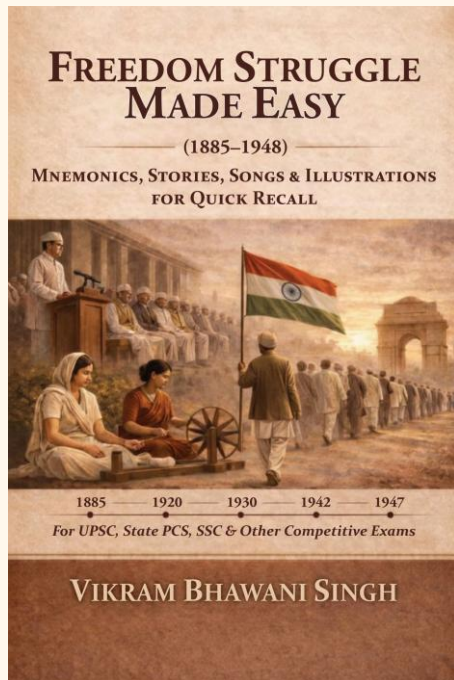


Top 10 Freedom Struggle Mnemonics + 20 MCQ Quiz

Remember Modern Indian History Faster



A free memory booster for UPSC, State PCS, SSC, NDA/CDS, CUET, CAPF and other competitive exams.

By Vikram Bhawani Singh

Author of Freedom Struggle Made Easy

Mnemonics, Stories, Songs & Illustrations for Quick Recall

Learn With Mnemonics - Making Learning Permanent

Why this PDF?

Most students do not forget Modern Indian History because they never studied it.

They forget because the subject is full of dates, movements, leaders, sessions, reports, reforms and turning points.

This free PDF gives you 10 powerful freedom struggle mnemonics from the full book Freedom Struggle Made Easy. Use them for quick revision, last-minute recall and exam-focused preparation.

Read the event. Learn the mnemonic. Understand the decode. Then test yourself through the 20 MCQ quiz.

If these 10 memory tools help you, the full book covers 61 important freedom struggle events from 1885 to 1948 through mnemonics, stories, songs, illustrations, timelines and recall practice.

How to use this PDF

- 1. Read the event first.** Understand what you are trying to remember.
- 2. Read the mnemonic slowly.** Notice the year, leader, symbol, place or outcome hidden inside the line.
- 3. Decode the mnemonic.** Connect each word with the historical fact.
- 4. Close the PDF and recall.** Try to remember the event, year, leader and result without looking.
- 5. Attempt the 20 MCQs.** Use the quiz to check whether the memory tool worked.

Mnemonics

1. Partition of Bengal, 1905

Curzon Cut Bengal in Zero Five, Swadeshi Roared, Lal-Bal-Pal Arrive.

Decode

- Curzon Cut Bengal in Zero Five -> Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.
- Swadeshi Roared -> The Swadeshi Movement erupted in protest.
- Lal-Bal-Pal Arrive -> Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal emerged as key assertive nationalist leaders.

Quick Recall: Partition of Bengal -> Curzon -> 1905 -> Swadeshi -> Lal-Bal-Pal.

2. Surat Split, 1907

7 Shoes flew at Surat - Behari Calm, Tilak Hot, Congress Split on the Spot.

Decode

- 7 Shoes flew at Surat -> In 1907, chaos erupted at the Surat Session.
- Behari Calm -> Rash Behari Ghosh represented the Moderate leadership.
- Tilak Hot -> Bal Gangadhar Tilak represented the heated assertive nationalist side.
- Congress Split on the Spot -> Moderates and Extremists formally split.

Quick Recall: Surat Split -> 1907 -> Rash Behari Ghosh -> Tilak -> Congress split.

3. Rowlatt Act and Satyagraha, 1919

Roll in Jail '19 times - No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal!

Decode

- Roll in Jail '19 times -> Rowlatt Act, 1919.
- No Dalil -> Normal legal argument was curtailed.
- No Vakil -> Legal safeguards were weakened.
- No Appeal -> Ordinary appeal protection was restricted.

Quick Recall: Rowlatt Act -> 1919 -> No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal.

4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919

Jallianwala 19, Dyer Fired, Hunter Misfired.

Decode

- Jallianwala 19 -> Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919.
- Dyer Fired -> General Dyer ordered firing on the crowd.
- Hunter Misfired -> The Hunter Commission inquiry failed to satisfy Indian demands for justice.

