**I. ANCIENT HISTORY**

**SOURCES OF INDIAN HISTORY**

1. The ‘Razmnamaha’ is the Persian translation of the -

a)Bhagavata purana **b) Mahabharata** c) Ramayana d) Atharva veda

2. Am area which was relatively reglected by the Hindus, but where Muslim writers showed their skill, was -

a) Logic b) Music c) Astronomy **d) History**

3. Which of the following are not included in the Vedic Literature?

a) Samhitas b) Aranyakas **c) Smritis** d) Upnishadas

4. Indika was written by -

a) Pliny **b) Megasthenese** c) Strabo d) Justin

5 The Arthasastra was a treatise on -

a) Economics b) Political Philosophy**c) State craft** d) Administration

6.‘Dipavamsa’ was written in -

a) Sanskrit b) Prakrit **c) Pali** d) Arabic

7.Mathematics was treated as a distinct subject by -

a) Braham Gupta b) Varahmihira c) Vijayanandin **d) Aryabhatta**

8.‘Navniketanam’ is a treatise on -

a) Polity b) Economics **c) Medicine** d) Philosophy

9.Rajtarangini was written by -

**a) Kalhana** b) Jona-raja c) Halayudha d) Jayadeva

10.Rajatarangini describes the history of -

a) Bengal b) Gujarat **c) Kashmir** d) Malwa

11.The subject matter of “Tolkappiam” is -

a) Epic story b) Drama **c) Grammar** d) Battle

12.Who was the Author of Gita Govinda?

a) Halayudha **b) Jayadeva** c) Kalhana d) Jona-Raja

13.The author of ‘Tolkappiam’ was -

a) Nakkirar b) Kalidasa c) Bhavbhutti **d) Tolkappiyar**

14.Who was the author of the ‘Buddha Charitam’?

a) Nagarjuna b) Kalidas **c) Ashwaghosa** d) Bhavbhutti

15.Who was the author of ‘Mudrarakshasa’?

**a) Vishakhadatta** b) Vishnu Sahrma c) Kautilya d) Patanjali

16.‘Gayatri Mantra’ is mentioned in which of the following Vedas?

**a) Rigveda** b) Yajurveda c) Atharvaveda d) Samveda

17.Useful information about the age of the Mauryas, apart from Indika

is provided by -

**a) Arthasastra** b)Mudra Rakshasa c) Mahavamsa tika d) Parisistha parvan

18.Which was the first book to deal with Music?

a) Rigveda b) Yajurveda **c) Samveda** d) Atharvaveda

19.Buddhist scriptures were written in -

**a) Pali** b) Sanskrit c) Kharosthi d) Marathi

20. Harsha-Charita was written by -

Harsha Vardhana **b) banabhatta** c) Kalidasa d) Mala

21.The Periplus of the Erythream Sea’ tells us about -

a) Customs and habits in ancient India b) Social Life

**c) Foreign trade & War**  d) Geography

22. ‘Milindapanho’ is -

**a) A Buddhist treatise** b) A jain Sect c) A Greek Sect d) A Hindu treatise

23.Who among the following, wrote Prithviraj Raso?

a) Amar Singh b) Yadava **c) Chanda Bardai** d) Jaisingh Sura

24.Who, among the following, was the author of Ramcharitmanasa?

a) Ramanuja b) Ramananda c) Valmiki **d) Tulsidas**

25.Jaina texts are written in -

a) Apabrahmsa **b) Prakrit**  c) pali d) Sanskrit

26.Which of the following is not a vedic text?

a) Samhita b) Brahmana c**) Dhammapada** d) Aranyakas

27. Which of the following were epics in early Tamil Literature?

a) Tolkappiyam and Tirukkural b) Ahananuru and Purananuru

c) Padirrippattu and Maduralkkanchi **d) Silapaddikaram and Manimekhalai**

28. During the Sangam age the Mahabharata in Tamil was composed by -

**a) Perundevanar** b) Villiputhur Alvar c) Kamban d) Kuttan

29. The earliest available work of the sangam Tamil is -

a) Patlinappalai b)Tirumurugarruppadaic) MaduraiKanchi **d) Tolkappiyam**

30.The Jain text which contains the biographies of the Tirathankaras is known as -

a) Bhagvati Sutra b) Adipurana **c) Kalpasutra** d) Uvasagudasao

31..The periplus of the Erythrean sea’ bearing on Indian’s Trade in the early

centuries of the Christian era was written by -

a) Ptolemy b) An unknown author c) Pliny d) Strabo

32.A bilingual Asokan inscription, inscribed in Greek and Aramaic, is found at -

a) Mansehra b) Puskalavati c) Sahbazgarhi **d) Kandahar**

33.The Monsoon winds, which facilated India’s trade with the Western world in

the early centuries of the Christian era, are believed to have been discovered by -

**a) Hippalus** b) Ptolemy c) Pliny d) Strabo

34.The Vijaynagara ruler, Krishnadev Raya’s work Amuktamalyada was in -

**a) Telugu** b) Sanskrit c) Tamil d) Kannada

**PRE-HISTORIC CULTURES IN INDIA**

1. The Paleolithic age in India began in the

**a) Pleistocene period** b) Miocene period c) Oligocene period d) None of the these

3. Who are called ‘Quartzite men’ in India.

**a) Paleolithic** b) Mesolithic c) Neolithic d) Chalcolithic

4. Paleolithic men belonged to the ;

a)Mediterranean race **b) Negrito race** c) proto Australoid race d) Mongolian race

5. The Paleolithic age in India has been divided into three phases according to;

a) Nature of change in climate **b) Nature of stone tools**

c) Habitation d)Houses they lived in

6. The characteristic tools of which age are known as microliths?

a) Paleolithic b**) Mesolithic** c) Neolithic d) chalcolithic

7. Which age saw the beginning of pant cultivation?

a) Paleolithic b) Mesolithic c**) Neolithic** d) chalcolithic

8. On which site have all the three phases of Paleolithic followed by Mesolithic

and Neolithic have been found;

**a) Belan Valley** b) Soan Valley c) Tinne Valley d) Sarai Nahar Rai

12. The neolithicc site of chirand is in ;

a) Bengal **b) Bihar** c) Orissa d) U.P

13. Which site reveals a three fold cultured sequence of Neolithic, chalcolithic

and iron age?

a) Mehargarh b) Amri **c) Chirand** d) Koldihwa

14. Which site provides the earliest evidence of use of pottery in the world?

a) Brahmagiri b) Payampali c**) Chopni Mando** d) Kol Diji

15. Which was the most important pottery of the chalcolithic period?

**a) Black and red pottery** b) Painted grey ware

c) Black slipped ware d) Northern Black polished ware

20. Excavations at which one of the following sites give evidence of continuous

habitation and cultural evolution from the stone age to the Harappan culture?

a) Kalibangan b) Dholavira **c) Mehargarh** d) Allahdina

21. In which of the following places, painted rock shelters belonging to the

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ages are found?

**a) Bhim betka** b) Belan valley c) Amri d) Utmir

24. The Mesolithic age is marked by the wide use of small tools known as -

a) Megalithic **b) Microliths** c) Neoliths d) Chalcoliths

25. who among the following was the first to discover Paleolithic stone tools in India

a) William Robertson b) Tournal c**) Robert Bruce Foot** d) James Prinsep

26. The earliest Iron age occupation in India has been associated with -

a) Ochre coloured pottery b) Black and red ware

**c) Painted grey ware** d) Northern black polished ware

28. Which one of the following parts of India does not have the signs of palaeolithic age?

**a) Indo-Gangetic plan** b) The Deccan Plateau

c) North-Eastern India d) North-Western India

29. Negrito race is the earliest people of India, this race now survives in the people of

a) Andaman Islands b) Chhota Nagpur Plateau

c) Nagaland region d) None of these

32. In which among the following places Paleolithic stone tools have discovered in India

for the first time?

**a) Tamilnadu** b) Madya Pradesh c) Punjab d) Rajastan

33. In which year Paleolithic tools were discovered for the first time in India?

**a) 1863** b) 1864 c) 1867 d) 1865

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer

List-I List-II

A. Palaeolithic age 1. Hunters and Herders

B. Mesolithic age 2. Food gatherers and Hunters

C. Neolithic age 3. Village life

D. Chalcolithic age 4. Food producers

a) A3, B2, C4, D1 **b) A2, B1, C4, D3** c) A1, B2, C3, D4 d) A2, B4, C3, D1

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer

List-I List-II

A. Pandu Rajar Dhibbi 1. West Bengal

B. Ahar 2. Rajasthan

C. Maski 3. Karnataka

D. Eran 4. Madhya Pradesh

a) A2, B4, C3, D1 b) A3, B4, C2, D1 **c) A1, B2, C3, D4** d) A4, B3, C2, D1

**HARAPPAN CIVILIZTION**

1. Where is Kalibanga situated?

a) Himachal Pradesh b)West Bengal c)Uttar Pradesh **d)Rajasthan**

2. Where is the great granary discovered in the excavations of the

Indus Valley sites situated?

a) Lothal b) Kalibanga **c) Harappa** d)Mohen-Jo-darao

3. The Indus valley people worshipped -

a) Indra b) Marut c) Ganesh **d) Pashupati**

4. At which site of the Indus valley civilization has a dockyard been found

a) Kalinaga b) Ropar **c) Lothal** d) Rangpur

5. A terracotta replica of a plough has been found at -

a) Harappa b) Mohanjodaro c) Harappa **d) Banwali**

6. The great Bath of the Indus Valley civilization has been found at -

**a) Mohenjodaro** b) Harappa c) Roper d) Ellora

7. The excavations in the Indus valley at Mohenjodaro started in -

a) 1902 b) 1912 **c) 1922** d) 1932

8. The Indus seals were made up of -

**a) Steatite** b) Copper c) Plaster of paris d) Terra cotta

9. Evidence of cloth (cotton) from Indus valley comes from -

a) Harappa b) Lothal c) Mohenjodaro **d) Kalibangan**

10. Evidence of furrowed fields comes from -

a) Ropar b) Rangpur c) Manda **d) Kalibangan**

11. The Indus valley people built up their houses using…

a) Stones b) Mud c) unbaked bricks **d) backed bricks**

12. Which of the following was absent in Indus valley civilization?

a) Boats b) Wheels **c) Metallic currency** d) Tiger

13. Which is the largest building at Mohenjo-Daro?

a) Great bath **b) Great granary** c) Assembly Hall d) None of these

14. Mohenjodaro & Harappa stopped flourishing -

a) From 1500 B.C. **b) From 1750 B.C.**  c)From 2000 B.C. d) From 1000 B.C.

15. Which was the rare animal in Harappa?

**a) Horse** b) Mice c) Cat d) Tiger

16. The largest concentration of Harappan sites has been found along the -

a) Sutlej b) Indus **c) Ghaggar-Hakra** d) Ravi

17. The expression ‘second urbanisation’ signifies the -

a) Revival of Harappan cities

b) Re-building of the town of Kollamin kerla

c) Birth of town in the Deccan in the Narmada valley

**d) Rise of urban centers in the Ganga valley**

18. Which one of the following place has yielded archeological evidence regarding pit dwellings?

a) Rakhigarhi **b) Gufkral** c) Mehargarh d) Balakot

19. A hoard of copper images generally assigned to the Harappa culture phase, has been found at

**a) Daimabad** b) Brahamgiri c) Inamgaon d) nasik

20. Which one of the following is a site of the Harappan civilization wherein a Persian Gulf seal has been unearthed?

a) Mohenjodaro **b) Dholavira** c) Lothal d) Kalibanga

21. Three cylindrical seals have been found from :

a)Mohanjodaro b) Banwali c) Chanhudaro **d) Harappa**

22. Dilmun is identified as

**a) Bahrain** b) Summer c) Ragigari d) Babylon

23. Which of the features regarding Lothal is incorrect?

**a) Evidence of the ploughed fields** b) Discovery of a dockyard

c) Depiction of a ship or a seal d) Rectangular & circular fire altars for animal sacrifice

24. Which one of the following was the most westerly out post of the Harappan culture?

a) Lothal **b) Sutkagendor** c) Rangpur d) Manda

25. The most common type of Harappan seals are -

**a) Square** b) Round c) Cylindrical d) Oval

26. A terracotta replica of a plough has been found at -

**a) Banwali** b) Kalibanga c) Rakhigarhi d) Rangpur

27. Which one of the following cities was most extensive in area?

a) Mohenjodaro b) Harappa **c) Dholavira** d) Kalibanga

28. Which one of the following is the most important feature of Harappan cities?

a) Large size b) Huge buildings **c) Planned layout** d) Wide roads

29. A bronze chariot of Harappan times yoked to a pair of bullocks & driven by a nude human figure has been discovered at -

a) Sanghol b) Rojdi c) Kunal **d) Daimabad**

30. A highly advanced water management system of Harappan times has been unearthed at -

**a) Dholavira** b) Lothal c) Kalibanga d) Alamgirpur

31. Which is the Nortern most limit of the Harappan civilization?

**a) Manda** b) Surkotda c) Alamgirpur d) Baluchistan

32. Which one of the following Harappan sites is not located in Gujarat?

a) Surkotda b) Rangpur **c) Sutkagendor** d) Desalpur

33. Which one of the following sites contains the evidence of cemetery ‘H’ culture?

a) Chanhudaro **b) Harappa** c) Mohenjodaro d) Kalibanga

34. Button seals have been found from:

a)Manda b)Harappa **c) Lothal** d) Kalibangan

35. The scene reminiscent of the well-known folk tale ‘The clever fox’ from the

Panchatantra is depicted on a pot from an Indus site. The pot was discovered from -

**a) Harappa** b) Lothal c) Chanhudaro d) Kalibanga

36. Among the four sites mentioned below, the earliest cultural phase comes from -

a) Banwali b) Kotdiji c) Surkotda **d) Mehargarh**

37. Which one of the following is the largest burnt-brick structure built in the entire range of the

Harappa culture?

a)The Greatest bath **b) Granary** c) Assembly Hall d) Lothal Dockyard

38. Bead making factory has been found from:

a)Manda **b) Chanhudaro** c) Kalibangan d) Lothal

39. Which is the only Indus site with a dockyard?

a) Amri b) Surkotda **c) Lothal** d) kalibanga

40. The Indus people earliest to produce -

a) Barley b) Rice c) Wheat **d) Cotton**

41. Which of the sites reveal both Harappan & Pre-Harappan culture -

**a) Ropar & Lothal**  b) Banwali & Kalibanga

c) Sutkagendor & Harappa d) Alamgirpur & Boghava

42. The city of Harappa was situated along the river -

a) Ravi b) Indus c) Sutlej d**) Ghaggar**

43 . At which one of the following sets of Harappan sites, have structures with fire altars been discovered?

a) Chanhudaro & Amri **b) Banwali & Kalibanga**

c) Harappa & Mohendaro d) Almirpur & Daimabad

44. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

a) Surkotda : Ploughed field b) Harappa : Horse remains

**c) Rangpur : Rice husk** d) Chanhudaro : Citadel

45. Which of the following was not worshipped by the Indus People?

a) Buffalo b) Bull c) Phallus **d) Cow**

46. How did the name of Harappa culture come?

a) Harappa is the largest site b**) It is the first site excavated**

c) Harappa is mentioned on one of the seals d) Most objects were found at Harappa

47. In which of the following Bronze age civilization, much attention to health & cleanliness had been given?

a) Egypt b) Mesopotamia **c) Harappan** d) China

48. Excavations at which one of the following sites give evidence of continuous habitation & cultural evolution from the stoneage to the Harappan culture?

a) Allahdino b) Dholavira c) Kalibanga **d) Mehargarh**

49. The granary discovered at Harappa was located -

a) Within the citadel **b) In the lower Town**

c) Near River Ravi d) beside the western gate of the city

50. Harappa is situated in

a) Meerut district of Uttar pradesh b) Jodhpur district of Rajasthan

**c) Sahiwal district of Pakistan** d) Amritsar district of Punjab

51. Harappan civilization belongs to which of the periods of human history?

a) Iron age b) Palaeolithic age **c) Chalcolithic age** d) Neolithic age

52. Brahmani bull for Indus valley people was

a)Unknown animal b)Well known animal **c) Sacred animal** d)Sacrificial animal

53. The people of the Indus Valley civilization worshipped which of the following gods?

a)Brahma& Vishnu b) Indra & Varuna **c) Pashupati** d) All of these

54. Garments of Indus valley people were of -

a) Cotton only b) Cotton& Silk **c) Cotton & Wool** d) Cotton, Wool & Silk

55. Both at Harappa & Mohenjodaro the houses were made up -

a) Iron & Wood b) Wood **c) Kiln-burnt bricks** d) Mud bricks

**ARYAN CIVILIZATION**

1. The Aryans had first settled in the region called  
**a) Sapta sindu** b) Arya Vartha c) Kasi d) Magadha

2. Who occupied the supreme position in the later vedic pantheon?

a) Indra b) Agni c) Varuna **d) Prajapati**

3. Sama veda is an important source for one of the following which one ?

a) Painting b)Sculpture c) Dance **d) Music**

4. Aryan civilization was a  
 **a) rural civilization** b) Urban civilization

c) Metal age civilization d) Stone- copper age civilization

5. Among the four Vedas the earliest one is the   
 **a) Rig Veda** b) Yajur Veda c) Sama Veda d) Atharva Veda

6. Vedas are  
 a) Archaeological sources b) Inscriptional sources

c) foreign visitors account **d) literary sources**

7. What is `nishka’?  
 a) War tactics b) woman scholar c) Chariot **d) Coins**

8. In Vedic period , most wars were fought for  
 a) Elephant b) Buffalo c) Territory **d) cow**

9. The earliest reference to the four ashrams takes place in :

**a)Jabala upanished** b)Chandogya upanished

c)Aitreya Brahman d) Atharvaveda

10. Which were known as the Dvijas?  
 1. Brahmanas 2. Kshatriyas 3.Sudras 4. Vaisyas  
 a) 1&2only b) All of the above c) 1, 2 & 3 only **d) 1, 2 & 4 only**

11. Which god was invoked to release the cattle of the Aryans which had been stolen?

**a) Indra** b) Agni c) Varuns d) Pushan

12. Which is based on hearing?  
 a) Smriti b) Sarathy c) History **d) Sruthi**

13. Four vedas and their samtitas, the Brahmanas and the Upanishads form a class of

literature known as  
a) Smriti b) Sarathy c) Vedic History **d) Sruthi**

14. Rig veda divided into ---------- mandalas.  
 a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 **d) 10**

15. The family mandalas are  
 a) 9&10 b) 8&10 c) 7&2 **d) 7&3**

16. The origin of four Varnas is explained in  
 **a) X Mandala** b) IX Mandala c) VIII Mandala d) XI Mandala

17. Yajur veda is written in which form?  
 **a) Prose** b) poetry c) songs d) hyms

18. Which deals with procedure for performance of sacrifices?  
 a) Rig veda **b) Yajur veda** c) samaveda d) Atharva veda

19. Which is a collection of melodies?  
 a) Rig veda b) Yajur veda **c) Samaveda** d) Atharva veda

20. Which is a book of magical formula?  
 a) Rig veda b) Yajur veda **c)Atharvaveda** d)Samaveda

21. Which veda contains the famous Gayatri Mantra  
 **a) Rig veda** b) Yajur veda c) samaveda d) Atharva veda

22. Which is the river par excellence of the Aryans?

**a) Saraswati** b) Indus c) Ganga d) Yamuna

23. Which are treatises on science and arts?  
 a) Aranyakas b) Brahmanas **c) Vedangas** d) Vedas

24. Which are the prose commentaries on various Vedic hymns?  
 a) Vedas **b) Brahmanas** c) Vedangas d) Aranyakas

25. Shilpa veda deals with  
 a) Medicine b) War **c) Architecture** d) Music

26. How many hyms are there in Rig Veda?  
 a) 1000 b) 1058 **c) 1028** d) 1038

27. Who was the greatest God of the Aryans:

**a) Indra** b) Agni c) Varuna d)Soma

28. How many hymns are attributed to Indra in Rig Veda?

a) 200 **b) 250** c) 150 d) 350

29. Which God looked after the Rta or cosmic order?

a) Indra b) Agni **c) Varuna** d) Soma

30. The main pottery used by people of later vedic age was:

**a) PGW** b) NBPW c) Red ware D) Black & Red ware

31. Our National Motto “Sathyameva Jayate” is taken from

(a) Brahmana (b) Veda (c) Aranyaka **(d) Upanishad**

32. The Caste system was prevalent in the vedic age. Which of the following

shows the fourfold division of the society ?

