

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai were key figures in the Indian National Movement. Despite their differences with the Early Nationalists, they worked tirelessly for the cause of Swaraj. What advantage of the Assertive Nationalists' methods is highlighted in this case?

- (a) Non-cooperation with the British
- (b) Advocacy of peaceful methods
- (c) Promotion of constitutional reforms
- (d) Increased involvement of the masses in the struggle

HISTORY & CIVICS - PRACTICE TEST SERIES (ICSE CLASS X: CHAPTERS 4 & 5)

(Time: 20 Mins / Set | Marks: 10 Marks / Set)

SET 1 (10 Marks)

1. Why did the British adopt the policy of 'Divide and Rule' after the Uprising of 1857? [1]
2. Name the two newspapers started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak along with their respective languages. [2]
3. State two main objectives of the All-India Muslim League formed in 1906. [2]
4. What was the significance of the Lucknow Session (1916) in reuniting the two wings of the Congress? . [2]
5. *Change the underlined term:* The first regular session of the Muslim League was held at Lucknow on 29th December 1908. [1]
6. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:*
 - (a) Theodore Beck founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh to spread modern education. [1]
 - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote the books *The Call to Young India* and *England's Debt to India*. [1]

SET 2 (10 Marks)

1. Who is known as the 'Father of the Assertive Nationalism'? State his famous slogan regarding Swaraj. [2]
2. Why did upper-class Muslims avoid Western education during the first 70 years of the 19th century? [1]
3. Name the national college set up at Kolkata during the Swadeshi movement to foster National Education. [1]
4. Name the two leaders who signed the Lucknow Pact on behalf of the Congress and the Muslim League. [2]

5. Change the underlined term:

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal was popularly known as Sher-e-Punjab. [1]

(b) Lala Lajpat Rai founded the Servants of India Society for the welfare of the downtrodden. [1]

6. Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:

(a) Swadeshi means the complete refusal to cooperate with government courts and legislative assemblies. [1]

(b) The Home Rule League was established at Kolkata by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1916. [1]

SET 3 (10 Marks)

1. Define the terms: (a) Swadeshi [1] (b) Boycott [1]

2. State two reasons why Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan advised Muslims to support British rule. [2]

3. Name the leader of East Bengal who took initiative to establish the Muslim League, and its first Permanent President. [2]

4. How did the Assertive Nationalists use the method of 'Revivalism' to inspire national pride? [1]

5. Change the underlined term:

(a) In 1888, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association to oppose Congress. [1]

(b) The monthly magazine started by Lala Lajpat Rai in the USA was New India. [1]

6. Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact: Bipin Chandra Pal organized akharas and lathi clubs to impart physical training to the youth. [1]

SET 4 (10 Marks)

1. Mention the two categories of society to which the Lucknow Pact remained confined according to its drawbacks. [1]

2. Name the three prominent leaders who constituted the famous 'Lal-Bal-Pal' trio. [1]

3. How did Lord Mayo's government in 1871 encourage communal tendencies through its educational policy? [1]

4. Under what circumstances was Lala Lajpat Rai injured in 1928, and what historic statement did he make following the lathi charge? [2]

5. Mention two points showing how Bal Gangadhar Tilak served as a forerunner of Mahatma Gandhi. [2]

6. *Change the underlined term:* The central office of the All-India Muslim League was shifted to Delhi in 1910. [1]

7. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:*

(a) Nawab Salimullah was elected as the Permanent President of the All-India Muslim League in 1906. [1]

(b) Lala Lajpat Rai opposed widow remarriage and social equality in India. [1]

SET 5 (10 Marks)

1. Mention two events between 1911 and 1913 that led to rapprochement between the Muslim League and the Congress. [2]

2. What was the main objective of the Assertive Nationalists regarding 'Swaraj'? [1]

3. Which two traditional festivals were revived by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and in which years were they introduced? [2]

4. Name two newspapers or journals with which Bipin Chandra Pal was associated. [2]

5. *Change the underlined term:* The British policy promising gradual development of self-governing institutions was announced on July 20, 1905. [1]

6. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:*

(a) The Assertive Nationalists believed in sending petitions, mild prayers, and protests to the British authorities. [1]

(b) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan presided over the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916. [1]

