



CUET 2026 May 29 Shift 2 History

Question Paper (Memory-Based) with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Civil Disobedience Movement
2. Non-Cooperation Movement
3. Champaran Satyagraha
4. Quit India Movement

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

Correct Answer: (A) 3, 2, 1, 4

Solution:

Concept:

Chronology-based questions are extremely important in CUET History, especially from Modern India and the Gandhian phase of the National Movement.

To solve such questions correctly, students must remember the timeline of important movements led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Step 1: Identifying the year of Champaran Satyagraha.

Champaran Satyagraha was Gandhi's first major movement in India.

It took place in:

1917

It was launched to support indigo farmers in Bihar who were being exploited by European planters.

Thus, this is the earliest event among the given options.

Step 2: Identifying the year of Non-Cooperation Movement.

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in:

1920

This movement aimed at boycotting British institutions, courts, schools and foreign goods. Hence this comes after Champaran Satyagraha.

Step 3: Identifying the year of Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Civil Disobedience Movement started with the famous Dandi March. It was launched in:

1930

Thus, it occurred after the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Step 4: Identifying the year of Quit India Movement.

Quit India Movement was launched during World War II. It began in:

1942

This was the last mass movement led by Gandhi against British rule. Hence, it is the latest event.

Step 5: Arranging all events in correct order.

Therefore, chronological order becomes:

Champaran Satyagraha → Non-Cooperation Movement → Civil Disobedience Movement → Quit India Movement

Hence:

3, 2, 1, 4

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4

Quick Tip: Remember Gandhi Movements Timeline:

1917 → Champaran

1920 → Non-Cooperation

1930 → Civil Disobedience

1942 → Quit India

2. Who among the following gave the slogan “Do or Die” during the Indian National Movement?

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: (C) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution:

Concept:

Important slogans, speeches and political statements are highly important for CUET History examinations because many direct factual questions are asked from them.

The slogan “Do or Die” is associated with one of the most important phases of the Indian freedom struggle.

Step 1: Understanding the historical background.

By 1942, Indian leaders had become frustrated with British policies during World War II. The British government refused to grant immediate independence to India. As a result, the Indian National Congress launched the Quit India Movement.

Step 2: Identifying the leader associated with the slogan.

On 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi addressed the nation at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee.

During this speech, Gandhi gave the powerful slogan:

“Do or Die”

This slogan inspired millions of Indians to participate in the freedom struggle.

Step 3: Checking the remaining options.

- Subhas Chandra Bose gave the slogan:

“Give me blood and I will give you freedom.”

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan:

“Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.”

- Jawaharlal Nehru is not associated with the slogan “Do or Die.”

Thus, only Mahatma Gandhi is correctly matched.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

Quick Tip: Important Nationalist Slogans:

“Do or Die” → Mahatma Gandhi

“Jai Hind” → Subhas Chandra Bose

“Swaraj is my birthright” → Bal Gangadhar Tilak

3. The Cabinet Mission came to India in:

- (A) 1940
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1945
- (D) 1946

Correct Answer: (D) 1946

Solution:

Concept:

Questions based on years and constitutional developments are frequently asked in CUET examinations.

The Cabinet Mission was an important turning point in the process of transfer of power from British rule to Indian leadership.

Step 1: Understanding the purpose of the Cabinet Mission.

After World War II, the British government realized that it could no longer continue colonial rule in India.

To discuss the transfer of power and constitutional arrangements, the British government sent a high-level delegation known as the Cabinet Mission.

Step 2: Identifying the year of arrival.

The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in:

1946

The Mission consisted of:

- Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- Sir Stafford Cripps
- A.V. Alexander

Step 3: Understanding its significance.

The Cabinet Mission proposed:

- Formation of a Constituent Assembly
- Federal structure for India
- Grouping of provinces

Although its plan ultimately failed completely, it played an important role in the final phase of Indian independence.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(D) 1946

Quick Tip: Important Timeline:



1942 → Quit India Movement

1946 → Cabinet Mission

1947 → Indian Independence

4. Which among the following Acts introduced the system of Dyarchy in the provinces?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1909
- (B) Government of India Act, 1919
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935
- (D) Indian Councils Act, 1892

Correct Answer: (B) Government of India Act, 1919

Solution:

Concept:

Constitutional reforms introduced by the British government are highly important for CUET History examinations.

