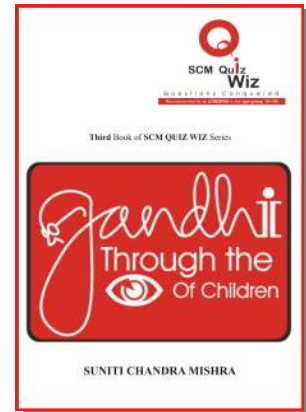


Gandhi through the Eyes of Children

By: Sunitichandra Mishra



Copyright © Suniti Chandra Mishra 2014

All Rights Reserved

Published by Smashwords, Inc.

ISBN: 9781310512841

Cover: Mayank Lodhi

The Third Book of SCM QUIZ WIZ Series



Q u e s t i o n s C o n q u e r e d

Recommended for all **children** in the **age-group 10-100**

Dedication



Humbly and lovingly, I dedicate this book to the great Gandhian hero of our time, **NELSON MANDELA** and, also, to **KASTURBA GANDHI** - the great lady who silently dissolved her name and fame in the making of a Mahatma.

Author's Foreword

We are now ushered into the "century of light". The horizons of knowledge were never expanded so wide before this time. Every moment something new is happening, every instant a novel mystery is revealing itself. Since knowledge is the most substantial power of this new era, the one who knows a lot is the most powerful, the most successful today.

But there is a unique aspect of knowledge - IT CANNOT BE IMPOSED. You cannot teach anyone until and unless he or she himself (or herself) is willing to acquire knowledge. Unawareness of this psychological truth has prevented parents, teachers and educationists from effectively equipping children and youth with this miraculous power of knowledge. Our entire system of imparting knowledge has been based on a 'forceful' attitude. We want to feed children and youth with lots of information. We want to inject into their system all that we want them to know. This has resulted in heavy bags our children are daily carrying to their schools and the life-threatening tension and depression our students are coping with.

Everyone needs to be 'encouraged --and not 'forced'-- to learn. Knowledge should be 'facilitated' and not 'imposed'. We cannot eliminate text-books and we also cannot take our educational system a hundred years back, but we can instill in our children and youth a self-propelled yearning for knowledge. This book and other books to follow in this sequence of SCM QUIZ WIZ series effectively serve this purpose.

I am delighted to place in your hands the THIRD book of SCM QUIZ WIZ series - GANDHI THROUGH THE EYES OF CHILDREN. Who does not know Gandhi, the Mahatma? Which country is in the world where the name of Gandhi is not present in any form? And which one of the modern leaders striving for humanitarian values and world peace can conscientiously deny the impact of Gandhi on his vision and mission? But knowing Gandhi just by his name and as an immortal personality is not enough. Gandhi needs to be explored even more

in this era of moral chaos and of the threatening signs to peace and universal brotherhood.

This book will not only serve as a barometer to test the reader's (especially children and youths) basic knowledge about Mahatma Gandhi but also urge him or her to read more about him and truly fathom the depth of these prophetic words of Albert Einstein: *"A leader of his people, unsupported by outward authority; a politician whose success rests not upon craft nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality; a victorious fighter who has always scorned the use of force; a man of wisdom and humility, armed with resolve and inflexible consistency, who has devoted all his strength to the uplifting of his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being, and thus at all times risen superior. Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."*

A Child's Tribute to Gandhi

His heart was full of love
Towards all human beings
Himself, he was truth incarnate
And gentle like a dove.

He travelled East and West
But what was his quest
It was for the country's sake
It was for the country's best.

He freed our country from the foreign yoke
In a non-violent way
And gave his life for the country's sake

Facing the bullet of an astray.

Hail to our Bapuji
Hail, father of all my country men
You have left us a great legacy
Of truth and sharing with everyone.

You look so simple at the spinning wheel
yet glory of labour to us you have taught
To the teeming hungry millions
Hope you have brought.

Your noble pain we shall tread
And strive to keep our country free
From bare and selfish thoughts
And any kind of slavery.

- Rupali Sant - Std IV

Courtesy: <http://www.mkgandhi.org/students/poems/father.htm>
(With Kind Permission of TRK Somaiya of Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal.
Website: www.mkgandhi.org)

Inspiring Quotes from Gandhi

- My life is my message.
- Be the change that you want to see in the world.
- An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind.
- Nobody can hurt me without my permission.
- I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet.
- I'm a lover of my own freedom, and so I would do nothing to restrict yours.
- The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is an attribute of the strong.
- A man is but a product of his thoughts. What he thinks he becomes.
- Nonviolence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed.
- Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.
- Even differences prove helpful where there are tolerance, charity, and truth.
- You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.
- Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.
- A 'No' uttered from the deepest conviction is better than a 'Yes' said merely to please, or worse, to avoid trouble.
- Seven social sins are: politics without principles, wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, and worship without sacrifice.

- An error does not become truth by reason of multiplied propagation, nor does truth become error because nobody sees it. Truth stands, even if there be no public support. It is self-sustained.

- The only tyrant I accept in this world is the 'still small voice' within me. And even though I have to face the prospect of being a minority of one, I humbly believe I have the courage to be in such a hopeless minority.

What Some Famous People said about Gandhi

“If humanity is to progress, Gandhi is inescapable. He lived, thought, and acted, inspired by the vision of humanity evolving toward a world of peace and harmony. We may ignore him at our own risk.”

- Martin Luther King, Jr.

“Don’t say you don’t have enough time or enough money to change the world. You have exactly the same number of hours per day that were given to Helen Keller, Gandhi, Michelangelo, Mother Teresa, Leonardo da Vinci and Jesus Christ.”

- Shannon L. Alder

“He was right and he knew he was right, we all knew he was right. The man who killed him knew he was right. However long the follies of the violent continue they but prove that Gandhi was right.”

- Pearl S. Buck

“Wherever Gandhi went, he transformed situations and lives. As one friend and biographer wrote, “He...changed human beings by regarding them not as what they thought they were but as though they were what they wished to be, and as though the good in them was all of them”

— Benjamin Hoff

“As much as possible, it is useful to think of all other beings as being just like me. Every living being strives for happiness. Every being wants to avoid all forms of suffering. They are not just objects or things to be used for our benefit. You know, Mahatma Gandhi once said: 'The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.'”

— **David Michie**

“It shows how dangerous it is to be too good.”

- **George Bernard Shaw**, on death of Mahatma Gandhi

“The admiration for Mahatma Gandhi in all countries of the world rests on recognition, mostly sub-conscious, recognition of the fact that in our time of utter moral decadence, he was the only statesman to stand for a higher level of human relationship in political sphere.”

- **Albert Einstein**

“Don't ever forget, that we were not lead by a saint with his head in clouds, but by a master tactician with his feet on the ground.”

— **Shashi Tharoor**

“Eminent men have monuments in bronze and marble set up for them, but this man of divine fire managed in his life-time to become enmeshed in millions and millions of hearts...”

- **Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru**

“The light that illuminated our motherland and indeed the world amidst darkness and sorrow has suddenly gone out. The passing away of Mahatma Gandhi is the most stunning blow to that could fall on India.”

- **Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee**

“Mahatma Gandhi came and stood at the door of India's destitute millions, clad as one of themselves, speaking to them in their own language...who else has so unreservedly accepted the vast masses of the Indian people as his flesh and blood...?”

- Rabindranath Tagore

“Mahatma Gandhi, the lonely symbol of vanishing past, is no more. We have killed his body but the light in him, which is from the divine flame of Truth and Love, cannot be put out.”

- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

“Gandhiji's death is truly a loss to mankind India, indeed the world, will not see the like of him again, perhaps, for centuries.”

- Lord Mountbatten

“Just an old man in a loin cloth in distant India ... yet when he died, humanity wept.”

- Louis Fischer

Gandhi: The Man of a Millennium

Mahatma Gandhi! Just spell out this name once and close your eyes for a minute to meditate on his image as it appears in your visualization. You will see from your mind's eye a distinguished figure; a face serene and thoughtful with much contentment, inner perfection, undisturbed, calm and yet concerned with the welfare of the millions. Or, if you have been trained from your childhood to read the pages of history with the eyes of a cynic -- denouncing every spiritual loftiness as a conspiracy of the devil -- Gandhi will appear to you as a person who made some historical blunders; a person very firm about what he felt was right; and a leader who forged his own way no matter what others' opinions might have been. No matter whichever imagination of Gandhi haunts your mind, no matter you like him or dislike, consider him as a god of peace or an Iblis who refused to bow before what his conscience rejected, one thing is sure - YOU CANNOT IGNORE GANDHI.

The **Time** magazine picked him up in 1930 as the **Man of the Year**. False! Gandhi is the man of the Century! False, too! Gandhi is the most striking man of this millennium whose impacts on the world history is great and ever expanding. Gandhi was a man, not a Messenger. Therefore, it is natural that he might have made mistakes and he might have had some imperfections. But he was a man of true intent, a true 'Mahatma' as people hail him - this is a fact no conscientious person can deny.

He did not teach any new thing. Non-violence (Ahimsa), the most phenomenal element of his philosophy, is found in Jainism, Buddhism and almost in all religious beliefs of the world. Yet, the uniqueness of Gandhi lies in the fact that he transformed a well-known and widely practiced spiritual philosophy into a socio-political weapon for the millions of people. This great weapon proved to be mightier than sword. As **Napoleon Hill** - the celebrated author of the best-seller book 'THINK AND GROW RICH' - observes it:

"Gandhi wields more potential power than any man living at this time, and this, despite the fact that he has none of the orthodox tools of power, such

as money, battle ships, soldiers and materials of warfare. Gandhi has accomplished, through the influence of faith, that which the strongest military power on earth could not and never will accomplish through soldiers and military equipment. He has accomplished the astounding feat of influencing two hundred million minds to coalesce and move in unison as a single mind..."

This mighty weapon of Non-violence did not only effectively uproot the British regime from India but has proved, time and again, one of the most powerful weapons to fight against any injustice in any corner of the world. Gandhi was influenced by great people including **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, **Leo Tolstoy**, **Ruskin**, and **Henry David Thoreau** among many others and, at the same time, he inspired many stalwarts such as **Nelson Mandela**, **Martin Luther King**, **Dalai Lama**, **Aung San Suu Kyi**, **Adolfo Perez Esquivel**, **Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana** (The Gandhi of Ghana), **Dr Julius Nyrere** and hundreds of other leaders of change.

Unfortunately, in Gandhi's own country, many people who have a coloured view of Indian history, disown his contribution and blame him as a person who favoured the Muslims. For this very reason he was killed. They even decry Gandhi by blaming that he was responsible for the separation of India and Pakistan. For a person who was equally impressed by the teachings of the **Bible**, the **Quran** and the **Geeta**, and whose God was to be found beyond the narrow realms of religions and cults, they have such biased opinions. And they have this prejudice for a person who was the most prominent figure of the Indian Independence Movement and, yet, it was he who was fasting and lamenting on the division of India and Pakistan ... in Calcutta ... far from the capital of India where all other leaders were rejoicing the hard-won freedom!

In such a darksome background, I felt it imperative to invite today's young readers to explore Gandhi and know about him in a fuller detail through interesting questions - mostly presented in a chronological order. It is not possible to cover the entire life of Gandhi in such a short Quiz Book but I have attempted to highlight some of the major aspects of his life and personality. In

this way, if I have been able to arouse the readers' interest in such a colossal figure of our time - Mahatma Gandhi - and prove his greatness and relevance even today, I will consider my labour to have been duly rewarded.

This book is primarily based on the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi but I have also sought help from other resources - online and in book formats - and though it is not possible for me to acknowledge all those sources by name, I sincerely thank them all for the valuable information I have gleaned for this Quiz book.

Suniti Chandra Mishra

Gwalior (India), 30 October 2013

GANDHI THROUGH THE EYES OF CHILDREN: QUIZ

PART A: CHILDHOOD

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

1. What was the real name of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Maganlal Kapurchand Gandhi
- (B) Mohanlal Karsandas Gandhi
- (C) Seemant Gandhi
- (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

2. Who was Mahatma Gandhi's grandfather?

- (A) Tulsidas Gandhi
- (B) Laxmidas Gandhi
- (C) Uttamchand Gandhi
- (D) Karsandas Gandhi

3. By what other name was Gandhi's father famous?

- (A) Kaba Gandhi
- (B) Ota Gandhi
- (C) Diwan Gandhi
- (D) Kunwarji Gandhi

4. Who was the mother of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Gangabai
- (B) Raliat Ben
- (C) Gulab Gandhi
- (D) Putlibai

5. What type of a lady was Gandhiji's mother?

- (A) Very religious
- (B) Very proud
- (C) Very patriotic
- (D) Very miser

6. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi was born?

- (A) Pune
- (B) Porbandar
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Sabarmati

7. Where did Gandhi receive most of his school education?

- (A) Rajkot
- (B) Porbandar
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Baroda

8. What type of a student was Mohandas?

- (A) Very intelligent
- (B) Very dull
- (C) Mediocre
- (D) Extremely genius

9. Which statement is true about Mohandas as a student?

- (A) He made many friends at school and spent time playing with them
- (B) He was very shy and his books and lessons were his sole companions
- (C) He was very unpopular among his teachers and was often scolded
- (D) He was never punctual to school

10. The famous incidence of Mohan's life when he had to spell the word "Kettle", took place when he was:

- (A) In first grade at Porbandar
- (B) In middle school at Porbandar
- (C) Passing out high school at Rajkot
- (D) In first year of high school at Rajkot

11. When Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, asked the students to write the five English words, what did the teacher prompt Mohandas with the point of his boot?

