

# History

Q. The first and only Bharat Mata Mandir was constructed in 1930s in -

- 1) Ahmedabad
- 2) Surat
- 3) Pune
- 4) Varanasi

Ans: 4

Note: Bharat Mata Mandir was constructed in 1936 by freedom fighter Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta and was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The temple is built on the campus of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith.

Q. "Kings are made for Public; Public is not made for King" - who made this statement during the national movement?

- 1) Abbas Tyabji
- 2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 3) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 4) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: 3

Q. Which freedom fighter was the author of the book "An Introduction of the Dreamland"?

- 1) Bhagat Singh
- 2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 3) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
- 4) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: 1

Q. When did the British make English the medium of instruction in India?

- 1) 1813
- 2) 1833

3) 1835

4) 1836

Ans: 3

Q. When and where was the All India Kisan Sabha formed?

1) 1935 - Bombay

2) 1942 - Kanpur

3) 1938 - Calcutta

4) 1936 - Lucknow

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the founder of the City of Agra?

1) Ala-ud-din Khalji

2) Muhammad Tughlaq

3) Firoz Tughlaq

4) Sikandar Lodi

Ans: 4

Q. Fascism believed in leadership of -

1) Feudals

2) Working classes

3) Political elites

4) One man

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?

1) Annie Besant

2) Sarojini Naidu

3) Vijaylakshmi Pandit

4) Kadambani Ganguli

Ans: 1

Q. In which of the following States are the Ajanta caves situated?

1) Madhya Pradesh

2) Uttar Pradesh

3) Maharashtra

4) Karnataka

Ans: 3

Q. Chenghez Khan was a -

1) Turk

2) Mongal

3) Persian

4) Afgan

Ans: 2

Q. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place during the Viceroyalty of -

1) Lord Canning

2) Lord Ripon

3) Lord Curzon

4) Lord Chelmsford

Ans: 4

Q. Fa-hien visited India in -

1) 750-890 A.D.

2) 750-765 A.D.

3) 311-495 A.D.

4) 399-411 A.D.

Ans: 4

Q. When was Guru Nanak Dev born?

- 1) 1469
- 2) 1369
- 3) 1269
- 4) 1556

Ans: 1

Q. Which among the following was the great centre of trade and commerce in India in the Gupta period?

- 1) Taxila
- 2) Tamralipti
- 3) Mathura
- 4) Vatapi

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the first women ruler of Delhi?

- 1) Noorjahan
- 2) Razia Begum
- 3) Jahanara
- 4) Samyukta

Ans: 2

Q. The saint from Gujarat who preached non-sectarianism in medieval India was -

- 1) Tukaram
- 2) Ramanand
- 3) Raghunandan
- 4) Dadu

Ans: 3

Q. The ancient civilization of Sumer flourished in a region, which is a part of the following country in the modern world -

- 1) Iraq
- 2) Egypt
- 3) Syria
- 4) Sumeria

Ans: 1

Q. Which seventh century Indian mathematician was the first in the world to treat 'zero' as a number and show its mathematical operations?

- 1) Aryabhata
- 2) Bhaskaracharya
- 3) Brahmagupta
- 4) Panini

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following was known as the "Saint of the Gutters"?

- 1) Baba Amte
- 2) Mother Teresa
- 3) Jyotirao Phule
- 4) C. F. Andrews

Ans: 2

Q. Ibn Batuta, the famous Arab scholar, visited India during the reign of -

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Qutubuddin Aibak
- 3) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- 4) Alauddin Khilji

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the court poet of Harshavardhana?

- 1) Banbhatta
- 2) Abul Fazal
- 3) Firdausi
- 4) Kalidas

Ans: 1

Q. Which unfortunate event took place in the year 1919?

- 1) Partition of Bengal
- 2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- 3) Subsidiary Alliance
- 4) Gandhi's Assassination

Ans: 2

Q. Which freedom fighter suffered fatal injuries during a demonstration against Simon Commission?

- 1) Bhagat Singh
- 2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- 3) Baj Gangadhar Tilak
- 4) Chandrashekhar Azad

Ans: 2

Q. Which Mughal emperor took the title of Alamgir?

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Jahangir
- 3) Shah Jahan
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the Tenth Guru of the Sikhs?

- 1) Guru Nanak
- 2) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- 3) Guru Gobind Singh
- 4) Guru Amardas

Ans: 3

Q. Which Sultan of Delhi shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- 1) Allauddin Khilji
- 2) Sher Shah
- 3) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- 4) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Ans: 3

Q. In which year was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

- 1) 1556 A.D.
- 2) 1526 A.D.
- 3) 1605 A.D.
- 4) 1761 A.D.

Ans: 2

Q. "Rajtarangini" written by Kalhan is -

- 1) A bout Chandragupta's reign
- 2) A history of Kashmir
- 3) A history of Delhi Sultanate
- 4) About Akbar

Ans: 2

Q. The Grand Trunk Road was originally built by -

- 1) Sher Shah

- 2) Akbar
- 3) Aurangzeb
- 4) Allauddin Khilji

Ans: 1

Q. The word Buddha means -

- 1) a conqueror
- 2) a liberator
- 3) a wanderer
- 4) an enlightened one

Ans: 4

Q. Sarojini Naidu became the Governor of which Indian State?

- 1) Himachal Pradesh
- 2) Uttar Pradesh
- 3) Madhya Pradesh
- 4) Andhra Pradesh

Ans: 2

Q. Where did Industrial revolution take place?

- 1) Germany
- 2) England
- 3) France
- 4) United States of America

Ans: 2

Q. The UNO came into existence in -

- 1) 1946
- 2) 1945



3) 1947

4) 1950

Ans: 2

Q. The Hundred-Year War was fought between -

1) France and Germany

2) Germany and Austria

3) France and England

4) England and Austria

Ans: 3

Q. Sikhism was founded in -

1) 1000 AD

2) 1500 AD

3) 300 BC

4) 1400 AD

Ans: 2

Q. The British Government declared for the first time that their intention in India is to gradually establish responsible government through -