**a) Satpatha Brahmana** b) Arthrvaveda

c) Purush Sukta of Rigveda d) Yajurveda

33. Which of the following are not included in the Vedic literature ?

a) Samhitas b) Aranyakas **c) Smritis** d) Upanishadas

34. Which one of the Vedas contains charms and spells?

a) Rigvedas b) Samaveda c) Yajurveda **d) Atharvaveda**

35 .Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?

(a)Grama ˂ Kula ˂ Vis ˂ Rashtra ˂ Jana

**(b)Kula ˂ Grama ˂ Vis ˂ Jana ˂ Rashtra**

(c)Rashtra ˂ Jana ˂ Grama ˂ Kula ˂ Vis

(d)Jana ˂ Grama ˂ Kula ˂ Vis ˂ Rashtra

**JAINISM & BUDDHISM**

1. The 24th Thirthankara  
**a) Mahavir** b) Parshavanath c) Rishabanath d) Neminath

2. The 23th Thirthankara  
a) Mahavir **b) Parshavanath** c) Rishabanath d) Neminath

3. Buddha attained nirvana at:

a) Kasia b) Uruvela **c) Jimbhikgrama** d) Sarnath

4. Where did Buddha preach his first sermon?

a) Uruvela **b) Sarnath** c)budhgaya d) kushinagar

5. Buddha died in which republic?

a) Chedi **b) Malla** c) Avanti d) Koshala

6. The First Buddhist council took place in:

a) Patliputra **b) Rajgriha** c) Kashmir d) Vaishali

7. Which Buddhist sect treated Buddh a as God?

a) Hinayana **b) Mahayana** c) Vajrayana d) Sahajyana

8. The third Buddhist council was presided by:

a) Mahakassapa b) Sabbakami **c) Tissa Mogaliputta** d) Vasumitra

9.Who was called Sakya Muni?  
a) Mahavira **b) Buddha** c) RamaKrishna d) Krishna

10. After which Buddhist council mission to Srilanka was sent?

a) 1st council b) 2nd council **c) 3rd council** d) 4th council

11. Who has written Buddhacharitam?

**a) Asvaghosha** b) Vasumitra c) Vasubandhu d) Upagupta

12. Who was the first tirthankar of Jainism?

a) Neminath b) Parsavnath **c) Rishabh Deva** d) None of these

13. Who founded the sect of Ajivikas?

**a) GosalaMaskriputra** b) Charvaka c) Parsavnath d) jamali

14. Basadis are:

**a) Jaina monastic Establishment** b) Jain monks

c) Buddhist monastic establishment d) Buddhist monks

15. Mahavira preached his religion in  
a) Pali **b) Prakrit** c) Sanskrit d) Persian

16. During the period of Kaniska ,Buddism had spilt into  
**a) two branches** b) three branches c) four branches d) five branches

17. The books of Jainism were written in  
a) Sanskrit b) Krantha **c) Prakrit and Pali** d) Persian

18, The Vinaya pitaka deals with which among the following?   
**a) Rules to be followed by monks in the monasteries**

b) Principles of Buddhism

c) Understanding of things as they truly are

d) Birth stories of Buddha

19. The Abhidhamma pitaka deals withwhich among the following?  
a)) Rules to be followed by monks in the monasteries

**b) Principles of Buddhism**

c) Understanding of things as they truly are

d) Birth stories of Buddha

20. The principle which was included by Mahavira  
a) Non-injury b) Non-stealing **c) Brahmacharya** d) Right concentration

21. In Buddhist terminology, the word `Dharmachakrapravartana’ indicates the

a) Belief in the cycle of life and death b) Attainment of nirvana by Buddha

**c)\_First sermon by Buddha** d) The personal religion of the Buddha

22. Which one of the following was introduced by mahavira?

a) Ahimsa b) Aparigraha **c) Brahimacharya** d) Satya

23. The Jain text which contains the biographics of the Tirthankaras is known as:

a) Bhagavati sutra b) Adi Purana **c) Kalpasutra** d) Uvasagadasao

24. Excepting Two Jaina Tirthankaras, all the others mentioned in tradition

are Mythical. Who are the two?.

a) Santinatha & Vardhamana **b) Parsvanatha & Vardhamana**

c) Santinatha& Adinatha d) Parsvanatha & Adinatha

25. Which one of the following characteristics of Buddhism, distinguishes it

from Jainism?

a)Non-acceptance of the authority of the Vedas

b)Belief in the efficacy of action

**c)Rejection of both extreme pleasures and self-mortification**

d)Ahimsa

26. The symbol of the Great renunciation of Buddha  
a) Lotus and Bull **b) Horse** c) Dharmachakra d) Stupa

27. The symbol of Nirvana of Buddha  
a) Lotus and Bull b) Horse **c) Bodhi tree** d) Stupa

28. The symbol of first sermon of Buddha  
a) Lotus and Bull b) Horse **c) Dharmachakra** d) Stupa

29. The symbol of the Parinirvana or Death of Buddha  
a) Lotus and Bull b) Bodhi tree c) Dharmachakra **d) Stupa**

30. The symbol of Birth of Buddha  
**a) Lotus and Bull**  b) Horse c) Bodhi tree d) Dharmachakra

31. The rules of Buddhist monastic life are laid down, primarily, in:

a) Tripitaka b) Vinaya Pitaka c) Abhidhamma Pitaka **d) Sutta Pitaka**

32. The Buddhist Order broke into Sthaviravadins and the Mahasanghikas at the:

a) 1st Council **b) 2nd Council** c) 3rd l Council d) 4th Council

33. Sravanabelogola is associated with:

a) Buddhism **b) Jainism** c) Asoka Dhamma d) Nagarjuna

34. The image of Gomateswara statue is in   
a) TamilNadu b) Andhra **c) Karnataka** d) Kerala

35. Kaivalya means  
**a) spiritual knowledge** b) Married life c) Brahmacharya d) Desired life

**JANAPADAS & MAURYAN EMPIRE**

1. Who was the founder of Nandha dynasty?  
a) Sisunaga b) Mahapadmananda **c) Dana Nanda** d) Chanakya

2. Who was the founder of Sisunaga dynasty?  
**a) Sisunaga** b) Mahapadmananda c) Dana Nanda d) Chanakya

3. Blending of Greek and Indian Art in image making was called  
a) Madhura School of Art b) Amaravathi School of Art

c) Gupta school of Art **d) Gandhara School of Art**

4. Alexander died in  
a) 323 B.C b) 324 B.C c) 325 B.C **d) 326 B.C**

5. Sisunaga dynasty, was replaced by…..   
a) Haryanka dynasty **b) Nanda dynasty** c) Maurya dynasty d) Kushana dynasty

6.Which text has given the list of 16 mahajanapads?

a) Lalitvistare **b) Anguttar Nikaya** c) Mahavamsa d) Deepvamsa

7.Who founded the Haryanka dynasty?

a) Bindusara **b) Bimbisara** c) Ajatshatru d) Udayin

8. Who wrote India?   
a**) Megasthenes** b) Visakadatta c) Sudraka d) Chanakya

9. Mudrarakshasa was written by

a) Megasthenes **b) Visakadatta** c) Sudraka d) Chanakya

10. Who was the founder of Mauryan dynasty  
a) Dhana Nanda **b) Chandragupta Mauryan** c) Samudragupta d) Chanakya

11. Who was otherwise known as Vishnugupta?  
a) Dhana Nanda b) Chandragupta Mauryan c) Samudragupta **d) Chanakya**

12. Who was otherwise known as Kautilya?  
a) Dhana Nanda b) Chandragupta Mauryan c) Samudragupta **d) Chanakya**

13. Who is compared to Machiavelli of Italy?  
a) Dhana Nanda b) Chandragupta Mauryan c) Samudragupta **d) Chanakya**

14. Which is a very important source of information on the Mauryan administration

of the city of Pataliputra?  
**a) Arthasastra** b) Indica c) Mudrarakshasa d) Mirchikatigam

15. Chandragupta Maurya was a follower of  
a) Buddhism **b) Jainism** c) Sikhism d) Hinduism

16. During his last days, Chandragupta came to South India with  
a) Sthulabahu b**) Bharabahu** c) Chanakya d) Panapatta

17. Who was the son of Chandragupta Maurya?  
a) Bimbisara **b) Bindusara** c) Asoka d) Ugaupta

18. Who was the most famous ruler of the Mauryan dynasty?  
a) Bimbisara b) Bindusara **c) Asoka** d) Ugaupta

19. Asoka invaded Kalinga in  
a) 361 B.C b) 371 B.C **c) 261 B.C** d) 372 B.C

20. The Kalinga war was fought against  
a) Sasanga **b) Karavela** c) HathiKumbha d) Pushyamitra

21. What does it mean Dhamma?   
a) Adharma **b) Dharma** c) Nyaya d) Philosophy

22. Bimbisara was a   
a) Buddhist b) Jain c) Hindu **d) Ajivika**

23. Who among the following visited all the holy places associated with the life of Buddha  
a) Kaniska b) chandragupt **c) Asoka** d) Samudragupta

24. Who was called as Dvanampriya and Priyadarshan?  
a) Kaniska b) Chandragupata **c) Asoka** d) Samudragupta

25. The Dharma chakra has been adopted from  
a) Sanchi pillar **b) Saranath pillar** c) Vaishali d) Sanchi Stupa

26. The National Emblem of our country has been adopted from…  
a) Sanchi pillar **b) Saranath pillar** c) Vaishali d) Sanchi Stupa

27. Who was Megasthenes?   
**a) Greek Ambassador** b) Chinese traveller

c) Greek Thalakartha d) Minister of Mauryan Government

28. Which of the following was written by Megasthenes?   
a) Mudrarakshasa b) Arthasastra **c) Indica** d) Dipavamsa

29. The Last Mauryan Kings was  
a) Pushyamitra Sunga **b) Brahadratha** c) Asoka d) Chandra

30. The Last Mauryan Kings was killed by  
**a) Pushyamitra Sunga** b) Brahadratha c) Asoka d) Chandra

31. Chandragupta Mauraya was a follower of   
**a) Jainism** b) Buddhism c) Saurashtra d) Hinduism

32.Who was known as Amritghata?

**a) Bindusara**  b) Bimbisara c) Asoka d) Chandragupta -maurya

33.The Ajanta and Ellora caves are in  
a) Madhyapradesh **b) Maharashtra** c) Orissa d) Andrapradesh

34.Sanchi Stupa is in

**a) Madhyapradesh**  b) Maharashtra c) Orissa d) Andrapradesh

35.Asoka patronized  
**a) Hinayana** b) Mahayana c) Vajrayana d) Ajivika

36. Kalinga is in modern  
**a) Orissa** b) Punjab c) Bengal d) Rajasthan

37. Who among the following is considered as the first national ruler of India?

a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Ashoka c) Chandragupta I d) Kanishka

38. The most commonly used coin, during the Mauryan period, was

a) Suvarna b) Kakini c) Nishka d)**Karashapana**

39.Which officials were appointed by Asoka to supervise and encourage people

to lead a pure and moral life  
a) Pradeshikas b) Mahamatras **c) Dharma Mahamatras** d) Rajukas

40. Asoka is called Asoka, the Great, Why?  
a) He followed Buddhism

b) He was a great conqueror

c) He preached that youngsters should obey the elders

**d) He was kind to all living beings**

**THE GUPTAS**

1. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was  
**a) Sri Gupta** b) Chandragupta-I c) Samudragupta d) Chandragupta –II

2. Allahabad Pillar inscription gives details about?  
a) Sri Gupta b) Chandragupta-I **c) Samudragupta** d) Chandragupta –II

3. Who was the first Indian queen featured on a coin?  
a) Mayadevi b) Kumaradevi c) chandal rani d) Yasodhara

4. The Allhabad Pillar inscription was composed by  
a) Pana b) Samudragupta **c) Harisena** d) Sindhya

5. The Court language of Gupta was  
**a) Sanskrit**  b) Pali c) Prakrit d) Tamil

6. Panchatantra stories were written by

a) Visakadatta **b) Vishnu Sharma** c) Varahamitra d) Kalidasa

7. Who was called as Indian Nepolean?

a) Sri Gupta b) Chandragupta-I **c) Samudragupta** d) Chandragupta –II

8. Who gave the Name of ‘Indian Nepolean?  
**a) V.A. Smith** b) Alexander Cunningham c) John Marshall d) Robert Bruce Foote

9. Fa-Hien visited India during the time of   
a) Sri Gupta b) Chandragupta-I c) Samudragupta **d) Chandragupta –II**

10. Who assumed the title of Vikramaditya?  
 a) Sri Gupta b) Chandragupta-I c) Samudragupta **d) Chandragupta –II**

11. Who was the master of astronomy?

a) Varahamihirab) Nagarjuna c) Brahmagupta **d) Aryabhata**

12. Who was the son of Chandraguta-II?  
 a) Buddha Gupta b) Samudragupta **c) Kumaragupta** d) Skandagupata

13. The Huns threatened the Gupta Empire during the time of   
 a) Buddha Gupta b) Samudragupta **c) Kumaragupta** d) Skandagupata

14. The Mehrauli iron pillar belongs to the  
a) Maurya period **b) Gupta period** c) Chola period d) Mughal period

15. The Nalanda University was founded by  
 a) Buddha Gupta b) Samudragupta **c)Kumaragupta** d) Skandagupata

16. Kalidasa adorned the court of  
a) Sri Gupta b) Chandragupta-I c) Samudragupta **d) Chandragupta –II**

17. Which of the following is drama written by Kalidasa?  
a) Kumaragupta b) Megadhuta c) Raghavamsa **d) Sankutalam**

18. Malavikagnimitram was written by  
a) Kumaragupta b) Kautilya c**) Kalidasa** d) Sudraka

19. Who is compared to William Shakespeare?  
a) Kumaragupta b) Kautilya **c) Kalidasa** d) Sudraka

20. Who among the following was a lexicographer, who compiled a Dictionary?   
a) Dhanvanthiri b) Varahamihira **c) Amarasimha** d)Sudraka

21. The master of astronomy and astrology  
a) Dhanvanthiri **b) Varahamihira** c) Amarasimha d) Sudraka

22. The famous physician of Gupta age  
**a) Dhanvanthiri** b) Varahamihira c) Amarasimha d) Sudraka

23. Who wrote a play Murchhakatika?  
a) Dhanvanthiri **b) Varahamihira** c) Amarasimha d) Sudraka

24. Who wrote the play Mudrarakshasa?  
a) Nagarjuna b) Varahpatta c) Vishnu sharma d**) vishakadatta**

25.The world famous well paintings of Ajanta and Ellora belong to the   
a) Maurya period **b) Gupta period** c) Chola period d) Mughal period

26. Who is proved that the Earth is round and it goes around the Sun?  
a) Nagarjuna b) Varahpatta c) Vishnu sharma **d) Aryabhata**

27. Who explained the causes for the solar and the lunar ecplises?  
a) Nagarjuna b) Varahpatta **c) Aryabhata** d) vishakadatta

28. Who wrote a a book called Aryabhatiyan ?

a) Nagarjuna b) Varahpatta **c) Aryabhata** d) vishakadatta

29. Who gave the principles of decimal system, place value and the use of zero,

square and cube roots?  
a) Nagarjuna b) Varahpatta **c) Aryabhata** d) vishakadatta

30. Who said that the value of PIE IS equal 3:416?  
a) Nagarjuna b) **Aryabhata**  c) Vishnu sharma d) vishakadatta

31. Who wrote the book Brihatasamhita which deals with astrononmy, astrology,

geography and architecture?  
**a)Varahamihira** b) Brahmagupta c) Nagarjuna d) Charaka

32. Brahma Siddhanta was composed by   
a) Varahamihira **b) Brahmagupta** c) Nagarjuna d) Charaka

33. Who explained the theory of gravitation even before Newton?  
a) Varahamihira **b) Brahmagupta** c) Nagarjuna d) Charaka

**VARDHANA DYNASTY**

**1. Who was the first famous ruler of the Vardhana dynasty?**  
a) Harshavardhana b) Rajyavardhana **c) Prabhakar Vardhana** d) Devagupta

**2. Where was the capital of Prabhakar Vardhana?**  
a) Kannauj **b) Thanesar** c) Ujjain d) Pataliputra

**3. Who killed Rajyavardhana?**  
a) Pulakesin II **b) Shashanka** c) Devagupta d) Harshavardhana

**4. Who was the most successful and the greatest ruler of the Vardhana dynasty?**  
a) Prabhakar Vardhana b) Rajyavardhana **c) Harshavardhana** d) Grahavarman