- (A) He wanted to confirm Mohandas that he was writing the word correctly
- (B) He wanted him to see near his boot where the right spelling was written
- (C) He wanted Mohandas to copy the right word from the next child
- (D) He wanted him to write the word in a good handwriting

12. What was the result of Mr. Giles' inspection?

- (A) Only Mohandas wrote all the five words correctly
- (B) All boys wrote all words correctly except Mohandas
- (C) Some boys wrote some words correctly
- (D) Mohandas and all boys wrote the word 'Kettle' wrong

13. After this event, what feeling did Mohandas develop for his teacher?

- (A) Hatred because he wanted him to copy from the next boy
- (B) He started criticizing the teacher among other students
- (C) He did not obey that teacher from that day onward
- (D) His respect for the teacher did not become less

14. Which one of the following books did Mohandas read in his childhood which left an indelible impression on his mind?

- (A) Shravana Pitribhakti Nataka
- (B) Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- (C) Story of Bhakta Prahlad
- (D) Mahabharata

15. Name the play which Mohandas saw in his childhood and learnt to be truthful under all conditions:

- (A) Balak Dhruv
- (B) Christ the Saviour
- (C) Julius Caesar
- (D) Harishchandra

16. At what age was Mohandas married?

- (A) 13
- (B) 16
- (C) 18
- (D) 21

17. What post did the father of Mohandas hold in Rajkot?

- (A) Commander
- (B) Munshi
- (C) Diwan
- (D) Tax Officer

18. Who became the wife of Mohandas?

- (A) Panna Devi
- (B) Gangabai
- (C) Kasturbai
- (D) Saraswatibai

19. In which standard was Mohandas when he received his first physical punishment in his school?

- (A) First or second standard
- (B) Play Group
- (C) Nursery
- (D) Class IV

20. What activities did Dorabji Edulji Gimi, the headmaster, make compulsory for boys in upper standards?

- (A) Football and Swimming
- (B) Gymnastics and cricket
- (C) Dance and Judo
- (D) Music and Art

21. Why did Mohandas not take part in sports activities at his school?

- (A) He thought that sports waste time
- (B) He was more serious about his studies
- (C) Because he was too shy
- (D) He was physically too weak

22. Why did Mohandas request his headmaster Mr. Gimi to exempt him from gymnastics?

- (A) He wanted to rush back home to serve his father
- (B) Other children used to bully him
- (C) He was weak in studies and had to work hard
- (D) Gymnastic was not his cup of tea

23. According to Gandhiji, what should be regarded as a sign of an imperfect education?

- (A) Poor health
- (B) Weak English
- (C) Poor grade
- (D) Bad handwriting

24. Which subjects did Mohandas find difficult when he was in the fourth standard?

- (A) Hindi and Gujarati
- (B) Geometry and Sanskrit
- (C) English and Economics
- (D) Drawing and Music

25. Why did Mohandas sit in the Persian class one day when he was in the sixth standard?

- (A) His friends persuaded him to attend the class
- (B) He thought Persian was easier than Sanskrit
- (C) He was afraid of the Sanskrit teacher
- (D) Because the Sanskrit teacher was absent

ANSWERS: PART A

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (D) 11. (C) 12. (B)
13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A) 23.
(D) 24. (B) 25. (B)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART A? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

It's often said that "Mother is the first teacher of a child". It is true and every child inherits the qualities of his mother. Mahatma Gandhi's mother was a deeply religious woman and she used to observe a number of 'holy days' according to Hindu traditions. She used to observe fast quite often in order to attain spiritual purity. Sometimes, she was ill and taking a fast was not advisable. Yet she gave her vow to fast more preference than her physical condition. Once Gandhiji's mother pledged to fast for the full day and break her fast only after seeing the sun. Those were rainy days and many times the sun did not appear. Sometimes Mohandas would see the sun in the sky and run inside to tell his mother that the sun has appeared but as soon as his mother came out, the sun hid behind the clouds. Even then, his mother would simply smile and say "No problem, perhaps God did not want I should eat today".

PART B: EVENTFUL TEENAGE

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

26. What was the name of the Sanskrit teacher to whom Gandhiji felt grateful for the little Sanskrit he learnt?

- (A) Krishnashankar Pandya
- (B) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
- (C) Pt. Divakar Sharma
- (D) Gangadhar Vajpayee

27. What were some of the things Mohandas was very afraid of in his childhood?

- (A) Swimming, playing, falling and running
- (B) Fire, water, height and depth
- (C) Thieves, ghosts, serpents and darkness
- (D) Cockroaches, scorpions, fleas and lice

28. Mohandas developed intimacy with a bad friend when he was at high school. What did this 'friend' advise Mohandas to do in order to be stronger and brave?

- (A) To drink goat milk
- (B) To eat meat
- (C) To smoke
- (D) To go to gym

29. Why did Mohandas and one of his relatives steal coppers from the servant's pocket?

- (A) To defame the servant
- (B) To help a poor boy
- (C) To give money for freedom movement
- (D) To buy cigarettes

30. Why did Mohandas and his relative want to commit suicide?

- (A) Because they were depressed as they could not smoke cigarette openly
- (B) Because they were caught by their uncle and feared punishment
- (C) Because they felt too guilty to face their parents
- (D) Because they were beaten and badly insulted

31. What was the poisonous substance that Mohandas and his relative used to end their life?

- (A) Opium
- (B) Onion seeds
- (C) A chemical
- (D) Dhatura seeds

32. Why did Mohandas and his relative cancel the idea of committing suicide?

- (A) They decided to smoke cigarette openly rather than to kill themselves
- (B) They thought of their parents who will kill themselves after their suicide

- (C) They were afraid that if they will not instantly die then the death will be painful
- (D) They felt it is better to die in a battlefield than in a lonely place

33. Why did Mohandas steal a bit of gold from the armlet of his elder brother?

- (A) To repay his brother's debt
- (B) To contribute in a flood-relief fund
- (C) To get his brother punished
- (D) To test if he is bold enough to steal

34. Why did Mohandas decide to confess before his father?

- (A) He felt his brother will tell his father and he will be punished
- (B) He repented his sin of theft and wanted to cleanse his heart
- (C) In this way he could minimize his father's anger
- (D) It was his old habit - to do wrong and then to repent

35. What was the reaction of Mohan's father when he read his son's confession letter?

- (A) His eyes were full of tears
- (B) He repented to have such a son
- (C) He scolded him and forgave
- (D) He did not talk with his son since then

36. In your opinion, what feelings of Mohan's father reflected through his tears as he read his son's confession letter?

- (A) He was too grieved to know that his son was a thief
- (B) He was grieved but comforted that his son is truly repentant
- (C) It was an unbearable pain that he could never forget
- (D) He felt that Mohan had committed an unforgivable sin and it hurt him

37. Why was Mohandas' father bed-ridden for a long time?

- (A) He had typhoid
- (B) He had lost his legs in an accident
- (C) He was paralyzed
- (D) He was suffering from a fistula

38. What type of duties did Mohandas perform towards his ill father?

- (A) He took him to a morning walk daily
- (B) He used to sit by him and read out books
- (C) He dressed his wound, gave him medicine, massaged his legs, etc.
- (D) He used to write important letters on his behalf

39. What was the most favourite physical exercise of Mohandas?

- (A) Cycling
- (B) Swimming
- (C) Surya Namaskar
- (D) Walking

40. How old was Mohandas when his father died?

- (A) 16
- (B) 14
- (C) 13
- (D) 11

41. What was the name of the maidservant who taught Mohandas to remember the name of Rama whenever he was afraid of ghosts?

- (A) Sheila
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Rambha
- (D) Gujri

42. What was the name of the person who caused Mohandas to develop a deep love for the Ramayana?

- (A) Ladha Maharaj
- (B) Saryu Bhaiya
- (C) Narendra Deo
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

43. In which Hindu book did young Mohandas read the story of creation which did not impress him much?

- (A) Rigveda
- (B) Manu Smriti
- (C) Garud Puran
- (D) Mahabharat

44. In which year did Mohandas pass the matriculation examination?

- (A) 1869
- (B) 1880
- (C) 1885
- (D) 1887

45. In which college did Mohandas pursue his studies after matriculation?

- (A) Samaldas College, Bhavnagar
- (B) Fort William College, Calcutta
- (C) Elphinston College, Bombay
- (D) Madras Christian College, Madras

46. Why did Mohandas drop his studies in college?

- (A) His father expired
- (B) His family was in debt
- (C) He found the study too difficult
- (D) He did not want to get English education

47. Who advised Mohandas' mother to send him to England for the study of Law?

- (A) An astrologer
- (B) Kevalram
- (C) Raliat Ben
- (D) Mavji Dave

48. How did Mohandas' elder brother propose to arrange for the fund for his studies in England?

- (A) To get sponsorship from Porbandar state
- (B) To sell the ornaments of his wife
- (C) To apply for a free scholarship in England
- (D) To work and earn money

49. For what reason did Mohandas take a trip to Porbandar from Rajkot by the means of a bullock-cart and camel?

- (A) To buy some new dress and other tit-bits for his journey to England
- (B) To meet his uncle in Porbandar and seek his permission for going to England
- (C) To see his old friends and relatives and say them good-bye before going
- (D) To get his certificates and other credentials for further education

50. Why did he use bullock-cart and camel for the journey which took him five days to reach Porbandar from Rajkot?

- (A) He did not have enough money to travel by plane
- (B) Due to an earthquake roads were damaged
- (C) There were no trains those days
- (D) He enjoyed riding a bullock-cart

ANSWERS: PART B

26. (A) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (D) 30. (A) 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (A) 36.
(B) 37. (D) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (A) 41. (C) 42. (A) 43. (B) 44. (D) 45. (A) 46. (C)
47. (D) 48. (A) 49. (B) 50. (C)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART B? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

Mohandas was a sensitive child. One Saturday afternoon, there was a compulsory Gymnastic class at his school. Because it was a rainy day, Mohandas could not realize the actual time. He had no watch. As a result, he reached school quite late and was marked absent. When the teacher asked him the reason, he simply said the truth. But the teacher did not believe and felt he was making an excuse. Mohandas was fined. The imposition of fine did not hurt him so much as the feeling that the teacher thought him to be a liar. He cried. But he took a lesson from this incidence that those who follow the path of truth are not allowed to be careless. From that day onward, he resolved to be a careful child.

PART C: LIFE IN ENGLAND

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

51. What was one of the reasons that Mohandas' uncle opposed to his going to England?

- (A) His uncle felt that Mohandas will be rather spoiled in England
- (B) In his opinion it was irreligious to cross the seas
- (C) He felt that he would have to give him financial support
- (D) It was not long since Mohandas' father had died

52. Who was Mr. Lely? Why did Mohandas want to meet him?

- (A) He was administrator of Porbandar state, Mohandas wanted to request him for sponsorship for his studies
- (B) He was a tyrant who owed some money from his father and Mohandas wanted to recover the money
- (C) Mr. Lely was a kind Christian and Mohandas wanted his financial support for going to London
- (D) Mr. Lely was the owner of Porbandar state and had already assured Mohandas to bear his travelling

53. What was Mr. Lely's response?

- (A) He immediately paid the money to sponsor Mohandas
- (B) He asked Mohandas to come after a few days
- (C) He did not agree to sponsor Mohandas
- (D) He agreed to sponsor him on a certain condition

54. What were the three things Mohandas promised his mother that he would never touch in England?

- (A) Egg, whisky and leather
- (B) Book, fruits and potatoes
- (C) Gold, silver and copper
- (D) Wine, woman and meat

55. Why did Mohandas' school arrange a farewell in his honour?

- (A) It was a special achievement those days for a young boy to go to England for study
- (B) After all they were getting rid of such an idiot child
- (C) Mohandas' father was an influential person of the area
- (D) Gandhi family had contributed a huge amount to the school

56. What happened to Mohandas when he stood to give his vote of thanks at the farewell?

- (A) A boy jumped in front of him and he lost his temper
- (B) The teacher scolded him for his wrong pronunciations
- (C) He shook with nervousness and could not finish his note
- (D) A cat crossed the way and he stopped reading

57. Why were the Banias, i.e. the caste to which Mohandas belonged, opposed to his going to England?

- (A) They envied that on his return Mohandas will learn new techniques and compete with them

- (B) They thought that going to England and mixing with Europeans was an irreligious act
- (C) They knew that all have to contribute for his expenses in England and it was a burden
- (D) Gandhi family had never been in good book with the local Banias

58. How much fine did the headman of the meeting impose on people who would help Mohandas or see him off to England?

- (A) Sixty Six Rupees
- (B) One Rupee
- (C) Three Dollars
- (D) One Rupee and four Annas

59. Who was Mohandas' companion during his voyage to England?

- (A) Tryambakrai Mazmudar
- (B) Charlie Andrews
- (C) Kasturba Gandhi
- (D) Hermann Kallenbach

