

## INDIAN HISTORY - NO.4

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. Kanishka's capital was at  
A. Amravati                      B. Kanauj                      C. Mathura                      D. Peshawar
2. Separate state for Muslims was demanded by  
A. Nawab Salimullah    B. Ali Brothers                      C. M.A. Jinnah                      D. Netaji S.C. Bose
3. Which Gupta ruler had led a campaign to the south and was an expert 'Veena' player?  
A. Chandra Gupta I    B. Samudragupta                      C. Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya    D. Skanda Gupta
4. In which century did Ashoka reign?  
A. Second century B.C.                      B. Third century B.C.  
C. Second century A.D.                      D. Third century A.D.
5. Ashoka's claim of greatness chiefly lay in the  
A. promotion of welfare of his people                      B. extensive conquests  
C. strengthening of army                      D. exclusive patronage to Buddhism
6. Who amongst the following kings defeated Harsha's army on the bank of river Narmada?  
A. Krishnadeva Raya    B. Pulakesin II                      C. Rajendra I                      D. Rajendra Chola
7. Who among the following has been called the 'Napoleon of India'?  
A. Samudragupta    B. Chandragupta                      C. Ashoka                      D. Harshavardhana
8. Ashoka's invasion of Kalinga resulted in  
A. peaceful relations with Kalinga.  
B. the development of peace and non-violence as state policy.  
C. wealth and prosperity of Mauryan empire.  
D. victory to the policy of war and territorial conquests.
9. Which of the following rulers was adorned with the title of 'Maharajadhiraja' (King of Kings)?  
A. Chandragupta Maurya    B. Kanishka                      C. Chandragupta I                      D. Ashoka
10. Which of the following is not associated with growth of cave art?  
A. Karle                      B. Mahabalipuram                      C. Amarnath                      D. Bagh
11. The achievements of Samudragupta are described in the  
A. Hatigumpha inscription                      B. Allahabad Pillar inscription  
C. Girnar inscription                      D. Sarnath inscription
12. Saka era started from  
A. 78 B.C.                      B. 78 A.D.                      C. 300 B.C.                      D. 124 A.D.
13. Who among the following earned the title of a 'Liberator'?  
A. Chandragupta Vikramaditya    B. Ashoka                      C. Chandragupta Maurya    D. Alexander
14. Gupta dynasty was famous for  
A. art and architecture                      B. imperialism  
C. revenue and land reforms                      D. patronage of literary work
15. Which temple got the name of Black Pagoda?  
A. Sun Temple                      B. Bhuvaneswari Temple    C. Lingharaja Temple                      D. Jagannath Temple
16. Kharavela ruled over  
A. Malwa                      B. Magadha                      C. Gandhara                      D. Kalinga

17. Ashoka was famous for  
 A. his vast empire  
 B. preaching ahimsa  
 C. following the path of Buddha  
 D. All of the above
18. Which of the following explains the duties of Dharmamahamatras?  
 A. The Minor Rock Edicts  
 B. The two Kalinga Edicts  
 C. Arthashastra  
 D. Indica
19. The Prime Minister at the time of Interim Government was  
 A. J.L. Nehru  
 B. Rajaji  
 C. Gandhiji  
 D. Patel
20. Quit India Movement is also called as  
 A. French Revolution  
 B. Home Rule Movement  
 C. August Revolution  
 D. Swadeshi Movement
21. Indicate the correct chronological order of dynasties in North -west India.  
 A. Kushanas, Sakas, Parthians  
 B. Sakas, Kushanas, Parthians  
 C. Parthians, Sakas, Kushanas  
 D. Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas
22. 'The Vedas contain all the truth' was interpreted by  
 A. Swami Vivekananda  
 B. Swami Dayananda  
 C. Raja Rammohan Ray  
 D. None of these
23. Who among the following was captured and hanged by the British after the Sepoy Mutiny?  
 A. Lakshmibai  
 B. Tania Tope  
 C. Tipu Sultan  
 D. Nana Saheb
24. Which of the following Gupta rulers was equally great in the art of peace, wars and personal accomplishment?  
 A. Chandragupta I  
 B. Chandragupta II  
 C. Samudragupta  
 D. Skandagupta
25. Saka era was founded by  
 A. Ashoka  
 B. Harsha  
 C. Kanishka  
 D. Vikramaditya
26. The monk whom Chandragupta Maurya accompanied to South India was  
 A. Asvaghosha  
 B. Vasumitra  
 C. Upagupta  
 D. Bhadrabahu
27. The first Satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji was stated in  
 A. Champaran  
 B. Bardoli  
 C. Dandi  
 D. Baroda
28. The most famous Saka ruler in India was  
 A. Menander  
 B. Gautamiputra Satakarni  
 C. Kadphises II  
 D. Rudradaman I
29. Bimbisara was the ruler of  
 A. Magadh  
 B. Avadh  
 C. Kamboja  
 D. Gandhara
30. Dhanvantri, a renowned physician of ancient India, adorned the court of  
 A. Samudragupta  
 B. Ashoka  
 C. Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
 D. Kanishka
31. Which Minor Rock Edict of Ashoka describes the conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka ?  
 A. No. X  
 B. No. XI  
 C. No. XII  
 D. No. XIII
32. Who among the following rulers held a religious assembly at Prayag every five years?  
 A. Ashoka  
 B. Kanishka  
 C. Harshavardhana  
 D. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
33. Who among the following was not a moderate?  
 A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 B. Ferozes shah Mehta  
 C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale  
 D. S.N. Banerjee
34. Ashoka the Great, died in  
 A. 206 B.C.  
 B. 216 B.C.  
 C. 226 B.C.  
 D. 232 B.C.
35. Kautilya was the Prime Minister of which of the following Indian rulers?  
 A. Chandragupta Maurya  
 B. Chandragupta I  
 C. Ashoka  
 D. Harshavardhana
36. The immortal fame of Ashoka largely rests upon  
 A. his conversion of Buddhism and its propagation  
 B. his policy for the welfare of his subjects.  
 C. his work in the sphere of religion and moral teachings.  
 D. his extensive conquests.