**5. Where was the capital of Harshavardhana?**  
a) Pataliputra b) Ujjain **c) Kannauj** d) Prayag

**6. Which ruler of the south defeated Harshavardhana?**  
**a) Pulakesin II** b) Narasimhavarmanc) Rajaraja Chola d) Mahendravarman

**7. On the bank of which river Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana?**  
a) Ganga **b) Narmada** c) Yamuna d) Godavari

**8. Which Chinese pilgrim visited India during Harshavardhana's reign?**  
a) Fa-Hien **b) Hiuen-Tsang** c) I-tsing d) Xuanzang

**9. Who was known as "The prince of pilgrims"?**  
a) Fa-Hien **b) Hiuen-Tsang** c) I-tsing d) Xuanzang

**10. For how many years did Hiuen-Tsang stay in India?**  
a) 10 years b) 15 years **c) 12 years** d) 18 years

**11.In which university of India did Hiuen-Tsang study during his stay in India?**  
**a) Naland** b) Takshashila c) Vikramashila d) Valabhi

**12. For how many years did Hiuen-Tsang stay in the court of Harsha?**  
a) 6 years **b) 5 years** c) 8 years d) 10 years

**13. In which book did Hiuen-Tsang record his experiences in India?**  
**a) Si-yu-ki** b) Mahavamsa c) Arthashastra d) Rajatarangini

**14. Which Sanskrit plays were written by Harshavardhana?**  
a**) Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarsika** b) Mudrarakshasa, Abhijnanasakuntalam  
c) Meghaduta, Kumarasambhava d) Malavikagnimitra, Mricchakatika

**15. Which famous learned scholars were in the court of Harshavardhana?**  
a) Kalidasa **b) Banabhatta** c) Vishakhadatta d) Dandin

**16. Which famous books did Banabhatta write?**  
**a) Harshacharita and Kadambari** b) Raghuvamsa and Meghaduta  
c) Dasakumaracarita and Kavyadarsa d) Abhijnanasakuntalam and Kumarasambhava

**17. Which book gives a biographical account of Harsha's life?**  
a**) Harshacharita** b) Kadambari c) Mudrarakshasa d) Rajatarangini

**18. Who was the most renowned court poet of Harshavardhana?**  
a) Kalidasa **b) Banabhatta** c) Bhavabhuti d) Dandin

**19. At which place did Harshavardhana hold religious assemblies after every five years?**  
**a) Prayag** b) Ujjain c) Pataliputra d) Mathura

**20. At which place did Harshavardhana hold a special religious assembly to honor Hiuen-Tsang?**  
**a) Kannauj** b) Nalanda c) Prayag d) Varanasi

**21. Which religion did Harshavardhana follow?**  
a**) Buddhism** b) Jainism c) Shaivism d) Vaishnavism

**22. When did Harshavardhana ascend the throne?**  
**a) 606 CE** b) 612 CE c) 620 CE d) 595 CE

**23. Rajyavardhana was killed by**  
**a) Shashanka** b) Devagupta c) Pulakesin II d) Harshavardhana

**24. Who is known as the last Hindu ruler in the history of India?**  
a) Harshavardhana **b) Prithviraj Chauhan**c) Rajendra Chola d) Pulakesin II

**25. Who defeated Devagupta?**  
a) Rajyavardhana **b) Harshavardhana** c) Pulakesin II d) Shashanka

**26. What was the main source of revenue during the reign of Harsha?**  
a**) Land tax** b) Trade tax c) Salt tax d) River tax

**27. At what rate was the tax on land collected during Harsha's period?**  
a) 1/3 of the produce **b) 1/4 of the produce**  
c) 1/6 of the produce d) 1/8 of the produce

**28. Who killed Grahavarma?**  
a) Shashanka **b) Devagupta** c) Harshavardhana d) Rajyavardhana

**29. How many years did Harshavardhana rule?**  
**a) 41 years** b) 32 years c) 44 years d) 25 years

**30. Where was Mahamoksha Parishat held?**  
a**) Prayag** b) Varanasi c) Ujjain d) Kannauj

**31. What was the title of Prabhakar Vardhana?**  
**a) Maharajadhiraja** b) Parameshvara c) Rajaputra d) Surya

**32. Who was the daughter of Prabhakar Vardhana?**  
**a) Rajyashri** b) Ratnavali c) Priyadarshika d) Kadambari

**33. Name the Maukari king whom Rajyashri married?**  
a) Devagupta b) Shashanka **c) Grahavarman** d) Pulakesin II

**34. Grahavarman was the ruler of**  
**a) Kannauj** b) Ujjain c) Magadha d) Malwa

**35. Who was Devagupta?**  
**a) King of Malwa** b) King of Bengal c) King of Ujjain d) King of Magadha

\*\*\*

**SANGAM AGE**

1. The twin epics are   
a) Silappadikaram and sivaga sindamani **b) Silappadikaram and Manimekali**  
c) Silappadikaram and Thirukkural d) Silappadikaram and Tholkappiuam

2. Hathikumba Indscription of ----------- mentions the Tamil Kingdoms  
**a) Kharavela**  b) Asoka c) kaniska d) Chandragupta

3. --------- help us to know about ancient Tamil scripts called Tamil Brahmi.  
a) Tirukkovalur inscriptions b) Kalugumalai inscriptions

c) Arikkamedu inscriptions **d) Thirupparankundum inscriptions**

4. Pattinappalai and Porunaruatruppadai give information about  
a) Rajarajan b) Rajendhran **c) Karikalan** d) Manuneedhicholan

5. Who was given the title Palyagasalai?  
a) Bootha Pandiyan b) AriyappadaikadanthaNedunchezhiyan

c) ThalaiyalanganathuNeduncheziyan d) MudhuKudumiPeuvazhthi

6. ------- furnish information regarding the Chera kings  
a) Tirukkovalur inscriptions b) Kalugumalai inscriptions

c) Arikkamedu inscriptions d) Arnattar inscriptions

7. The evidence found at ------- confirm the commercial contacts between

the Roman empire and Tamil country during the Sangam Age.  
a) Tirukkovalur b) kalugumalai **c) Arikkamedu** d) ThirupparanKundrum

8. Who was the most popular king of the Sangam Cholas?  
a) Rajarajan b) Rajendhran c**) Karikalan**  d) Manuneedhicholan

9. ----- conducted excavations at Arikkamedu near Pondicherry  
a) John Marshall **b) Dubrevil and Mortimer Wheeler**

c) Kanningham d) Robert Bruce Foote

10. A Buddist Vihara belonged to the post – Sangam period was fond at  
a) Adichanallur b) Arikkamedu c) Kilaivur **d) Poompuhar**

11. The Chola Kingdom comprises the present ---------- districts  
a) Tanjore **b) Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli** c) Madurai d) Thirunelveli

12. The Ceylonese books which help us to fix the date of the Sangam are  
a) Indica b) Arthasasthra **c) Mahavamsa** d) Dipavamsa

13. The First Sangam had flourished at  
**a) Kapadapuram** b) Then Madurai c) Madurai d) Thirunelveli

14. The Second Sangam had flourished at  
a) Kapadapuram **b) Then Madurai** c) Madurai d) Thirunelveli

15. The third Sangam had flourished at  
a) Kapadapuram b) Then Madurai **c) Madurai** d) Thirunelveli

16. The Sangam Age flourished during

a) Tenth Century B.C – Third Century A.D **b) Third Century B.C – Third Century A.D**  
c) Sixth Century B.C – Sixth Century A.D d) Fifth Century B.C – Fifth Century A.D

17. The earliest of the Sangam literature

a) Silappathigaram b) Ettuththogai **c) Tholkappiyam** d) pattupattu

18. Which was the second capital of Cholas?  
a) Uraiyur b) Madurai **c) Kaveripoompattinam** d) Tuticorin

19. Who gave death sentence to the hero of silappathigaram, Kovalan, by mistake?  
a) Bootha Pandiyan **b) Ariyappadaikadantha Nedunchezhiyan**

c) Thalaiyalanganathu Neduncheziyan d) MudhuKudumi Peuvazhthi

20. Which was the capital of cheras?  
a) Thondi b) Uraiyur c) Madurai **d) Vanji**

21. Which was the capital of cholas?  
a) Thondi **b) Uraiyur** c) Madurai d) Vanji

22. Which was the capital of Pandyas?  
a) Thondi b) Uraiyur **c) Madurai** d) Vanji

23. Which was the chief port of the Sangam Cheras?  
**a) Thondi** b) Uraiyur c) Madurai d) Vanji

24. Who had built the dam called Kallanai across the river Kaveri?  
a) Rajarajan b) Rajendhran c**) Karikalan** d) Manuneedhicholan

25. In the Sangam Age, ---- flourished a a great emporium of trade  
a) Madurai b) Thirunelveli **c) Puhar** d) Mamallapuaram

26. The river Kaveri has flown through the   
a) Chera Kingdom b) Pandya Kingdom **c) chola Kingdom** d) Pallava Kingdom

27. Who was the most popular king of the Sangam Cheras?  
a) Trumporai b) Odiyan Cheralathan **c) Senguttuvan** d) Elango Adigal

28. The brother of Senguttuvan  
a) Trumporai b) Odiyan Cheralathan c) Senguttuvan **d) Elango Adigal**

29. Padithrupaththu and Ahananuru provide a lot of information about  
a) Trumporai b) Odiyan Cheralathan **c) Senguttuvan** d) Elango Adigal

30. Silappathigaram was composed by  
a) Trumporai b) Odiyan Cheralathan c) Senguttuvan **d) Elango Adigal**

**EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD**  
1. Who was the founder of the Prathihara dynasty?  
**a) Nagabhatta I** b) Mahendrapal c) Rajashekara d) Upendra

2. Bala Ramayana and Bala Bharatha were written by  
a) Nagabhatta I b) Mahendrapal **c) Rajashekara** d) Upendra

3. Rajashakara was the court poet of  
a) Nagabhatta I **b) Mahendrapal** c) Rajashekara d) Upendra

4. Who was the founder of the Paramara dynasty?  
a) Nagabhatta I b) Mahendrapal c) Rajashekara **d) Upendra**

5. Who was the first ruler of Pala dynasty?  
**a) Gopala** b) Dharmapala c) Chandelas d) Samariyas

6. Who built the many magnificent temples at Khajuraho?  
a) Guptas b) Prathiharas **c) Chandelas** d) Samariyas

7. The Jagannath temple is situated at?  
a) Rajasthan **b) Puri** c) Konark d) Mount Abu

8. Where is the Lingaraja temple?  
**a) Bhuvaneswar** b) Puri c) Konark d) Mount Abu

9. Where is the The sun temple?   
a) Bhuvaneswar b) Puri **c) Konark** d) Mount Abu

10. Where is the the Dilwara Jain Temple?  
a) Bhuvaneswar b) Puri c) Konark **d) Mount Abu**

11. Gita Govidam was written by whom?  
**a) Jayadeva** b) Bhavbjuti c) Krishna Mishra d) Bilhana

12. Uttara Rama charitan was written by whom?  
a) Jayadeva **b) Bhavbjuti** c) Krishna Mishra d) Bilhana

13. Prabodha chandrodaya was written by whom?  
a) Jayadeva b) Bhavbjuti **c) Krishna Mishra** d) Bilhana

14. Which Rajput kingdom was known for its capital at Ajmer and its strategic location on trade routes?

**a) Jaipur** b) Jodhpur c) Mewar d) Marwar

15. Prithiviraj Raso was written by whom?  
a) Jayadeva b) Bhavabhuti **c) Krishna Mishra** d) Bilhana

16.Puri is in which state?  
a) Mahabrahtra **b) Orissa** c) Madhyapradesh d) Tamil Nadu

17. Who was the famous Rajput ruler of the Gahadavala dynasty known for his conflicts with Muhammad Ghori and his patronage of the arts?

a) Prithviraj Chauhan b) Rana Sanga **c) Jaichand** d) Raja Bhoja

18.Which dynasty is associated with the construction of the famous Kumbhalgarh Fort in Rajasthan?

a) Mewar b) Chalukya **c) Sisodia** d) Pallava

19.Whicht kingdom was known for its capital at Kannauj and its conflicts with the Rashtrakutas?

a) Chola **b) Pratihara** c) Chalukya d) Pallava

20.Which ruler is associated with the construction of the famous Chittorgarh Fort in Rajasthan?

a) Rana Pratap **b) Rana Sanga** c) Rana Kumbha d) Raja Bhoja

21.Who was the founder of the Rathore dynasty, one of the prominent Rajput kingdoms in Marwar (present-day Rajasthan)?

**a) Rao Jodha** b) Rana Pratap c) Rana Sanga d) Raja Bhoja

22. Which kingdom was known for its patronage of art, literature, and architecture, particularly during the reign of Raja Bhoja?

a) Jaipur b) Jodhpur c) Mewar **d) Malwa**

23. Which kingdom was established by Raja Ajay Pal and became one of the most powerful dynasties in North India?

a) Jaipur b) Jodhpur c) Mewar **d) Kannauj**

24. Dilika which was later become Delhi was founded by

a) Prithviraj Chauhan b**) Anangpal Tomar** c) Raja Bhoja d) Rana Sanga

25. Who was the famous ruler of the Sisodia dynasty known for his battles against the Mughal Empire and his devotion to his queen, Padmini?

a) Prithviraj Chauhan **b) Rana Sanga** c) Rana Pratap d) Raja Bhoja

26. Which kingdom was founded by Raja Maldeo Rathore and became known for its strategic location on trade routes?

a) Jaipur **b) Jodhpur** c) Mewar d) Marwar

27. Which kingdom was known for its capital at Udaipur and its resistance against the Mughal Empire under the leadership of Rana Pratap?

a) Jaipur b) Jodhpur **c) Mewar** d) Marwar

28. Who was the famous ruler of the Chandel dynasty known for his patronage of art and architecture, particularly the Khajuraho temples?

a) Prithviraj Chauhan b) Rana Sanga c) Raja Bhoja **d) Raja Harshavardhana**

29. Which Rajput kingdom was established by Raja Suraj Mal and became known for its military prowess and resistance against foreign invasions?

a) Jaipur b) Jodhpur c**) Bharatpur** d) Marwar

30.Who was the famous Rajput ruler of the Paramara dynasty known for his battles against the Chaulukyas and his patronage of the arts?

a) Prithviraj Chauhan b) Rana Sanga **c) Raja Bhoja** d) Raja Raja Chola I

**LATER CHOLA DYNASTY**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions speak about the administration of the cholas

a) Arikkamedu b) Adhichanallur **c) Uttaramerur** d) Chitahmbaram

2. The capital of the later Cholas was

a) Uraiyur b) Kanchi **c) Tanjore** d) Madurai

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions give informations about the Kudavolai system, village administration, taxation and land revenue

**a) Uttaramerur** b) Thiruvandhipuram c) Arikkamedu d) Adhichanallur

4. Who was the founder of the Later Chola dynasty?

a) Aditya b) Rajaraja **c) Vijayalaya** d) Parantaka

5. Who was called Mummudi cholan?

a) Kulothuga b) Rajendra c) Rajaraja **d) Parentaka**

6. The sea known as ‘chola lake’ was

**a) Bay of Bengal** b) Indian ocean c) Arabian sea d) Ocean

7. Who was called as Maduraikondan?

**a) Parantaka- I** b) Parantaka-II c) Parantaka-III d) Parantaka-IV

8. Who built the big temple namely Brahadeswarar temple in Tanjore

a) Kulothunga b) Rajendra **c) Rajaraja** d) Parantaka

9. Who provided golden roof to the Nataraja temple at chidabram

**a) Parantaka- I** b) Parantaka-II c) Parantaka-III d) Parantaka-IV

10. Who was called as Pon vainthe cholan?

**a) Parantaka- I** b) Parantaka-II c) Parantaka-III d) Parantaka-IV

11. Who assumed a title Kandalur salai Kalamarutharuliya?

a) Rajendra b) Vijayalaya **c) Rajaraja** d) Kulothuonga

12. Rajaraja made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city a new capital of Ceylon

a) Kolombu **b) Polonnaruva** c) Ottakkadai d) Tamil Nadu

13. Who had the titles Arunmozhi and Rajakesari

a) Kulothungan b) Rajendra **c) Rajaraja** d) Parantaka

14. Who was the crown prince of Rajaraja?

a) Kulothungan **b) Rajendra**  c) Rajaraja d) Parantaka

15. Who was called as Maduraiyum Ezhamum Kondan?

**a) Parantaka- I** b) Parantaka-II c) Parantaka-III d) Parantaka-IV

16. Rajaraja gave a permission for the constructionof a Buddha shrine at

a) Sindhiyur **b) Nagappatinam** c) Anai Mangalam d) Chittannavasal

17. Who was called as the Nepolean of South India?

a) Kulothunga I b) Rajathiraja **c) Rajendra I** d) Mahendravarman

18. Who was the crown prince of Rajendra-I?

a) Durairaja **b) Rajathiraja** c) Mahipala d) Singaraja

19. Who conquered Malaya region in South East Asia?

**a) Rajendra I** b) Rajaraja c) Rajendra II d) Kulothunga

20. Who was called as Kadaram Kondan?

**a) Rajendra I**  b) Rajaraja c) Rajendra II d) Kulothunga

21. Gangaikondacholapuram was built by

a) Kulothunga b) Rajathiraja **c) Rajendra I** d) Mahendravaram

22. Who shifted his capital from Tanjore to Gangai Kondacholapuram

**a) Rajendra I** b) Rajaraja c) Rajendra II d)Kulothunga

23. Who was known to Far Eastern countries like china and Sumatra?

**a) Kulothunga I** b) Kulothunga II c) KulothungaIII d) Kuolothuga IV

24. Who abolished many taxes and gave relief to the people from tax burden?

**a) Kulothunga I** b) Kulothunga II c) KulothungaIII d) Kuolothuga IV

25. Who was the Sungam Tahvirtha Cholan?

**a) Kulothunga I** b) Kulothunga II c) KulothungaIII d) Kuolothuga IV

26. The entire responsibility of village administration was in the hands of

a) Nattavai b) Pattavi **c) Grama Sabha** d) council of Ministers

27. Who was called as Utama Chola, Panditha chola and Mudi kondan

a) Rajendra I **b) Rajaraja**  c) Rajendra II **d) Kulothunga**

28. Who was the most powerful King of the chola dynasty?

a) Karikala **b) Rajaraja I** c) Vijayalaya d) Parantaka I

29. Who was called as Gangai Kondan?

**a) Rajendra I** b) Rajaraja I c) Rajendra II d) Kulothunga

30. Rajaraja was Succeeded by

a) Kulothunga **b) Rajendra I**  c) Parantka II d) Parntaka I

**II. MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

**DELHI SULTANATE**

1. In which year, Mohammad-bin-Qasim captured Multan?

a)711 **b)712** c)713 d)714

2. In which year, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Kannauj and Somnath respectively?

a)1010 and 1025 b)1010 and 1024 **c)1018 and 1025** d)1017 and 1025

3. With Mahmud, came a scholar to India who wrote ‘Kitabul Hind’. What is his name?

a)Utibi  **b)Alberuni** c)Al Masudi d)All the above

4. The capital of Qutubuddin Aibak was:

a)Delhi b) Agra **c)Lahore** d) Peshawar

5. Who was known as Lakhbaksha for his magnanimity?

a**)Qutubuddin Aibak** b) Illtumish c)Balban d) Ruknudin Feroz sha

6. The Mongol invader Qutlugh Khwaja invaded India during the reign of;

**a) Balban** b) Jalaluddin Khalji c) Alauddin Khalji d) Ghyasuddin Tughlaq

7. The first description of Jauhar by Amir Khusrau was from:

a) Chittor **b) Ranthambhor** c) Anhilwara d) Jatore

8. According to Barni who wanted to form a new religion?

a) Jalaluddin khilji b) Alauddin Khilji **c) Mohd. Bin. Tughlaq** d) Feroz sha Tughlaq

9. Amir Khusau was given the title of Tuti-i-hind by:

a) Jalaluddin khilji **b) Alauddin Khilji** c) Mohd) Bin. Tughlaq d) Feroz shah Tughlaq

10. Who was the first sultan in Delhi to fix land revenue in cash:

**a) Alauddin Khilji** b) Mohd) Bin. Tughlaq c) Jalaluddinkhilji d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

11. Who adopted the title of Al wasiq billah?

a) Jalaluddin khilji b) Alauddin Khilji **c) Mubarak khilji** d) Mohd) Bin.Tughlaq

12. Which one of the following sultans introduced a rural tax called Haqq-l-Sharb?

a) Illtuimish b) Alauddin Khalji c) Ghyasuddin Tughlaq **d) Feroz ShaTughluq**

13. “Every Pearl in the royal crown is but the crystallized drop of blood fallen from the

tearful eyes of the poor peasant.” Remarked by......