1) The Regulating Act, 1773

2) The Government of India Act, 1958

3) The Government of India Act, 1958

4) The August 1917 Declaration

Ans: 4

Q. Sanchi portrays the art and sculpture of the -

1) Jains

2) Buddhists

3) Muslims

4) Christians

Ans: 2

Q. Faizee lived in the court of -

- 1) Humayun
- 2) Dara Shikoh
- 3) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 4) Akbar

Ans: 4

Q. Mahavira was born in the royal family of the -

- 1) Sakyas
- 2) Kshatriyas
- 3) Licchavis
- 4) Satavahanas

Ans: 3

Q. Aryans emerged on the Indian scene sometimes between -

- 1) 3000-2500 BC
- 2) 3100-2400 BC
- 3) 300-250 BC
- 4) 322-185 BC

Ans: 1

Q. Panchatantra was written by -

- 1) Bhramabhat
- 2) Vishnu Sharma
- 3) Jaya Deva
- 4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. When did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place -

- 1) 1928
- 2) 1919
- 3) 1946
- 4) 1942

Ans: 2

Q. Napoleon Bonaparte belonged to -

- 1) Italy
- 2) Britain
- 3) Germany
- 4) France

Ans: 4

Q. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between -

- 1) Shershah Suri
- 2) Humayun and Ibrahim Lodhi
- 3) Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur
- 4) Babur and Rana Sanga

Ans: 3

Q. Which war is associated with Florence Nightingale?

- 1) World War I
- 2) World War II
- 3) Crimean War
- 4) Battle of Leipzig

Ans: 3

Q. Who regarded as the great law giver of the ancient India?

- 1) Panini
- 2) Manu
- 3) Kautilya
- 4) Baraha Mihir

Ans: 2

Q. The Rupee coins were first minted in India during the rule of -

- 1) Shahjahan
- 2) Shershah Suri
- 3) East India Company
- 4) Razia Begum

Ans: 2

Q. The French Revolution began in the year -

- 1) 1770
- 2) 1788
- 3) 1789
- 4) 1750

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

- 1) Iltutmish
- 2) Ghiasuddin Balban
- 3) Ala Uddin Khalji
- 4) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Ans: 4

Q. Who expounded the theory of "Advaita"?

- 1) Ramanuja
- 2) Sri Shankaracharya
- 3) Madhavacharya
- 4) Swami Vivekananda

Ans: 2

Q. Ggautam Buddha died at -

- 1) Lumbini
- 2) Saranath
- 3) Kushinagar
- 4) Bodhgaya

Ans: 3

Q. The first to have trade relation with India were the -

- 1) Duch
- 2) English
- 3) Portuguese
- 4) French

Ans: 3

Q. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Unrest?"

- 1) Bipin Chandrapal
- 2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 3) Lalalajpat Rai
- 4) Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: 2

Q. The site of birth (nativity) of Gautam Buddha is marked by -

- 1) a Peepal Tree

- 2) a monastery
- 3) a 'Rummindei Pillar' of Ashok Maurya
- 4) a statue

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following does not have a Stupa?

- 1) Dhamek
- 2) Ranchi
- 3) Sanchi
- 4) Barhut

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the Delhi Sultan to impose Jizya even on the Brahmins?

- 1) Balban
- 2) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- 3) Firoz Tughluq
- 4) Muhammad Tughluq

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following is the founder of 'Azad Hind Fauj'?

- 1) Chandrashekhar Azad
- 2) Lala Har Dayal
- 3) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 4) Vir Savarkar

Ans: 3

Q. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was -

- 1) Asanga
- 2) Padmasambhava

3) Nagarjuna

4) Ananda

Ans: 2

Q. Who killed the Sikh Guru Arjun Dev?

1) Akbar

2) Jahangir

3) Babar

4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the last Governor General of India?

1) Lord Mountbatten

2) C. Rajagopalachari

3) Lord Wavel

4) Surendra Nath Banerjee

Ans: 2

Q. The first postage stamp was issued in -

1) Varanasi

2) Karachi

3) Allahabad

4) Mumbai

Ans: 2

Q. The ruins of Harappa were first noticed by -

1) Charles Mason

2) Dr. Sahni

3) M. Wheeler

4) M.S. Vats

Ans: 1

Q. The Congress split into moderates and extremist in -

1) 1906

2) 1905

3) 1907

4) 1908

Ans: 3

Q. The earliest extant Buddhist Stupa comes from -

1) Sandhi

2) Sarnath

3) Bodh Gaya

4) Amaravathi

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

1) The first Newspaper Published from India -- The Bengal Gazette

2) Founder of All India Harijan Sangh -- Mahatma Gandhi

3) Active participants of Gadar Movement -- Hardayal, Baba Harnam Singh and Tundilat

4) Governor General of Bengal at the time of passing of Pitt's India Act -- Lord Minto

Ans: 4

Q. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

1) Lord Dalhousie - Annexation of Avadh

2) Lord Dufferin - Establishment of Indian National Congress

3) Lord William Bentinck - Passing of the Charter Act, 1833

4) Lord Lytton: Beginning of first Anglo -- Afghan War



Ans: 4

Q. The campaign for widow remarriage in Maharashtra was led by -

- 1) Vishnu Parashuram Pandit
- 2) B. M. Malabari
- 3) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- 4) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: 3

Q. French East India Company was formed during reign of -

- 1) Louis XIII
- 2) Louis XIV
- 3) Louis XV
- 4) Louis XVI

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 to make the deaf British Government hear?