Questions are frequently asked regarding:

- Important Acts
- Features of Acts
- Constitutional reforms
- Timeline-based developments

The concept of Dyarchy was introduced as part of British administrative reforms in India.

Step 1: Understanding the meaning of Dyarchy.

The term “Dyarchy” means:

Dual Government

Under this system, provincial subjects were divided into two categories:

- Reserved Subjects
- Transferred Subjects

Reserved subjects remained under the control of the Governor and executive council, while transferred subjects were handled by Indian ministers.

Step 2: Identifying the Act associated with Dyarchy.

The system of Dyarchy was introduced by the:

Government of India Act, 1919

This Act is also known as:

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

The reforms aimed to provide limited self-government to Indians.

Step 3: Checking the remaining options carefully.

- Government of India Act, 1909 introduced separate electorates but not Dyarchy.
- Government of India Act, 1935 abolished Dyarchy in provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
- Indian Councils Act, 1892 expanded legislative councils but did not introduce Dyarchy.

Hence, only the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced Dyarchy.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(B) Government of India Act, 1919

Quick Tip: Remember important Acts:

1909 → Separate Electorates

1919 → Dyarchy

1935 → Provincial Autonomy

5. Who founded the Forward Bloc in 1939?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru

- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: (C) Subhas Chandra Bose

Solution:

Concept:

Political organizations and revolutionary groups formed during the Indian National Movement are important areas for CUET examinations.

The Forward Bloc was formed during a period of ideological conflict within the Indian National Congress.

Step 1: Understanding the political background.

Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most dynamic nationalist leaders of modern India.

He believed in adopting more aggressive methods to achieve independence from British rule.

However, differences developed between Bose and the conservative leadership within the Congress.

Step 2: Identifying the founder of the Forward Bloc.

In 1939, after resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose founded:

Forward Bloc

The main objective of this organization was:

- Uniting left-wing elements within the Congress
- Strengthening anti-colonial struggle
- Achieving complete independence

Step 3: Checking the remaining options.

- Jawaharlal Nehru did not establish the Forward Bloc.
- Sardar Patel was associated with organizational leadership in Congress.
- Rajendra Prasad later became the first President of independent India.

Thus, the correct answer is:

(C) Subhas Chandra Bose

Quick Tip: Important Organizations:

Forward Bloc → Subhas Chandra Bose

INA → Subhas Chandra Bose

Servants of India Society → Gopal Krishna Gokhale

6. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on:

- (A) 13 April 1919
- (B) 15 August 1919
- (C) 26 January 1920
- (D) 9 August 1942

Correct Answer: (A) 13 April 1919

Solution:

Concept:

Direct questions based on exact dates are extremely important in CUET History examinations. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre is one of the most significant and tragic events of the Indian freedom struggle.

Step 1: Understanding the historical context.

In 1919, the British government passed the:

Rowlatt Act

This Act allowed detention without trial and severely restricted civil liberties.

People across India protested against this repressive legislation.

Step 2: Identifying the date of the massacre.

On:

13 April 1919

thousands of people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

General Dyer ordered troops to fire upon the unarmed crowd without warning.

Hundreds of innocent people were killed.

Step 3: Understanding the significance of the event.

The massacre shocked the entire nation and destroyed Indian faith in British justice.

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this brutal incident.

The event also intensified the nationalist movement in India.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(A) 13 April 1919

Quick Tip: Important Dates:

1919 → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

1930 → Dandi March

1942 → Quit India Movement

7. Which among the following movements was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in response to the Rowlatt Act?

- (A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (B) Quit India Movement
- (C) Khilafat Movement
- (D) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Correct Answer: (D) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Solution:

Concept:

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was one of the most repressive laws passed by the British government in India.

Questions related to Gandhian movements and British policies are extremely important for CUET History examinations.

Step 1: Understanding the Rowlatt Act.

After World War I, the British government wanted to suppress revolutionary activities in India. Therefore, the Imperial Legislative Council passed the Rowlatt Act in:

1919

The Act allowed the government to:

- Arrest people without warrant
- Imprison individuals without trial
- Restrict freedom of expression

Because of these harsh provisions, Indians strongly opposed the Act.