60. How old was Mohandas when he undertook the journey to England?

- (A) 10 years
- (B) 13 years
- (C) 15 years
- (D) 18 years

61. From which Indian coast did Mohandas sail to England?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Port Blair

62. Why did Mohandas feel shy in speaking to the steward of the ship on his passage to England?

- (A) Because the steward was, in fact, a lady
- (B) Because it was his first journey
- (C) Because he was not able to speak English fluently
- (D) Because the steward was not talkative

63. Why did Mohandas avoid the dishes served on board?

- (A) He was shy to ask if they contained meat
- (B) He feared to be poisoned
- (C) He fell ill on board
- (D) He did not feel much hungry

64. Why did an English passenger laugh at Mohandas when he knew about his resolve about not eating meat?

- (A) He considered it to be utter foolishness
- (B) He knew Mohandas was just trying to impress him
- (C) He felt that nobody in England could live without eating meat
- (D) He knew that soon he will forget his resolve in England

65. Who was the first Indian whom Mohandas meet in London?

- (A) Dalpatram Shukla
- (B) Dr. P.J. Mehta
- (C) Prince Ranjit Singh
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

66. What act of Mohandas offended Dr. Mehta during their first meeting in London?

- (A) Mohandas addressed him as 'Sir' and it was not formal in England
- (B) Mohandas came to see him without an appointment
- (C) Mohandas wore a white suit which looked awkward
- (D) Mohandas touched and mutilated his hat without his permission

67. In which hotel did Mohandas and his co-traveller stay when they landed in London?

- (A) Victoria Hotel
- (B) Imperial Hotel
- (C) Regal Hotel
- (D) Elizabeth Hotel

68. Who gave Mohandas his first lessons in the European etiquette?

- (A) An old lady
- (B) An English student
- (C) Dr. P.J. Mehta
- (D) Hermann Kallenbach

69. Why did Mohandas and his companion decide to leave the hotel?

- (A) Dr. Mehta had told him to do so
- (B) It was too expensive
- (C) The hotel had only non-vegetarian meals
- (D) The hotel staff used to insult Indians

70. Dr. Mehta arranged for Mohandas' stay in the family of a friend which was a little far from London. Which place was it?

- (A) Hillingdon
- (B) Westminster
- (C) Richmond
- (D) Harrow

71. Where was the house of the landlady, a widow, where Mohandas moved next?

- (A) West Kensington
- (B) North London
- (C) Islington
- (D) Hackney

72. Where did Mohandas find a nice and affordable vegetarian restaurant in London?

- (A) Crystal Palace
- (B) Farringdon Street
- (C) Alexandra Park
- (D) Buckingham Palace

73. Which was the first book which influenced Mohandas so much that he became 'a vegetarian by choice'?

- (A) Unto This Last
- (B) The Ethics of Diet
- (C) The Perfect Way in Diet
- (D) Plea for Vegetarianism

74. Why did Mohandas try to become an English gentleman while in England?

- (A) He wanted to make up for his vegetarianism by cultivating other accomplishments suitable for the English society
- (B) He just found the English culture very interesting and imitable
- (C) If he had not followed the English culture he could not be allowed to stay in England
- (D) He just wanted to settle in England for ever and so he had to follow the English way

75. Why did he stop learning elocution, dance and music?

- (A) He was not fluent in English and it was hard to learn the lessons given in English
- (B) These things were too difficult and too expensive for such a poor Gandhi
- (C) He thought he had to return to India where he could not practice these things
- (D) He felt that to be a true gentleman a good character is needed and not imitations

ANSWERS: PART C

51. (B) 52. (A) 53. (C) 54. (D) 55. (A) 56. (C) 57. (B) 58. (D) 59. (A) 60. (D) 61.
(C) 62. (C) 63. (A) 64. (C) 65. (B) 66. (D) 67. (A) 68. (C) 69. (B) 70. (C) 71. (A)
72. (B) 73. (D) 74. (A) 75. (D)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART C? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

In his childhood, Mohandas wanted to imitate the cigarette-smoking habit of his uncle. A relative of Mohandas also helped him in developing this bad habit. Now, since these two children could not afford to buy cigarette from a shop, they started to collect the used and burnt cigarette-ends thrown by the uncle and enjoy the puff. But it was not so satisfying! They wanted to enjoy full-size cigarettes to take the maximum delight. Money was needed and for this they started stealing coins from the pocket of the family servant. This, too, was not always possible and this feeling sent them into depression that they cannot freely enjoy this habit - a depression which overtook them so deeply that they decided to commit suicide. They gathered the seeds of 'Dhatura' - a poisonous plant - and went to a lonely temple to 'die'. However, it is easy to think than to do! Mohandas and his relative shook with fear of death and cancelled the idea.

PART D: MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

76. Which statement is true about young Mohandas?

- (A) It was his strong belief that money and expenditure are not something to care about
- (B) He used to keep minute account of money he spent and was careful in his expenses
- (C) He took very care of incoming money but was generous in spending money
- (D) 'Who cares money!' he used to say, 'Taking care of money is devil's business.'

77. Why did Mohandas decide to take a room on his own than to stay in a family as a paying guest?

- (A) In this way he could donate some money to the poor and needy
- (B) In this way he could cut down many wasteful expenses
- (C) The family in which he was living shifted to some other place
- (D) The family ousted him because of his peculiar food habits

78. How much money could he save by renting his own room?

- (A) Not at all
- (B) One-fourth of his total expenditure
- (C) Almost half of his money
- (D) Only a little

79. Why did Mohandas study Latin?

- (A) To pass in the London Matriculation exam
- (B) To be able to read some ancient scriptures
- (C) It was compulsory for barristers in England
- (D) He wanted to impress people with his knowledge

80. What did Mohandas do to further economize his life-style in London to 'live on a shilling and three pence a day'?

- (A) He abandoned milk, coffee and tea
- (B) He tamed a goat to get milk at home
- (C) He took a cheaper room and cooked his own breakfast
- (D) He took shelter in a garage and ate only once a day

81. What was the name of the Society which Mohandas joined in England and even became its executive member?

- (A) Indians Abroad Society
- (B) All Indians Committee
- (C) People for Animals
- (D) Vegetarian Society

82. Which one of the following statement is NOT true about Mohandas' experiments about his diet in England?

- (A) He gave up sweets and spices
- (B) He avoided cocoa
- (C) He gave up tea and coffee
- (D) He used to take boiled spinach

83. Why did Mohandas start to take eggs even though he had promised his mother to abstain from meat-eating?

- (A) By reading a book he was convinced that taking eggs is not meat-eating
- (B) He thought that mother would not know that he used to take eggs
- (C) He believed that eggs, if made into omelets, are vegetarian
- (D) A friend told him that he had made a foolish promise to his mother

84. Why did he refuse eggs soon after that?

- (A) His mother knew and called him from India scolding for his conduct
- (B) The taste of eggs was not pleasant to him
- (C) Most often he found the eggs were rotten
- (D) He felt that his mother's definition of 'meat' included eggs and he had no right to make his own interpretation of meat-eating

85. What type of a club did Mohandas start in Bayswater (England)?

- (A) A vegetarian club
- (B) A teetotalism club
- (C) A religious club
- (D) A movie club

86. Why did Mohandas could never speak out in meetings or in public while he was in England?

- (A) He felt that others were more informed than him
- (B) He believed that silence is golden
- (C) He used to feel very shy and nervous
- (D) His English was not good

87. "My shyness has been in reality my shield" - Why did Mohandas feel so?

- (A) He just found an excuse to justify his poor confidence level
- (B) He thought his shyness helped him to observe silence and inwardly search for truth
- (C) Because of being shy, he was never asked to come and talk to any audience
- (D) Because of being shy he could use his talents in learning classical music

88. Why did the Indian students in England pretend to be unmarried even if they were married?

- (A) Because they wanted to marry and settle in England
- (B) Because the college could not give them admission if they were 'married'
- (C) In this way they found an excuse to keep their families away
- (D) Because school and college students in England were mostly unmarried

89. When did Mohandas develop a liking for the Geeta as a book of priceless worth?

- (A) When he was staying in Bombay
- (B) Since his childhood
- (C) In second year of his stay in England
- (D) When he was traveling to England

90. Which English translation of the Geeta did Mohandas consider as the best?

- (A) Sir Edwin Arnold's
- (B) Barbara Miller's

- (C) Charles Wilkins'
- (D) Ralph Waldo Emerson's

91. Which other book authored by the same translator influenced Mohandas?

- (A) East and West
- (B) The Light of Asia
- (C) Indian Poetry
- (D) The Queen's Justice

92. Who was the English lady whom Mohandas met in England and whose book 'Key to Theosophy' aroused in him a desire to read books on Hinduism?

- (A) Madame Blavatsky
- (B) Beatrix Potter
- (C) Florence Nightingale
- (D) Emmeline Pankhurst

93. Which other English lady, the founder of Theosophical Society, did Mohandas meet in London?

- (A) Agatha Christie
- (B) Marie Stopes
- (C) Queen Victoria
- (D) Annie Besant

94. Which part of the New Testament (the Bible) did Mohandas compare with the Geeta?

- (A) The Gospel of Matthew
- (B) Epistle to the Romans
- (C) The Sermon on the Mount
- (D) The Book of Revelation

95. Which one of the following verses of the Bible left an abiding impression on the mind of young Mohandas?

- (A) Many are the plans in a man's heart, but it is the Lord's purpose that prevails...
- (B) Quiet my mind, Lord! Make me still before you...
- (C) Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also...
- (D) You are the light of the world; a city on a hill cannot be hidden...

96. Who wrote the book "How I became a Theosophist"?

- (A) Maharshi Aurobindo
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Lady Mountbatten
- (D) Pearl S. Buck

97. What, in Mohandas' opinion, clears our heart from lust and passion?

- (A) Prayer
- (B) Forgiveness
- (C) Sin
- (D) Crime

98. Which Indian writer did Mohandas meet in London who was desirous to learn from him English?

- (A) Munshi Premchand
- (B) Acharya Ramchandra Shukla
- (C) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
- (D) Narayan Hemchandra

99. For what reason did Mohandas visit Paris in 1890?

- (A) To see a Great Exhibition and Eiffel Tower
- (B) To address a public meeting
- (C) To meet some great authors and artists
- (D) To win support of French Government

100. Why did Mohandas like the ancient churches of Paris?

- (A) They symbolized national pride
- (B) For their grandeur and peacefulness
- (C) Because the Pope was also there
- (D) The people welcomed him with warmth

ANSWERS: PART D

76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (A) 80. (C) 81. (D) 82. (B) 83. (A) 84. (D) 85. (A) 86.
(C) 87. (B) 88. (D) 89. (C) 90. (A) 91. (B) 92. (A) 93. (D) 94. (C) 95. (C) 96. (B)
97. (A) 98. (D) 99. (A) 100. (B)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART D? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

When Mohandas was nearly 15 years old, he once again committed theft, though the purpose was to pay the debt of his brother. He stole some gold from his brother's armlet to clear the debt. The debt was cleared but the sense of guilt made Mohandas restless. When he found no peace, he decided to confess his sin before his father who was ill and bed-ridden those days. Mohandas could not dare to speak to his father but he wrote a touching letter expressing how much he was repenting. He also assured that he will never commit this sin again. When his father read the letter, tears rolled down his cheeks. He said nothing. Mohandas could feel the pain of his father who tore the letter into pieces and lay asleep. The confession that Mohandas made developed a sense of love and trust in his father's heart and he was assured that Mohan will not commit this sin again. After that incident, Mohandas really changed and never committed theft.