1. Bhagat Singh
2. Sukhdev
3. Rajguru
4. Batukeshwar Data

Select the answer from the code give below:

- 1) 1 and 2
- 2) 2 and 3
- 3) 1 and 3
- 4) 1 and 4

Ans: 4

Q. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Lajpat Rai - Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India
- 2) Dadabhai Naoroji - Unhappy India
- 3) Rafiq Zakaria - The Man Who Divided India
- 4) Subhas Chandra Bose - Guilty Men of India's Partition

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following had welcomed Vasco-da-Gama at Calicut?

- 1) Gasper Correa
- 2) Albuquerque
- 3) Zamorin
- 4) Don Almaid

Ans: 3

Q. On whose suggestion were the Indians kept out of the Simon Commission?

- 1) Lord Reading
- 2) Lord Chelmsford
- 3) Sir John Simon
- 4) Lord Irwin

Ans: 3

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. The Arya Samaj was founded in 1875.
2. 'Al Hilal' was published by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai was not associated with the paper 'The People.'
4. The famous Presidency College (former Hindu college) of Calcutta was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Of these statements:

- 1) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- 2) Only 2 and 3 are correct

3) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

4) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Ans: 3

Q. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

1) Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography was originally written in Gujarati Language

2) Saddler Commission is associated with Education

3) Hindu College Calcutta is the first institution to help in spreading English Education in India

4) Lala Lajpat Rai was never elected as President of Indian National Congress

Ans: 4

Q. The year of Bengal Famine in which millions of people died is -

1) 1942

2) 1943

3) 1944

4) 1945

Ans: 2

Q. Who resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council as a protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

1) Mahatma Gandhi

2) Rabindra Nath Tagore

3) Shankaran Nayar

4) Jamnalal Bajaj

Ans: 3

Q. After the formation of ministries in the provinces in 1937, congress rule lasted for -

1) 28 months

2) 29 months

3) 30 months

4) 31 months

Ans: 1

Q. Who called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the 'Father of Indian Unrest'?

- 1) Lord Curzon
- 2) Vincent Smith
- 3) Valentine Chirol
- 4) Henry Cotton

Ans: 3

Q. 'Indian War of Independence 1857' was written by -

- 1) V. D. Savarkar
- 2) R.C. Majumdar
- 3) S. N. Sen
- 4) S. B. Choudhari

Ans: 1

Q. Who gave Vallabhbhai Pael the title of Sardar?

- 1) C. Rajagopalachari
- 2) M. K. Gandhi
- 3) J.L. Nehru
- 4) M.a. Jinnah

Ans: 2

Q. The first Satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji was started at -

- 1) Champaran
- 2) Bardoli
- 3) Dandi
- 4) Baroda

Ans: 1

Q. Raja Rammohan Roy was not connected with -

- 1) The abolition of Sati
- 2) Widow remarriage
- 3) The Promotion of English
- 4) Sanskrit education

Ans: 4

Q. The famous court poet of Akbar was -

- 1) Birbal
- 2) Tulsidas
- 3) Bairam Khan
- 4) Rahim

Ans: 4

Q. The remains of the Vijayanagar empire can be found in -

- 1) Bijapur
- 2) Golconda
- 3) Hampi
- 4) Boroda

Ans: 3

Q. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?

- 1) It was a non-violent movement
- 2) It was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) It was a spontaneous movement
- 4) It did not attract the labour class in general

Ans: 1

Q. Multi-purpose river valley projects are the "New temples of modern India". The above statement is made by:

- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) Motilal Nehru
- 3) Mahatma Nehru
- 4) Rajiv Gandhi

Ans: 1

Q. From which of the following banks did Madan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times"?

- 1) State Bank of India
- 2) Punjab National Bank
- 3) Bank of Maharashtra
- 4) Bank of Baroda

Ans: 2

Q. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as?

- 1) Mahaparinirvansutta
- 2) Brahmajalasutta
- 3) Dhammachakkapabattanasutta
- 4) Kachchayanagottasutta

Ans: 3

Q. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage?

- 1) B.R. Ambedkar
- 2) Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) Rajendra Prasad
- 4) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: 4

Q. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malaviya?

- 1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 2) Dada Bhai Nauroji
- 3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 4) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj party in 1923?

- 1) G.K. Gokhale
- 2) B.G. Tilak
- 3) Chittaranjan Das
- 4) M.K. Gandhi

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?

- 1) Lord Irwin
- 2) Lord Mountbatten
- 3) Lord Wavell
- 4) Lord Linlithgow

Ans: 4

Q. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was a

- 1) Diplomat of high calibre of King of Persia
- 2) Wise counsellor of Aurangzeb
- 3) Great military leader of Shivaji
- 4) Versatile genius and writer in Hindi, Persian and Arabic in the reign of Akbar

Ans: 4

Q. The most accomplished writer in Persian of Akbar's reign--a man of letters, a poet, an essayist, a critic, and a historian--was

- 1) Abul Fazl
- 2) Badauni
- 3) Faizi
- 4) None of these

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following battles marked the real beginning of the Mughal Empire in India?

- 1) Battle of Talikota
- 2) Battle of Haldighati
- 3) First Battle of Panipat
- 4) Second Battle of Panipat

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following religions influenced Akbar much more than any single religion, all of which were meticulously examined by him?

- 1) Christianity
- 2) Jainism
- 3) Hinduism
- 4) Zoroastrianism

Ans: 3

Q. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between the

- 1) Afghans and the Marathas
- 2) Afghans and the Sikhs
- 3) Marathas and the Mughals under Shah Alam II
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the last Mughal Emperor of India?

