nana Sahib c) Kunwar Singh d) Aurangzeb

9. On the Christmas day of _____, the Munda rebels resorted to violence.

- a) 1886 b) 1887 c) 1888 d) 1889

10. Birsa Munda was arrested in _____.

- a) February 1900 b) March 1900 c) April 1900 d) May 1900

11. In 1857, the _____ rule witnessed the biggest challenge to its existence.

- a) French b) Dutch c) British d) Portuguese

12. In 1824, the sepoys at _____ refused to go to Burma by sea.

- a) Barrackpore b) Calcutta c) Durgapur d) Hooghly

13. On _____ a sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.

- a) 26 March b) 27 March c) 28 March d) 29 March

14. On 11 May 1857 a band of sepoys from _____ marched to the Red Fort in Delhi.

- a) Meerut b) Noida c) Faridabad d) Allahabad

15. The adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II was _____.

- a) Bahadur Shah b) Nana Sahib c) Aurangzeb d) Akbar

16. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by _____.

- a) Lord Dalhousie b) William Bentinck c) Lord Canning d) Warren Hastings

17. At the end of the Revolt of 1857 Bahadur Shah was captured and transported to _____.

- a) Ceylon b) Burma c) Singapore d) Bangladesh

18. The British Parliament adopted the Indian Government Act, in _____.

- a) November 1858 b) December 1858 c) October 1858 d) September 1858

19. The Indigo Revolt began in _____.

- a) 1856 b) 1857 c) 1858 d) 1859

20. Madras Native Association was formed in the year _____.

- a) 1852 b) 1853 c) 1854 d) 1855

21. The Indian National Congress was formed in _____.

- a) 1882 b) 1883 c) 1884 d) 1885

22. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on _____.

- a) 28 December 1885
b) 29 December 1885
c) 26 December 1885
d) 25 December 1885

23. Bengal was partitioned in the year _____.

- a) 1902
b) 1904
c) 1905
d) 1907

24. Bengal was partitioned by _____.

- a) Lord Curzo
b) Lord Canning
c) Lord Dalhousie
d) Lord William Bentinck

25. In South India _____ became the most important location of Swadeshi activity.

- a) Tuticorin
b) Cuddalore
c) Thanjavur
d) Tirunelveli

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. b | 11. c | 16. a | 21. d |
| 2. c | 7. a | 12. a | 17. b | 22. a |
| 3. c | 8. a | 13. d | 18. a | 23. c |
| 4. a | 9. d | 14. a | 19. d | 24. a |
| 5. d | 10. a | 15. b | 20. a | 25. a |

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ONE MARK TEST - 8/30

HISTORY

8. NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Phoenix Settlement was established by _____.

- a) Gandhiji b) John Ruskin c) Tolstoy d) Thoreau

2. The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission because _____.

1. It was an all-white Commission
2. It had no single Indian member
3. It was a statutory Commission
4. It was constituted to review the Act of 1919

- a) 1 and 2 b) 3 and 4 c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 4

3. The Dyarchy system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in _____.

- a) 1935 b) 1936 c) 1937 d) 1938

4. Who arrived India in 1915 from South Africa after fighting for the civil rights of the Indians?

- a) Nehru b) Gandhiji c) Tilak d) C.R.Das

5. Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in _____.

- a) Sri Lanka b) Bangladesh c) Burma d) South Africa

6. By the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement the _____ indentured labourers was abolished.

- a) Poll tax b) Wealth tax c) Income tax d) Land tax

7. Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru.

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Rajaji d) Periyar

8. On reaching _____, Gandhi was asked by the police to leave immediately.

- a) Chauri Chaura b) Calcutta c) Bombay d) Champaran

9. _____ was the first President of independent India.

- a) Rajendra Prasad
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Subash Chandra Bose
d) Gandhiji

10. To protest the Rowlatt Act Gandhiji called for a nationwide Satyagraha on _____.

- a) 6 March 1919
b) 6 April 1919
c) 6 May 1919
d) 6 February 1919

11. On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at _____ in Amritsar.

- a) Jallianwala Bagh
b) Chandigarh
c) Ludhiana
d) Jalandhar

12. Gandhi presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at _____ in November 1919.

- a) Meerut
b) Calcutta
c) Delhi
d) Lucknow

13. The Khilafat Committee meeting in Allahabad on 9 June _____ adopted Gandhi's non-violent non-cooperation programme.

- a) 1920
b) 1922
c) 1926
d) 1930

14. Gandhi announced a no-tax campaign in Bardoli in February _____.

- a) 1920
b) 1921
c) 1922
d) 1923

15. C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party on _____.

- a) 1 January 1923
b) 2 January 1923
c) 3 January 1923
d) 4 January 1923

16. Swaraj party began to decline after the death of its leader C.R.Das in _____.

- a) 1922
b) 1924
c) 1926
d) 1925

17. The Simon Commission was composed of _____ members.

- a) 5
b) 6
c) 7
d) 8

18. Under the leadership of _____ a committee was formed to draft the Constitution.

- a) Motilal Nehru
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Gandhiji
d) C.R.Das