PART E: A STRUGGLING LAWYER

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

101. What was special about the Notre Dame in Paris which impressed Mohandas?

- (A) Elaborate decoration of the interior and the beautiful sculptures
- (B) The historical significance of Notre Dame in the world history
- (C) The arched exterior supports which made the church strong
- (D) It was highly ventilated and full of sunlight inside

102. Who said that 'Eiffel Tower is a monument of man's folly, not of his wisdom'?

- (A) M.K. Gandhi
- (B) Lenin
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Leo Tolstoy

103. In which year did Mohandas qualify for Law?

- (A) 1870
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1891
- (D) 1895

104. Who was the famous Indian lawyer in England whose lectures Mohandas used to keenly attend?

- (A) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (B) Mr. Frederick Pincutt
- (C) Mr. Badruddin Tyabji
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

105. Why did Mohandas meet Mr. Frederick Pincutt?

- (A) To seek guidance for becoming a successful lawyer
- (B) To get admitted into the local Bar Council
- (C) To ask some financial help for his studies
- (D) To become his disciple and learn English

106. What was the most shocking news Mohandas got as soon as he landed in Bombay back from England?

- (A) His father's death
- (B) His brother's death
- (C) His mother's death
- (D) He was to be arrested

107. Who was Raichandbhai who cast a great impact on Mohandas after he was back from England?

- (A) A rich man in Bombay who offered Mohandas an attractive job
- (B) A poet and businessman who was very keen to know about God
- (C) A music maestro who used to visit Rajkot very frequently
- (D) A motivational 'guru' who was very eloquent of speech

108. Which book of Tolstoy cast a great impact on Mohandas?

- (A) A Confession
- (B) Anna Karenina
- (C) The Kingdom of God is Within
- (D) War and Peace

109. Apart from Tolstoy, which other Russian author, who wrote the book 'Unto this Last', impressed Mohandas?

- (A) John Ruskin
- (B) Anton Chekhov
- (C) Maxim Gorky
- (D) Dostoyevsky

110. When Mohandas returned from England, why did his brother take him to Nasik before taking him to Rajkot?

- (A) His mother was ill in Nasik and wanted to see Mohandas immediately
- (B) There was a religious fair in Nasik and a great saint had come
- (C) To give Mohandas a dip in the holy river so that the people of his caste could accept him back
- (D) To get Mohandas and his wife perform the necessary rituals after mother's death

111. What was Mohandas' attitude towards his own children and the children of his brother?

- (A) He used to worship these children and call them 'gods'
- (B) He did not have any interest in children whosoever
- (C) He was too busy to spend time with any children
- (D) He liked to play and have fun with them

112. Why did Mohandas go back to Bombay from Rajkot after he had returned from England?

- (A) To gain experience of the High Court and have some practical knowledge in practicing law
- (B) To make his client base so that he could get a regular flow of work as a lawyer
- (C) To join the Bar Council of Bombay and register as a recognized lawyer
- (D) To meet his old relatives as it was long he had seen them since his childhood

113. What was the name of his Brahman cook in Bombay?

- (A) Jatashankar
- (B) Ravishankar
- (C) Umashankar
- (D) Madhusudan

114. What was Mohandas' problem with his cook?

- (A) He was very educated and Mohandas felt inferior
- (B) He was not able to cook fish and meat for him
- (C) He used to remain dirty and kept the food unclean
- (D) He was over too religious and was often on leave

115. Why did Mohandas find the barrister's profession a 'bad job'?

- (A) Most lawyers were engaged in telling lies and other misconducts
- (B) He did not succeed as a lawyer and so he called bad names to this profession
- (C) The barrister's profession required investment of a lot of money
- (D) He felt there was much show and little knowledge in this profession

116. Who was the first client of Mohandas as a barrister in Bombay?

- (A) Mamibai
- (B) Mira Behan
- (C) Abdulla Haji
- (D) G.D. Birla

117. How much did he charge for his first case?

- (A) US \$ 50
- (B) 15 Annas
- (C) Rs.30
- (D) Rs.1000

118. Why did Mohandas come back to Rajkot after living six months in Bombay?

- (A) The Bombay climate was not fit for him
- (B) He could not succeed there practicing as a lawyer
- (C) His wife was ill in Rajkot
- (D) Political pressure caused him to leave Bombay

119. Why did Mohandas go to South Africa from Rajkot?

- (A) To start a political campaign against British people in South Africa
- (B) To earn a cheaper Law degree and practice as a lawyer
- (C) The British government had ousted him to South Africa
- (D) To help in legal case of a firm named Dada Abdulla & Co

120. How long were his services needed in South Africa?

- (A) For about five years
- (B) For ten years
- (C) Nearly for one year
- (D) For one month only

121. Why could the agent of the firm not secure a first-class ticket for Mohandas on the ship leaving for Africa?

- (A) The Viceroy of India had ordered that Mohandas Gandhi should not go to South Africa
- (B) Queen Victoria and her servants were traveling to South Africa and all tickets were booked

- (C) The agent made excuses as he wanted to twist more money from Mohandas
- (D) The Governor-General of Mozambique was traveling by the ship and all first class berths were reserved

122. How did Mohandas secure a first-class ticket on the ship?

- (A) He approached an influential leader and his work was done
- (B) The Chief Officer of the ship gave him his own extra berth
- (C) He gave some push money (bribe) to the Captain of the ship
- (D) Some passengers had cancelled their trip and he got ticket

123. In which year did Mohandas set out for South Africa for the first time?

- (A) 1869
- (B) 1893
- (C) 1896
- (D) 1901

124. Which game did Mohandas play with the Captain of the ship *en route* to Africa?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Snakes and Ladders
- (C) Chess
- (D) Golf

125. *En route* to Africa, at which port did Mohandas stay more than a week?

- (A) Zanzibar
- (B) Malabar
- (C) Mozambique
- (D) Lamu

ANSWERS: PART E

101. (A) 102. (D) 103. (C) 104. (D) 105. (A) 106. (C) 107. (B) 108. (C) 109. (A)
110. (C) 111. (D) 112. (A) 113. (B) 114. (C) 115. (D) 116. (A) 117. (C) 118. (B)
119. (D) 120. (C) 121. (D) 122. (C) 123. (B) 124. (C) 125. (A)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART E? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

As Mohandas' mother was a deeply religious woman, his father, too, was a person who had respect for all religions. It was his father from whom Gandhi inherited love and respect for all religions and creeds, without any prejudice. Though his father was not given to such strict religious practices, fasting and rituals, etc. as his mother was, he welcomed saints and learned people from all sects and faiths. Jain monks, Muslims and Parsis were some of the regular visitors to his home and he would listen to all with due respect and care. Most of the time, Mohandas was near his father when these talks were held and, eventually, he grew into a child who was tolerant and loving to all.

PART F: THE MAKING OF A MAHATMA

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

126. In which city of South Africa did Mohandas Gandhi ultimately reach?

- (A) Cape Town
- (B) Durban
- (C) Darling
- (D) Pennington

127. What type of an attitude did people of South Africa show towards the Indians?

- (A) They had a great respect for Indians
- (B) Indians were given equal status in South Africa
- (C) Only prominent Indians were respected
- (D) Indians were not held in much respect

128. Who was Abdulla Sheth who received Mohandas Gandhi in Africa?

- (A) Partner of the Indian firm 'Dada Abdulla & Co' in Africa
- (B) The Governor of Natal
- (C) A powerful money-lender
- (D) A prominent minister of South African government

129. What was a bad or negative quality in Abdulla Sheth?

- (A) He was always drunk
- (B) He used to backbite
- (C) He was of suspicious nature
- (D) He was always in debts

130. In what way did Mohandas benefit from close contacts with Abdulla Sheth?

- (A) He twisted a lot of money from him
- (B) He learnt many things about Islam
- (C) He enjoyed respect of rich people
- (D) He learnt the fundamentals of politics

131. What did the magistrate in Durban court ask Mohandas to do which he refused to do?

- (A) To smoke cigarette
- (B) To eat meat
- (C) To stand all the time
- (D) To remove his turban

132. Who were known as 'Girmitiyas' in Africa?

- (A) People who used to change their religion for profit
- (B) High class Indians who used to enjoy special rights and privileges
- (C) Indian labourers who went there on an agreement to serve for five years
- (D) British tyrants who used to exploit Indians

133. By what name did the Englishmen in Africa call the majority of Indian labourers?

- (A) Coolies
- (B) Foolish
- (C) Babu
- (D) Hindis

134. Why did the African newspapers describe Mohandas Gandhi as an 'unwelcome visitor'?

- (A) Because he always wore some peculiar dress
- (B) Because he came to South Africa uninvited
- (C) Because his English pronunciation was funny
- (D) Because he insisted on wearing his turban

135. Where did Mohandas go to look into the legal case of Abdulla Sheth?

- (A) Durban
- (B) Pardekoph
- (C) Pretoria
- (D) Port Elizabeth

136. At Pietermaritzburg railway station in Natal (South Africa) when Mohandas was traveling in a first class compartment, why did the railway officer ask him to vacate the compartment?

- (A) Because he was an Indian
- (B) Because he did not have first class ticket

- (C) Because he spoke Gujarati
- (D) Because he misbehaved with passengers

137. What happened to Mohandas when he did not vacate the compartment voluntarily?

- (A) Lunch and dinner were not served to him in the train
- (B) A police constable pushed him out together with his luggage
- (C) The police arrested him and sent to jail
- (D) The magistrate imposed a heavy fine on him

138. Why did Gandhi shiver in the waiting room at Pietermaritzburg railway station?

- (A) His blood-pressure was up due to the railway police's behaviour
- (B) He was wearing only a dhoti and had no shawl
- (C) The police took out his cloth and threw cold water on him
- (D) It was too cold and his overcoat was in the luggage taken by the authorities

139. What did he decide on that cold dark night at Pietermaritzburg railway station?

- (A) To return back to India immediately
- (B) To lodge a complain in the railway police
- (C) To come back to Durban and seek help from Abdulla Sheth
- (D) To root out the 'colour' prejudice and suffer hardships in the process

140. How did Mohandas reach Pretoria after this incident?

- (A) He caught a flight the same night
- (B) He took the next available train the following day
- (C) He marched on foot for Pretoria
- (D) He hired a rental car next morning

141. Why did the 'leader' (i.e. the coach attendant) ask Mohandas to sit near his feet at Pardekoph?

- (A) He wanted to sit in his place to get fresh air and to smoke
- (B) He wanted to show Mohandas how they behave with Indians
- (C) Mohandas had no proper ticket
- (D) There was no extra seat in the coach.

142. Between which places in South Africa did Mohandas have to travel by a coach instead of by train, and why?

- (A) Charlestown and Standerton, because there was only one train running for Standerton
- (B) Pietermaritzburg and Charlestown, because the trains took longer time to reach
- (C) Standerton and Johannesburg, because coach was cheaper than train
- (D) Charlestown and Johannesburg, because train services were not available

143. At which place did Sheth Isa Haji Sumar and his clerks receive Mohandas?

- (A) Charlestown
- (B) Pietermaritzburg
- (C) Standerton
- (D) Johannesburg

144. Why the manager of Grand National Hotel at Johannesburg did not give Mohandas a room to stay?

- (A) The hotel was full
- (B) Indians could not be accommodated
- (C) Mohandas was not willing to pay high charges
- (D) He suspected him to be an evil person

145. Why did Mohandas insist on getting a first class train ticket from Johannesburg to Pretoria?

- (A) He wanted to be insulted again so that he had a reason to come back to India
- (B) He intentionally wanted to break the South African laws
- (C) He had heard that Indians were not allowed to travel in first class and he wanted to end this prejudiced practice
- (D) He was a barrister and it was against his dignity to travel in less than a first class

146. When the Guard examined Mohandas' ticket at Germiston, what did he do?

- (A) He imposed a heavy penalty on him
- (B) He pushed him out of the train
- (C) He abused and insulted him
- (D) He asked Mohandas to go and sit in the third class

147. How did the English passenger in the compartment react to the Guard?

- (A) He thanked the Guard for scolding the Indian passenger
- (B) He gave the Guard a rich reward for insulting him
- (C) He beat the Guard for his misbehaviour and threatened to complain against him
- (D) He said that he had a first class ticket and the Guard could not oust him

148. Who helped Mohandas at Pretoria station and took him to a small hotel?

- (A) The Station Master
- (B) The English Passenger
- (C) An American Negro
- (D) The Ticket Collector

149. On what condition Mr. Johnston agreed to keep Mohandas in his hotel for a night?

- (A) That he (Mohandas) should have his dinner served in his room
- (B) That he would not talk to the European guests
- (C) That he would take his dinner in the dining room with the European guests
- (D) That he would not tell anyone about his stay in Johnston's hotel

150. Why did Mohandas take his dinner in the dining room at Johnston’s Family Hotel in Pretoria?

- (A) Because he always wanted to defy unjustified rules
- (B) He wanted to mix with the European guests
- (C) Johnston had talked to the guests and they had no problem with Mohandas
- (D) Mr. Johnston was a kind person and he offended the Europeans to let Mohandas dine with them

ANSWERS: PART F

126. (B) 127. (D) 128. (A) 129. (C) 130. (B) 131. (D) 132. (C) 133. (A) 134. (D)
135. (C) 136. (A) 137. (B) 138. (D) 139. (D) 140. (B) 141. (A) 142. (D) 143. (C)
144. (B) 145. (C) 146. (D) 147. (D) 148. (C) 149. (A) 150. (C)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART F? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

In 1888, Mohandas went to England to study Law. It was one of the most difficult times of his life, especially considering his young age. It was his first separation from his mother. He missed her a lot but, far from home, he had no friend to share his grief. When he had left for England, he had also promised his mother that he will not eat meat but in England it was very difficult to find a good and tasty food which did not contain meat. So, Mohandas had to live on simple and tasteless food. The culture, etiquette and social cults in England

were also very different which often challenged his adherence to the three promises he had made to his mother. But he succeeded because of his strong will power and his love for God and his mother. How unfortunate that when he came back to India, his mother had already left for her heavenly abode!

PART G: DAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

151. Who was Mr. A.W. Baker?

- (A) An attorney serving the legal suit of Abdulla Sheth
- (B) A Christian missionary to India
- (C) Manager of Johnston's Family Hotel
- (D) A political leader in South Africa

152. For what purpose did Mr. Baker invite Mohandas to his church?

- (A) To discuss some legal matters
- (B) To draw out a political agenda
- (C) To request Mohandas for a talk on Hinduism
- (D) For a prayer meeting

153. Where did Mohandas live in Pretoria during his long stay there?

- (A) He continued living in Mr. Johnston's Hotel
- (B) As paying guest of a poor woman who was a baker's wife
- (C) In a room rented out by Mr. A.W. Baker
- (D) In the house of Sheth Tyeb Haji Khan Muhammad

154. Why did Mr. Coates, a Christian devotee in Pretoria, want to break the Vaishnava necklace of Tulasi beads that Mohandas put round his neck?