Quick Recall: Jallianwala -> 1919 -> Dyer firing -> Hunter Commission.

5. Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22

20 Charkha Rolled, Titles Fold - Chauri's Fire Made Gandhi Hold.

Decode

- 20 -> The Non-Cooperation Movement began in 1920.
- Charkha Rolled -> Charkha, khadi and swadeshi became symbols of self-reliance.
- Titles Fold -> Indians surrendered British titles and honours.
- Chauri's Fire Made Gandhi Hold -> The Chauri Chaura violence made Gandhi suspend the movement.

Quick Recall: Non-Cooperation -> 1920 -> Charkha -> titles surrendered -> Chauri Chaura -> withdrawal.

6. Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1925

1925 Kakori Express, Bismil & Azad hit the Raj Chest.

Decode

- 1925 Kakori Express -> Kakori train action, 1925.
- Bismil & Azad -> The event is associated with revolutionaries such as Ram Prasad Bismil and Chandrashekhar Azad.
- Raj Chest -> Government treasury money was targeted to fund revolutionary activity.

Quick Recall: Kakori -> 1925 -> Bismil & Azad -> Raj treasury.

7. Simon Commission, 1927

27 Simon Seven, White Men All, Black Flags Call.

Decode

- 27 -> Simon Commission was appointed in 1927.
- Simon Seven -> It had seven members.
- White Men All -> All members were British; there was no Indian member.
- Black Flags Call -> Indians protested with black flags and 'Simon Go Back.'

Quick Recall: Simon Commission -> 1927 -> seven British members -> no Indian -> black flag protest.

8. Dandi March, 1930

Tees Chutki Namak ki keemat tum kya jaano... Irwin Babu!

Decode

- Tees -> 1930.
- Chutki Namak -> Salt became the symbol of protest.
- Namak ki keemat -> The salt tax affected ordinary Indians.
- Irwin Babu -> Lord Irwin was the Viceroy during the Salt Satyagraha.

Quick Recall: Dandi March -> 1930 -> salt -> ordinary Indians -> Irwin.

9. Cripps Mission, 1942

Cripps Offered a Post-War Map; Gandhi Called It a Post-Dated Trap.

Decode

- Cripps Offered a Post-War Map -> The Cripps Mission offered a future constitutional arrangement after World War II.
- Post-Dated Trap -> Gandhi and Congress found the proposal unsatisfactory and unreliable.

Quick Recall: Cripps Mission -> 1942 -> post-war offer -> post-dated trap.

10. Quit India Movement, 1942-44

Gandhi's '42 Shout: Brits Get Out!

Decode

- Gandhi's '42 Shout -> Gandhi launched the Quit India call in 1942.
- Brits Get Out -> The demand was immediate British withdrawal from India.

Quick Recall: Quit India -> Gandhi -> 1942 -> British withdrawal.

20 MCQ Quiz

Attempt these after reading the 10 memory tools.

1. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was associated with which Viceroy?

- A. Lord Minto | B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Irwin | D. Lord Wavell

2. The Partition of Bengal gave rise to which major nationalist movement?

- A. Khilafat Movement | B. Swadeshi Movement
- C. Quit India Movement | D. Home Rule Movement

3. Lal-Bal-Pal refers to:

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Lala Hardayal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Pherozeshah Mehta
- C. Lala Lajpat Rai, Badruddin Tyabji and Bipin Chandra Pal
- D. Lala Hardayal, Bipin Chandra Pal and Motilal Nehru

4. The Surat Split took place in:

- A. 1905 | B. 1906
- C. 1907 | D. 1909

5. The Surat Split is mainly associated with the division between:

- A. Congress and Muslim League | B. Moderates and Extremists
- C. Socialists and Revolutionaries | D. Congress and British officials

6. At the Surat Session, Rash Behari Ghosh was associated with the:

- A. Moderate side | B. Extremist side
- C. Revolutionary side | D. Muslim League side

7. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the Surat Session represented the more:

- A. Moderate side | B. Assertive nationalist side
- C. Loyalist side | D. Communal side

8. The Rowlatt Act belongs to which year?

- A. 1905 | B. 1907
- C. 1919 | D. 1930

9. "No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal" is associated with:

- A. Rowlatt Act | B. Simon Commission
- C. Dandi March | D. Cabinet Mission

10. General Dyer is associated with:

- A. Surat Split | B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- C. Kakori Conspiracy | D. Cripps Mission

11. Hunter Commission is associated with inquiry into:

- A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | B. Surat Split
C. Dandi March | D. Quit India Movement

12. The Non-Cooperation Movement began in:

- A. 1919 | B. 1920
C. 1925 | D. 1930

13. The surrender of British titles is associated with which movement?

- A. Swadeshi Movement | B. Non-Cooperation Movement
C. Quit India Movement | D. Home Rule Movement

14. The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended after which incident?

- A. Kakori | B. Chauri Chaura
C. Simon protest | D. Dandi March

15. Kakori Conspiracy Case is associated with which of the following revolutionary names?

- A. Bismil and Azad | B. Gandhi and Irwin
C. Curzon and Minto | D. Simon and Hunter

16. In the Kakori Conspiracy Case, the revolutionaries targeted the British government's:

- A. Salt law | B. Treasury money
C. Provincial council | D. Factory system

17. Simon Commission was appointed in:

- A. 1919 | B. 1925
C. 1927 | D. 1930

18. Simon Commission had:

- A. Five Indian members | B. Seven all-British members
C. Nine provincial members | D. Eleven Congress members

19. Dandi March is most closely associated with protest against:

- A. Salt law | B. Separate electorates
C. Dyarchy | D. Provincial elections

20. The Quit India Call was given by:

- A. Mahatma Gandhi | B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Sardar Patel | D. Maulana Azad

Answer Key

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-B 8-C 9-A 10-B

11-A 12-B 13-B 14-B 15-A 16-B 17-C 18-B 19-A 20-A

What makes the full book different?

This free PDF gives you only 10 sample mnemonics. The full book *Freedom Struggle Made Easy* gives you a complete memory-based journey of India's freedom struggle from 1885 to 1948.

Every chapter is designed for understanding, revision and recall through: creative story or metaphor, background and explanation, timeline, key exam points, mnemonic and memory trick, focus points, Did You Know?, and practice Q&A.

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7	Recall Q&A

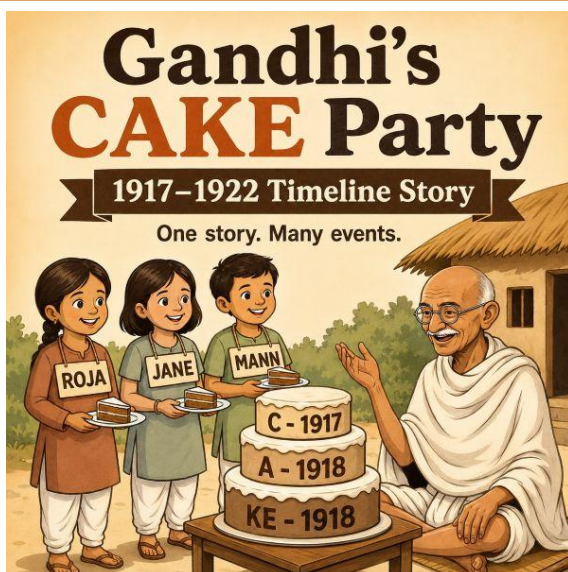
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61 events, 6 sections

A chronological journey from 1885 to 1948.



Stories and metaphors

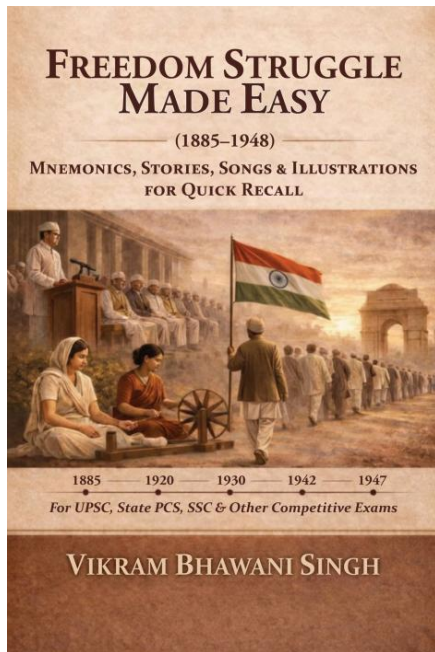
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