

ONE MARK- QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS (HISTORY)

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA		
1	When did Indo-China get its formal independence?	1945
2	Name the countries comprising Indo-China.	Laos, Vietnam & Cambodia
3	Who were Khmer Cambodians ?	They were non-Vietnamese people lived in Vietnam.
4	What was the most visible form of French control in Indo-China?	military and economic domination
5	When did the French troops land in Vietnam?	1858
6	When was the French Indo-China formed?	1887
7	Identify the river (Page 31)	The Mekong river
8	'I would rather face eternal darkness than see the faces of traitors'. Name the poet.	Ngyuyen Dinh Chieu
9	Why did the French consider that colonies were essential?	To supply natural resources and other essential goods. To bring the benefits of civilization to backward people.
10	Who was Paul Bernard?	An influential writer and policy-maker
11	Why and when was the Tonkin Free School was started?	in 1907 to provide a Western style education
12	What were the subjects taught in Tonkin Free School?	science, hygiene and French
13	Name the school where a major protest erupted in 1926 in Vietnam.	The Saigon Native Girls School
14	Name the party and journal published in 1976 in Vietnam.	Party of Young Annam, and the journal the <i>Annamese Student</i> .
15	What was the cause of spreading 'bubonic plague's in Vietnam?	Sewage system in the city of Hanoi.
16	What was the innovative way to earn a bounty during the rat hunt?	Cut the tail of rat with out killing, or raising rats.
17	Name the movement against French control and spread of Christianity in Vietnam in 1868	The Scholars Revolt in 1868
18	Name the two provinces where thousands of Catholics were killed during the Scholars Revolt in Vietnam.	Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces
19	What is meant by Syncretism?	A tradition that aims to bring together different beliefs and practices, seeing their essential unity rather than their difference
20	Name the movement that spread in Mekong delta area in 1939 in Vietnam.	Hoa Hao.
21	Who was the founder of Hoa Hao Movement?	The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called Huynh Phu
22	Name the [person who opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium in Vietnam.	Huynh Phu

23	Name the person who was called as Mad Bonze by the French authorities.	Huynh Phu
24	Name the organization and its head founded by Phan Boi Chau in 1903.	Revolutionary Society (Duy Tan Hoi), PrinceCuong De. (the head)
25	Name the Chinese reformer who influenced Phan Boi Chau	Liang Qichao (1873-1929)
26	Name most influential book, of Phan Boi Chau.	The History of the Loss of Vietnam'
27	Name the reformer who wanted to establish a democratic republic in Vietnam..	Phan Chu Trinh
28	What was the primary objective of the 'Go East Movement'?	To drive out the French from Vietnam, and to overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.
29	Which development in China inspired Vietnamese nationalists in 1911?	In 1911, the long established monarchy in China was overthrown by a popular movement under Sun Yat-Sen , and a Republic was set up.
30	What was Vietminh?	The League for the Independence of Vietnam or the Vietnamese army.
31	When was the Democratic Republic of Vietnam formed? Who was the Chairman?	In 1945 - Ho Chi Minh
32	When and where was the French army defeated by the Vietminh?	In 1954 at Dien Bien Phu.
33	Name the Supreme French Commander of the French army in 1954.	General Henry Navarr
34	Who overthrew the puppet Bao Dai regime in South Vietnam?	Ngo Dinh Diem.
35	Mention any two the reforms introduced by Ngo Dinh Diem.	Anyone who opposed him was called a communist and was jailed and killed. Diem retained Ordinance 10, a French law that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism.
36	Name a chemical weapon used by the US in Vietnam.	Napalm, or Agent Orange,
37	Name a feature film that talk about the Vietnam War.	John Wayne's Green Berets (1968). Or John Ford Coppola's Apocalypse Now (1979)
38	When was Vietnam unified?	On 30 April 1975
39	Who took power in South Vietnam after the division of the country?	Ngo Dinh Diem
40	Who were known as 'colons'?	French people in the colonies
41	Who was intensely hostile to monarchy	Phan Chu Trinh
42	The French law that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism	Ordinance 10