- (A) Mr. Coates hated Mohandas to be a Hindu
- (B) He had no respect for Hinduism
- (C) He thought Mohandas had become a Christian
- (D) He considered the necklace to be a sign of superstition

155. Why did Mohandas not permit Mr. Coates to break his Tulasi-beads necklace?

- (A) Because of his deep love for Hinduism
- (B) It was a sacred gift from his mother
- (C) Mohandas was a blind believer
- (D) He feared some harm will come to him

156. Why did Mohandas call a meeting of all the Indians in Pretoria?

- (A) To influence them with his deep knowledge of Hinduism and the conditions of India
- (B) To impress on them the importance of truthfulness and non-violence in daily life
- (C) To encourage them to form an association to meet the authorities regarding the hardships of the Indian settlers
- (D) To ask them to unite against the injustices they were facing in South Africa and start armed revolution

157. Why did Mohandas offer to teach English to the Indians in Pretoria?

- (A) Just to pass his time in Pretoria as he had no work
- (B) To show off his knowledge of English and impress people
- (C) To get an extra income as he was short of money
- (D) He felt learning English was useful for Indians there

158. Who was Mr. Jacobus de Wet whom Mohandas meet in Pretoria?

- (A) British agent in Pretoria
- (B) French Ambassador in South Africa
- (C) A Christian Missionary
- (D) A Railway Officer

159. What was the result of Mohandas' communication with the railway authorities concerning Indians who were not allowed to travel in First Class?

- (A) The railway assured that first and second class tickets would be issued to Indians who were properly dressed
- (B) It was agreed that a special compartment will be allocated to the Indians traveling by rail
- (C) The railway authorities strictly told him that Indians cannot be allowed to travel in the first class
- (D) The railway authorities did not pay any attention

160. Concerning the Indians, what was the provision of the special law enacted in 1888 in the Orange Free State?

- (A) Indians could work there freely
- (B) They could do only menial works
- (C) They could not marry the local girls
- (D) They were heavily taxed

161. What law was passed in the Transvaal (South Africa) in 1885 about the Indians?

- (A) Indians could not live as paying guests in the Transvaal
- (B) They could not go to European parties
- (C) They had to pay a poll tax of £3 for entry into the Transvaal
- (D) They could not wear a hat

162. Who was Dr. Krause?

- (A) State Attorney in Pretoria
- (B) A Police Officer
- (C) An influential leader
- (D) A medical practitioner

163. What favour did Mr. Krause do to Mohandas?

- (A) He gave him free air ticket to and from India for his next visit to Natal
- (B) He gave him a letter of authority to practice as a lawyer anywhere in South Africa

(C) He gave him a letter authorizing him to be out of doors at all hours without police interference

(D) He facilitated his visa application to South Africa

164. Why did Mohandas need such an authorization?

(A) He was too poor to pay his airfare to South Africa

(B) He was not accepted as a bonafide lawyer in Natal

(C) British officers were not giving him permission to visit Natal

(D) Indians were not allowed to remain outdoors after 9 pm.

165. Why did a policeman in Pretoria once push and kick Mohandas when he was walking through President Street?

(A) He suspected that he was someone trying to attack the President

(B) He hated Mohandas and all Indians

(C) It was forbidden for everyone to pass through President Street

(D) Indians were not allowed to use the foot-paths

166. Which statement is NOT correct regarding Mohandas' stay in Pretoria?

(A) He got the opportunities to learn how to serve the people

(B) He felt that South Africa was the best place for the Indians

(C) He got a deeper understanding about religion

(D) He learnt the practical knowledge of legal practice

167. Why did Mohandas want a compromise between Tyeb Sheth and Dada Abdulla?

(A) He wanted to settle the case soon and go back to India

- (B) He realized that no party will win in the court
- (C) The legal suit was to take a long time and involve huge expenses
- (D) He could twist money from both parties

168. What was the lesson that Mohandas learnt from Tyeb Sheth vs. Dada Abdulla case in South Africa?

- (A) That the true function of a lawyer was to unite parties
- (B) That a good lawyer needs not study the facts of a case
- (C) That the law is blind and it never helps
- (D) That if clients are rich, there is no harm taking large fees from them

169. Why did Mr. Baker take Mohandas to the Wellington Convention?

- (A) To hear the lecture of a Christian Scholar
- (B) To discuss Mohandas' financial problems
- (C) In hope that the atmosphere will impress him to accept Christianity
- (D) To give Mohandas an opportunity to deliver a talk on the Geeta

170. Why did Mr. Baker have to suffer problems at Wellington Convention because of Mohandas Gandhi?

- (A) Gandhi was a 'coloured' man
- (B) Mohandas proved to be very discourteous
- (C) Mohandas was the least educated person among all
- (D) Mohandas did not know table manners

171. Why did Gandhi not accept Christianity even after attending the Wellington Convention for three days?

- (A) He thought that Christianity and the life of Christ had no essence in them
- (B) He could not accept that he would attain salvation or go to heaven only by becoming a Christian
- (C) The Christians at the Wellington Convention seemed to be irreligious and hypocrites
- (D) He believed that Hinduism is the only perfect religion which has no shortcomings at all

172. Which aspect of Hinduism was most disagreeable to Gandhi?

- (A) Belief in the Vedas
- (B) Rituals
- (C) Belief in many gods
- (D) Untouchability

173. What opinion about the religious Scriptures did Gandhi have in his mind?

- (A) All Scriptures were written by men and far from truth
- (B) The Vedas, the Bible and the Koran were all inspired by God
- (C) Only the Vedas were inspired by God
- (D) The Bible and the Koran did not teach anything great

174. Who inspired Mohandas to study Islam?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Tyeb Sheth
- (C) Abdulla Sheth
- (D) None of them

175. Which English translation of the Koran did Gandhi buy for his study of Islam?

- (A) Translation by Robertus Katenensis
- (B) Mirza Abul Fazal's
- (C) E.H. Palmer's
- (D) George Sale's translation

ANSWERS: PART G

151. (A) 152. (D) 153. (B) 154. (D) 155. (B) 156. (C) 157. (D) 158. (A) 159. (A)
160. (B) 161. (C) 162. (A) 163. (C) 164. (D) 165. (D) 166. (B) 167. (C) 168. (A)
169. (C) 170. (A) 171. (B) 172. (D) 173. (B) 174. (C) 175. (D)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART G? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

Gandhi was born in India but he was 'moulded' into a powerful leader in South Africa. A great turning point came in his life when he went to South Africa to assist in a legal case of an Indian company. As he was traveling in the first class coach of a train in South Africa, a railway official asked him to leave the compartment because he was an Indian. Since Gandhiji had the valid ticket for that coach and he felt it was an injustice, he refused to leave the coach. The railway official then called a policeman and Gandhiji was kicked out of the train together with his baggage at Petermaritzburg railway station. There, in that gloomy dark night in the waiting hall of that African railway station, a great leader was born who moved the world by the power of his truthful insistence. It was there that he decided to end all kinds of injustices and fight for human equality.

PART H: FIGHTING FOR JUSTICE

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

176. Who advised Mohandas to study Hinduism more deeply?

- (A) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Raichandbhai
- (D) Dr. P.J. Mehta

177. Why did Gandhi agree to stay a month further in South Africa even though the legal case of Dada Abdulla & Co. was over?

- (A) A war broke in South Africa which made it impossible for him to travel back to India
- (B) All the Hindus, Muslims and Christians of Pretoria pleaded him to help them in launching a movement against the taxation bill
- (C) The love of all the Indian and Christian friends bound him and he agreed to enjoy some more time traveling different parts of South Africa
- (D) He read news about a Franchise Bill depriving the Indians of their right to elect members of the Natal Legislative Assembly, and he decided to fight against it

178. Apart from Hindus, Muslims and Christians, people of which other religious group of India had prominently settled in South Africa?

- (A) Kabirpanthis
- (B) Parsis

- (C) Baha'is
- (D) Nirankaris

179. Whom did Gandhi and his people in South Africa submit the petition asking for the Indian people's right to franchise in Natal?

- (A) Lord Ripon
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Winston Churchill
- (D) Benjamin Disraeli

180. Which leading newspapers at that time strongly supported the Indian demands?

- (A) The Indian Express & Dainik Bhaskar
- (B) The Aryavarta & The Indian Nation
- (C) The Pioneer & The Hindu
- (D) The Times of India & The London Times

181. Why did Gandhi decide to settle in Natal (South Africa)?

- (A) The South African Govt. filed a legal suit against him and he could not leave
- (B) The Indian friends persuaded him to stay there and help in their fight against injustice
- (C) Kasturba Gandhi became ill and Gandhi was forced to stay there further
- (D) He feared that the British Government in India would arrest him on his return

182. How much salary did Gandhi accept from the Indian friends in Africa for his public services?

- (A) 300 GB Pound a year
- (B) 500 US Dollar a year
- (C) 400 Indian Rupees a month
- (D) Nothing

183. How did Gandhi manage his expenses for his further stay in Natal?

- (A) Indian merchants in Natal gave him some legal work as his livelihood
- (B) Gandhi requested his brother in India to send some money
- (C) He asked his wife to sell her gold jewels and send him all the money
- (D) Dada Abdulla & Co. gave him some loan to be repaid on easy terms

184. Why did the Law Society of Natal not want Gandhi to enroll as an advocate?

- (A) H was not qualified in law
- (B) He did not bear a sound character
- (C) He was a 'coloured' man
- (D) The judge was not in his favour

185. What did the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (South Africa) say allowing Gandhi to practice as an advocate?

- (A) That Gandhi's father was a Prime Minister in India and he should be allowed to practice law
- (B) That the law makes no distinction between white and coloured people

- (C) That Dada Abdulla knew Gandhi and it was sufficient for his introduction as a lawyer
- (D) That Bombay High Court will be responsible if Gandhi proves to be a false person

186. Why did Gandhi take off his turban after swearing in as a barrister in Natal?

- (A) He felt that turban was a symbol of false pride
- (B) He had no longer any sense of national pride
- (C) He wanted to obey the law regarding the dress of barristers
- (D) He had now become a worldly wise person

187. Which organization did Gandhi form in South Africa to fight for the Indian cause?

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Home Rule League
- (C) Natal Indian Congress
- (D) Indian Educational Association

188. How did this organization meet its expenses?

- (A) By governmental aids
- (B) By membership and donation
- (C) By selling its assets
- (D) Through charities

189. What was the name of the Tamil labourer who was beaten by a Durban European and whose case was boldly fought by Gandhi?

- (A) Balasundaram
- (B) Anadisesan
- (C) Rajnikanta
- (D) Pattabhiraman

190. What was the most fruitful result of Gandhi's fighting for justice for the Tamil indentured labourer beaten by a European?

- (A) He became famous as a great barrister in Natal
- (B) The European who beat the Tamil was punished
- (C) Gandhi became popular among indentured labours
- (D) The South African government began to take notice of Gandhi

191. Why were the indentured labourers (i.e. workmen on fixed term agreements) invited to Natal in 1860 and afterwards?

- (A) To work as masons
- (B) To help in sugarcane cultivation
- (C) To help in domestic services
- (D) To serve as porters and coolies

192. Which Indian fruit did the indentured labourers introduce in South Africa?

- (A) Guavas
- (B) Strawberries
- (C) Mangoes

(D) Jackfruits

193. Why were the white (English) traders in Natal alarmed by the Indian immigrants?

- (A) Most of the Indian immigrants revealed a very bad character
- (B) Indian labourers got involved in political agitations in Natal
- (C) Indian immigrants started to form a trade union to fight for their rights
- (D) The Indians proved to be of great business skills and competed with the Europeans

194. In 1894, why did the Natal Government want to impose an annual tax of £25 on the indentured Indians?

- (A) So that the government could earn from their income
- (B) To prevent them from buying properties in Natal
- (C) In order to discourage them from settling in Natal
- (D) To signify that they were inferior to Europeans

195. For Gandhi, what was the way for realizing God?

- (A) Daily prayers
- (B) Attending religious meetings
- (C) Reading the holy scriptures
- (D) Serving the people

196. What was the name of the head of the Christian 'South Africa General Mission' in Durban whom Gandhi praised for his humility, perseverance, and devotion to work?

- (A) Mr. Spencer Walton
- (B) Mr. Max Muller
- (C) Mr. Andrews
- (D) Mr. White Rogers

197. Who was the writer of the book 'India--What can it Teach Us' that Gandhi read with great interest while he was in South Africa?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Max Muller
- (C) Thomas Carlyle
- (D) Leo Tolstoy

198. Who was the writer of the book 'Life of Mahomet and His Successors' which increased Gandhi's respect for Prophet Muhammad?

- (A) Thomas Carlyle
- (B) Ruskin Bond
- (C) Charles Dickens
- (D) Washington Irving

199. The translation of which Indian scripture published by the Theosophical Society enhanced Gandhi's respect for Hinduism?