19. Jinnah demanded that one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature should be reserved for _____.

- a) Hindus
b) Muslims
c) Christians
d) Jains

20. In Tamil Nadu _____ led a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.

- a) C.Rajaji
b) Gokhale
c) Bharathiyar
d) Kamaraj

21. The First Round Table Conference was held at _____ in November 1930.

- a) Paris b) London c) Newyork d) Canada

22. On 20 September _____, Gandhi went on a fast unto death against the separate electorates for the depressed classes.

- a) 1932 b) 1933 c) 1935 d) 1936

23. All India Workers' and Peasants' Party was established in _____.

- a) 1926 b) 1927 c) 1928 d) 1929

24. Gandhiji shifted his base to the Satyagraha Ashram at _____.

- a) Wardha b) Calcutta c) Mumbai d) Pune

25. The Government of India Act 1935 was implemented with the announcement of elections in _____.

- a) 1935 b) 1936 c) 1937 d) 1938

26. In 1939 _____ became the President of the Congress.

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Jayaprakash Narayan c) M.N.Roy d) Gandhiji

27. The All India Congress Committee met at _____ on 8 August 1942 passed the Quit India Resolution.

- a) Calcutta b) Bombay c) Madras d) Allahabad

28. After the Soviet Union joined the Allied Powers Subhas Chandra Bose went to _____.

- a) Russia b) France c) Germany d) Italy

29. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the _____.

- a) Direct Action Day b) Temple Entry Day
c) Independence Day d) Republic Day

30. The interim government needed by _____ was formed in September 1946.

- a) Gandhiji b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Jinnah d) Ambedkar

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | a | 11. | a | 21. | d |
| 2. | a | 12. | c | 22. | a |
| 3. | a | 13. | a | 23. | c |
| 4. | b | 14. | c | 24. | a |
| 5. | d | 15. | a | 25. | c |
| 6. | a | 16. | d | 26. | a |
| 7. | a | 17. | c | 27. | b |
| 8. | d | 18. | a | 28. | c |
| 9. | a | 19. | b | 29. | a |
| 10. | b | 20. | a | 30. | b |

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ONE MARK TEST - 9/30

HISTORY

9. FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMILNADU

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. George Joseph played leading role in organizing and publicising the cause of Home Rule League in _____.

- a) Madurai b) Chennai c) Coimbatore d) Tiruchirappalli

2. Who was fondly called "Rosaappu Durai"?

- a) A.Subbarayalu b) George Joseph c) P.S.Sivasamy d) S.Sathyamurthy

3. The statue of James Neill was moved to Madras Museum when Congress Ministry led by ____ formed the government in 1937.

- a) C.Rajaji b) Gokhale c) T.Muthuswami d) S.Sathyamurthy

4. The Madras Native Association (MNA) was formed in _____.

- a) 1850 b) 1852 c) 1854 d) 1856

5. The Madras Native Association had ceased to exist in _____.

- a) 1860 b) 1862 c) 1864 d) 1866

6. T.Muthuswami was appointed as the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court in _____.

- a) 1867 b) 1887 c) 1877 d) 1878

7. Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS) was the earliest organisation in _____.

- a) North India b) East India c) South India d) West India

8. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at _____.

- a) Madras b) Calcutta c) Delhi d) Bombay

9. The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1886 at _____.

- a) Madras b) Calcutta c) Delhi d) Bombay

10. Who among the following was the extremist leaders toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal b) P.S.Sivasamy c) V.Krishnasamy d) G.A.Natesan

11. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched at _____ by V.O. Chidambaranar.

- a) Thoothukudi b) Chennai c) Vedaranyam d) Kanyakumari

12. Many of the revolutionary in Tamil Nadu were trained in revolutionary activities at India House in London and in _____.

- a) Paris b) Moscow c) Japan d) Korea

13. Annie Besant started Home Rule League in _____.

- a) 1912 b) 1914 c) 1916 d) 1918

14. Under the Press Act of 1910 _____ was asked to pay hefty amount as security.

- a) Bharathi b) Gokhale c) Annie Besant d) Rajaji

15. The Madras Dravidian Association was founded in _____.

- a) 1910 b) 1911 c) 1912 d) 1913

16. In 1920, _____ of the Justice Party became the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

- a) A.Subbarayalu b) S.Sathyamurthy c) T.Muthuswami d) G.A.Natesan

17. In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed on _____.

- a) 17 April 1920 b) 16 April 1920 c) 15 April 1920 d) 14 April 1920

18. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in _____.

- a) 1920 b) 1921 c) 1923 d) 1922

19. The Simon Commission was arrived in Madras on _____.

- a) 16 February 1929 b) 18 February 1929
c) 20 February 1929 d) 21 February 1929

20. In Tamil Nadu _____ organized and led a Salt Satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.

- a) Rajaji b) Annie Besant c) Bharathi d) S.Sathyamurthy

21. On reaching Vedaranyam ____ volunteers under the leadership of Rajaji broke the salt law by picking up salt.

- a) 10 b) 11 c) 13 d) 12

22. _____ formed the first Congress Ministry in 1937.

- a) Rajaji b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Aurobindo Gosh d) Dadabhai Naoroji

23. One of the controversial measures of Rajaji was the introduction of ____ as a compulsory subject in schools.

- a) French b) Hindi c) Urdu d) Chinese

24. E.V.R. organized an Anti-Hindi Conference at _____.

- a) Madurai b) Trichy c) Salem d) Erode

25. On _____ the Quit India Resolution was passed by Indian National Congress.

- a) 8 August 1942 b) 9 August 1942 c) 10 August 1942 d) 6 August 1942

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. c | 11. a | 16. a | 21. d |
| 2. b | 7. c | 12. a | 17. a | 22. a |
| 3. a | 8. d | 13. c | 18. d | 23. b |
| 4. b | 9. b | 14. c | 19. b | 24. c |
| 5. b | 10. a | 15. c | 20. a | 25. a |

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