37. The Indian territory under the French possession was  
A. Goa B. Diu C. Pondicherry D. Daman
38. \_\_\_\_\_ was the British Governor General at the time of Indian Independence.  
A. Lord Mountbatten B. Lord Wellesley C. Lord Irwin D. Lord Dalhousie
39. The Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya was  
A. Hiuen Tsang B. Fahien C. Megasthenes D. Seleucus
40. Chandragupta Maurya spent his last days at  
A. Ujjain B. Nalanda C. Sravanabelagola D. Patna
41. During the Mauryan period, the administration of Pataliputra was in the hands of..... boards.  
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
42. Ashoka Pillar at Allahabad provides information about the reign of  
A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Chandragupta I C. Samudragupta D. Chandragupta II
43. King Harshavardhana lived in  
A. 2nd century A.D. B. 2nd century B.C. C. 7th century A.D. D. 7th century B.C.
44. The Arab conquest of Sind took place in  
A. 712 A.D. B. 740 A.D. C. 1001 A.D. D. 1009 A.D.
45. Match the following:
- | King            | Deed                        |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Rudradaman   | 1. Performance of Asvamedha |
| b. Gautamiputra | 2. Defeat of Sakas          |
| c. Kharavela    | 3. Repair of Sudarsana lake |
| d. Samudragupta | 4. Patronage of Jainism     |
| a b c d         | a b c d                     |
| A. 2 4 3 1      | B. 3 2 4 1                  |
|                 | C. 1 2 3 4                  |
|                 | D. 2 3 1 4                  |
46. Which of the following regions did not form the part of Ashoka's empire?  
A. Kashmir B. Taxila C. Madras D. Kanauj
47. The Mauryan dynasty was overthrown by  
A. Harsha B. Samudragupta C. Pushyamitra Sunga D. Kanishka
48. King Piyadassi referred to in some ancient Indian inscriptions is identified with  
A. Samudragupta B. Chandragupta Maurya C. Bimbisara D. Ashoka
49. Chalukya ruler, Pulakesin II defeated  
A. Dharmapala B. Samudragupta C. Harshavardhana D. Chandragupta II
50. In Ashoka's administration, Rajukas looked after  
A. religious matters B. collection of taxes  
C. municipal administration D. administration of justice
51. The founder of the first Afghan rule in India was  
A. Ibrahim Lodi B. Bahlul Lodi C. Sikandar Lodi D. Sher Shah Suri
52. Who amongst the following was the ruler of Chittor, when Alauddin Khilji attacked and conquered it in 1303 A.D.?  
A. Rana Sanga B. Rana Kumbha C. Rana Rattan Singh D. Rana Hammir
53. Who amongst the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'?  
A. Balban B. Alauddin Khilji C. Muhammad Tughluq D. Ibrahim Lodi
54. Which of the following rulers belonged to Slave Dynasty?  
A. Iltutmish B. Humayun C. Akbar D. Ahmad Shah Abdali
55. Match the following :
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia | 1. Introduced price control and rationing |
| b. Malik Kafur             | 2. Mongol leader                          |
| c. Alauddin Khilji         | 3. Overthrew the Slave dynasty            |
| d. Jalaluddin              | 4. Also known as 'Hazar Dinari'           |
|                            | 5. Sufi saint                             |
| a b c d                    | a b c d                                   |
| A. 5 4 1 3                 | B. 1 2 3 4                                |
|                            | C. 5 2 1 4                                |
|                            | D. 4 5 2 1                                |