- 1) Akbar II



2) Bahadur Shah II

3) Alamgir II

4) Shah Alam II

Ans: 2

Q. Which of the following was the official court language during Akbar's reign?

1) Arabic

2) Persian

3) Urdu

4) Turki

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following, was incharge of land revenue system during the reign of Akbar?

1) Abul Fazl

2) Birbal

3) Man Singh

4) Todar Mal

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following Muslim rulers was venerated by Muslims as a Zinda Pir or living saint?

1) Tughlaq Shah I

2) Jalaluddin Akbar

3) Haji Shamsuddin Ilyas

4) Muih-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb

Ans: 4

Q. Who built the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra?

1) Akbar

2) Jahangir

3) Nur Jahan

4) Sher Shah

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following was the accredited Ambassador of the King of England, James I, to the Mughal Emperor Jahangir court?

1) James Lancaster

2) Sir Henry Middleton

3) Sir Thomas Roe

4) None of these

Ans: 3

Q. The reign of which of the following is usually considered to have been the Golden Period of Mughal Rule in India?

1) Akbar

2) Aurangzeb

3) Jahangir

4) Shah Jahan

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following is regarded as responsible for the firm reestablishment of the Mughal rule in Hindustan in the latter half of 16th century?

1) Ali Qulikhan

2) Bairam Khan

3) Mir Abdul Latif

4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. The battle of Buxar, which enabled the English to acquire a firm hold of Bengal, was fought between them and the combined force of

1) French and Mir Qasim

- 2) Siraj-ud-daula and Mir Qasim
- 3) Shah Alam II and Nawab of Oudh
- 4) Shah Alam II, Mir Qasim and Nawab of Oudth

Ans: 4

Q. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar was proclaimed Emperor in

- 1) 1556 AD
- 2) 1557 AD
- 3) 1558 AD
- 4) 1560 AD

Ans: 1

Q. Where is the tomb of Jahangir situated?

- 1) Agra
- 2) Delhi
- 3) Lahore
- 4) Srinagar

Ans: 3

Q. The lovely Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque at Agra, an example of true art for its purity and elegance, was built by

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Jahangir
- 3) Shah Jahan
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 3

Q. In the field of art and architecture, biographer of one of the great Mughals wrote that his sovereign "planned splendid edifices and dressed the work of his mind and heart in the garment of stone and clay". This great Mughal Emperor was

- 1) Babar

- 2) Akbar
- 3) Jahangir
- 4) Shah Jhan

Ans: 2

Q. Before his coming to Akbar's Court, Miyan Tansen was in the service of

- 1) Raja of Jaipur
- 2) Raja of Jodhpur
- 3) Raja of Gondwana
- 4) Raja Ramchandra Baghel of Bhatha

Ans: 4

Q. Among the four sons of Shah Jahan, who is credited to have got translated Atharva Veda?

- 1) Shuja
- 2) Murad
- 3) Dara
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 3

Q. Name the famous paper which Gandhiji edited to propagate his ideas.

- 1) Harijan
- 2) satyagrah
- 3) Khadi
- 4) Swadeshi

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the pioneer among the social reformers?

- 1) Ramakrishna Paramhans
- 2) Swami Vivekanand

3) Raja Rammohan Roy

4) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following classes did not participate in the Revolution of 1857?

1. Agriculture

2. Money lenders

3. Peasants

4. Zamindars

1) 2 only

2) 2 and 4 only

3) 1 only

4) 1 and 2

Ans: 3

Q. Who was known as 'Lakh Baksh'?

1) Iltutmish

2) Raziya

3) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

4) Babar

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty in India?

1) Balban

2) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

3) Mohammad Ghori

4) Iltutmish

Ans: 2

Q. Chandragupta Maurya was the

- 1) Great-grandfather of Ashoka
- 2) Brother of Ashoka
- 3) Father of Ashoka
- 4) Grandfather of Ashoka

Ans: 4

Q. What was the name of Meera Bai's husband?

- 1) Bhojraj
- 2) Vikramaditya
- 3) Udaisingh
- 4) Chandan Singh

Ans: 1

Q. Who built the Taragarh fort of Ajmer?

- 1) Raja Man Singh
- 2) Raja Jai Singh
- 3) Aana Ji
- 4) Ajayapal Chauhan

Ans: 4

Q. In which year was "Jana Gana Mana" adopted as the National Anthem?

- 1) 1948
- 2) 1949
- 3) 1950
- 4) 1951

Ans: 3

Q. What is the most significant feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- 1) Burnt Brick buildings
- 2) First true arches
- 3) Buildings of worship
- 4) Art and architecture

Ans: 1

Q. Guru Nanak preached -

- 1) The Brotherhood of man
- 2) About making sikhs a militant organization
- 3) Sikhism as a religion
- 4) The unity of sikhs

Ans: 1

Q. The Indus valley people were not familiar with -

- 1) Copper
- 2) Silver
- 3) Tin
- 4) Iron

Ans: 4

Q. Who were the Mughals?

- 1) Afghans
- 2) Arabs
- 3) Mongols
- 4) Chaghtai Turks

Ans: 4

Q. The Rama Krishna Mission was founded by -

- 1) Dayananda Saraswati

- 2) Vivekananda
- 3) Keshab Chandra
- 4) Han's Raj

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following was a corporation of merchant in ancient India?

- 1) Chaturvedimangalam
- 2) Parishad
- 3) Ashtadikgaja
- 4) Manigrama

Ans: 4

Q. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called -

- 1) rupaka
- 2) karshapana
- 3) dinara
- 4) pana

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?

- 1) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- 2) a bicameral legislature
- 3) provincial autonomy
- 4) an All-India Federation

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left?

- 1) Brahmi
- 2) Nandnagari



3) Sharada

4) Kharoshti

Ans: 4

Note: The Kharoshi script is an ancient script used by the ancient Gandhara culture of South Asia primarily in modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan to write the Gandhari language (a dialect of Prakrit) and the Sanskrit language.