Step 2: Identifying Gandhi's response.

Mahatma Gandhi considered the Rowlatt Act unjust and oppressive.

To protest against it, he launched:

Rowlatt Satyagraha

This movement emphasized:

- Peaceful protest
- Hartals
- Non-violent resistance
- Civil opposition to unjust laws

Thus, the movement launched specifically against the Rowlatt Act was:

Rowlatt Satyagraha

Step 3: Analyzing the remaining options.

- Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.
- Quit India Movement was launched in 1942.
- Khilafat Movement was related to the Ottoman Caliphate issue.
- Rowlatt Satyagraha directly opposed the Rowlatt Act.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(D) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Quick Tip: Important Timeline:

1919 → Rowlatt Act

1919 → Rowlatt Satyagraha

1919 → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

These events are highly important for chronology questions in CUET.

8. The Cabinet Mission came to India in the year:

- (A) 1940
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1946
- (D) 1947

Correct Answer: (C) 1946

Solution:

Concept:

The Cabinet Mission was one of the most important constitutional developments before Indian independence.

Questions related to constitutional reforms, acts, and missions are highly important for CUET examinations.

Step 1: Understanding why the Cabinet Mission was sent.

After World War II:

- British rule in India weakened significantly.
- Demands for independence intensified.
- Communal tensions between Congress and Muslim League increased.

To solve the constitutional deadlock, the British government sent the Cabinet Mission to India.

Step 2: Identifying the members of the Cabinet Mission.

The Cabinet Mission consisted of:

- Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- Stafford Cripps
- A.V. Alexander

The mission arrived in India in:

1946

Step 3: Importance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The mission proposed:

- Formation of Constituent Assembly
- Federal structure for India
- Grouping of provinces

Although the plan ultimately failed, it played an important role in the transfer of power.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(C) 1946

Quick Tip: Important Timeline:

1942 → Quit India Movement

1946 → Cabinet Mission

1947 → Independence and Partition

Chronology questions are extremely common in CUET History.

9. Which among the following leaders founded the Forward Bloc in 1939?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Bhagat Singh
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Answer: (C) Subhas Chandra Bose

Solution:

Concept:

CUET History frequently includes questions related to organizations, political parties, and revolutionary groups formed during the freedom struggle.

The Forward Bloc was an important nationalist organization.

Step 1: Understanding the background of Forward Bloc.

Subhas Chandra Bose became President of the Indian National Congress in:

1938

and again in:

1939

However, ideological conflicts developed between Bose and the Congress leadership.
As a result:

- Bose resigned from the Congress presidency.
- He formed a new political group called the Forward Bloc.

Step 2: Identifying the founder.

The Forward Bloc was founded in:

1939

by:

Subhas Chandra Bose

Step 3: Analyzing the remaining options.

- Jawaharlal Nehru did not found the Forward Bloc.
- Bhagat Singh was associated with revolutionary organizations like HSRA.
- Vallabhbhai Patel was a Congress leader but not founder of Forward Bloc.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(C) Subhas Chandra Bose

Quick Tip: Remember:

1939 → Forward Bloc → Subhas Bose

Organization-founder matching questions are very common in CUET.

10. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year:

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1922
- (D) 1935

Correct Answer: (B) 1919

Solution:

Concept:

The Rowlatt Act was one of the most controversial laws introduced by the British government in India.

Questions based on acts, committees, and British policies are repeatedly asked in CUET History.

Step 1: Understanding the provisions of the Rowlatt Act.

The British government passed the Rowlatt Act to suppress revolutionary activities.

The Act allowed the government to:

- Arrest people without warrant
- Detain individuals without trial
- Restrict civil liberties

Because of these harsh provisions, Indians strongly opposed the Act.

Step 2: Identifying the year of passage.

The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

1919

This led to:

- Nationwide protests
- Hartals

- Political unrest
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in the same year

Step 3: Historical significance.

The opposition to the Rowlatt Act marked an important turning point in India's freedom struggle.

It strengthened mass nationalist movements under Mahatma Gandhi.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(B) 1919

Quick Tip: Important Timeline:

1919 → Rowlatt Act

1919 → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

1920 → Non-Cooperation Movement

These years are highly important for chronology-based questions.