**a) Barni** b) Ibn Battutah c) Minhajuddin Siraj d) Amir Khusrau

14. Which one of the following Sutans brought two Asokan pillars to Delhi?

a) Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq **b) Firoz Tughlaq** c) Ala-ud-din Khalji d) Muhammad Tughlaq

15. The Delhi Sultan who established a ministry of agricultural development was?

a) Balban b) Muhammad Tughlaq c) Ala-ud-din Khalji **d) Firoz Tughlaw**

16. The fixation of land revenue on the basis of measurement of land and estimation

of yield per biswa was done for the first time by?

a) Ala-ud-din Khalji **b) Muhd. Bin Tughlaq** c) Firoz shah Tughlaq d) Sikandar Lodi

17. Sultan Alauddin Khalji claimed land revenue on:

a) one-fourth of the produce b) two-thrid of the produce

**c) one-half of the produce** d) two-fifths of the produce

18. Which one of the following Sufi saints saw the rule of seven Sultans but visited the Court of none?

a) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki b) Baba Farid-ud-din Chishti

**c) Sheikh Nizamuddin Chishti** d) Nasiruddin ‘Chiragh’ Delhi

19. The longest canal of its time which is still used and is most beneficial to North India

was buit by;

a) Ala-ud-din Khalji b) Md. Bin Tughlaq **c) Firuz Shah** d) Sikandar Lodi

20. The city of Agra was founded by:

**a) Sikandar Lodi** b) Khizra Khan c) Bahlol Lodi d) Firoz Tughluq

21. The city of Siri was founded by:

a) Kaiqubad b) Jalaluddin Khalji **c) Alauddin khalji** d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

22. Who among the following made army services as hereditary?

a)Iltutmish b)Balban **c)Feroz shah Tuglaq** d)GhiyasuddinTughlaq

23. The system of italq, enabling a royal soldier to collect his salary from the state revenue was introduced by:

**a) Illtumish** b) Balban c) Alauddin Khalji d) firoz shah Tughluq

24. The Delhi Sultan who established a ministry of agricultural development was:

a) Balban **b) Muhd. Bin Tughlaq** c) Ala-ud-din Khalji d) Firoz Tughlug

25. Who among the following founded the city of Jaunpur?

a) Ala-ud-din Khalji b) Muhammad Tughlaq **c) Firuz Tughlaq** d) Khizr Khan Sayyid

26. Who was the real founder of Turkish rule in India?

a) Qutubuddin Aibak **b) Illtumish**  c) Balban d) Md)Gori

27. Who organized the turkan-i- chahalgani?

a) Qutubuddin Aibak **b) Illtumish** c) Balban d) Allauddin Khilji

28. Who was the only woman who sat on the throne during the entire sultanate period?

a) Razia Sultan b**) Mumtaj** c) Gulbadan Begum d) Noor Mahal

29. Who founded the Diwan-i-Arz or military department?

a) Qutubuddin Aibak **b) Illtumish** c) Balban d) Allauddin Khilji

30. Who called himself Nasir-amir-ul-momin or caliphs right hand man?

a) Qutubuddin Aibak b) Illtumish **c) Balban** d) Allauddin Khilji

31. Who destroyed the power of the chahaganis?

a) Illtumish **b) Balban** c) Allauddin Khilji d) Mohd)Bin. Tughlaq

32. Who was the Sultan who did not mint coin in his name?

a)Qutub ud din Aibak b)Iltutmish c)Balban d)GhiyasuddinTughlaq

33. What etiquette did Balban introduce in the court?

a)Turkish b)Iranian **c)Persian** d)Arabic

34. What is Haq-e-Sherb?

a)Religious tax **b)Irrigation tax** c)Prostitution tax d)Haj tax

35. To whom goes the credit of issuing the two currencies of Addha and Bhikh ?

a) QutubuddinAibak b)Itutmish **c) FerozTughlaq** d)Ibrahim Lodhi

36. What was the Inam land?

a) Pension land b)Land given to sadhus

**c) Land given in lieu of salary** d)Land given for religious purpose

37. What was waqf land?

a) Personal land b**) Land given for religious work**

c) Payment for military service d) None of the above

38. Who was the ruler to levy the cattle tax?

a)Razia Sultan **b)Alauddin Khalzi** c)GhiyasuddinTughlaq d)SikandarLodhi

39. Which was the most important post in the administration of Delhi Sultanate?

a)Caliph **b)Wazir** c)Sultan d)Commander

40. Which of the following pair is wrongly method –

**a) Deewan-i-Mustakhraj – AlauddinKhilzi**

b) Deewan-i-Kohi – Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

c) Deewan-i-Bandgan – firoztughlaq

d) Dewan-i-Aiz – Iltutmish

41. Who was the first sultan to be free from the influence of Ulemas?

a)Iltutmish b)Firoztughlq **c)AlauddinKhalji** d)Kaikubad

42. Who was Tarafdar?

**a)Revenue officer** b)Commander of Army c)Subedar of Bahmani state d)Finance Minister

43. Match list I with list II and answer correctly –

List I List II

A )Iltutmish 1.1351-1388

b) AlauddinKhalzi 2.1246-1286

c) Balban 3.1210-1236

d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq 4.1296-1316

**a) A3,B4,C2, D1**  b) A2,B3,C1, D4 c)A2,B1,C4, D3 d)A3,B4,C1, D2

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (years) List II (Events)

A) 1296 AD 1. The Mongolis invades Delhi

B) 1336 AD 2. Harihara founded the kingdom of Vijayanagara

C) 1398 AD 3. Timur’s invasion

D) 1504 AD 4. The city of Agra founded by Sultan Sikandar Lodi

5.Transfer of the capital to Daulatabad from DelhiCodes:

a) A2,B3,C4, D5 b) A1,B2,C3, D5 c) A3,B1,C5, D4 **d)A1,B2,C3, D4**

45. Match List with List Ii and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists;

List I List II

A) Silver tanka 1. Alauddin Khalji

B) Diwan-i-kohi 2. Feroze Tughluq

C) Dar-ul-Shafa 3. Iltutmish

D) Shahn-i-Mandi 4. Muhammad Tughluq

Codes;

a) A4,B3,C2, D1 b) A3,B4,C1, D2 **c) A3,B4,C2, D1** d)A4,B3,C1, D2

**THE GREAT MUGHALS**

1. The success of Babur in the first battle of Panipal was due to:

a) better horses **b) better artillary** c) tulguma system d) None of these

2. Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the battle of:

**a) Khanwah**  b) Chanderi c) Ghagra d) Khajwah

3. Babur’s memoir Tuzuk-i-babri is written in:

a) Persian **b) Turki** c) Arabic d) None of these

4. Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the battle of:

**a) Khanwah** b) Chanderi c) Ghagra d) Khajwah

5. Babur defeated the Afgans in the battle of:

a) Khanwah b) Chanderi c**) Ghagra** d) Khajwah

6. Babur established Mughal rule in India through this victory in 1526, over

a) Rana Sanga b) Sikandar Lodi c) Daulat Khan Lodi **d) Ibrahim Lodi**

7.The tomb of Babur is at

a) Delhi b) Agra c) Samarkhand **d) Kabul**

8. In which war Babur first used artillery?

a)Kabul war **b)1st Battle of Panipat** c)Battle of Bhira d)Battle of SialKot

9. Which battle led to Humayun's initial loss of his empire to Sher Shah Suri?

a) Battle of Khanwa b) First Battle of Panipat

**c) Battle of Chausa** d) Battle of Haldighati

10. In which year did Humayun ascend the throne of the Mughal Empire?

a) 1526 **b) 1530** c) 1540 d) 1556

11. After losing his empire, Humayun sought refuge in which country?

**a) Persia** b) Afghanistan c) Ottoman Empire d) China

12. Which ruler helped Humayun regain his empire in 1555?

a) Akbar b) Bahadur Shah **c) Shah Tahmasp of Persia** d) Sher Shah Suri

13. What was the name of Humayun's eldest son who succeeded him?

**a) Akbar** b) Jahangir c) Shah Jahan d) Aurangzeb

14. Humayun died in which year?

a) 1540 **b) 1556** c) 1557 d) 1560

15. Who built the new city of Dinpanah?

a) Babur **b) Humayun** c) Akbar d) Jahangir

16. Akbar was born in Amarkot in the palace of:

a**) Ratan singh** b) Vikram Singh c) Virasal d) Sumer Singh

17. Hemu was the commander-in-chief of:

a) Sikander shah b) Muhammad shah c) islam shah **d) Mohd. Adil shah**

18. Akbar constructed the Ibadat Khana for religious discussions in:

a) 1565 **b) 1575** c)1580 d) 1585

19. Which is the first building of marble built in Agra Fort?

a)Deewan-e-Am b)Deewan-e-Khas **c)Moti mosque** d)None

20. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between

a) Akbar and Ibrahim Lodi **b) Akbar and Hemu**

c) Akbar and Sher Shah d) Akbar and Humayum

21. This was a revenue reform introduced during Akbar's reign.

**a)Zabti system** b)Mansabdari system c) Jagirdari system d) Zat system

22. The officer in charge of the military department in Akbar's administration was

a)Mir Bahri Singh b)Daroga-i-Topkhana c)Diwan-i-Tan **d)Mir Bakshi**

23. Akbar shifted his capital from Agra to

a) Delhi **b) Fatehpur Sikri** c) Lahore d) Sikandra

24. Mansabdari system was introduced in

a) 1570 b) 1571 **c) 1574** d) 1575

25. Baburnama was written by

a) Amir Khusru b)Abul Fazal **c) Babur** d) Panini

26. In which style Buland Darwaza was buit?

a)Iranian b)Constantinople **c)Gujrati** d)Samanqandian

27. The period between1556 to 1560 Akbar was under the regency of

a) Adam Khan **b) Bairam Khan** c) Mahabat Khan d) Jalal Khan

28. Which building was not built by Akbar?

a)Jodhabai Palace **b)Moti Mosque** c)Sultana Mahal d)Panch Mahal

29. Whom did Akbar give the responsibility of reform in Land revenue system?

a)Asaf Khan b)Aitmad Khan **c)Todar Mal** d)Faizi

30. What was the primary purpose of the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar?

a) To collect taxes  **b) To organize the military and administration**

c) To improve trade d) To enforce religious practices

31. What was the Din-i Ilahi?

a) A new military strategy **b) A religious doctrine combining elements of various religions**

c) An economic reform d) A land revenue system

32. Who was Akbar's finance minister responsible for the revenue reforms?

a) Birbal **b) Todar Mal** c) Abul Fazl d) Bairam Khan

33. Akbar abolished the Jizya tax. Who was this tax originally imposed on?

a) Farmers b) Merchants **c) Non-Muslims** d) Soldiers

34. Which architectural project is associated with Akbar’s reign as a symbol of his administrative

reforms?

a) Red Fort  **b) Fatehpur Sikri** c) Humayun's Tomb d) Taj Mahal

35. What was the key feature of the Sulh-i-Kul policy introduced by Akbar?

**a) Universal peace and tolerance** b) Strict adherence to Islamic law

c) Expansion of the empire d) Establishment of a central treasury

36. In which year did Akbar abolish the pilgrim tax?

a) 1562 **b) 1564** c) 1568 d) 1575

37. The Jizya tax was abolished by Akbar in which year?

a) 1562 **b) 1564** c) 1568 d) 1579

38. What was the primary reason behind Akbar's abolition of the Jizya tax?

a) To increase military funding **b) To promote religious tolerance**

c) To improve trade relations d) To reduce administrative costs

39. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar's forces and which Rajput ruler?

a) Rana Sanga **b) Maharana Pratap** c) Rana Kumbha d) Udai Singh

40. Which major battle in 1556 marked the beginning of Akbar's consolidation of power in India?

a) First Battle of Panipat **b) Second Battle of Panipat**

c) Battle of Chausa d) Battle of Samugarh

41. Akbar's conquest of Gujarat was significant for establishing control over which strategic port?

**a) Surat** b) Calicut c) Bombay d) Cochin

42. Who was Jahangir's father?

**a) Akbar** b) Humayun c) Babur d) Shah Jahan

43. What was the real name of Emperor Jahangir?

a) Nuruddin Muhammad b) Mirza Ghiyas Beg c) Khurram **d) Salim**

44. Which famous garden in Kashmir was developed during Jahangir's reign?

**a) Shalimar Bagh** b) Nishat Bagh c) Chashme Shahi d) Pari Mahal

45. Who was Jahangir's most influential and favorite wife?

**a) Nur Jahan** b) Mumtaz Mahal c) Jodha Bai d) Hamida Banu Begum

46. What is the name of Jahangir's memoirs?

a) Akbarnama b**) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** c) Baburnama d) Ain-i-Akbari

47. Which European power established their first factory in India during Jahangir's reign?

**a) British** b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) French

48. Jahangir issued a firman allowing the British to trade and establish factories in which city?

**a) Surat** b) Bombay c) Calicut d) Madras

49. Who had a chain of justice hung outside his palace?

a) Humayun b) Akbar **c) Jahangir** d) Shahjahan

50. Who among the following was the painter who was given the title Nadir-ul-Zaman by Jahangir?

**a) Abdul Hasan** b) Mansur c) Aga Reza d) Bishandas

51. Shah Jahan is best known for constructing which of the following monuments?

a) Red Fort b) Humayun's Tomb c) Qutub Minar **d) Taj Mahal**

52. What was Shah Jahan's real name?

a**) Khurram** b) Salim c) Nuruddin d) Farrukh

53. Who was Shah Jahan's beloved wife for whom he built the Taj Mahal?

a) Nur Jahan **b) Mumtaz Mahal** c) Jodha Bai d) Hamida Banu Begum

54. Which Mughal architectural style reached its zenith during Shah Jahan's reign?

a) Early Mughal **b) Classical Mughal** c) Late Mughal d) Transitional Mughal

55. Shah Jahan moved the Mughal capital from Agra to which city?

a) Lahore **b) Delhi** c) Jaipur d) Hyderabad

56. The Peacock Throne, famous for its opulence, was commissioned by which emperor?

a) Akbar b) Jahangir  **c) Shah Jahan** d) Aurangzeb

57. Which of Shah Jahan's sons led a rebellion against him?

a) Dara Shikoh **b) Aurangzeb** c) Shah Shuja d) Murad Baksh

58. Shah Jahan died in the year

a**) 1666** b) 1667 c) 1668 d) 1669

59. Shah Jahan's reign is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of what?

a**) Mughal architecture** b) Mughal military conquests

c) Mughal literature d) Mughal trade

60. Which fort did Shah Jahan extensively renovate and expand, adding structures like

the Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas?

a) Agra Fort **b) Red Fort** c) Gwalior Fort d) Lahore Fort

61. Who among the following was defeated and expelled by Shah Jahan from Hugli?

(a) French (b) Dutch (c) English **(d) Portuguese**

62. Fatehpur Sikhri was founded by

a) Babur b) Humayun **c) Akbar** d) Aurangazeb

63. Persian language was declared as official language in India by

a) Babur b) Humayun **c) Akbar** d)Aurangazeb

64. Painting reached its zenith during the period of

a) Babur b) Akbar c) Shah Jahan **d) Jahangir**

65. Who patronized Khusru, who revolted against his father Jahangir?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Ramdas **c) Guru Arjun Dev** d) Guru Amardas

66 Who among the following Sikh Guru was killed by Jahangir?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Ramdas c**) Guru Arjun Dev** d) Guru Amardas