Q. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the -

1) Chhandogyopanishad

2) Mundakopanishad

3) Kathopanishad

4) Kenopanishad

Ans: 3

Q. When Subhash Chandra Bose resigned as the President of INC, who was appointed in his place?

1) Rajendra Prasad

2) Abul Kalam Azad

3) C. Rajagopalachari

4) Pattabhi Sitaramiah

Ans: 1

Q. After the Revolt of 1857, the British recruited Indian soldiers mostly from the -

1) Brahmins of U.P. and Bihar

2) Bengalis and Oriya from the east

3) Gorkhas, Sikhs and Punjabis in the north

4) Madras Presidency in the south and Marathas from the west

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in the Kutch region?

1) Besalpur and Surkotada

- 2) Rangpur and Rojidi
- 3) Allabadino and Balakot
- 4) Lothal and Surkotada

Ans: 1

Q. Which emperor conquered and annexed the northern part of Sri Lanka and named it Mummadi Cholamandalam?

- 1) Rajaraja I
- 2) Parantaka I
- 3) Rajendra I
- 4) Rajadhiraja I

Ans: 1

Q. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, leaving South Africa forever in -

- 1) 1914
- 2) 1915
- 3) 1916
- 4) 1919

Ans: 2

Q. In which year was the first attempt made to enumerate the population of India?

- 1) 1945
- 2) 1851
- 3) 1872
- 4) 1951

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the father of Vardhman Mahavir?

- 1) Suddhodana
- 2) Suddhdharma

3) Siddhartha

4) Bimbisara

Ans: 3

Q. Which one of the following statements about ancient Indian Mahajanapadas is correct?

1) All Mahajanapadas were oligarchies where power was exercised by a group of people

2) All Mahajanapadas were located in eastern India

3) No army was maintained by the Mahajanapadas

4) Buddhist and Jaina texts list sixteen Mahajanapadas

Ans: 4

Q. The only inscribed stone portrait of Emperor Ashoka has been found at -

1) Sanchi

2) Amaravati

3) Kanaganahalli

4) Ajanta

Ans: 3

Note: In 1993, a team of archeologists was surveying the area around Sannati in the Chitapur taluk of Gulbarga district. A dome was built across the river Bhima near this place. Several sites were discovered in the course of the survey, but the most dramatic evidence came from Kanaganahalli. The discoveries at the site included a broken relief sculpture showing a king and queen flanked by female attendants, two of whom held up a parasol and fly whisk—symbol of sovereignty, in their hands. An inscription in Brahmi letters read 'Ranyo Ashoka' (king Ashoka), leaving no doubt about who the central figure was supposed to represent.

Q. The social ideals of Mahatma Gandhi were first put forth in -

1) Hind Swaraj

2) An Autobiography--The Story of My Experiments with Truth

3) History of the Satyagraha in South Africa

4) The Bhagavad Gita According to Gandhi

Ans: 1

Q. The Society of Jesus, whose followers were called Jesuits, was set up by -

- 1) Martin Luther
- 2) Ulrich Zwingli
- 3) Erasmus
- 4) Ignatius Loyola

Ans: 4

Note: Ignatius of Loyola founded the society after being wounded in battle and experiencing a religious conversion. He composed the Spiritual Exercises to help others follow the teaching of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who among the following was not associated with the activities of the Theosophical Society?

- 1) Madame H. P. Blavatsky
- 2) Mr. A. O. Hume
- 3) Col. H. S. Olcott
- 4) Mrs. Annie Besant

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following was a temple built by the Chola Kings?

- 1) Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjavur
- 2) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
- 3) Srirangam Temple, Thiruchirapalli
- 4) Durga Temple, Aihole

Ans: 1

Note: Early in the 11th century, King Rajaraja-I, the restorer of the Chola dynasty, constructed the Brihadishwara Temple, with the highest Vimana in South India, in his new Capital Thanj-a vur.

Q. The University of Nalanda was set up by which Gupta ruler?

- 1) Kumaragupta II
- 2) Kumaragupta I
- 3) Chandragupta II

4) Samudragupta II

Ans: 2

Note: The University of Nalanda was founded around 427 by Kumargupta-1 (415-455), son of Chandragupta-II. Skandgupta (455-467) continued his father's royal patronage of the university by enlarging the physical facilities.

Q. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir under the leadership of -

- 1) Bindusara
- 2) Ashoka
- 3) Kunal
- 4) Kanishka

Ans: 4

Note: The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the rule of Kanishka Vasumitra had presided over the council and Buddhism was divided into Heenyan sect and Mahayan Sect.

Q. Arrange the following events that took place in the first decade of the 20th century in chronological order:

1. Indian National Congress, Bombay Session.
2. Establishment of All India Muslim League
3. Partition of Bengal.
4. Indian National Congress, Surat Session.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1) 1 2 3 4
- 2) 1 3 2 4
- 3) 4 3 2 1
- 4) 2 4 1 3

Ans: 2

Q. The greatest stylistic forms of temple architecture during the early medieval period were the Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara. Which of the following was the geographical spread of the Dravida style?

- 1) Between Vindhyan and Krishna river
- 2) Between Krishna and Kaveri rivers
- 3) Between Vindhyan and Kaveri river
- 4) Between Godavari and Krishna rivers

Ans: 4

Q. Consider the following statement:

"No Indian could have started the Indian National Congress...if the founder of the Congress had not been a great Englishman and a distinguished ex-official, such was the distrust of political agitation in those days that the authority would have at once found some way or the other to suppress the movement."

Who among the following gave the statement on the establishment of Indian National Congress?