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA		
1	What provoked widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway on 10 th April 1919 in Amritsar?	On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession.
2	When did Jallian walla Bagh incident take place?	On 13 th April 1919.
3	What was the objective of Jallianwalla Bagh incident according to General Dyer?	To 'produce a moral effect' and to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.
4	Why did Gandhi call off Rowlatt satyagraha?	After seeing the spread of violence in the streets- when the government responded with brutal repression (any one)
5	Why did Gandhi take up the Khilafat issue?	To bring Muslims and Hindus closer.
6	Name the leaders who organized Khilafat Movement.	Muhammad Ali, and Shaukat Ali,
7	Name the book written by Gandhiji in which he declared the reason for Non Cooperation.	'Hind Swaraj' (1909)
8	When and where was the resolution on Non-Cooperation adopted by the Congress?	At Nagpur in December 1920
9	Who organized the peasants movement in Awadh?	Baba Ramchandra –
10	State any two demands of the peasants movement in Awadh.	Reduction of revenue, abolition of <i>begar</i> , and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
11	Name the association set up in Awadh under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.	Oudh Kisan Sabha
12	Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju?	He was the leader of the movement of tribal peasants of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
13	What were the claims of Alluri Sitaram Raju?	Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.
14	Give an example to prove that Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by Gandhiji.	He persuaded people to wear <i>khadi</i> and give up drinking.
15	State an important provision of Inland Emigration Act of 1859.	Under this Act plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
16	When did Mahatma Gandhi withdraw Non Cooperation Movement?	In February 1922.
17	Who formed the Swaraj Party?	C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru
18	Why was Simon Commission appointed?	to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
19	Why was Simon Commission boycotted?	There was no Indian member in the Commission.
20	When did Lord Irwin, offer Dominion status for India?	In October 1929
21	Why did Lord Irwin, offer Dominion status for India?	To bring Simon Go back agitation to an end.

22	State an important decision of the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929.	Complete independence became the goal of the Congress.
23	Name the President of the Congress in 1929.	Jawaharlal Nehru
24	What was the most stirring demand of Gandhiji in the letter to the Viceroy sent on 31 January 1930?	To abolish the salt tax.
25	What marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?	Salt satyagraha / Dandi march
26	State the provision of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.	Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.
27	Why did not the rich peasant communities join the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was re-launched?	They were disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.
29	What did the business class do to organize business interests?	They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
30	Who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930?	Dr B.R. Ambedkar,
31	State an important provision of the Poona Pact of September 1932.	It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
32	Who opposed the efforts to compromise the issue of representation at the All Parties Conference in 1928?	M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha
33	Who created the image of Bharat Matha first time?	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
34	Who wrote ande Matharam	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
35	Name the author of the book 'Anandamath'.	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
36	Who painted the famous image of Bharat Mata?	Abanindranath Tagore
37	Name the four volume collection of Tamil Folk tales of Natesa Sastri.	The Folklore of Southern India.
38	What did the eight Lotuses of the tricolour flag designed during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal represent?	Lotuses represented eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, represented Hindus and Muslims.
39	What did the spinning wheel at the centre of the swaraj flag, designed by Gandhiji in 1921 represent?	The Gandhian ideal of self-help.
40	What is meant by the word boycott?	The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest

41	What is meant by the word 'Picket'?	A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office
42	Which of the following gave reserved seats for SC and ST in the legislatures	Poona Pact
43	Name the Viceroy who offered Dominion Status in October 1929	Lord Irwin
44	Who organized Dalit into Depressed Classes Association in 1930?	BR Ambedkhar
45	In which order did the following 3 movements took place between 1916 & 1918	Champanan 1916- Kheda 1917 Ahmedabad 1918
46	Justice party of Madras was a party of _____.	Non- Brahmins
47	Indentured labour refers to_____.	Contracted labour in the plantations
48	Who led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar / North West Frontier?	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
49	What action was taken by Tribals of Gudern hills in their movement?	A militant guerrilla movement