- (A) The Ramayana
- (B) The Mahabharata

- (C) The Upanishadas
- (D) The Vedas

200. Which one of the following books was read by Gandhi which familiarized him with the Zoroastrian (Parsi) religion?

- (A) Avestan
- (B) The Sayings of Zarathustra
- (C) Khordeh Avesta
- (D) Dadestan-i-Denig

ANSWERS: PART H

176. (C) 177. (D) 178. (B) 179. (A) 180. (D) 181. (B) 182. (D) 183. (A) 184. (C)
185. (B) 186. (C) 187. (C) 188. (B) 189. (A) 190. (C) 191. (B) 192. (C) 193. (A)
194. (C) 195. (D) 196. (A) 197. (B) 198. (D) 199. (C) 200. (B)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART H? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

The Petermaritzburg incidence was not the end of Gandhi's troubles. As he continued his journey in a stage-coach, an English man who was in-charge of the coach, did not let him sit among the 'white' passengers. Gandhiji was given a lonely seat near the window. After some time, the coachman wanted to smoke and sit near the window. So, he asked Gandhiji to sit on the foot-board and leave the seat for him. It was a blatant insult and Gandhiji could not bear it. He refused to sit near his feet. The coachman was upset and punched Gandhiji on his ears. He beat him, dragged him and wanted to throw him out. It was only after the passengers intervened that Gandhi's life was saved. All this happened because he was a 'coloured' man ... an Indian.

PART I: INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

201. In which year did Gandhi leave South Africa for India?

- (A) 1896
- (B) 1894
- (C) 1893
- (D) 1890

202. Whom did Gandhi give the main responsibilities of his public work in South Africa when he decided to come back to India?

- (A) Parsi Rustomji
- (B) Amod Jiva
- (C) Adamji Miyakhan
- (D) Dawud Sheth

203. Which two languages did Gandhi try to learn on the Ship 'Pongola' on way to Calcutta from South Africa?

- (A) English & Hindi
- (B) French & German
- (C) Sanskrit & Marathi
- (D) Urdu & Tamil

204. Which one of the following statements represents Gandhi's opinion about religion and morality?

- (A) Religion has nothing to do with morality
- (B) Religion and morality go hand in hand
- (C) Some religions are moral and some immoral
- (D) Morality is found only in Hindu religion

205. How many days did it take for Gandhi to reach India from South Africa?

- (A) 3 days
- (B) 30 days
- (C) 16 days
- (D) 24 days

206. Why did Gandhi have to stay in Allahabad on his way to Bombay from Calcutta?

- (A) The train stopped there for long and he missed the train as he had got down for buying some medicines
- (B) A number of Indian leaders had come to welcome him and insisted that he should break his journey
- (C) The British did not allow him to journey any further
- (D) He wanted to take a bath in the holy rivers

207. The editor of which newspaper did Gandhi meet in Allahabad?

- (A) The Times of India
- (B) The Hindu
- (C) The Pioneer

(D) The Statesman

208. What was the matter of the 'Green Pamphlet' which Gandhiji distributed among people as he reached Rajkot from Natal (South Africa)?

- (A) Bad condition of the Indians in South Africa
- (B) The incidents of his life in South Africa
- (C) His public works in South Africa
- (D) The condition of sugarcane industry in Natal

209. Why it came to be known as 'Green Pamphlet'?

- (A) Because it called for a Green Revolution in India
- (B) Because it was written in green letters
- (C) Because it gave a 'green flag' to fight against the British
- (D) Because it had a green cover

210. Who helped Gandhiji in preparing the envelopes etc. for posting nearly ten thousand copies of the 'Green Pamphlet'?

- (A) His school friends
- (B) Family members
- (C) Little children of his locality
- (D) Paid labourers

211. What reward did Gandhiji give to these volunteers?

- (A) Some sweets
- (B) Used postage stamps
- (C) Money

(D) His autograph

212. Which disease broke out in Bombay around the time Gandhiji returned from South Africa to Rajkot?

- (A) Cholera
- (B) Plague
- (C) Chicken Pox
- (D) Dengue

213. What type of social service did Gandhiji volunteer to do when it was feared that the epidemic may spread even in Rajkot?

- (A) Working for sanitation
- (B) Taking care of ill people
- (C) Teaching poor children
- (D) Cooking food for the needy

214. What grand celebration were the British observing in India around the time when Gandhiji came back from South Africa?

- (A) Silver Jubilee of King Edward VII's Coronation
- (B) Birth Anniversary of George V
- (C) American Independence
- (D) Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

215. Who was the important person - known as 'The Lion of Bombay' -- whom Gandhiji meet in Bombay after his return from South Africa?

- (A) Dr. Booth
- (B) Justice Ranade
- (C) Badruddin Tyabji
- (D) Sir Pherozeshah Mehta

216. Which great Indian leaders did Gandhiji meet in Pune to win their support on the South African issue?

- (A) Lokmanya Tilak and Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Moti Lal Nehru and Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Maharshi Aurobindo and Swami Vivekanand
- (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liyakat Ali Khan

217. According to Gandhiji, Lokmanya Tilak was like ___:

- (A) The Ganges
- (B) The ocean
- (C) The Himalaya
- (D) The Sky

218. According to Gandhiji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale was like___:

- (A) The ocean
- (B) The Himalaya
- (C) The Ganges
- (D) The Sky

219. Which great figure did Gandhiji meet in Calcutta who was known as the 'Idol of Bengal'?

- (A) Debendranath Tagore
- (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee

220. Mr. Saunders in Calcutta who gave Gandhiji all possible support on the South African issue was the editor of:

- (A) Amrit Bazar Patrika
- (B) Bangabasi
- (C) The Englishman
- (D) The Statesman

221. When did Gandhiji go back to South Africa, after a short visit to India, to continue his public work there?

- (A) 1898
- (B) 1901
- (C) 1903
- (D) 1896

222. Who were with him on this second journey to South Africa?

- (A) His wife, his two sons and son of his widowed sister
- (B) Only his wife and his two sons
- (C) Only his wife
- (D) Only his two sons

223. What was the name of the Ship in which he traveled to Africa this second time?

- (A) Courland
- (B) Naderi
- (C) Titanic
- (D) Pongola

224. What type of dress did Gandhiji advise his wife to wear in South Africa?

- (A) Indian Saree
- (B) Parsi Saree
- (C) Rajasthani Lehanga
- (D) Salwar suit

225. What disaster overtook the ship on which Gandhiji was traveling to South Africa?

- (A) Fire
- (B) Collision with an iceberg
- (C) Storm
- (D) Plague among the passengers

ANSWERS: PART I

201. (A) 202. (C) 203. (D) 204. (B) 205. (D) 206. (A) 207. (C) 208. (A) 209. (D)
210. (C) 211. (B) 212. (B) 213. (A) 214. (D) 215. (D) 216. (A) 217. (B) 218. (C)
219. (D) 220. (C) 221. (D) 222. (A) 223. (A) 224. (B) 225. (C)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART I? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

Facing violence and insult had become almost an everyday matter for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in Africa. Indians were not allowed to walk on foot-paths, especially when it was a V.I.P. area. However, Gandhiji always preferred to walk than to use any public transport. Once he was walking through the foot-path near the President Street. The house of President Kruger was in the same street and a police man was always on duty at the gate. No police man ever objected to Gandhi's walking through the street, but that day a new police man was on duty and as soon as he noticed Gandhi walking on the foot-path, he suddenly came and kicked him into the street. Gandhiji felt offended because he thought that the police man should have first given him a warning before attacking in such a cruel and insulting manner. An English friend of Mohandas, Mr. Coates, even advised him to drag the foolish constable into court as Mr. Coates was ready to stand as a witness but Gandhiji forgave him.

PART J: A LIFE OF SERVICE

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

226. Why the ship on which Gandhiji was traveling was quarantined for 5 days at the port of Durban?

- (A) Because an epidemic had spread in Bombay
- (B) Because the Government did not want Indians to land
- (C) Because the ship did not have a proper license
- (D) Because they wanted to frustrate the Indians

227. What happened to Gandhiji as soon as he landed in Natal?

- (A) He was greeted by a great band of Indians who hailed him as "Gandhi! Gandhi!"
- (B) He was taken in custody by the police and transported to an unknown place
- (C) He was accorded a warm welcome by the staff of Abdulla & Company
- (D) A group of youngsters threw stones, bricks and rotten eggs on him

228. What was the name of the lady, wife of a police officer in Natal, who saved Gandhi?

- (A) Mrs. Bhikaji Cama
- (B) Mrs. Saunders
- (C) Mrs. Alexander
- (D) Mrs. Nightingale

229. Why did the Police Superintendent in Natal suggest Gandhi to escape from Mr. Rustomji's house in disguise?

- (A) Rustomji was not a trusted person
- (B) An angry mob of the White people had surrounded the house
- (C) The Government wanted to arrest Gandhi in a clever way
- (D) Gandhi's family was somewhere else

230. In what type of costume did Gandhiji escape from Rustomji's house?

- (A) He was wearing the dress of an English gentleman
- (B) He put on the costume of a street hawker
- (C) He was in the dress of an Indian police constable
- (D) He was dressed like a coolie

231. Why did he wear a Madrasi scarf on his head?

- (A) It could serve as a helmet
- (B) Because it hid his face
- (C) He wanted to look like an Indian labourer
- (D) He loved his country

232. 'Hang old Gandhi on the sour apple tree' - who sang this song outside the house of Rustomji and why?

- (A) An Indian youth, because he was upset with the troubles Gandhi brought to South Africa
- (B) Mrs. Rustomji, because she feared the crowd would damage her house and property
- (C) The Englishmen in the crowd, because they hated Gandhi

(D) The Police Superintendent, to deviate the attention of anti-Gandhi crowd while he was escaping

233. What did Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, ask the Natal Government to do with the people who had injured Gandhi?

- (A) To set them free
- (B) Reward them
- (C) Take legal action against them
- (D) Send them out of Natal

234. What action did Gandhi want to be taken against the English people in Natal who had injured him?

- (A) He wanted them to be hanged
- (B) He wanted they ask his forgiveness
- (C) He wanted them to repair the loss by paying his medical bills
- (D) He did not want to take any action against them

235. Why did Gandhiji take the vow of Brahmacharya even though he was married?

- (A) He had no love for his wife
- (B) He wanted to devote himself fully to a life of service
- (C) His wife requested for that
- (D) His wife had passed away

236. In which year did Gandhi take the vow of Brahmacharya?

- (A) 1869
- (B) 1900
- (C) 1906
- (D) 1908

237. When did the Boer War spread in South Africa?

- (A) 1899
- (B) 1896
- (C) 1890
- (D) 1897

238. What type of volunteer service did Gandhi lend to the South African government during the Boer War?

- (A) He joined the scout
- (B) He led the Indian Ambulance Corp
- (C) He provided free education to the soldiers
- (D) He took care of the burial of dead bodies

239. When did Gandhi set up the Phoenix Settlement near Durban (South Africa)?

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1906
- (C) 1908
- (D) 1910

240. Why did he establish the Phoenix Settlement?

- (A) To make it a place from where he could make plans against the English people in Natal
- (B) This was a far-off place where he could hide from the police
- (C) To make it a place where people of diverse backgrounds could live in peace and love
- (D) He purchased this place to raise his property in South Africa

241. In which year did Gandhi return to India, for the second time, from Natal (South Africa)?

- (A) 1890
- (B) 1899
- (C) 1889
- (D) 1880

242. Why did Gandhi refuse to accept the gold and diamond ornaments happily gifted to him by the people in South Africa at the time of his farewell?

- (A) He felt that a public worker should not accept any costly gifts
- (B) He was following Brahmacharya and it was a sin to keep gold and diamond
- (C) He was offended that no gifts were given to his wife and children
- (D) He was very saintly and had no desire for gold and diamond

243. Which country did Gandhiji visit on his way returning to India?

- (A) Mauritius
- (B) England

- (C) Fiji
- (D) Bhutan

244. When and where was the meeting of the Indian National Congress held which Gandhiji attended soon after his coming back from South Africa?

- (A) 1890, in Bombay
- (B) 1901, in Calcutta
- (C) 1903, in Ahmedabad
- (D) 1905, in Madras

245. Why did he feel that there was so much untouchability even between the delegates of Congress?

- (A) The delegates of lower castes were not invited
- (B) There were separate sessions for high and lower castes
- (C) There was a separate kitchen for the Tamil delegates
- (D) The Congress President was from a high caste

246. Why did Gandhiji ask for a broom in the meeting of the Congress delegates?

- (A) To clean the latrines
- (B) To drive away stray pigs
- (C) To kill rats
- (D) To clean the field

247. Why did Gandhi feel that “if the Congress session were to be prolonged, conditions would be quite favourable for the outbreak of an epidemic”?