67. Who is called as the Forerunner of Akbar?

a) Babur b) Humayun **c) Sher Shah** d) Adam Khan

68. Sir Thomas Roe was the ambassador of

a) James II **b) James I** c) James III d) James IV

69. The period of Shah Jahan was

a) 1628-47 **b) 1628-57** c) 1618-57 d) 1600-50

70. Who was the Mughal king to finally subjugate Ahmad Nagar?

a)Akbar b)Aurangzeb **c)Shahjahan** d)Jahangir

71. Who built the new city of Dinpanah?

a) Babur **b) Humayun** c) Akbar d) Jahangir

72. Who proved Kingship knows no kinship?

a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar **d) Aurangazeb**

73. Which tax, abolished by Akbar, was reimposed by Aurangzeb?

a) Pilgrim tax b) Khiraj  **c) Jizya** d) Zabti

74. Aurangzeb's longest military campaign was in which region?

a) Punjab **b) Deccan** c) Gujarat d) Bengal

75. Which famous Maratha ruler was a significant adversary of Aurangzeb?

**a) Shivaji** b) Bajirao I c) Sambhaji d) Shahu

76. Aurangzeb issued the Fatawa-e-Alamgiri, which was a compilation of what?

a) Military strategies b) Architectural designs **c) Islamic laws** d) Trade regulations

77. Which of the following is a significant architectural work from Aurangzeb's reign?

**a) Badshahi Mosque** b) Taj Mahal c) Red Fort d) Fatehpur Sikri

78. Aurangzeb's policies led to the rise of which major religious and political group

in opposition to the Mughals?

a) Rajputs b) Sikhs **c) Marathas** d) Jats

79. Which of the following proved an ulcer to Aurangazeb?

a) North Indian policy **b) Deccan policy** c) Quandahar policy d) Religious policy

80. Which of the following two kingdoms in the Deccan were conquered by Aurangzeb?

a) Bidar and Bijapur b**) Bijapur and Golconda**

c) Golconda and Ahmadnagar d) Ahmadnagar and Bijapur

**SUR DYNASTY**

1. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in 1539 in the Battle of

(a) Chunar (b) Kanuaj (**c) Chausa** (d) Malwa

2. The silver rupya coin was introduced by

a) Babur b) Humayun **c) Sher Shah** d) Adam Khan

3. An agreement called Qubiyat was given by

a) Babur b) Hurrrayun **c) Sher Shah** d) Adam Khan

4. Sher Shah Suri constructed a famous fort in Delhi. What is its name?

a) Red Fort **b) Purana Qila** c) Agra Fort d) Gwalior Fort

5. The original name of Sher Shah Suri was

a) Idhimatullah b) Abdullah **c) Farid Khan** d) Afgan

6. A Grand trunk Highway from Sonarghan to Attock was laid by

a) Babur b) Humayun **c) Sher Shah** d) Adam Khan

7. The period of Sur dynasty was

a) 1540-50 b) 1540-45 **c) 1540-55** d) 1530-55

8. Sher Shah constructed the Grand trunk Road to connect

**a)Agra with Sasaram** b)Agra with Assam c)Agra with Kanauj d)Agra with Ahmednagar

9. Battle of Chausa was fought between

a**) Sher Shah and Humayun** b) Sher Shah and Babur

c) Sher Shah and Akbar d)Sher Shah and Aurangazeb

10. The Battle of Chandheri was fought in the year

a) 1526 b) 1527 **c) 1528** d) 1529

11. Sher Shah Suri is known for introducing which significant administrative reform?

a) Mansabdari system b) Ryotwari system

c) Jagirdari system **d) Land revenue system (Zabti**)

12. Which road, originally built by Sher Shah Suri, is still famous in India?

a) National Highway 44 **b) Grand Trunk Road**

c) Golden Quadrilateral d) Mumbai-Pune Expressway

13. Which of the following coins was introduced by Sher Shah Suri and became

the standard currency in medieval India?

a) Dinar **b) Rupee** c) Tanka d) Mohur

14. After Sher Shah Suri's death, who succeeded him as the ruler of the Sur dynasty?

**a) Islam Shah Suri** b) Sikandar Shah Suri c) Muhammad Adil Shah d) Ibrahim Khan Suri

15. Which significant structure, located in Sasaram, Bihar, serves as the mausoleum

of Sher Shah Suri?

a) Qutub Minar b) Humayun's Tomb c**) Sher Shah Suri Tomb** d) Taj Mahal

**LATER MUGHALS**

1. The period of Later Mughals was

**a) 1707-1862** b) 1707-1852 c) 1857-1947 d) 1526-1707

2. Who assumed the title of Shah Alam?

a) Babur **b) Baghadur Shah-** I c) Barukshiar d) Jaghandar Shah

3. The battle of Buxar was fought during the rule of

a) Muhammad Shah b) Ahmed Shah c) Alam Ghir II d**) Shah Alam II**

4. In whose reign Banda Bahadur was executed?

**a) Bahadur Shah** b) Jahandar Shah c) Farrukh Siyar d) Mohammad Shah

5. Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India during the rule of

a) Muhammad Shah **b) Ahmed Shah** c) Alam Ghir II d) Shah Alam II

6. Who was the first ruller of Later Mughals?

a) Babur **b) Baghadur Shah I** c) Barukshiar d) Jaghandar Shah

7. Ahmed Shah Abdali captured Delhi during the reign of

a) Muhammad Shah b) Ahmed Shah **c) Alamghir II** d) Shah A lam II

8. The Mughal emperor taken prisoner by Nadir Shah was:

a) Bahadur Shah b) Jahandar Shah c) Farrukh Siyar **d) Muhammad Shah**

9. Who has been given the title of Shah-i-Bekhabar by Khafi Khan?

a) Bhadur Shah b) Jahandar Shah **c) Mohd Shah Rangeela** d) Shah Alam II

10. Zulfiqar Khan belonged to which party?

a) Irani **b) Turani** c) Hindustani d) Arab

11. Nadir Shah invaded and plundered India in

(a) 1729 (**b) 1739** c) 1738 d) 1728

12. Who assumed the title of Shah Allam?

**a) Bahadur Shah I** b)Bahadur'Shah II c) Aurangazeb d) Jahandar Shah

13. The last Mughal emperor to grace the throne of Delhi was

**a) Bahadur Shah Zafar** b) FarukhSiyar c) Shah Alam I d) Muhammad Shah

14. Who was nick named Rangeela?

a) Jahandar Shah b) Barukshiar **c) Muhammad Shah** d) Ahmad Shah

15. Whose reign is considered as the Glorious age of Mughal period.

a) Babur **b) Akbar** c) Shah Jahan d) Jahangir

16. In whose reign were the saiyyed brothers murdered?

a) Bahadur Shah b) Jahandar Shah **c) Farrukh Siyar** d) Mohammad Shah

17. The Third battle of Panipat took place during the regin of:

a) Muhammad Shah b) Alamgir **c) Shah Alam II** d) Jahandar Shah

18. Who was deported to Rangoon following the Sepoy mutiny and died there?

a) Bhagadur Shah I **b) Bhagadur Shah II** c) Aurangazeb d) Jahandar-Shah

19. The invasion of NadirShah took place during the reign of

a) Jahandar Shah b) Barukshiar **c) Muhamad Shah** d) Ahmad Shah

20. In whose period Lal Kanwar dominated court proceedings?

a) Bahadur Shah **b) Jahandar Shah** c) Farrukh siyar d) Mohammad Shah

21. Kanwar Khan has described whose reign as ‘The owl dwelt in the eagles’ nest and ‘the crow took the place of the nightingale’

a) Bahadur Shah **b) Jahandar Shah** c) Farrukh Siyar d) Mohammad Shah

22. Who in 1717 heedlessly granted the east India Company many trading privileges?

a) Bahadur Shah **b) Farrukh Siyar** c) Mohammad Shah d) Shah Alam II

**MARATHAS**

1. The king of which kingdom sent Afzal khan to teach Shivaji a lesson?

a) Ahmadnagar b) Golconda **c) Bijapur** d) Berar

2. The first state captured by shivaji was:

a) Javli b) kalyana c) Bhivadi **c) Torna**

3. Shivaji sacked Surat for the first time in:

**a) 1664** b) 1666 c) 1668 d) 1670

4. The treaty of purandhar between Jai Singh and Shivaji took place in:

a) 1663 **b) 1665** c) 1668 d) 1672

5. Shivaji defeated the Mughas in the battle of:

a) Raigarh b) Shivner c) Purandhar **d) Salhar**

6. Whose personal counselor was kavi kalash?

a) Shivaji **b) Sambhaji** c) Shahu d) Rajaram

7. Tarabai was defeated by Shahu near:

a) Shivner b) Ratnagiri **c) Khed** d) Poona

8. The maratha administration was based on the pattern adopted by:

a) Sher Shah b) Akbar c) Mahmud Begara **d) Malik Ambar**

9. The sardesmukhi tax taken by Maratha sardars was:

a) 1/2 b) 1/3 c) 1/4 **d) 1/10**

10. The finance minister of Shivaji’s administration was:

a) Peshwa **b) Amatya** c) Mantri d) Samanta

11. Who was the foreign minister in Shivaji’s administration

**a) Dabir**  b) Sar-i-naubat c) Surnavis d) Waqia-Navis

12. In whose regime the clash between the Mughals and Marathas started?

a) Akbar b)Shahjahan **c)Aurangzeb** d)Jahangir

13. The chitins in shivaji’s administration was:

a) The accountant b) The treasurer **c) Secretary**  d) Cashier

14. Kathi was a:

**a) Measuring rod** b) Coin c) Land tax d) Revenue department

15. The lowest head of the cavalry was

a) Hawaldar b) Jumladar **c) Naik** d) hazari

16. Shivaji died in the year......

a) 1674 b) 1679 **c) 1680** d) 1681

17. The guru of Shivaji was.....

a) Kabir **b) Ramdass** c) Ramanuja d) Ramananda

18. The cavalry of Shivaji was known as:

a) Risala b) Silahdars c) Bargis **d) Paga**

19. What was Saranjam?

**a) Land Grant** b) High military post c) Precious Metal d) Hundi

20. The most important section of Martha army was

**a) Cavalry** b) Forts c) Artillery d) Infantry

21. Who was the chief village administration officer among Marathas?

a) Deshpande **b) Patel** c)Kankut d)Marwa

22. In which year, Balaji Vishwanath received the post of Peshwa?

a) 1711 b) 1715 **c) 1713** d) 1718

23. In which year Balaji Vishwanath conducted treaty with Saiyyad brothers?

**a) 1714** b) 1715 c) 1716 d) 1718

24. Where did Muqrrab Khan imprison sambhaji and kavikalash?

a) Purandar **b)Sangameshwar** c)Ratnagiri d)Raigarh

25. Who were known as Bagirdars in South?

a) Jagirdars of Bijapur **b) Martha soldiers on hire**

c) Land owners of Golkkunda d) Martha land holders

26. When did Shivaji looted Surat twice?

**(a) 1664 & 1670** (b) 1665 & 1671 (c) 1666 &1672 (d) 1667 & 1673

27. Who was the highest in the AshtPradhan cabinet of Shivaji?

a) Sumant b) Amatya c) Pradhan **d)Peshwa**

28. In the battle of Plassey who was the Nawab of Begal?

a) Alivardi Khan **b) Sirajuddaula** c) Mir Jafar d)Mir Qasim

29. Who was the first Maratha to invade Delhi?

**(a) BajiRao I** (b) Raghu NathRao (c) MatharRaoHolkar (d)MahadjiSindhia

30. About which Maratha ruler it is said, “From Krishna to Attock, the Maratha flag shall fly”.

a) Chhatrapati Shivaji **b)BajiRao I** c)BalajiBajiRao d)BalajiVishvanath

31. BajiRao I become Peshwa in 1720. What did he do to get the support of Hindus?

**a) He spread the idea of Hindu pad Padshahi** b) Declared religious war with Mughals

c) He adopted the title of Haridev Dharmodharak d) He declared Maratha Swaraj

32. The Maratha Chief, Sambhaji, was executed during the reign of

a)Jahangir b) Shah Jahan **c) Aurangzeb** d) Mahabat Khan

33. The Maratha kingdom was founded by Shivaji during the reign of

a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq b) Akbar c) Shahjehan  **d) Aurangzeb**

34. Which one of the following is not correctly paired?

a) Peshwa-Poona b) Gaekwad-Baroda **c) Bhonsle-Indore** d) Scindhia-Gwalior

35. What was ‘Paga’ in the Maratha administration?

a) Independent soldiers **b) State dependent soldiers**

c) Professional soldiers d) Soldiers of other country

**THE BAKTHI MOVEMENT & INDO ISLAMIC CULTURE**

1. Shankracharya belonged to....

**a) 8th century A.D** b) 9th century A.D c) 10th century A.D d) 11th century A.D

2. Shankracharya did not establish his Matha at which of the following places?

**a) Kanchi**  b) Sringeri c) Dwarka d) Puri

3. The philosophy of Vishistadvaitavad was propounded by...

a) Shankracharya **b) Ramanuja** c) Madhavacharya d) Vallabacharya

4. The Dvaita philosophy was propounded by.....

a) Shankracharya b) Ramanuja **c) Madhavacharya** d) Vallabacharya

5. Whose philosophy is also known as Pushtimarga?

**a) Vallabacharya** b) Nimbraka c) Madhavacharya d) Ramajuja

6. Who was the founder of Purandardasa movement?

a) Basava **b) Haridasa** c) Madhavacharya d) Ramanuja

7. The Virasaiva or Lingayat sect was founded by

a) Haridasa b)Madhavacharya **d) Basava** c) Shrikanthacharya

8. Who founded the Varkari sect?

a) Eknath b) Tukaram **c) Namdeva**  d) Ramananda

9. The devotional songs of Andal is called

a) Thirukoodal b) Thirupadal c**) Thirupavai** d) Thiruthal

10. Who was the blind saint?

a) Ramananda b) Ramanuja **c) Surdas** d) Tulsidas

11. Who taught that 'Allah, Eswar, Ram and Rahim’ are one and the same?

a) Guru Nanak **b) Kabir** c) Tukaram d) Nambiandar Nambi

12. Ramacharitha Manas was written by

a) Ramananda b) Ramanuja c) Surdas **d) Tulsidas**

13. Who was the Vaishnavite Bhakti saint from Tamil Nadu who compiled

the "Nalayira Divya Prabandham"?

**a) Nammalvar** b) Andal ` c) Periyalvar d) Thirumangai Alvar

14. Which Bhakti saint emphasized the unity of God and rejected caste distinctions and

idol worship?

**a) Kabir** b) Mirabai c) Surdas d) Ramanuja

15. Who was considered as Acharya?

a) Ramananda **b) Ramanuja**  c) Surdas d) Tulsidas

16. Chatrabathy Shivaji was a follower of

**a) Ramadass** b) Nathamuni c) Basava d) Guru Nanak

17. Who was the founder of the Chaitanya movement, which emphasized the worship

of Radha and Krishna through ecstatic singing and dancing?

a) Vallabhacharya **b) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** c) Ramanuja d) Madhva

18 . Who was the first reformer to preach in Hindi

a) Ramanuja **b) Ramananda** c) Guru Nanak d) Tukaram

19. Chaitanya was from

a) Maharashtra **b) Bengal** c) Mysore d) Kerala

20. Who was the disciple of Ramanuja?

**a) Ramananda** b) Ramanuja c) Surdas d) Tulsidas

21. Ramanandha preached in

a) Marathi b) Rajathani **c) Hindi** d) Urdu

22. Who took the Vaishnavism to the North India?

**a) Ramananda** b) Ramanuja c) Surdas d) Tulsidas

23. The Bhakti movement emphasized which of the following?

a) Rituals and ceremonies **b) Personal devotion to a deity**

c) Vedic sacrifices d) Ascetic practices

24. Who is known as the first prominent Bhakti saint?

**a) Ramanuja** b) Kabir c) Ramakrishna d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

25. Who was the founder of the Vallabha sect in the Bhakti movement?

a) Tulsidas b) Surdas **c) Vallabhacharya** d) Mirabai

26. Which Bhakti saint composed the epic poem Ramcharitmanas?

a) Kabir **b) Tulsidas** c) Mirabai d) Surdas

27. Which saint is associated with the spread of the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition?

a) Ramanuja b) Vallabhacharya **c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** d) Shankaracharya

28. Who is considered the main proponent of Advaita Vedanta, a major philosophical

system within Hinduism?

a) Ramanuja b) Madhva **c) Shankaracharya** d) Vallabhacharya

29. Which movement emphasizes the worship of Lord Krishna and Radha through ecstatic

dancing and singing?

a) Shaivism b) Vaishnavism c) Bhakti Movement **d) Gaudiya Vaishnavism**

30. Who is the author of the "Vishishtadvaita" philosophy within Vaishnavism?

a) Shankaracharya **b) Ramanuja** c) Madhva d) Vallabhacharya

**SIKHISM**

1. Who is the founder of Sikhism?

a) Guru Arjan **b) Guru Nanak** c) Guru Gobind Singh d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

2. Adi Granth was written in which script

a) Devanagiri b) Brahmi **c) Gurmukhi** d) Chithiram

3. Adi Granth contained the preaching of

**a) Guru Nanak** b) Kabir c) Tukaram d) Nambiandar Nambi

4. What is the holy book of the Sikhs?

a) Bhagavad Gita b) Quran **c) Guru Granth Sahib** d) Bible

5. Which Sikh Guru established the Khalsa?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Angad c) Guru Arjan **d) Guru Gobind Singh**

6. What is the name of the Sikh place of worship?

a) Mosque b) Temple c) Church **d) Gurdwara**

7. Which city is considered the spiritual center of Sikhism?

a) Delhi b) Lahore **c) Amritsar** d) Patna

8. Who compiled the Adi Granth, the first rendition of the Guru Granth Sahib?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Angad c**) Guru Arjan** d) Guru Har Gobind

9. Which Guru is known as the "Protector of Humanity" for his martyrdom?

a) Guru Nanak b**) Guru Tegh Bahadur** c) Guru Ram Das d) Guru Gobind Singh

10 Which Sikh festival marks the creation of the Khalsa?

a) Diwali **b) Baisakhi** c) Holi d) Lohri

11. Which Sikh Guru is known for compiling the Guru Granth Sahib in its final form?

a) Guru Arjan b) Guru Angad c) Guru Tegh Bahadur **d) Guru Gobind Singh**

12. What does the Sikh symbol "Khanda" represent?

a) Unity of God b) Sikh place of worship

c) Sikh holy scripture **d) The concept of Miri and Piri (temporal and spiritual authority)**

13.`Who was the last of the ten Sikh Gurus?