- 1) W. Wedderburn
- 2) G.K. Gokhale
- 3) R. Palme Dutt
- 4) Allan Octavian Hume

Ans: 2

Q. Which one among the following statements about Civil Disobedience Movement is correct?

- 1) It started with Gandhiji's march to Champaran
- 2) Under Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the Congress agreed to give up Civil Disobedience Movement
- 3) The British Government was quite soft towards the movement from the beginning
- 4) There were to violent incidents during the movement

Ans: 2

Q. Which one among the following statements is true about Lord Curzone?

- 1) He had full sympathy for the Congress
- 2) He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance
- 3) He succeeded Lord Canning as the Viceroy of India

4) He separated the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong and Rajasthani from the province of Bengal and annexed them to Assam

Ans: 4

Q. Which one among the following statements is not true about Bahadur Shah Zafar II?

- 1) The rebels of 1857 proclaimed their loyalty to him
- 2) He was killed by Lt. Hodson, a cavalry officer in Delhi
- 3) He was reluctant to lead the Revolt of 1857 in beginning
- 4) He was a poet

Ans: 2

Q. Safdarjung tomb was build by -

- 1) Shauja-ud-Daula
- 2) Aurangzeb
- 3) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- 4) Humayun

Ans: 1

Q. Ajanta-Ellora Caves are situated near

- 1) Ajmer
- 2) Aurangabad
- 3) Patna
- 4) Jaipur

Ans: 2

Q. Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama were written by Abul Fazl in

- 1) Arabic
- 2) Persian
- 3) Urdu
- 4) Turki

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following, after marriage, became known as Nur Jahan, wife of Emperor Jahangir?

- 1) Anjuman banu Begam
- 2) Asmat Begam
- 3) Ladli Begam
- 4) Mehr-un-Nisa

Ans: 4

Q. Emperor Shah Jahan died in

- 1) 1658 AD
- 2) 1659 AD
- 3) 1666 AD
- 4) 1667 AD

Ans: 3

Q. When offered the choice between death and conversion by Aurangzeb, the Sikh Guru chose the former and was executed. Who was this Guru?

- 1) Guru Arjun Dev
- 2) Guru Har Gobind
- 3) Guru Teg Bhadur
- 4) Guru Gobind Singh

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following took away to Persia the Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan in the first half of 18th century?

- 1) Ahmed Shah Abdali
- 2) Nadir Shah
- 3) Chin Qilich Khan
- 4) Mir Mannu Abdali's Governor in Lahore



Ans: 2

Q. The first place among poets of Emperor Akbar's reign, who wrote in Hindi and Persian, belongs to

- 1) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- 2) Ras Khan
- 3) Sur Das
- 4) Tulsi Das

Ans: 4

Q. The first Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of

- 1) Akbar and Hemu
- 2) Abdali and the Marathas
- 3) Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
- 4) Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans: 4

Q. The first military expedition of Jahangir's reign was against

- 1) Kangra
- 2) Bengal
- 3) Mewar
- 4) Ahmednagar

Ans: 3

Q. The School of arts developed during the Kushan Period with the mixture of Indian and Greek style is known as

- 1) Persian Art
- 2) Gandhara Art
- 3) Mughal Art
- 4) Kushan Art

Ans: 2

Q. In which session of the Indian National Congress was the "Poorna Swaraj" resolution adopted?

- 1) Belgaum Session in 1924
- 2) Lahore Session in 1929
- 3) Karachi Session in 1931
- 4) Lucknow Session in 1916

Ans: 2

Q. Name the Commander of the Arab army who conquered Sindh -

- 1) Qutbuddin Aibak
- 2) Allauddin Khilji
- 3) Muhammad bin Qasim
- 4) Al Hazzaz

Ans: 3

Q. Which among the following movements was not led by Mahatma Gandhi?

- 1) Swadeshi Movement
- 2) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 3) Civil Disobedience Movement
- 4) Quit India Movement

Ans: 1

Q. Who was first Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?

- 1) V. C Shukla
- 2) Pt. Ravishankar Shukla
- 3) Arjun Singh
- 4) Shyama Charan Shukla

Ans: 2

Note: Pt. Ravishankar Shukla also called the Architect of Madhya Pradesh

Q. The theory of economic drain of India during British imperialism was propounded by

- 1) M.K. Gandhi
- 2) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 4) R.C. Dutt

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following is the oldest dynasty?

- 1) Chalukyas
- 2) Cholas
- 3) Pallavas
- 4) Satavahanas

Ans: 4

Q. Akbar has been called the 'first national king' mainly because he

- 1) was a great administrator
- 2) established a new religion 'Din-i-Ilahi'
- 3) provided an efficient government to the people
- 4) was highly tolerant and secular in his outlook

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following visited Nalanda University during the reign of King Harsha?

- 1) Hieun Tsang
- 2) Fahien
- 3) Megasthenes
- 4) None of these

Ans: 1

Q. The language of the discourses of Gautama Buddha was

- 1) Bhojpuri
- 2) Magadhi
- 3) Pali
- 4) Sanskrit

Ans: 3

Q. The people of the Rigveda period believed primarily in

- 1) Rituals and sacrifices
- 2) Idol worship
- 3) Worship of goddesses
- 4) One God

Ans: 4

Q. The 'Ryotwari' settlement was introduced in Madras by

- 1) Mount Stuart Elphinstone
- 2) James Thomson
- 3) Thomas Munro
- 4) Lord Cornwallis

Ans: 3

Q. The strongest among the Maratha kings was

- 1) Chhatrapati Shivaji
- 2) Balaji Vishwanath
- 3) Balaji Baji Rao
- 4) Chhatrapati Shahuji