- (A) Because all important doctors were attending the Congress session
- (B) Because some delegates had cholera
- (C) Because most delegates were from Bombay which was plagued
- (D) Because there was too much dirtiness and stench all around

248. What type of volunteer service did Gandhi offer during the Congress session to one of its secretaries Ghosal Babu?

- (A) Translator
- (B) Clerk
- (C) Typist
- (D) Gatekeeper

249. Who founded the Indian National Congress and when?

- (A) Annie Besant, in 1870
- (B) Abdul Gaffar Khan, in 1900
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi, in 1890
- (D) Allan Octavian Hume, in 1885

250. Which Indian leader prominently helped Gandhi to submit his resolution on South African issue in the Congress session?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Sir Pherozeshah Mehta
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee

ANSWERS: PART J

226. (B) 227. (D) 228. (C) 229. (B) 230. (C) 231. (A) 232. (D) 233. (C) 234. (D)
235. (B) 236. (C) 237. (A) 238. (B) 239. (A) 240. (C) 241. (B) 242. (A) 243. (A)
244. (B) 245. (C) 246. (A) 247. (D) 248. (B) 249. (D) 250. (C)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART J? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

By 1896, Gandhiji was already an established leader in South Africa whose voice was keenly heard by British officers and prominent newspapers. He came back to India and launched an intensive campaign attracting people's attention to the poor plight of Indians in South Africa. His campaign deeply disturbed the British government in India and in Natal. English men in South Africa developed enmity with him. So, when Gandhi returned to South Africa, he was attacked by a mob of people shouting against him. They beat Gandhi and threw stones and rotten eggs at him. His life was saved due to intervention of an English lady who was wife of a senior police officer. Later, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State, asked the Natal Government to prosecute the people who had made deadly attack on Gandhi. But Gandhi replied: 'I do not want to prosecute anyone. It is possible that I may be able to identify one or two of them, but what is the use of getting them punished? Besides, I do not hold the assailants to blame. They were given to understand that I had made exaggerated statements in India about the whites in Natal and calumniated them. If they believed these reports, it is no wonder that they were enraged. I do not want to bring any one to book. I am sure that, when the truth becomes known, they will be sorry for their conduct.' That's why he was called 'Mahatma' - a great being.

PART K: CONGRESS AND INDIA

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

251. What happened to Gandhi's South African resolution in the Congress session?

- (A) It was unanimously passed
- (B) It was unanimously rejected
- (C) It was deferred till the next session
- (D) It was appreciated but not accepted

252. How much of time was allowed to Gandhi to talk on his resolution?

- (A) 1 hour
- (B) 1 minute
- (C) 5 minutes
- (D) 10 minutes

253. Why did Gandhi stay back in Calcutta even after the Congress session was over?

- (A) To seek possibility of a job
- (B) To serve at the Congress office
- (C) To see the landmarks of Calcutta
- (D) To meet many people in connection with his work in South Africa

254. Where did Gandhi stay in Calcutta?

- (A) Marble Palace
- (B) India Club
- (C) Jorasanko
- (D) Raj Bhawan

255. Who was Gandhi's political Guru or mentor?

- (A) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
- (B) Madhavrao Sadashiv Golwalkar
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Lokmanya Tilak

256. Which British officer held his 'darbar' (public court) in Calcutta when Gandhiji was there?

- (A) John Nicholson
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) William Hare
- (D) Charles Canning

257. Who laid the foundation-stone of Banaras Hindu University?

- (A) Louis Mountbatten
- (B) George VI
- (C) Lord Hardinge
- (D) Sir Charles Wood

258. Who was the founder of Banaras Hindu University?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
- (C) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
- (D) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya

259. Which religious place did Gandhi visit one day in Calcutta?

- (A) The Kali Temple
- (B) Victoria Memorial
- (C) St. Paul's Cathedral
- (D) Belur Math

260. What scene at that holy place moved Gandhi and made him restless?

- (A) Too much noise
- (B) Wastage of money
- (C) Sacrifice of sheep
- (D) Offering of ghee

261. Who was Maharshi Devendranath Tagore?

- (A) Brother of Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Father of Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Uncle of Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Cousin of Rabindranath Tagore

262. Why could Gandhi not meet Maharshi Devendranath Tagore in Calcutta?

- (A) Devendranath Tagore did not know Gandhi
- (B) Devendranath did not like the ideas of Gandhi
- (C) Devendranath was too great a figure to meet Gandhi
- (D) Devendranath Tagore rarely met people

263. Where did Gandhi go to see Swami Vivekanand?

- (A) Belur Math
- (B) Kanniakumari
- (C) Santhal Pargana
- (D) Dakshineswar Temple

264. Why could he not see Swami Vivekanand?

- (A) Swami Vivekanand did not like to see Gandhi
- (B) Swami Vivekanand had nothing to do with politics
- (C) Swami Vivekanand was ill and could not be seen
- (D) Swami Vivekanand was in Chicago those days

265. Which disciple of Swami Vivekanand did Gandhi meet in Calcutta?

- (A) Sister Nivedita
- (B) Sarah Ellen Waldo
- (C) Swami Abhedanand
- (D) Mrs. Mary Funke

266. Why did Gandhi decide to make a tour to India travelling in third class railway compartment?

- (A) Because he was still afraid with his bad experience in South Africa
- (B) Because he wanted to see the hardships of third class passengers
- (C) Because he could not travel many places on a costly ticket
- (D) Because he was famous by this time and wanted to hide his identity

267. Why did he decide to go first to Benares from Calcutta?

- (A) To meet Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
- (B) To pay a visit to Kashi Vishwanath Temple
- (C) To take a holy dip in the Ganga
- (D) To see Annie Besant who was ill there

268. What type of disorders at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Benares disappointed Gandhi?

- (A) Costly offerings by the devotees and greedy priests
- (B) Incorrect recitations of holy verses by the priests
- (C) Too much crowd and no police constable
- (D) Swarming flies and noise of the shopkeepers

269. "I searched here for God but failed to find Him" - in reference to which place at Kashi Vishwanath Temple did Gandhi make this remark?

- (A) Gyaan Vapi
- (B) Vishwanath Gali
- (C) Sabha Grih
- (D) Kaal Bhairav Temple

270. Why did Gandhi make such a remark?

- (A) He could not understand the importance of that place
- (B) He did not have a true spiritual heart
- (C) He was disappointed by the dirtiness around the place
- (D) Too much noise made him mad

271. Why did the 'Panda' (priest) of that place shout at Gandhi saying 'This insult will take you straight to hell'?

- (A) Because Gandhi had not taken a bath in the Ganga
- (B) He offered only a small penny at the sacred place
- (C) He pointed to the 'Panda' that the place was dirty
- (D) He did not perform any 'pooja' (worship) there

272. What was the name of Gandhi's second son who had severe attack of typhoid and pneumonia when he was 10 years old?

- (A) Devdas
- (B) Manilal
- (C) Maganlal
- (D) Harilal

273. What food did the Parsi doctor prescribe for his ailing son?

- (A) Goat's milk
- (B) Monkey's heart
- (C) Red meat and beef
- (D) Eggs and chicken soup

274. Why did Gandhi not accept the doctor's advice regarding his son's diet even though his health was on risk?

- (A) He felt that religion does not permit to eat such things even if one's life is at risk
- (B) He thought that the food prescribed by doctor could not be easily available
- (C) He was afraid of people's criticism and anger of his caste men
- (D) He did not have any mercy for his ailing child

275. What type of treatment did Gandhi himself give to his ailing child?

- (A) Homeopathy
- (B) Hydropathy
- (C) Ayurvedic
- (C) Reiki

ANSWERS: PART K

251. (A) 252. (C) 253. (D) 254. (B) 255. (C) 256. (B) 257. (C) 258. (D) 259. (A)
260. (C) 261. (B) 262. (D) 263. (A) 264. (C) 265. (A) 266. (B) 267. (D) 268. (D)
269. (A) 270. (C) 271. (B) 272. (B) 273. (D) 274. (A) 275. (B)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART K? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

His love did not pervade only human beings; he was equally kind to animals and all the creatures of God. When Gandhiji was in Calcutta, he once visited there the famous Kali Temple but he was deeply shocked to see that innocent lambs were taken to be slaughtered (sacrificed) in the name of religion. When he was invited to a dinner with Bengali friends, he spoke about this 'cruel form of worship'. A friend said: 'The sheep don't feel anything. The noise and the drum-beating there deaden all sensation of pain.' But Gandhiji could not accept this foolish logic. He believed that the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being. He rather felt that the more helpless a creature is, the more protection it needs. He dreamt of 'Ram Rajya' - the Kingdom of God on earth - when men and women will be filled with divine pity and will save the lives of the innocent creatures. That will be the pure religion ... as Gandhi dreamt.

PART L: GANDHI - THE LEADER

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

276. In which year did Jawahar Lal Nehru meet Gandhi for the first time?

- (A) 1889
- (B) 1882
- (C) 1910
- (D) 1916

277. Nearly how many years Gandhi devoted his time in South Africa?

- (A) 20
- (B) 5
- (C) 10
- (D) 16

278. How old was Mahatma Gandhi when he first came to South Africa?

- (A) 18 years
- (B) 31 years
- (C) 24 years
- (D) 40 years

279. When did Gandhi go to South Africa for the third and last time?

- (A) 1900
- (B) 1901
- (C) 1902
- (D) 1903

280. When did Gandhi come back to India finally?

- (A) 1896
- (B) 1915
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1947

281. When did he become the accepted leader of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1934

282. Why did Gandhi undertake the 'Salt March'?

- (A) To prepare cheaper salt for the poor
- (B) To prove that he is a popular leader
- (C) To oppose the export of salt to England
- (D) To oppose the Salt Tax imposed by the British

283. In which year did he undertake the Salt March?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1935

284. What was the name of the place near the sea where Gandhi went for the Salt March?

- (A) Dandi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Sabarmati
- (D) Port Blair

285. How long did he and his followers walk on foot to reach that place?

- (A) 5 kilometres
- (B) 70 miles
- (C) 290 miles
- (D) 400 kilometres

286. When did Gandhi start the Quit India Movement?

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1940
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1945

287. Who gave Gandhi the title of 'Mahatma'?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Leo Tolstoy
- (C) Albert Einstein
- (D) Rabindranath Tagore

288. What is the meaning of the word 'Mahatma'?

- (A) A sage or a hermit
- (B) A great soul
- (C) A Prophet of God
- (D) A homeless man

289. Which political party demanded a separate country for the Muslims?

- (A) Muslim League
- (B) Jamaat-e-Islamia
- (C) Lashkar-e-toeba
- (D) ULFA

290. Why did the Viceroy invite Gandhi to a War Conference in Delhi in 1918?

- (A) To persuade Gandhi to enlist Indians for fighting in World War - I
- (B) To inform Gandhi that the British will soon quit India
- (C) To tell Gandhi that non-violence is not always possible
- (D) To ask him to serve as a Peace Ambassador and stop the War

291. Why did Gandhi agree to recruit Indians in the British army even though he preached non-violence?

- (A) He believed in non-violence for himself but thought that others could fight and kill
- (B) He hoped this help will win the sympathy of the British for the Indian people's demand for freedom
- (C) The British imposed the recruitment of Indians in army as a condition to grant them freedom
- (D) Gandhi was of the view that taking arms some times is not bad

292 During which period was the First World War fought?

- (A) 1913-1915
- (B) 1914-1916
- (C) 1914-1918
- (D) 1917-1919

293. What was the first major achievement of Mahatma Gandhi which established him as a national leader in India?

- (A) Champaran Satyagraha
- (B) Dandi Salt March
- (C) Swadeshi Movement
- (D) Chauri Chaura episode

294. What type of cash crop did the British compel the peasants of Champaran to grow and sell on a fixed low price?

- (A) Mustard
- (B) Jute
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Indigo

295. In which other place did Gandhi fight for the cause of Indian farmers?

- (A) Satara (Maharashtra)
- (B) Kheda (Gujarat)
- (C) Midnapur (Bengal)
- (D) Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

296. Who was the prominent person who helped Gandhi during his Kheda Movement?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Vinoba Bhave
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

297. What was the problem of the farmers in Kheda?

- (A) They were very poor and wanted financial help from the government
- (B) They were hit by flood and famine and sought relief from taxes
- (C) The British treated them as slaves and forced them to work
- (D) They were treated badly by the Zamindars

298. In which year did the Khilafat Movement take place?

- (A) 1916
- (B) 1917
- (C) 1918
- (D) 1919

299. What was the reason that the Indian Muslims took part in Khilafat Movement?

- (A) To press on the British to divide India and Pakistan
- (B) To press on the British to safeguard Muslim holy places in Turkey
- (C) To show that they were against the Indian struggle for freedom
- (D) To press on the British to give special status to Indian Muslims

300. What important role did Gandhi play during the Khilafat Movement?

- (A) He united the Hindus and the Muslims for one common cause
- (B) He insisted that Indian Muslims should be given special status
- (C) He justified the division of India and Pakistan
- (D) He used this opportunity to create a rift between Muslim leaders

ANSWERS: PART L

276. (D) 277. (A) 278. (C) 279. (C) 280. (B) 281. (C) 282. (D) 283. (C) 284. (A)
285. (D) 286. (C) 287. (D) 288. (B) 289. (A) 290. (A) 291. (B) 292. (C) 293. (A)
294. (D) 295. (B) 296. (C) 297. (B) 298. (D) 299. (B) 300. (A)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART L? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

Mahatma Gandhi had many admirers all over the world even in his life time including the famous comic actor Charlie Chaplain and noted industrialist of the world Henry Ford. Gandhi once sent a spinning wheel (charkha) to Henry Ford with his own autograph. For Henry Ford, 'Charkha' was an example of 'mechanical simplicity and great moral purpose' and a 'symbol of economic independence'. He carefully preserved this gift from Gandhi.