a) Guru Tegh Bahadur **b) Guru Gobind Singh** c) Guru Har Krishan d) Guru Arjan

14. Who was the first martyr in Sikh history?

**a) Guru Arjan** b) Guru Tegh Bahadur c) Guru Har Gobind d) Banda Singh Bahadur

15. What is the name of the Sikh initiation ceremony?

**a) Amrit Sanchar** b) Namakarana c) Anand Karaj d) Langar

16. Which Sikh Guru founded the city of Amritsar?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Angad **c) Guru Ram Das** d) Guru Gobind Singh

17. Which of the following principles is central to Sikhism?

a) Reincarnation b) Karma c) Meditation **d) Seva (selfless service**)

18. Who was the fifth sikh guru

a) Guru Amardas b) Guru Ram das c) Guru Hargovind **d) Guru Arjun**

19. Which Sikh leader was founded the separate National government for the Sikhs?

**a) Teg Bahadur** b) Guru Nanak c) Guru Govind Singh d) Ranjit singh

20 Which Guru introduced the concept of langar, the community kitchen?

a) Guru Nanak b) Guru Angad **c) Guru Amar Das** d) Guru Ram Das

**SUFISM**

1. Who is considered the most prominent Sufi saint in the Indian subcontinent?

a) Rumi b) Ibn Arabi c) Al-Ghazali **d) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti**

2. Which Sufi order is known for its emphasis on music and poetry?

a) Qadiriyya **b) Chishtiyya** c) Naqshbandiyya d) Shadhiliyya

3. What is the term for a Sufi saint’s tomb, often visited by pilgrims?

a) Madrasa b) Masjid **c) Dargah** d) Zawiya

4. What is the central theme of Sufi poetry and philosophy?

a) Law b) Politics **c) Love and devotion to God** d) Wealth

5. Who is considered the founder of the Qadiriyya Sufi order?

a**) Abdul Qadir Gilani** b) Baha-ud-Din Naqshband

c) Jalaluddin Rumi d) Ibn Arabi

6. Which Sufi saint is associated with the spread of Sufism in South Asia?

a) Rumi b) Al-Ghazali **c) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti** d) Rabia Basri

7. Who gave Sheikh Bahaudin Zakaria the title of Sheikh-ul-islam?

a) Qutubuddin Aibak **b) Iltutmish** c) Balban d) Alauddin Khilji

8. Nizamuddin Auliya had problem with

a) Iltutmish b) Balban **c) Alauddin Khilji**  d) Mubarak khilji

9. Nasiruddin chirag-i-Delhi had trouble with

a) Iltutmish b) Balban **c) Mohd. bin Tughlaq** d)Firoz shah Tughlaq

10. Dara belonged to which order

a) Shattari **b) Qadariya** c) Naqshabani d) Jamalia

11. The Firdausi order was founded by

a) Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Delhi a) Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Delhi

c) Sadruddin Arif **c) Sadruddin Arif**

12. The Sharawardi order was founded in India by

a) Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Delhi b) Badruddin Samarquandi

c) Sadruddin Arif **d) Sheik Bhauddin Zakaria**

**III. MODERN PHASE**

**ARIVAL OF EUROPEANS & BRITISH EXPANSION**

1. When did Vascodagama land at Calicut?

a) 1495 b) 1497 **c) 1498** d) 1499

2. The first governor of the Portuguese in India was

a) Albuquerque **b) Almeida** c) Nino-da-cunha d) None of these

3. Who captured Goa from the rulers of Bijapur in 1510?

**a) Albuquerque** b) Almeida c) Nino-da-cunha d) Don Mayes

4. Who transferred the Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa?

**a) Albuquerque** b) Almeida c) Nino-da-cunha d) Don Mayes

5. The Portuguese lost Hugli during the reign of

a) Akbar b) Jahangir **c) Shahjahan** d) Aurangzeb

6. The Dutch East India Company was formed in

a) 1600 **b) 1602** c)1608 d) 1612

7. The Dutch setup their first factory at

**a) Pulicat** b) Chinsura c) Nagapattam d) Masulipattam

8. The British East India Company was formed in

a) 1599 **b) 1600** c) 1601 d) 1602

10. In 1939, Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the

a) Raja of Tanjore b) Nawab of carnatic

c) Nizam of Hydrabad **d) Raja of Chandragiri**

11. Which agreement is called the magnacarta of the company?

a) agreement of 1632 b) agreement of 1682

**c) agreement 1717** d) agreement of 1764

12. The 1st French factory was opened in

**a) Surat**  b) Masulipattam c) Pondicherry d) Chandernagore

13. The headquarters of the Danish east India Company in India was

**a) Tranquebar** b) Serampore c) Masulipattam d) Surat

14. The company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease at an annual rental of

**a) £10** b) £100 c) £1000 d) £10,000

15. The first governor of Pondicherry was

a) Duplex **b) Francois Martin** c) Macaara d) Bussy

16. The United East India Company of the Netherlands was founded in

a) 1845 b) 1601 c) 1605 d) 1600

17. The French East India Company was established in -

a) 1620 b) 1613 **c) 1664** d) 1667

19. Robert Clive was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in

a) 1757 b) 1764 **c) 1765** d) 1773

20. The Dutch built their fort at

a) Tranquebar **b) Nagapattinam** c) Cuddalore d) Chennai

21. The Dutch captured-Nagapattinam from the

a) English **b) Portuguese** c) Danes d) French

22. The British East India Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa in

1. 1757 b) 1764 **c) 1765** d) 1772

23. Danes founded a factory at Tranquebar in

**a) 1620** b) 1613 c) 1664 d) 1667

24. The French got Mahe in the Malabar Coast in

**a) 1725** b) 1735 c) 1715 d) 1745

25. The Portuguese possessions were captured by India in

a) 1960 **b) 1961** c) 1971 d) 1982

26. Who visited the court of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1609?

**a)William Hawkins** b) Sir Thomas Roe c) Edward d) James

57.The dual system of governance ended in

**a) 1772** b) 1775 c) 1780 d) 1785

28. What was the reason for the first Anglo-Carnatic war?

a) Economic crisis b) Military crisis

**c) War of Austrian succession** d) 7 years’ war

29. The first Carnatic war ended with the treaty of

**a) Aix la chaplle** b) Madras c) Carnatic d) Pondicherry

44. After the recall of Dupleix who became the new governor of the French?

a) Count de Lally b) Macaara **c) Godheau** d) Colbert

30. The Mughal Emperor\_\_\_\_\_\_ took part in the Battle of Buxar.

**a) Shah Alam** b) Adil Shah c) Bahadur Shah d) Akbar III

31. Vascoda Gama was permitted to land at Calicut by

a) Sultan of Bijapur b) King of Vijayanagar

**c) King Zamorin** d) Ruler of Chandranagore

32. The French East India Company was established under the leadership of

a) Francis Caron **b) Colbert** c) Dupe ley d) None of them

33. Who was the Nawab of Carnatic allied with the British during the Carnatic Wars?

a) Anwar-ud-Din b) Chanda Sahib **c) Muhammad Ali** d) Dost Ali

34. The Danish East India Company was established in

a) Holland b) England **c) Denmark**  d) France

35. The first trading Centre of the English East India Company was founded at

a) Chennai b) Mumbai **c) Surat** . d) Delhi

36. The First Carnatic War was fought between

**a) 1746-1748** b) 1756-1763 c) 1767-1769 d) 1780-1784

38. The Second Carnatic War was fought between

a) 1746-1748  **b) 1749-1754**  c) 1756-1763 d) 1767-1769

39. The Third Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of

**a) Paris** b) Pondicherry c) Madras d) Aix-la-Chapelle

40. Who was the British commander during the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760?

a) Robert Clive **b) Eyre Coote** c) Charles Cornwallis d) Hector Munro

41. Who was the British commander during the Battle of Buxar?

a) Robert Clive **b) Hector Munro** c) Warren Hastings d) Charles Cornwallis

42. The Third Carnatic War coincided with which global conflict?

a) War of Spanish Succession **b) Seven Years' War**

c) War of Austrian Succession d) Napoleonic Wars

43. The Dutch came from

**a) Holland** b) England c) America d) France

46. The Battle of Plassey was fought on

**a) 23rd June 1757** b) 23rd June 1756 c) 23rd June 1758 d) 23rd June 1759

47. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the British East India Company and

a) Mir Qasim b) Alivardhi Khan **c) Siraj-ud-Daulah** d) Mir Jafar

48 Who was the British commander during the Battle of Plassey?

**a) Robert Clive** b) Warren Hastings c) Lord Cornwallis d) Lord Wellesley

49. The Battle of Buxar was fought on

**a) 22nd October 1764**  b) 22nd October 1763

c) 22nd October 1765 d) 22nd October 1762

50. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the British East India Company and

**c) Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II**

b) Siraj-ud-Daulah, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II

c) Mir Jaffer, Siraj-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam-I

d) Shuja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam-I and Siraj-ud-Daulah,

51. La Bordanaise was the French Governor of

a) Chennai **b) Mauritius**  c) Kolkata d) Mumbai

52. The Treaty of Allahabad, signed after the Battle of Buxar, granted the British

**a) Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**

b) Nizamat rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa

c) Free trading rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa

d) Both Diwani and Nizamat rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa

53. The system of dual governance in Bengal was established after the Battle of Buxar in

a) 1757 b) 1764 **c) 1765** d) 1773

54. Who was appointed as the first Deputy Diwan by Robert Clive in Bengal under the

Dual system?

a) Mir Jafar b) Nandakumar **c) Muhammad Reza Khan** d) Manik Chand

55. Which Governor-General led the British during the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792)?

a) Warren Hastings b) **Lord Cornwallis** c) Lord Wellesley d) Lord Hastings

56. The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782) occurred during the tenure of which

Governor-General?

a) **Warren Hastings** b) Lord Cornwallis c) Sir John Shore d) Lord Wellesley

57. Who was the ruler of Mysore during the Third Anglo-Mysore War?

a) Hyder Ali **b) Tipu Sultan** c) Krishnaraja Wodeyar III d) Chikka Devaraja

58. Blue water policy was followed by

a) Bartholomeu Diaz b) Vascoda Gama c) Henry **d) Francisco de Almeida**

59. Which of the following were under the rule of Portuguese? \*

l.Goa 2. Diu 3. Daman 4. Cannanore

a) 1,2 b) 2.only **c) 1,2,3** d) All of these

60. Who was the British Governor-General during the Third Anglo-Maratha War?

a) Warren Hastings b) Lord Cornwallis c) Lord Wellesley **d) Lord Hastings**

61.Who was the ruler of the Sikh Empire during the First Anglo-Sikh War?

a) Ranjit Singh b) Kharak Singh c**) Dalip Singh** d) Sher Singh

62.After the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the Punjab was annexed by the British in

a) 1845 b) 1846 c) 1848 **`d) 1849**

63. Who was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in 1772?

**a) Warren Hastings** b) Lord Wellesley c) Lord Hastings d) Lord Dalhousie

64. The treaty that ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War was

a) Treaty of Madras b) Treaty of Mangalore

**c) Treaty of Seringapatam** d) Treaty of Pondicherry

65. Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in

a) 1843 b) 1847 **c) 1849** d) 1882

**SEPOY MUTINY – 1957**

1. Which event is often considered the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?

**a) Introduction of the Enfield rifle** b) Doctrine of Lapse

c) Annexation of Oudh d) Economic hardships

2. Who was the last Mughal emperor who played a symbolic role in the Sepoy Mutiny?

a) Akbar II **b) Bahadur Shah Zafar** c) Shah Jahan II d) Aurangzeb

3. Where did the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 begin?

a) Delhi b) Kanpur **c) Meerut** d) Lucknow

4. Who was the prominent leader of the revolt in Kanpur?

A) Rani Lakshmibai B) Tantia Tope **C) Nana Sahib** D) Begum Hazrat Mahal

5. Which British General recaptured Delhi during the mutiny?

A) General Havelock B) General Outram  **C) General Nicholson** D) General Campbell

6. Who amongst the following remained loyal to the British?

1. Scindhia 2. Nizam of Hydrabad

3. Gulab singh of Kashmir 4. Indian Intelligentia

a) 1,2 and 3 b) 1 and 2 c) 1 and 3 **d) 1,2,3 and 4**

7. Which of the following princely states did not participate in the Sepoy Mutiny?

A) Gwalior **B) Hyderabad** C) Satara D) Jaipur

8. What was the primary reason behind the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?

A) Economic exploitation B) Religious intolerance

C) Political annexation **D) All of the above**

9. In Kanpur the revolt was led by

**a) Nana Saheb** b) Begum Hazrat Mahal c) Bakht Khan d) Ahmadullah

10. The revolt in Kanpur was suppressed by

a) Nicholson b) Hudson **c) Neil** d) Campbell

11. Who was the British Governor-General during the Sepoy Mutiny?

A) Lord Dalhousie **B) Lord Canning** C) Lord Curzon D) Lord Hastings

12. Which Indian queen led the revolt in Gwalior?

A) Rani Lakshmibai B) Begum Hazrat Mahal

C) Maharani Tara Bai D) Maharani Avantibai

13. Which legislation was passed by the British after the mutiny to reorganize the army?

**A) Government of India Act 1858** B) Indian Councils Act 1861

C) Indian Army Act 1858 D) Charter Act 1853

14. Which prominent British officer was killed in the Siege of Lucknow?

A) General Havelock **B) Sir Henry Lawrence**

C) General Campbell D) General Nicholson

15. The sepoys were primarily upset about the use of which item in their cartridges?

**A) Pork and beef fat** B) Cow and goat fat

C) Lamb and chicken fat D) Fish oil

16. The revolt in Arrah was suppressed by

a) Nicholson b) Neil **c) William Taylor** d) Hugh Rose

17. Which region remained largely unaffected by the mutiny?

**A) Bengal** B) Punjab C) Maharashtra D) Rajasthan

18. Who was the leader of the rebels in Lucknow?

A) Nana Sahib **B) Begum Hazrat Mahal** C) Rani Lakshmibai D) Tantia Tope

19. Which significant document was enacted post-mutiny to transfer control of India from the East India Company to the British Crown?

**A) Government of India Act 1858** B) Indian Councils Act 1861

C) Regulating Act 1773 D) Charter Act 1853

20. Which prominent leader of the mutiny escaped to Nepal after its failure?

**A) Nana Sahib**  B) Rani Lakshmibai C) Tantia Tope D) Bahadur Shah Zafar

21. Who has described revolt of 1857 as a struggle between black and white?

a) Malleson b) Travelyan c) Rees **d) T.R. Holmes**

22. The army amalgamation scheme was announced in

**a) 1861** b) 1862 c) 1863 d) 1864

23. Who has described the revolt of 1857 as a national rising?

**a) Malleson** b) Disraelli c) L.E.R. Rees d) Lawrence

24. Who has said that 1857 was a war of Independence?

**a) S.N. Sen** b) R.C. Majumdar c) Lawrence d) Malleson

25. Who has written the book civil rebellions in Indian mutinies 1857?

a) R.C. Majumdar b) S.N. Sen c) V.D. Savarkar d**) S.B. Chaudhari**

**INDIAN RENAISANCE**

1. Who is often called the "Father of the Indian Renaissance"?

A) Rabindranath Tagore **B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

C) Swami Vivekananda D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2. Which movement was Raja Ram Mohan Roy associated with?

A) Arya Samaj **B) Brahmo Samaj**

C) Ramakrishna Mission D) Prarthana Samaj

3. Which social evil did Raja Ram Mohan Roy fight against?

A) Child marriage B) Dowry system **C) Sati** D) Untouchability

4. Who founded the Arya Samaj?

A) Swami Vivekananda  **B) Dayananda Saraswati**

C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5. What was the primary focus of the Brahmo Samaj?

A) Promotion of Vedic rituals **B) Social reforms and monotheism**

C) Revival of Hindu customs D) Military training

6. Which institution did Henry Louis Vivian Derozio teach at, inspiring the Young

Bengal Movement?

A) Presidency College **B) Hindu College**

C) Bethune College D) Serampore College

7. What was the primary objective of the Young Bengal Movement led by Derozio?

A) Revival of Hindu customs **B) Social reform and intellectual awakening**

C) Promotion of Islamic teachings D) Military training

8. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Young Bengal Movement?

A) Rationalism B) Free thinking

C) Social reforms **D) Promotion of ancient rituals**

9. Which Indian leader is known for his role in promoting the education of women

during the Indian Renaissance?

A) Dayananda Saraswati **B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**

C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?

A) Swami Vivekananda B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

C) Dayananda Saraswati D) Mahatma Gandhi

11. Which reformer worked extensively for the abolition of child marriage?

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**C) Swami Vivekananda** D) Dayananda Saraswati

12. Which publication was started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to spread his reformist ideas?

A) Tattwabodhini Patrika **B) Samvad Kaumudi**

C) Prabhakar D) Gyan Prakash

13. Who is associated with the founding of the Theosophical Society in India?

**A) Annie Besant** B) Swami Vivekananda

C) Dayananda Saraswati D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

14. Which Indian Renaissance leader was closely associated with the Indian

National Congress and the Home Rule Movement?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak **B) Annie Besant**

C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Swami Vivekananda

15. Who played a key role in the revival of traditional Indian crafts and industries during

the Indian Renaissance?