56. Market control was first introduced in medieval India by  
A. Ghiasuddin Balban B. Firoz Shah Tughlaq C. Iltutmish D. Alauddin Khilji
57. The dynasty that succeeded the Chalukyas in Western India was that of the  
A. Cholas B. Kakatiyas C. Pallavas D. Rashtrakutas
58. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- | Persons                 | Event                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sultan Mahmud        | Sack of Somnath         |
| 2. Muhammad Ghori       | Conquest of Sind        |
| 3. Alauddin Khilji      | Revolt in Bengal        |
| 4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq | Changiz Khan's invasion |
| A. 1 and 3              | B. 2 only               |
| C. 1 only               | D. 2 and 4              |
59. The Sultan who called himself Naib-i- Khudai or Deputy of the God, was  
A. Iltutmish B. Alauddin Khilji C. Balban D. Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
60. The extent of the Delhi Sultanate empire was the greatest during the reign of  
A. Alauddin Khilji B. Iltutmish C. Balban D. Mohammad bin Tughlaq
61. The first Muslim ruler to formulate the theory of Kingship similar to the theory of divine right of Kings was  
A. Qutubuddin Aibak B. Alauddin Khilji C. Iltutmish D. Balban
62. Vatapi was the capital of the  
A. Pallavas B. Rashtrakutas C. Chalukyas D. Senas
63. Which of the following is correctly matched?  
A. Chauhans -Delhi B. Tomars-Ajmer C. Paramars-Malwa D. Kalachuris-Kanauj
64. Which of the following Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty issued copper coins instead of silver ones?  
A. Firoz Shah Tughlaq B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq  
C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq D. Mahmud Tughlaq
65. Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms  
A. to administer his subjects-well. B. to ease the peasants' living.  
C. to maintain a large army economically. D. to remove mediators.
66. Balban's greatest achievement was  
A. curbing of the power of nobles. B. establishment of peace and security  
C. defence against the Mongols. D. suppression of revolts.
67. Choose the set of correct chronological order of dynasties.  
A. Lodi, Slave, Tughlaq, Khalji B. Slave, Tughlaq, Khalji, Lodi  
C. Khalji, Lodi, Slave, Tughlaq D. Slave, Khalji, Tughlaq, Lodi
68. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of Nauroj in India?  
A. Balban B. Firuz Tughlaq C. Iltutmish D. Alauddin Khilji
69. Which of the following rulers in India challenged the authority of the Ulemas or Muslim clergy?  
A. Alauddin Khilji B. Balban C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq D. Sher Shah
70. Token currency was introduced for the first time in India by  
A. Alauddin Khilji B. Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
C. Ghiasuddin Tughlaq D. Muhammed bin Tughlaq
71. Who among the following was an advocate of radical humanism?  
A. Annie Besant B. Raja Rammohan Roy C. V.D. Savarkar D. M.N. Roy
72. Arrange the following rulers of Delhi Sultanate in chronological order of their reign and choose the correct answer.  
1. Qutubuddin Aibak 2. Balban 3. Iltutmish 4. Nasiruddin  
A. 4, 1, 3, 2 B. 1, 3, 4, 2 C. 1, 2, 3, 4 D. 3, 1, 4, 2