Ans: 1

Q. The Indus Valley houses were built of

- 1) Bamboos

2) Bricks

3) Wood

4) Stone

Ans: 2

Q. Faizi, the elder brother of Abul Fazl, was a great scholar and poet of

1) Arabic

2) Urdu

3) Persian

4) Hindi

Ans: 3

Q. Buddhism became the state religion during region of

1) Chandragupta Maurya

2) Ashoka

3) Samudragupta

4) Kumaragupta-I

Ans: 2

Q. Where did Gandhiji learn the art of Satyagraha as a practice?

1) Ireland

2) England

3) Scotland

4) South Africa

Ans: 4

Q. The famous ruler of the western Chalukyan dynasty was -

1) Pulakesin II

2) Pulakesin I

- 3) Ravikirthi
- 4) Mangalesha

Ans: 1

Q. The efforts of the Kalinga war on Asoka are found in -

- 1) Pillar edicts
- 2) 13th rock edicts
- 3) Excavations
- 4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. The event of Boston Tea Party is related with -

- 1) Joining of USA in Second World War
- 2) French Revolution
- 3) American Civil War
- 4) American War of Independence

Ans: 4

Q. The Forward Bloc was founded by -

- 1) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 2) Jayaprakash Narayan
- 3) Acharya Narendra Dev
- 4) Ram Manohar lohia

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following was a protectorate State of India?

- 1) Arunachal Pradesh
- 2) Nagaland
- 3) Meghalaya

4) Sikkim

Ans: 4

Q. Which Chola ruler built a new capital, Gangaikonda Cholapuram?

1) Rajendra I

2) Vijayalala

3) Aditya

4) Rajaraja I

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following is known as "The silver-tongued orator"?

1) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

2) Surendranath Banerjee

3) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

4) Dada Bhai Naroji

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the fourth Sikh Guru?

1) Guru Ram Das

2) Guru Gobind Singh

3) Guru Arjan Dev

4) Guru Har Rai

Ans: 1

Q. From which of the following banks did Madan Mohan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times"?

1) State Bank of India

2) Punjab National Bank

3) Bank of Maharashtra

4) Bank of Baroda

Ans: 2

Q. What is the first sermon of Buddha called as?

- 1) Mahaparinirvansutta
- 2) Brahmajalasutta
- 3) Dhammachakkapabattanasutta
- 4) Kachchayanagottasutta

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?

- 1) G.K. Gokhale
- 2) B.G. Tilak
- 3) Chittaranjan Das
- 4) M.K. Gandhi

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?

- 1) Lord Irwin
- 2) Lord Mountbatten
- 3) Lord Wavell
- 4) Lord Linlithgow

Ans: 4

Q. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malaviya?

- 1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 2) Dadabhai Nauroji
- 3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 4) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: 4



Q. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as

- 1) Triratna
- 2) Trivargu
- 3) Trisarga
- 4) Trimurti

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following texts of ancient India allows divorce to a wife deserted by her husband?

- 1) Kamasutra
- 2) Manavadharmashastra
- 3) Sukranitisara
- 4) Arthashastra

Ans: 4

Q. Mahavira's first disciple was

- 1) Bhadrabahu
- 2) Sthulabhadra
- 3) Charvaka
- 4) Jamali

Ans: 4

Q. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was -

- 1) Aamir Khusrau
- 2) Mirza Ghalib
- 3) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 4) Faiz

Ans: 1

Q. The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was inaugurated in 1921 by

- 1) Lord Curzon
- 2) Lord Wellesley
- 3) Duke of Cannought
- 4) Duke of Wellington

Ans: 3

Q. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?

- 1) Chandragupta I
- 2) Skandagupta
- 3) Kumaragupta
- 4) Samudragupta

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement?

- 1) Uraon
- 2) Munda
- 3) Santhal
- 4) Konda dora

Ans: 1

Q. Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

- 1) B. C. Pal
- 2) G. Subramania Iyer
- 3) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- 4) Rukmani Lakshmi path

Ans: 3

Q. Who is known for establishing the "Anand Van"?

- 1) Jubilant Buddha

2) H. N. Bahuguna

3) Baba Amte

4) Motilal Nehru

Ans: 3

Q. 'Natya Shastra' was written by

1) Bharat Muni

2) Narad Muni

3) Jandu Muni

4) Vyas Muni

Ans: 1

Q. The Islam was established in -

1) 5th A.D.

2) 7th A.D.

3) 3rd B.C.

4) 5th B.C.

Ans: 1

Q. A, 5-point formula was proposed by India to define relations between sovereign States, which was known as 'Panchsheel' formula. India signed the first 'Panchsheel Agreement' in 1954. Which was the country with which this agreement was signed?

1) China

2) Pakistan

3) Bhutan

4) Sri Lanka

Ans: 1

Q. In 1932, a compromise, known as the 'Poona Pact', was worked out on the question of separate electorates. Who were the two main leaders involved?

1) Gandhiji and Lord Irwin

- 2) Gandhiji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 3) Gandhiji and Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- 4) Gandhiji and Aga Khan

Ans: 2

Q. The 'Swadeshi Movement' and 'Boycott of Foreign Things' were started by the Congress in 1905 to protest-

- 1) Curtailment of the rights of representation granted under the Indian Councils Act, 1892
- 2) Partition of Bengal
- 3) Restrictions imposed on the entry of Indians into Canada
- 4) Lord Curzon's efforts to establish control over the universities

Ans: 2

Q. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 was important because at this session the party -

- 1) Repudiated political militancy of the 'garam dal'
- 2) Signed a pact with the Muslim League
- 3) Opposed participation of India in the First World War
- 4) Rejected separate electorates for Muslims and Dalits

Ans: 2

Q. Which Moghul emperor first granted the English the licence to trade and to establish factories in India?

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Jahangir
- 3) Shahjahan
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 2

Q. The first War of Panipat was fought in A.D. 1526 between -

- 1) Ibrahim Lodhi and Rana Sanga

- 2) Muhmud Lodhi and Babur
- 3) Babur and Rana Sanga
- 4) Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans: 4

Q. Rana Kumbha constructed the 'Kirtistambha' at chittor to commemorate his victory against -

- 1) Ahmadshah of Gujarat
- 2) Mahmud Khilji of Malwa
- 3) Khan of Nagpur
- 4) Rao Jodha of Mawar

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the founder of the Chola dynasty in South India?