A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak B) Mahatma Gandhi

**C) Rabindranath Tagore** D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

16. The Brahma Sabha was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Ray in

a) 1826 **b) 1828** c) 1830 d) 1832

17. Which of the following was not a revivalist movement?

a) Arya Samaj b) Ramkrishna Mission

**c) Deoband movement** d) Prarthana samaj

18. Who organized the Dharma Sabha?

a) Ram Mohan Roy b) Devendranath Tagore

c) Keshab Chandra Sen **d) Radhakant Deb**

19. Keshab Chandra Sen’s Samaj came to be known as

**a) Brahma Samaj of India** b) Adi Brahma Samaj

c) Brahama Society of India d) Sabharan Brahma Samaj

20. Most of Keshab’s followers felt disgusted and formed a new organization called

a) Brhama Samaj of India b) Brahma Society of India

**c) Sadharan Brahma Samaj** d) Adi Brahma Samaj

21. Who founded the prarthana Samaj?

**a) Atmaram Pandurang** b) Keshab Chandra Sen

c) Lokmanya Tilak d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

22. Dayananda formally organized the first Arya Samaj unit at

a) Bombay b**) Lahore** c) Delhi d) Calcutta

23. Who gave the slogan back to the Vedas?

a) Ram Krishna Paramhansa b) Swami Vivekananda

**c) Dayananda Saraswati** d) Keshab Chandra Sen

24. Who wrote the Satyartha Praksh?

a) Ram Krishna Paramhansa b) Swami Vivekananda

**c) Dayananda Saraswati** d) Keshab Chandra Sen

25. The head quarters of the RamKrishna mission was in

a) Bombay b) Banaras c) Cochin **d) Belur**

26. Vivekananda attended the parliament of religions held in

a) San Francisco b) Detroit c) Vancouver **d) Chicago**

27. The Theosophical movement was founded in

**a) U.S.A**  b) Germany c) England d) France

28. Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan published the

a) Tuwfat-ul-Muhawadeen **b) Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq** c) Soz-i-Watan d) Tanzeem

30. In Western India who took up the cause of widow remarriage?

a) B. M. Malbari **b) D. K. Karve** c) J. E. D Bethune d) Jyotiba Phule

31. Which institution was founded by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to promote education?

a) Hindu College **b) Bethune College**

c) Presidency College d) Serampore College

32. Which reform movement was primarily focused on the upliftment of the depressed classes?

a) Brahmo Samaj b) Arya Samaj

c**) Prarthana Samaj** d) Ramakrishna Mission

33. Which Indian leader is known for his contributions to the revival of the Indian textile industry?

a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak **b) Mahatma Gandhi**

c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Rabindranath Tagore

34. Which social reformer is known for his efforts to promote widow remarriage?

a) Dayananda Saraswati b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** d) Swami Vivekananda

35. Who was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress?

a) Annie Besant **b) Sarojini Naidu**

c) Kamala Nehru d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

36. Which institution was established by Swami Vivekananda to spread the teachings of his guru,

Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?

a) Brahmo Samaj b) Arya Samaj **c) Ramakrishna Mission** d) Prarthana Samaj

37. Which social reformer founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj to promote equality?

a) Dayananda Saraswati **a) Jyotirao Phule**

c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

38. Who founded the Aligarh Movement to promote modern education among Muslims?

**a) Syed Ahmad Khan** b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

c) Shah Waliullah d) Sir Muhammad Iqbal

39. Which Parsi reformer founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha in 1851 to bring social reforms within the Parsi community?

a) Dadabhai Naoroji **b) Naoroji Furdonji** c) Ferozeshah Mehta d) Jamshedji Tata

40. Which institution was established by Syed Ahmad Khan as part of the Aligarh Movement?

a) Jamia Millia Islamia **b) Aligarh Muslim University**

c) Darul Uloom Deoband d) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam

**IV. FREEDOM STRUGGLE**

1. Who said that the Indian National Congress is playing with bubble?

a) Bibin Chandrapal **b) Aurobindo** c) Thilagar d) G.K. Gokhale

2. Who remarked that congress was a microscopic minority?

a) Lord curzon **b) Dufferin** c) Risley d) Minto

3. Who said “congress in tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions

while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise?

**a) Lord curzon** b) Dufferin c) Minto d) Lytton

4. Who wrote new lamps for old?

a) Lala Lajpat Rai b) B)G. Tilak **c) Aurobindo Ghosh** d) K.K.Mitra

5. Who said ‘Bengal united is power, Bengal divided will pull in several ways?

**a) Lord Curzon** b) H.H. Risely c) Dufferin d) Minto

6. When did Curzon officially issue the order of partition?

a) 15 July b**) 20 July** c) 25 July d) 28 July

7. ‘Poverty and Unbritish rule in India" was written by

a) R.C) Dutt **b) Dhadhabai Nauroji** c) Tilak d) Gandhi

8."Economic History of India" was writtenby

**a) R.C. Dutt** b) Dhadhabai Nauroji c) Tilak d) Feroze shah Metha

9. In which year did the congress declare that Swaraj was the aim of the congress?

**a) 1906** b) 1908 c) 1910 d) 1912

10. The Muslim league was founded by

a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan **b) Agha Khan** c) Mohammad Ali d) Ali Musaliar

11. The Lucknow pact took place in the year

a) 1914 b) 1915 **c) 1916** d) 1917

12. When was the partition of Bengal annulled?

a) 1910 **b) 1911** c) 1912 d) 1913

13. Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?

a) Lala Lajpat Rai **b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale** c) Lokmanya Tilak d) Aurobindo Ghosh

15. Gandhi undertook his satyagraha at\_\_\_\_\_ for the Indigo plant dispute

a) Kheda b) Ahmadabad **c) Champaran** d) Delhi

16.Who of the following returned to India from south Africa in 1915?

a) Gokhale b) Tilak c) Arabindo Ghosh **d) Gandhi**

17. The year of the Champaran Satyagraha was

a) 1916 **b) 1917** c) 1918 d) 1919

18. Separate electorates were introduced for Muslims in

**a) 1909** b) 1919 c) 1931 d) 1935

19. The special feature of the Act of 1919

a) Dyarchy system in the Provinces b) Provincial autonomy

c) Nomination of Candidates for the separate electorates d) None of there

20. Which session of the Khilafat committee endorced Gandhiji to lead the movement?

a) Lucknow **b) Allahabad** c) Banaras d) Nagpur

21. Gandhiji has written his autobiography in which language?

a) Hindi b)Marathi c)English **d)Gujarati**

22. Who had given the title of ‘Mahatma’ to Gandhiji?

a)B.G. Tilak b)Gopal Krishna Gokhale c)MotiLal Nehru d**)RabindraNath Tagore**

23. The key leaders of Khiafat movement were:

a) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Sir Agha Khan

b**) Maulana Mohammad Ali and MaulanaShaukat Ali**

c) Muhammad Iqbal and Salimulla Khan

d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan

23. What is the correct chronological order of Gandhian Movements?

1. Rowlatt Act Movement 2.Khera Movement

3. Champaran Movement 4.Ahmedabad Mill Strike

a) 2, 4, 3, 1 **b)3, 2, 4, 1** c)2, 3, 4, 1 d)2, 3, 1, 4

25. Which congres session complete independence was declared as the aim of the congress?

a) Ramgarh b) Haripura c) Faizpur **d) Lahore**

26. In Tamilnadu who led the salt march from Trichnopally to Vedarannayam?

a) M. Krishnamurthi b) Raman Pillai c) K. Kelappan **d) Rajagopalchari**

27. The Vaikom Satyagarha took place under

a) C) Rajagoplachari b) Narayan Guru c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naiker **d) K. Kellappan**

28. Who was the INC president when civil Disobedience Movement was started?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru **b) Rajendhra Prasad** c)Vallabhai patel d)Mothilal Nehru

29. Gandhi's first civil Disobedience Movement was the

**a) Champaran Satyagraha** b) Kheda Satyagraha c) Ahmadabad Satyagraha d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

30. The Jalianwalla Bagh massacre took place on

a) 12 April 1917 **b) 13 April 1919** c) 14 April 1920 d) 13 April 1921

31. Who renounced his knighthood against the jallianwallah Bagh massacre?

a) J.L Nehru b) C Subramanya Iyer c) C.V. Raman Pillai **d) Rabindranath Tagore**

32. Dyarchy was introduced at the provincial level by which act?

a) 1909 **b) 1919** c) 1935 d) 1944

33. At which session S.C. Bose resigned from INC president post?

a) Haripura **b)Tripuri** c) Faizpur d)Kanpur

34. At Tripura session whom Gandhi nominated against S.C. Bose?

a) Nehru b) Rajendhra Prasad  **c) Pattabi Seetharamaiah** d) Vallabhai patel

35. During which year the congress session was banned by British Government ?

a) 1925 b) 1915 **c) 1939** d) 1929

36. The British General General O’Dyer who is responsible for the Jalianwalabagh

massacre was assassinated by

**a) Uthan singh** b) Madanlal c) Bhagat singh d) Dyer

37. Gandhi condemned which of the following as the "Black Act"

**a)Rowlatt Act** b)Montague Chelmsford c)Act of 1935 d) Minto Morley Act

39. Which year S C. Bose started the Forward Block party?

a) 1931 b)1935 c) 1938 **d) 1939**

40. The Home Rule Movement was first established by

a Tilak's **b) Annie Besant**  c) V.O.C d) Subramaniam Iyer

41. Lucknow pact was signed in

a) 1915 **b) 1916** c) 1917 d) 1918

42. Who was the president of the congress Lucknow session?

a) Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru **c)A.C. Majundar** d) AnnieBesant

43. Montague - Chelmsford reforms were introduced in

a) 1916 b)1917 c) 1918 **d) 1919**

44. Who amongst the following was taken in the executive council of the viceroy?

a) W.C. Banarjee b) S.N. Banerjee c) Dada Bhai Nauroji **d) S.P. Sinha**

.

45. Gandhi's first hunger strike was the

a) Champaran Satyagraha b)Kheda Satyagraha

**c)Ahmadabad Satyagraha** d)Rowlatt Satyagraha

46. What was the immediate cause of the Non- Cooperation Movement ?

**a) Jallianwalabagh massacre** b) Rowlett Act

c)British reforms d)Khilafat Movement

47. In which session of Indian National Congress the Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed?

**a) Lahore** b) Lucknow c) Bombay d) Delhi

49. Which session of the congress suspended the non-cooperation movement?

a) Belgam b) Nagpur c) Allahabad **d) Bardoli**

50. Which session of the congress endorsed council entry?

a) Belgoan b) Nagpur **c) Allahabad** d) Benaras

52. In Tamilnadu who led the salt march from Trichnopally to Vedarannayam?

a) M. Krishnamurthi b) C.V. Raman Pillai c) K. Kelappan **d) Rajagopalchari**

54. The famous quit India resolution was passed in which session of the congress?

**a) Bombay** b) Calcutta c) Madras d) Nagpur

55. The idea of Indian National Army was first conceived by

a) Subhash Chandra Bose **b) Ras Bihari Ghose** c) Mohan Singh d) Capt. L. Mukherjee

56. The Azad hind government was set up in

a) Berlin b) Paris c) Sanfranscisco d**) Saingapore**

57. Who called Gandhi ‘the father of the nation’?

a) Mohan Singh **b) Subash Chandra Bose** c) J.L. Nehru d) Sardar Vallabh

58. Who was not one amongst those who were put in the INA trials

a) Prem Sehgal **b) Laxmi Singh** c) Shah Nawaz d) G.S. Dhillon

59. During the Royal Indian Navy revolt, a naval central strike committee was formed under

a) Bahktha Khan **b) M.S. Khan** c) T.S.Khan d) Mohammad Ali

60. When did the league observe the Pakistan day

**a) 1940** b) 1943 c) 1944 d) 1945

61. The Muslim league observed direct action day on

a) 14 August 1945 b) 16 August 1945 **c) 14 August 1946** d) 16 August 1946

62. In which year S.C. Bose resigned and started the Forward Block party?

a) 1931 b)1935 c) 1938 **d) 1939**

63. Who was the president of Indian National Congress when India attained freedom?

a) Nehru b) Rajendhra prased c) Vallabhai patel **d) J.B) kirubhalani**

64. In which session the fundamental rights demand was raised for the first time?

a) Calcutta **b) Karachi** C)Lahore d)Bombay

65. Who was the president of INC after the Independence?

a) Nehru b)Rajendhra prased c) Vallabhai patel **d) J.B. kirubhalani**

66. In which year Sarojini Naidu became the president?

a) 1924 **b) 1925** c) 1921 d) 1927

67. Which was the session held in a village for the first time?

a) Haripura b)Tripuri **c) Faizpur** d)Kanpur

69. In which session Sarojini Naidu became the president

a) Haripura b)Tripuri c) Faizpur ' d)Kanpur

70. In Tripura session who was nominated by Gandhi against S.C) Bose

a) Nehru b) Rajendhra Prasad **c) Pattabi Seetharamaiah** d) Vallabhai patel

71. In which session Mahathma Gandhi became the president?

a) Lucknow b)Lahore c)Delhi **d)Belgaum**

72. Who was the INC president when civil Disobedience Movement was started?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru **b) Rajendhra Prasad** c)Vallabhai patel d)Mothilal Nehru

73. In which year our National Father Mahathma Gandhi became the president of INC?

a) 1921 b) 1922 c) 1923 **d)1924**

74. In which year the congress session was banned by British Government ?

a) 1925 b) 1915 **c) 1939** d) 1929

75. In which session the word "Swaraj" was used for the first time?

a) 1905 **b) 1906** c) 1907 d)1908

76. In which session Annie Besant became the president?

a) Calcutta b)Madras **c) Lucknow** d)Lahore

77. Who was the president when the Surat Spilit took place?

a) Gandhi b)G.K. Gokhale **c) Rashbehari Ghosh** d)Belgaon

78. Who was the president when the Lucknow agreement was signed (1916)

a) Gandhi b)G.KGokhale **c) A.C.Majundar** d)Thilagar

79. Who is the first Parsi president of Indian National Congress

**a) Dadabhai Naoroji** b)Thilagar c) Majundar d)S.N. Bonnerji

80. Who is the first Hindu president of INC

a) Thilagar **b)Anandacharlu** c) Gandhi d)Nehru

81. Who is the first woman president of INC

a) Sarojini Naidu **b)Annie Besant** c) Vijayalaxmi d)Laxmisegal

82. Who was the president of congress for three times?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru b)Gandhi **c) Dadabhai Naoroji** d) Krishna Gokhale

83. Who was the president of congress for a long time?

a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Jawaharlal Nehru c**) MaulanaAbul KalamAzad** d) Rajendhra Prasad

84. In which session the split between moderates and extremists took place?

a) Varanasi b) Bombay c) Calcutta **d) Surat**

85. According to which agreement the moderates and extremists joined together?

a) Calcutta agreement b) Varanasi agreement

c) Bombay agreement **d) Lucknow agreement**

86. According to which agreement the congress and Muslim league parties joined

together?

a) Calcutta b) Varanasi c)Bombay **d)Lucknow**

87. At which place the first session of the Indian National Congress was planned

to be held?

**a) Bombay** b)Pune c) Calcutta d)Lucknow

88. Who is the second president of Indian National Congress?

**a) W.C.Bannerji** b) Dadabhai Naoroji c) Tyabji d) S.N.Bonnerji

89. What is the early name of Indian National Congress?

**a) Indian National conference** b)Indian National corporation

c) Indian National union d)Indian National Forum

90. Who is the first president of Indian National Congress?

a) W.C) Bannerji b) Badruddin Tyabji c) Ananth P. Charlu d**) George Yule**

91. Who is the first Muslim president of Indian National Congress?

**a) W.C. Bannerji** **b) Badruddin Tyabji** c) Ananth P. Charlu d) George Yule

92. Who is the first Hindu president of Indian National congress?

**a) W.C. Bannerji**  b) Badruddin Tyabji c) Ananth P. Charlu d) George Yule

93. How many delegates participated in the first session of Indian National congress?

a) 436 b) 232  **c) 72** d) 76

94. Who called Indian National Congress as a begging institute?

a) Bibin Chandrapal **b) Aurobindo** c) Thilagar d) G.K. Gokhale

95. In which year Vernacular Press Act was passed?

a) 1884 b)1875 c)1882 **d)1878**

96. The first newspaper published by the Indians in English language was –

a) The Patriot b)The Hindu c)Young India **d)Native Opinion**

97. From which year the English language became the medium of education in India?

a) 1831 **b)1835** c)1854 d)1858

98. Which of the following Indians was dismissed from the Indian Civil service by the British?

a) Satyendranath Tagore **b) Surendranath Banerjee** c) R.C) Dutt d) DadabhaiNaorij

99. Which Act created the first ‘official legislature’ in India?

a) Charter Act of 1793 b) Charter Act of 1813

c) Charter Act of 1853 **d) Charter Act of 1833**

100. Who among the following known as ‘the liberator of Press’?

a) William Jones b) Wellesley **c) Sir Charles Metcalfe** d) Lord Minto

101. Who founded the Mitra Mela?

a) Savarkar b) Lala Lajpat Rai c**) Arobindo Ghosh** d) V.O Chidambaram

102. Which of the following is wrong?

a) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885

**b) The Battle of plassey was fought in 1758**

c) The Year of Jalianwalabagh massacre is 1919

d) The muslim league was founded in 1906

103. Surat Congress (1907) is associated with ….

a) The moderates and extremists of the Congress joined together

**b) The Congress split into Moderates and Extremists**

c) The resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed

d) Tri- colour flag was accepted as the National flag of India

104. Which state was pioneer in the field of Indian Journalism?

a) Madras b)Bombay c)Bengal d)Punjab

105. Partition of Bengal is associated with

a) Salt satyagraha b)Non -Cooperation movement

**c) Swadeshi movement** d) Civil dis-obedience movement

106. Who of the following is not an extremist?

a) Tilak b) Lala Lajpet Rai c) Arabindo Ghosh **d) Surendranath Banerjee**

107. Who Participated in the swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu

a) Tilak b) Lala Lajpat Rai c) Arabindo Ghosh d**) V.O.Chidambaram**

108. Which newspaper first gave the idea of boycotts?

a) Sanjeevani b) Amril Bazaar patrika c) Sandhya **d) Vande Matram**

109. Who of the following died in 1915?

**a) Gokhale** b) Tilak c) Arabindo Ghosh d) Gandhi

110. Who was the editor of the Maratha and the kesari?

a) Gokhale **b) Tilak** c) Arabindo Ghosh d) Gandhi

111. Which was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose

a) Bombay Presidency **b) Indian Association**

c)Indian National Union d) Poona Sarvjanik Sabha

112. Which among the following event and the date are not matched?

a) Rowlatt Act - 1919 **b) Partition of Bengal - 1915**

c) Sepoy Mutiny -1858 d) Death of Gokhale - 1905

113. Tilak's Maratha was published in……

**a English** b) Marathi c) Bengali d) Gujarathi

114. Tilak's Kesari was published in…..

a) English **b) Marathi** c) Bengali d) Gujarathi

115. Who was the editor of the New India and the Young India?

a) Tilak b) Sarojini Naidu **c) Annie Besant** d) Jawaharlal Nehru

116. The newspaper "Commonweal" was set up by

a Tilak **b) Annie Besant** c) V.O.C d) Subramaniam Iyer

117. Name the first newspaper to be published in India –

a)The Calcutta Chronicle **b)The Bengal Gazette**

c)The Madras Courier d)The Bombay Herald

118. The Archaeological Survey of India was established during the period of –

a)Warren Hastinges b)Lord Wellesley **c)Lord Curzon** d)William Bentick

119. Who took out the paper Sandhya

**a) Bipin Chandra Pal** b) Brahama Bandhab upadhyaya

c) S.N. Banerjee d) K.K. Mitra

120. After the Chauri Chaura incident Gandhi suspended the Non-Co-operation

movement because

a) He thought that the British Government will suppress the movement

b) He accepted the British compulsion

**c) He thought that the people were going in the path of violence**

d) He thought that the movement may go out of control

121. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

**a) The Regulating Act, 1973** b) Indian Council Act, 1909

c) The Government of India Act, 1935 d) Indian Constitutional Act, 1950

123. Arrange the following in chronological order

1. Luknow pact 2.Surat split

4.Non Cooperation Movement 3.Jalianwalabagh massacre

a) 1,2,3,4 b) 2,3,1,4 **c) 2,1,3,4** d) 4,3,1,2

124. Arrange the following events of the Indian National Movement in chronological

order on the basis of codes given below:

1. Gandhi-Irwin pack 2. Poona-Pact

3. Karanchi session of Indian National Congress 4. Individual satyagraha

Code:

**a) 1, 3, 4, 2** b) 2, 3, 4, 1 c) 3, 4, 2, 1 d) 4, 3, 2, 1

125. Arrange the following British Governors of Calcutta in the chronological order –

1. Warren Hastings 2. Cartier 3. Vansittart 4. Holwell 5. Vulseart

a)1,2,3,4 and 5 b)2,4,5,1 and 3 c)3,4,1,2 and 5 **d)3,4,5,2 and 1**

**REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM**

1. The Calcutta branch of Anushilan Samiti was founded by

**a) Barindra Kumar Ghosh** b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta c) V.D. Savarkar d) Ganesh Savarkar

2. The Ghadar Party was formed in

a) England **b) Canada** c) India d) USA

3. Who led the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930?

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Surya Sen** c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Rajguru

4. Who authored the book "The First Indian War of Independence 1857-59"?

a) M.N. Roy **b) V.D. Savarkar** c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Bhagat Singh

5. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in

a) 1928 b) 1930 c) 1931 **d) 1929**

6. Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?

a) Chandrashekhar Azad b) Bhagat Singh c) Sukhdev **d) All of the above**

7. The Kakori Conspiracy took place in

a) 1923 b) 1924 c) 1925 d) 1926

8. Who among the following revolutionaries turned into a spiritual leader later in life?

a) Bhagat Singh  **b) Aurobindo Ghos**h c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Batukeshwar Dutt

9. Republican Army was founded in

a) 1924 **b) 1925** c)1926 d) 1927

10. Who set up Indian Home Rule Society and India House in London

a) Madame Bhikaji Cana **b)Shyamji Krishnavarma** c) Vasudev d) Dadabai Nauroji

11. Madan Lal Dhingra was associated with the assassination of

a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Mayo **c) Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie** d) General Dyer

12. The newspaper "Vande Mataram" was started by

a) Bipin Chandra Pal b) Lala Lajpat Rai c) Bhagat Singh **d) Aurobindo Ghosh**

13. Who was the leader of the "Hindustan Republican Association" before it was renamed

as "Hindustan Socialist Republican Association"?

a) Chandrashekhar Azad b**) Ram Prasad Bismil** c) Bhagat Singh d) Rajguru

14. Which British officer was assassinated by Udham Singh in London?

a) Lord Irwin b) General Dyer **c) Michael O'Dwyer** d) Lord Linlithgow

15. Curzon wyllie was murdered by

a) Utham Singh b) Dyer **c) Madanlal Dhingra** d) Vanchinathan

16. Who among the following was known as "Sher-e-Punjab"?

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Lala Lajpat Rai** c) Udham Singh d) Chandrashekhar Azad

17. The "Nasik Conspiracy Case" of 1909 involved the assassination of

a) Curzon Wyllie b) Rand **c) Jackson** d) O'Dwyer

18. Who published "New lamps for old" in the Hindu Prakesh?

**a) Gokhale** b) Tilak c) Arabindo Ghosh d) Gandhi

19. The revolutionary journal "Yugantar" was associated with which revolutionary organization?

**a) Anushilan Samiti** b) Hindustan Republican Association

c) Ghadar Party d) Abhinav Bharat

20. Who was the founder of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

a) Subhas Chandra Bose **b) Bhagat Singh** c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Sukhdev

21. Who among the following was involved in the assassination of Colonel Simpson?

a) Sukhdev b) Bhagat Singh **c) Vanchinathan** d) Rajguru

22. The revolutionary leader who escaped to Japan after the failed attempt to kill Lord

Hardinge was

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Rash Behari Bose** c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Surya Sen

23. The book "Why I am an Atheist" was written by

a) M.N. Roy b) Subhas Chandra Bose **c) Bhagat Singh** d) Chandrashekhar Azad

24. The Lahore Conspiracy Case was related to the trial of

**a) Bhagat Singh and Rajguru** b) Ram Prasad Bismil c) Surya Sen d) Khudiram Bose

25. Who among the following was the mastermind behind the establishment of the Indian

Independence League?

**a) Subhas Chandra Bose** b) Rash Behari Bose c) V.D. Savarkar d) Bhagat Singh

26. The revolutionary who shot dead Saunders, a police officer responsible for lathi charge

on Lala Lajpat Rai, was

a) Chandrashekhar Azad b) Rajguru **c) Bhagat Singh** d) Sukhdev

27. The revolutionary woman who played an important role in the Indian Independence

movement and attempted to assassinate a British Governor-General was

a) Sarojini Naidu b) Aruna Asaf Ali c) Pritilata Waddedar **d) Bina Das**

28. The slogan "Dilli Chalo" was popularized by

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Bhagat Singh **c) Subhas Chandra Bose** d) Lala Lajpat Rai

29. Meerut conspiracy case is associated with

**a) Looting of armoury** b) Assassination of Saunders

c) Looting of railway cash d) Bomb thrown in the central legislative Assembly

30. Paris India society was founded by

a**) Raja Mahendra Pratap** b) Madam Cama c) Obeidullah Sindi d) Annie Besant

31. The Meerut Conspiracy Case was related to

a) Trade union activities **b) Terrorist activities** c) Nationalist activities d) Social reforms

32. Who was the founder of the Ghadar Party?

**a) Lala Har Dayal** b) Rash Behari Bose c) Bhagat Singh d) Subhas Chandra Bose

33. The revolutionary who threw a bomb at Lord Hardinge in 1912 was

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Rash Behari Bose** c) Madan Lal Dhingra d) Chandrashekhar Azad

34. Who among the following revolutionaries was associated with the Hindustan Socialist

Republican Association (HSRA)?

a) Subhas Chandra Bose **b) Bhagat Singh** c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Rajendra Prasad

35. The revolutionary leader who became a major figure in the Indian National Army (INA) was

a) Chandrashekhar Azad b) Bhagat Singh **c) Subhas Chandra Bose** d) Sukhdev

36. Chittagong Conspiracy case is associated with

**a)Looting of armoury** b)Assassination of Saunders

c)Looting of railway cash d)Bomb thrown in the central legislative Assembly

37. Hindustan Republican Army was founded in

a) 1924 **b) 1925** c)1926 d) 1927

38. Who set up Indian Home Rule Society and India House in London

a) Madame Bhikaji Cana **b) Shyamji Krishnavarma** c) Vasudev d) Dadabai Nauroji

39. The revolutionary who attempted to assassinate the British Governor-General of Bengal,

Stanley Jackson, was

a) Bhagat Singh b) Rajguru **c) Prafulla Chaki** d) Bina Das

40. The newspaper "Sandhya" was associated with which revolutionary leader?

**a) Barindra Kumar Ghosh** b) Bipin Chandra Pal

c) Bhagat Singh d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

41. The revolutionary who was the first to be executed in India during the freedom struggle was

**a) Khudiram Bose** b) Bhagat Singh c) Rajguru d) Sukhdev

42. Who was hanged after the trial in the Kakori conspiracy case?

a) Asfaqullah khan b**)Ramprasad Bismil** c) Bhagat Singh d) Sukhdev

43. Kakori conspiracy case is associated with

a) Looting of armoury b) Assassination of Saunders

**c) Looting of railway cash** d) Bomb thrown in the central legislative Assembly

44. Who among the following was involved in the murder of W.C. Rand during the plague epidemic

in Pune?

a) Bhagat Singh b) Rajguru **c) Chapekar Brothers** d) Chandrashekhar Azad

45. The revolutionary who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Cellular Jail, Andaman, was

a) Bhagat Singh **b) V.D. Savarkar** c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Rajguru

46. The "Delhi Conspiracy Case" was related to the attempt to assassinate

**a) Lord Hardinge** b) Lord Irwin c) Lord Curzon d) Michael O'Dwyer

47. The leader of the "Alipore Bomb Case" was

a) Khudiram Bose **b) Aurobindo Ghosh** c) Bhagat Singh d) Subhas Chandra Bose

48. The revolutionary leader who led the unsuccessful attempt to rob the government treasury

at Chittagong was

**a) Surya Sen** b) Bhagat Singh c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Subhas Chandra Bose

50. The "Chauri Chaura Incident" was indirectly responsible for the withdrawal

of which movement?

a) Quit India Movement b) Civil Disobedience Movement

**c) Non-Cooperation Movement** d) Swadeshi Movement

51. Who threw a bomb in the central Legislative assembly at Delhi?

**a) Bhagat Singh** b) Raj Guru c) Batukeshwar Dutta d)Sukdev

53. The Ghader movement was founded by

a) Rehmat Ali Shah b) Bhai Parmananda c) Mohammad Barkatullah d**) Lala Hardyal**

54. Indian sociologist was founded by

a) Shyamj Krishan Varma **b) Veerendranath Chattopadhyaya**

c) Raja Mahendra Pratap d) Barkatullah

55. India independence committee was founded by

a) Shamni Krishna Varma **b) Raja Mahendra Pratap**

c) Madam Cama d) Obeidullah Sindi

56. Which revolutionary group was responsible for the Kakori Train Robbery in 1925?

a) Ghadar Party **b) Hindustan Republican Association**

c) Anushilan Samiti d) Jugantar

57. Who murdered Curzon wyllie at London?

a) Sachin Sanyal b) Bhagal Singh c) Raj Guru **d) Madan lal Dhingra**

58. Who among the following revolutionaries was executed in connection with the

Lahore Conspiracy Case?

a) Chandrashekhar Azad **b) Bhagat Singh** c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Sukhdev

59. The revolutionary who founded the "Abhinav Bharat Society" was

**a) V.D. Savarkar** b) Subhas Chandra Bose c) Bhagat Singh d) Surya Sen

60. The Hindustan Republican Association was formed by Sachindra Sanyal

and Joseph Chatterjee in the year….

a) 1922 **b) 1923** c) 1924 d) 1925

61. The revolutionary who escaped from British custody during the Kakori Conspiracy Trial was

a) Bhagat Singh b) Rajguru **c) Chandrashekhar Azad** d) Ashfaqulla Khan

62. Who among the following was a member of the "Jugantar" revolutionary group?

a) Bhagat Singh b) Subhas Chandra Bose

**c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh** d) Chandrashekhar Azad

63. The first political murder by a revolutionary in India was committed by

a) Khudiram Bose b) Bhagat Singh c) Madan Lal Dhingra **d) Chapekar Brothers**

64. The revolutionary woman who attempted to assassinate the Bengal Governor,

Stanley Jackson, was

a) Sarojini Naidu **b) Bina Das** c) Pritilata Waddedar d) Aruna Asaf Ali

65. Yugantar was started by

**a) Barindra Ghosh** b) P. Mitra c) K.K. Mitra d) Pulin Das

66. The title "Shaheed-e-Azam" is associated with

a) Chandrashekhar Azad **b) Bhagat Singh** c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Sukhdev

67. The revolutionary who was hanged for his involvement in the Muzaffarpur bombing was

**a) Khudiram Bose** b) Bhagat Singh c) Rajguru d) Madan Lal Dhingra

68. Who murdered Kennedy in 1908

a) Ras Behari Bose b) Bhagat Singh **c) Khudiram Bose** d) Batukeswar Dutt

69. The revolutionary who played a key role in organizing the "Azad Hind Fauj" was

**a) Subhas Chandra Bose** b) Chandrashekhar Azad c) Bhagat Singh d) Sukhdev

70. The revolutionary leader who was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate King George V during his visit to India was

**a) Rash Behari Bose** b) Madan Lal Dhingra c) V.D. Savarkar d) Chandrashekhar Azad

71. The newspaper "Kesari" was started by which prominent nationalist leader?

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak** c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Chandrashekhar Azad

72. Who among the following was a leader of the "Anushilan Samiti"?

a) Bhagat Singh b) V.D. Savarkar **c) Barindra Kumar Ghosh** d) Lala Lajpat Rai

73. The revolutionary group that planned the assassination of Curzon Wyllie was

a) Ghadar Party **b) Anushilan Samiti**

c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association d) Jugantar

74. The revolutionary leader who founded the "Bharat Mata Society" was

a) Bhagat Singh b) Aurobindo Ghosh c) Lala Lajpat Rai **d) Ajit Singh**

75. Who among the following revolutionaries was associated with the Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy?

a) Bhagat Singh **b) Aurobindo Ghosh** c) Chandrashekhar Azad d) Rajguru

**GOVERNORS & GOVERNOR GENERALS & VICEROYS**

1. Who is the first Governor General of Bengal?

a Cornwallis b. Wellesley **c. Warren Hastings** d. John Shore

2. Who wrote the book "Code of Gentoo Laws?"

a. Cornwallis b. Wellesley **c.Warren Hastings** d. John Shore

3. Who introduced the Jamindari system?

**a. Cornwallis** b. Wellesley c. Warren Hastings d. John Shore

4. Who started the subsidiary Alliance system?

a. Cornwallis **b. Wellesley** c. Warren Hastings d. John Shore

5. Who introduced dual system of administration in Bengal

a. Warren Hastings **b. Robert clive** c. ValliStraught d. Cardiler

7. Who is the father of civil services?

a Cornwallis **b. Wellesley** c.Warren Hastings d. John Shore

10. Who is the father of Indian Modern Education

a. Cornwallis b. WilliamBentick **c. Dalhousie**  d. GeorgeBarlow

11. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

a. Cornwallis b. WilliamBentick **c. Dalhousie** d. GeorgeBarlow

12. In whose period the Macaulay's minutes were issued?

a. Cornwallis **b. WilliamBentick** c. Dalhousie d. GeorgeBarlow

14. Who abdished the sati system?

a. Cornwallis **b. WilliamBentick** c. Dalhousie d. GeorgeBarlow

15. In whose period the first railway line was laid?

a. Cornwallis b. WilliamBentick **c. Dalhousie** d. GeorgeBarlow

16. Who introduced the widow Remarriage Act?

a. Cornwallis **b. William Bentick** c. Dalhousie d. GeorgeBarlow

18. In whose period a separate public works department was established ?

a. Cornwallis b. WilliamBentick **c. Dalhousie** d. GeorgeBarlow

19. Who is the first viceroy of India?

**a. Lord Canning** b. John Lawrence c. Lord Lytton d. Lord Rippon

20. Who is the First viceroy and Lost governor general?

**a. Lord Canning** b. John Lawrence c. Lord Lytton d. Lord Rippon

21. In whose period the Indian Penal code of Criminal procedure was passed?

a. Lord Canning b. John Lawrence **c. Lord Lytton** d. Lord Rippon

22. In whose period the income tax was introduced for the first time?

a. Lord Canning b. John Lawrence **c. Lord Lytton** d. Lord Rippon

23. Who passed the Arms Act?

a. Lord Canning b. John Lawrence **c. Lord Lytton** d. Lord Rippon

24. Who passed the vernacular press Act?

a. Lord Canning b. John Lawrence **c. Lord Lytton** d.Lord Rippon

25. Who is the father of Labour Acts?

a. Lord Canning **b. John Lawrence** c. Lord Lytton d. Lord Rippon

26. Who is the father of Local Self Government?

a. Lord Canning b. John Lawrence c. Lord Lytton **d. Lord Rippon**

28. Who appointed the Hunter Commission for Educational reforms

a. Lord Canning **b. John Lawrence** c. Lord Lytton d. Lord Rippon

29. In whose period the Indian National Congress was established?

**a. Lord Dufferin** b. Lord Lansdowne c. Lord Curzon d. Elgin

30. In whose period the Durand Commission was appointed?

a. Lord Dufferin b. Lord Lansdowne **c. Lord Curzon** d. Elgin-II

31. Who appointed the Andrew Frazer Commission?

**a. Lord Dufferin** b. Lord Lansdowne c. Lord Curzon d. Elgin-II

32. Who passed the Indian Coinage and paper Currency Act?

a. Lord Dufferin b. Lord Lansdowne **c. Lord Curzon** d. Elgin-II

33. In whose period partition of Bengal took place?

a. Lord Dufferin b. Lord Lansdowne **c. Lord Curzon** d. Elgin — II

34. Who is the first Governor General of free India?

**a. Mount Batten** b. Rajaji c. Waveil d. Minto

35. Durand line is

**a. India- Pakistan line** b. India - China line c. India -Afghanistan line d.India-Burma line

36. For what purpose the Andrew Frazer commission was appointed?

**a.Police Reforms** b.Education Reforms c.Famine relief d. Violence

37. Arrange the following Governor Generals in the chronological order

1. Lord Dufferin 2. Lord Canning 3. Lord Rippon 4. Lord Lytton

a) 1 2 3 4 **b) 2 4 3 1** c) 4 3 1 2 d) 4 3 2 1

38. Arrange the following Governor Generals in the chronological order

1. Lord Hastings 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Lord Dalhousie 4. William Bentick

a) 1 2 3 4 **b) 2 1 4 3** c) 3 4 2 1 d) 4 3 2 1

39. Which was the first state annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

a. Sambhalpur b. Baghatpur **c. Satra** d. Jhansi

40. Who is the last Governor General of free India?

a. Mount batten **b. Rajaji** c. Waveil d. Minto

41. Who Lowered the maximum age limit for high posts from 21 to 19 years

a**. Lord Mayo** b. Lord Lytton c. Lord Rippon d. Lord Lansdowne

42. In which year the first railway line was laid?

a. 1855 b. 1866 **c. 1853** d. 1857

43. When the revolt of 1857 took place who was the Governor General of India

a. William Bentick b. Dalhousie **c. Lord Canning** d. Lord Elgin

44. Who is the first Governor General of India?

**a. William Bentick** b. Dalhousie c. Lord Canning d. Lord Dlgin

45. Who is the last viceroy of India

a. Lord Waveil **b. Lord Mount batten** c. Lord Willington d. Marley

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*