73. Which of the following generals of Alauddin Khilji conquered Deccan a number of times ?  
 A. UlughKhan      B. Nusrat Khan      C. Malik Kafur      D. None of these
74. Name the metals of the coins Tanka, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period.  
 A. silver, silver, copper      B. gold, silver, copper  
 C. silver, bronze, copper      D. gold, bronze, copper
75. Mohammad bin Tughlaq changed his capital from Delhi to Deogiri because he wanted to  
 A. improve trade in the Deccan      B. spread Islam in the Deccan  
 C. punish the people of Delhi      D. escape from the Mongol invasion
76. Delhi Sultanate was a  
 A. Democracy      B. Bureaucracy      C. Theocracy      D. None of these
77. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was a  
 A. foreign trade      B. market control  
 C. minting of new coins      D. development of agriculture
78. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order and choose the correct sequence:  
 1. Tughlaq      2. Khilji      3. Pallava      4. Kushana  
 A. 3, 4, 2, 1      B. 3, 4, 1, 2      C. 4, 3, 1, 2      D. 4, 3, 2, 1
79. During the early medieval period, the Rashtrakutas were a party to the tripartite struggle for power. The other two parties were  
 A. Sanas and Palas      B. Cholas and Chalukyas      C. Pratiharas and Palas      D. Chauhans and Rathors
80. Who was assigned the first Iqta in India by Mohammad Ghori?  
 A. Shamsuddin Iltutmish      B. Qutbuddin Aibak  
 C. Tajuddin Yalduz      D. Nasiruddin Qubacha
81. Which of the following statements are true, regarding Muhammad bin Tughlaq?  
 1. He introduced measures to regulate markets. 2. He introduced monetary reforms.  
 3. He increased the taxes paid by the people of the doab region.  
 4. He invited leaders of different faiths for religious discussions.  
 A. 1 and 2      B. 2 and 3      C. 3 and 4      D. 1, 2 and 4
82. The first Muslim President of the INC was  
 A. Ajmal Khan      B. M.A. Jinnah      C. Abul Kalam Azad      D. Rahimulla Sayani
83. Who among the following rulers is most famous for building a large number of canals for irrigation?  
 A. Qutbuddin Aibak      B. Firuz Shah Tughlaq      C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq      D. None of these
84. Which of the following is not one of the features of the economic regulations of Alauddin Khalji?  
 A. Use of correct measures      B. Prices fixed being calculated on the basis of production cost  
 C. Total curbing of black marketing      D. Organisation of separate markets for separate commodities
85. Arrange the following in correct chronological order  
 a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre      b. Second Civil Disobedience Movement  
 c. Congress split at Surat      d. boycott of Simon Commission  
 A. CADB      B. ABCD      C. DCAB      D. DCBA
86. The last ruler of the Lodhi dynasty was  
 A. Sikandar Lodhi      B. Bahlul Lodhi      C. Alam Lodhi      D. Ibrahim Lodhi
87. \_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for the integration of the Princely States.  
 A. Vallabhai Patel      B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah      C. Balgangadhar Tilak      D. Nehruji
88. For his unbounded generosity, who amongst the following Sultans was styled by all writers of the time as 'lakh baksh' or giver of lakhs?  
 A. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud      B. Balban      C. Qutb -ud-din- Aibak      D. Balban

89. Razia succeeded Sultan  
A. Bahram                      B. Qutbuddin Aibak                      C. Iltutmish                      D. Ruknuddin Feroz
90. Which of the following pairs of kings and the dynasties is correctly matched?  
A. Amoghavarsha-Pratihara                      B. Bhoja-Chauhan  
C. Dharmapala-Rashtrakuta                      D. Pulakesin-Chalukya
91. The Sultan who called himself 'Naib - i - Khudai or 'Deputy of the God' was  
A. Ibrahim Lodi                      B. Balban                      C. Iltutmish                      D. Alauddin Khilji
92. During whose reign did the Mongols first invade India?  
A. Ala-ud-din Khilji    B. Ghiyas -ud-din Balban                      C. Iltutmish                      D. Jalal-ud-din Firuz
93. Mahatma Gandhi started \_\_\_\_\_ movement after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.  
A. Non-violence                      B. Non-cooperation                      C. National                      D. Both A and B
94. Which of the following was the major source of royal income in medieval North India?  
A. Jaziyah                      D. Kharaj                      C. Zakat                      D. Tarkat
95. The founder of the first Afghan rule in India was  
A. Balban Lodi                      B. Sikandar Lodi                      C. Ibrahim Lodi                      D. Sher Shah Suri
96. The capital of Shashanka was  
A. Suvarnagiri                      B. Mahasthangarh                      C. Toshali                      D. Karnasuvarna
97. Which of the following Sultans established diplomatic relations with China ?  
A. Ibrahim Lodi                      B. Jallaluddin Khalji  
C. Balban                      D. Muhammed bin Tughlaq
98. Which of the following pairs of kings & dynasties is correctly matched?  
A. Pulakesin -Chalukya                      B. Bhoja -Chauhan  
C. Amoghavarsha-Pratihara                      D. Dharmapala-Rashtrakuta.
99. The Sepoy Mutiny failed due to  
A. Lack of effective organisation                      B. Lack of unity of purpose  
C. Lack of unified system of leadership                      D. All the above
100. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was effected by the forces of  
A. Muhammad Ghori                      B. Alauddin Khilji                      C. Qutb -ud- din Aibak                      D. Mahmud of Ghazni

## INDIAN HISTORY ANSWERS - 4

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. B
9. B	10. C	11. B	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. A	16. D
17. D	18. A	19. A	20. C	21. D	22. B	23. B	24. B
25. C	26. D	27. A	28. D	29. A	30. C	31. D	32. C
33. A	34. D	35. A	36. A	37. C	38. A	39. C	40. C
41. D	42. C	43. C	44. A	45. B	46. C	47. C	48. D
49. C	50. D	51. B	52. C	53. C	54. A	55. A	56. D
57. D	58. C	59. C	60. A	61. D	62. C	63. A	64. B
65. C	66. B	67. D	68. A	69. C	70. D	71. D	72. B
73. C	74. B	75. D	76. C	77. B	78. C	79. C	80. B
81. B	82. D	83. B	84. D	85. A	86. D	87. A	88. C
89. C	90. D	91. B	92. C	93. D	94. A	95. A	96. D
97. B	98. A	99. D	100. B				