SET 6 (10 Marks)

1. Name two periodicals/newspapers founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab. [1]

2. How did British historians create communal divisions by dividing Indian history into Hindu and Muslim periods? [1]

3. Why was Lala Lajpat Rai arrested and deported to Mandalay in 1907? [1]

4. Mention two social and economic reforms advocated by Bipin Chandra Pal. [2]

5. Where and in which year did Bal Gangadhar Tilak establish his Home Rule League? [1]

6. State two ways the Lucknow Pact created pressure on the British Government. [2]

7. *Change the underlined term:* Tilak published Kesari in English and Mahratta in Marathi to propagate nationalist views. [1]

8. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:* Young India was an English weekly founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab alongside Punjabi. [1]

SET 7 (10 Marks)

1. Name two scholarly books written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [1]
2. What was the Hindi-Urdu Controversy of 1900, and how did it worsen communal relations? [2]
3. What was the outlook of Assertive Nationalists toward British rule, and whom did they hold responsible for India's downfall? [1]
4. Explain how the signing of the Lucknow Pact established Hindu-Muslim unity between 1916 and 1922. [2]
5. *Fill in the blanks:*
 - (a) Bipin Chandra Pal is known as the Father of the _____ in India. [1]
 - (b) In 1920, Lala Lajpat Rai became the first President of the _____. [1]
 - (c) The first regular session of the All-India Muslim League was presided over by _____. [1]
6. *Change the underlined term:* The Assertive Nationalists advocated national education through English medium. [1]
7. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:* The Simon Commission was the revolutionary party joined by Lala Lajpat Rai in the USA in 1914. [1]

SET 8 (10 Marks)

1. Mention any two direct action methods adopted by the Assertive Nationalists to mobilize the masses. [2]
2. Why did the Muslim community lag behind in organized industry during the late 19th century? [1]
3. Name two historical figures presented by Assertive Nationalists as national heroes to inspire the youth. [1]
4. Why was Bipin Chandra Pal sentenced to six months of imprisonment by the British government? [2]
5. How did acute unemployment among educated youth push them to demand communal reservations in government jobs? [1]
6. *Change the underlined term:* Bipin Chandra Pal is known as the Father of the Assertive Nationalism. [1]
7. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:*
 - (a) The Shivaji festival was revived in 1893 to propagate nationalist ideas through traditional songs and speeches. [1]

(b) Passive Resistance means refusing to purchase British-made goods and burning foreign cloth in bonfires. [1]

SET 9 (10 Marks)

1. What was the earlier view of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan regarding Hindus and Muslims as "one Quam (nation)"? [1]

2. Name two books written by Lala Lajpat Rai while he was in the United States. [2]

3. State the third objective of the All-India Muslim League concerning relations with other communities. [1]

4. *Fill in the blanks:*

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai was instrumental in the expansion of D.A.V. College at _____ in 1886. [1]

(b) Tilak declared, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I _____." [1]

(c) The meeting of Muslim leaders was held at Dacca in connection with the _____ Conference. [1]

5. *Change the underlined term:*

(a) Tilak established the Home Rule League at Mumbai in 1916. [1]

(b) The All-India Muslim League was established under the presidentship of Agha Khan on December 30, 1906. [1]

6. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:* Ambica Charan Majumdar signed the Lucknow Pact as official leader of the Muslim League. [1]

SET 10 (10 Marks)

1. Why did the Assertive Nationalists disagree with the ideology and methods of the Early Nationalist leaders? [1]

2. State two ways the British implemented 'Divide and Rule' through the press, posters, and literature. [2]

3. How did the British policy of using caste divisions encourage hostility between non-Brahmins and high castes? [1]

4. Mention two points regarding the spiritual significance of the Boycott movement as explained by Lala Lajpat Rai. [2]

5. How did the Congress compromise its secular character in the Lucknow Pact? [1]

6. *Change the underlined term:* Tilak revived the Ganapati festival in 1895 to propagate nationalist ideas. [1]

7. *Do not change underlined term; rewrite remaining fact:*

(a) Bengal National College was the primary school started by Lala Lajpat Rai in Dhudike. [1]

(b) The Servants of the People Society was established by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Pune. [1]