PART M: STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

301. In which year did Gandhi launch the Non-cooperation Movement?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1925
- (D) 1930

302. By what other name do we know the Non-cooperation Movement?

- (A) Gadar
- (B) Vande Mataram
- (C) Civil Disobedience
- (D) Do or Die

303. What was the most special feature of the Non-cooperation Movement?

- (A) Boycott of foreign goods and non-participation in government services
- (B) Mass scale killing of the British officers and their Indian supporters
- (C) Complete boycott of English education and traveling to England
- (D) Destroying all the institutions and buildings established by the British

304. Which of the following devices are closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Typewriter
- (B) Pulley
- (C) Potter's Wheel
- (D) Takli and Charkha

305. What do we call the homespun cloth that Gandhiji popularized?

- (A) Matka
- (B) Khadi
- (C) Silk
- (D) Malmal

306. Why did Gandhiji call back the Non-cooperation Movement?

- (A) Because it did not become any popular
- (B) Because he was arrested
- (C) Because it took a violent turn
- (D) Because people were too busy

307. What happened in Chauri Chaura?

- (A) A large number of people put the police station on fire burning many police personnel alive
- (B) An uncontrolled crowd invaded a liquor shop and set it on fire
- (C) A large number of policemen threw a small band of freedom activists into burning fire

(D) All the police officers were shot by a mad crowd

308. When did this incident happen?

(A) 30 January 1948

(B) 2 October 1869

(C) 31 March 1921

(D) 5 February 1922

309. Where is Chauri Chaura?

(A) Bihar

(B) Uttar Pradesh

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Gujarat

310. Why did Mahatma Gandhi observe a five-day fast after the Chauri Chaura incident?

(A) To pacify the angry British

(B) To divert the attention of people

(C) To show his grief on the use of violence

(D) To save food for the dead police men

311. What did the British do with Mahatma Gandhi after the Chauri Chaura incident?

(A) Sent him to Siberia for 5 years

(B) Exiled him to far-off Andaman & Nicobar Islands

(C) Warned him of dire consequences

(D) Sentenced him to 6 years of imprisonment

312. On which date was the flag of India unfurled in Lahore to celebrate India's Independence Day by the Indian National Congress?

(A) 31 December 1929

(B) 26 January 1930

(C) 15 August 1947

(D) 12 March 1930

313. Why did the British Government decide to negotiate with Gandhi through Lord Edward Irwin?

(A) Gandhi's influence was increasing and the British could not ignore his demands

(B) The British Government wanted to finalize the conditions for India's freedom

(C) Gandhi had agreed that he can stop his campaigns against the British if they give him a good amount of money

(D) The British Government wanted to silence Gandhi by offering him some dignified post

314. When was the Gandhi-Irwin pact signed?

(A) 1920

(B) 1925

(C) 1930

(D) 1931

315. What was the name of the series of Conferences held in London to discuss the matter of constitutional reforms in India?

- (A) Round Table Conference
- (B) Cabinet Mission
- (C) Simon Commission
- (D) Executive Conference

316. How many such conferences were held?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

317. To which one of such conferences Mahatma Gandhi was invited as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Fourth

318. What policy did the British Government adopt to bring down the growing influence of Mahatma Gandhi on Indian people?

- (A) To get him killed
- (B) To defame him
- (C) To bribe him

(D) To keep him isolated

319. In which year did the British Government introduce the “Communal Award” and why?

(A) 1930 -- To arouse religious strife in India between the Hindus and the Muslims

(B) 1931 - To give the Muslims special status in the Parliament

(C) 1932 - To give the ‘untouchables’ separate electorates

(D) 1933 - To give the Christians of India better rights than the Hindus

320. Why did Gandhi go on a six-day fast against the ‘Communal Award’ while he was in Yerwada Jail?

(A) He believed that the ‘Communal Award’ was an attempt to divide the people

(B) He did not want to give credit to people like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(C) He felt that in this way British Government will become very popular

(D) In his opinion this Act could be passed by a free Indian Government

321. What was the affect of Gandhi’s protest of the “Communal Award”?

(A) Nothing, the British Government would not listen

(B) A great communal strife began in India

(C) A settlement was made through Poona Pact

(D) Gandhi was sent to another jail

322. What name did Gandhi give to the 'untouchables'?

- (A) Sudama
- (B) Eklavya
- (C) Adivasi
- (D) Harijan

323. When did Gandhi leave India for the Second Round Table Conference in London?

- (A) August 1931
- (B) March 1930
- (C) August 1930
- (D) January 1932

324. What was the name of the Ship by which he sailed to London?

- (A) The Titanic
- (B) S.S. Rajputana
- (C) INS Vikrant
- (D) The Royal Cruiser

325. In which year did Gandhi observe a fast for 21 days for self-purification?

- (A) 1921
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1933
- (D) 1947

ANSWERS: PART M

301. (B) 302. (C) 303. (A) 304. (D) 305. (B) 306. (C) 307. (A) 308. (D) 309. (B)
310. (C) 311. (D) 312. (B) 313. (A) 314. (D) 315. (A) 316. (C) 317. (B) 318. (D)
319. (C) 320. (A) 321. (C) 322. (D) 323. (A) 324. (B) 325. (C)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART M? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

Charlie Chaplain, the world-famous comedian actor of British origin, was a great fan of Gandhi and wanted to see him in person but no chance! Fortunately, the Round Table Conference was held in London and Gandhiji was invited together with many great leaders, princes, Nawabs and 'Maharajas' of India. Charlie Chaplain was also in London and wanted to meet Mahatma Gandhi but he was a famous leader and it was not easy to fix an appointment with him. Moreover, Gandhiji was not interested in cinema and had never heard about Charlie Chaplain. So, when he got Charlie's touching letter expressing his desire to see him once, he asked his people about him and when he knew that he was a famous actor, he felt it was no use to see him. But when he learnt that Charlie Chaplain was in favour of India's freedom, he gave him time. It was a historical meeting of two famous world personalities - both ruling over the hearts of the millions, Charlie by his great acting and Gandhi by his great leadership.

PART N: MURDER OF A MAHATMA

Check your answers from the ANSWERS given below and give yourself 1 mark for each correct answer.

326. In which year three unsuccessful attempts were made to kill Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) 1932
- (B) 1934
- (C) 1946
- (D) 1948

327. What differences, if any, were between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose?

- (A) Gandhi was weak and old-fashioned while Subhash Chandra Bose was young and energetic
- (B) Gandhi believed in non-violence movement for freedom, Bose believed in armed revolution
- (C) Gandhi was called 'Mahatma' and Bose was known as 'Netaji'
- (D) One belonged from Gujarat and the other from Orissa

328. When did the Second World War break out?

- (A) 1934
- (B) 1936
- (C) 1939
- (D) 1940

329. Why did Stafford Cripps, a British leader, come to India in March 1942?

- (A) To declare India's independence after five years
- (B) To persuade Mahatma Gandhi to visit London
- (C) To advise Indian National Congress to put no demand for freedom
- (D) To win Indian National Congress' support in the World War

330. When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement?

- (A) 1942
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1945

331. By what other name is the Quit India Movement known in history?

- (A) Bolshevik Revolution
- (B) August Movement
- (C) October Revolution
- (D) Satyagraha

332. Which famous slogan was used by Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement?

- (A) Shoot at sight
- (B) Tit for tat
- (C) Live and let live
- (D) Do or Die

333. From which place in India did Gandhi raise the call of Quit India?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Agra

334. Why could Quit India Movement not bring immediate freedom of India?

- (A) The British Government crushed the movement by use of force
- (B) Nobody supported Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Indian people were not ready for freedom
- (D) The World War II was a greater problem

335. Gandhi was arrested on 9 August 1942. In which place was he kept for the next two years?

- (A) Palm Ford
- (B) Sabarmati Ashram
- (C) Birla House
- (D) Agha Khan Palace

336. When did his wife, Kasturba Gandhi, die during that imprisonment?

- (A) 22 Feb. 1944
- (B) 20 March 1943
- (C) 31 January 1944
- (D) 12 August 1942

337. When was Gandhi released and why?

- (A) 22 Feb. 1944, to attend a funeral
- (B) 10 Aug. 1942, because people agitated
- (C) 6 May 1944, because he was ill
- (D) 15 Aug. 1947, when India got freedom

338. Who among the following was a leader of Muslim League?

- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (D) Dr. Zakir Hussain

339. What demand of Muslim League was against the will of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Separation of Kashmir from free India
- (B) Division of India and Pakistan
- (C) Separation of Punjab and Sindh
- (D) A separate Muslim state in India

340. What was the immediate result of the division of India and Pakistan on 15 August 1947?

- (A) Millions of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs were killed in communal riots
- (B) Lord Mountbatten was appointed the first Viceroy of India
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Muhammad Ali Jinnah greeted each other
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi went into a state of coma

341. Where was Mahatma Gandhi when India got freedom?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Calcutta
- (C) Madras
- (D) Bombay

342. What was he doing there?

- (A) Attending a Rain Party
- (B) Addressing a meeting
- (C) Enjoying a picnic
- (D) Fasting and mourning

343. On which date Gandhi was shot to death?

- (A) 17 August 1947
- (B) 2 October 1948
- (C) 30 January 1948
- (D) 31 January 1948

344. Where was Mahatma Gandhi at that time?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Bombay
- (D) Ahmedabad

345. What was he going to do before he was killed?

- (A) To sleep
- (B) To take his dinner
- (C) To attend a prayer meeting
- (D) To address a public meeting

346. What were the last words he said?

- (A) I'm dying
- (B) Vande Mataram
- (C) Jai Hind
- (D) Hey Ram

347. Who killed him?

- (A) Gopal Godse
- (B) Nathuram Godse
- (C) Beant Singh
- (D) His bodyguard

348. Why did he kill him?

- (A) He thought Gandhi was a bad politician
- (B) He thought Gandhi was in favour of Muslims
- (C) He felt that after India's freedom he was needed no more
- (D) He was given huge amounts of money to kill Gandhi

349. By what name do we know the place in Delhi where his dead body was cremated?

- (A) India Gate
- (B) Shanti Van
- (C) Raj Ghat
- (D) Birla House

350. Who calls Mahatma Gandhi as 'The Father of Nation'?

- (A) The Government of India
- (B) The British Government
- (C) Indian Constitution
- (D) The people of India

ANSWERS: PART N

326. (B) 327. (B) 328. (C) 329. (D) 330. (A) 331. (B) 332. (D) 333. (C) 334. (A)
335. (D) 336. (A) 337. (C) 338. (A) 339. (B) 340. (A) 341. (B) 342. (D) 343. (C)
344. (B) 345. (C) 346. (D) 347. (B) 348. (B) 349. (C) 350. (D)

HOW MUCH YOU SCORED IN PART N? _____

20-25: Excellent

15-19: Good

10-14: Fair

5-9: Satisfactory

YOUR OVERALL SCORE IN THE ENTIRE QUIZ? _____

275-350: Excellent

200-274: Good

125-199: Fair

50-124: Satisfactory

Gandhiji occasionally met various groups of children. A small child was deeply distressed to see that Gandhiji did not have a shirt to wear. He asked him why he did not wear a shirt. Gandhi said: "I have no money for a shirt. I am very poor". The child was too sorry to learn it. He offered that he will talk to his mother and get a shirt for Gandhiji. Gandhiji smiled and asked: "How many shirts can your mother provide for me?" "How many shirts you need?" The child thought that he might ask for two, three or may be four shirts. But Gandhiji said: "I have a very big family - this whole India. I have millions of brothers and sisters. How can I wear a shirt till each one of them not has enough cloth?" The child understood the heart of Gandhi.

AN INVITATION TO CHILDREN WHO LOVE GANDHI

All children are invited to express their feelings about Mahatma Gandhi in the form of a poem or an inspirational passage not exceeding 500 words, and send it to the author by email: mishra.sunitichandra@gmail.com by **30 March 2014**.

The write-up should be original and not an imitation from any source. A statement to this effect should accompany the write-up.

An appreciation prize of Rs.1000/- will be sent to the one whose piece of writing will be considered the best in the author's judgment.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Suniti Chandra Mishra is involved in writing poems, novels, stories and other useful books since his early youth. After graduating from Mithila University (India), he adopted a career as a language teacher. He further served as Office Secretary of the Continental Board of Bahá'í Counsellors in Asia (Gwalior office) where he was responsible for independently handling correspondence with Bahá'í and non-Bahá'í international institutions and developing study materials. He also served, during the same time, on the Translation & Review Committee of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of India and translated a number of books including the Most Holy Book of the Bahá'í Faith (by Bahá'u'lláh), Covenant (by Lowell Johnson), The Bab - The Herald of the Day of Days (H.M. Balyuji) among others.

He is presently collaborating with a number of reputed translation agencies of India and abroad as a freelance writer and translator and has served scores of international clients and companies of Australia, Canada, India, UK and USA. His books "Did I Exist Before and Will I Be Born Again?" published by Pustak Mahal (www.pustakmahal.com) and "A Writer's Manual" published by V&S Publishers, New Delhi, are carving out a niche in the market.

Some of his e-books are:

- Children and the World (English, Quiz Book)
- Bachchon Ka Sansar (Hindi, Quiz Book)
- Polititia Ka Dragon (Hindi Novel)
- Wah Jheel Jahan Sapno Ki Chhaya Hoti Thee (Hindi poetry)
- Some Enchanting Places of India (English, Travel Book)
- The Hidden Words for Children - Part I (A Moral Guide for Children & Teenagers)
- The Great Bible Quiz