- 1) Karikala
- 2) Parantaka
- 3) Rajaraja
- 4) Vijayalaya

Ans: 4

Note: The founder of the Chola empire was Vijalaya, who was at first a feudatory of the Pallavas. He captured Tanjore in AD 850.

Q. In 1950s, the Archaeological Survey of India found several sites in one part of India which yielded evidence that the Mohenjodaro-Harappa Civilization was centred, not in Indus Valley, but in this part of India. In which present State are these sites situated?

- 1) Maharashtra
- 2) Gujarat
- 3) Rajasthan
- 4) Punjab

Ans: 2

Q. Fidel Castro ousted a dictator from Cuba in 1959. Who was this dictator?

- 1) Duvalier
- 2) Batista
- 3) Pinochet
- 4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. The remnants of one of the most ancient civilizations of the world, 'Indus Valley Civilization', were first discovered in Harappa. Where is this Harappa situated?

- 1) Sind, Pakistan
- 2) Punjab, India
- 3) Punjab, Pakistan
- 4) Haryana, India

Ans: 1

Q. The Shahnama, written by Firdausi, tells the tale of kings of one country. Which is this country?

- 1) Egypt
- 2) India
- 3) Turkey
- 4) Persia

Ans: 4

Q. Two large temple complexes have been found in Angkorwat, Cambodia. Which religion are they associated with?

- 1) Hinduism
- 2) Buddhism
- 3) SHintoism
- 4) None of these

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following countries was discovered by the famous Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama?

- 1) India
- 2) China
- 3) Australia
- 4) New Zealand

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the first navigator to circumnavigate the Earth by the sea route?

- 1) Ferdinand Magellan
- 2) Marco Polo
- 3) Vasco da Gama
- 4) Christopher Columbus

Ans: 1

Q. Swami Vivekananda gained fame and recognition in the Western World after his address to the World Congress of Major Religions in 1893. In which city was this congress held?

- 1) London
- 2) Paris
- 3) Berlin
- 4) Chicago

Ans: 4

Q. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' in the National Emblem are taken from -

- 1) Mahabharata
- 2) Mundaka Upanishad
- 3) Kautilya's Arthashastra
- 4) Samaveda

Ans: 2

Q. Gaya district of Bihar is associated with the name of Mahatma Buddha. In this district-

- 1) Mahatma Buddha was born

- 2) Mahatma Buddha gained enlightenment
- 3) Mahatma Buddha delivered his first sermon
- 4) Mahatma Buddha expires

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the first 'Guru' of the Sikhs?

- 1) Guru Amardas
- 2) Guru Nanakdev
- 3) Guru Arjundev
- 4) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: 2

Q. Where was the Jain Seer Lord Mahavira born?

- 1) Lumbini (Nepal)
- 2) Kunda (Bihar)
- 3) Shravanabelgola (Karnataka)
- 4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. Which 'pir' lies in the famous 'mazar' at Ajmer?

- 1) Muin-ud-din Chishti
- 2) Nizam-ud-din Auliya
- 3) Baba Farid
- 4) Sheikh Salim Chishti

Ans: 1

Q. Who got the Khajuraho temple constructed?

- 1) Chhatrasal
- 2) Kings of Parmer Dynasty



3) Kings of Chandel dynasty

4) King Bhoja

Ans: 3

Q. The famous caves at Ajanta-Ellora contain statues and murals associated with -

1) Hinduism

2) Buddhism

3) Jainism

4) All of these

Ans: 4

Q. Which was the most famous festival of the Vijaynagar empire?

1) Ramnavami

2) Brahmotsava

3) Mahanavami

4) Vasantotsava

Ans: 3

Q. Which architect has prepared the plan for Chandigarh city?

1) Edwin Lutyens

2) Le Corbusier

3) Charles Correa

4) None of these

Ans: 3

Q. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?

1) Ramakrishna paramhans

2) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

3) Swami Vivekananda

4) Shankaracharya

Ans: 3

Q. Who founded the Chalukya dynasty in South India?

1) Harihara

2) Pulakesin

3) Parantaka

4) Bukka

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the first woman ruler of India?

1) Nurjahan

2) Razia Sultan

3) Chandbibi

4) Durgavati

Ans: 2

Q. Government of India calendars show dates both in Christian era (AD) and Saka era. In which year did the Saka era start?

1) 150 BC

2) 130 BC

3) 56 BC

4) AD BC

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following did not form part of the Agrarian Programme outlined in the famous Faizpur Session of Congress in 1936?

1) Taxation on Agriculture Income and Cooperative Farming

2) Recognition of Peasant Unions (Kisan Sabhas)

3) 50 percent Reduction in Rent and Revenue

4) Abolition of Zamindari and Taluqdari System

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following did not attend the Second Round Table Conference of 1931?

1) Yusuf Mehrauli

2) S. K. Dutta

3) Ali Imam

4) G. D. Birla

Ans: 1

Q. During the Anti-Partition popular movement in the wake of partition of Bengal in 1905, boycott of British goods served as an effective weapon. From which of the following nationalist leaders did the boycott suggestion first come?

1) Krishna Kumar Mitra

2) Rabindranath Tagore

3) Ramendra Sunder Tridevi

4) Prafulla Chandra Roy

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following objects were presented by Thomas Roe to Jahangir when he visited the latter's court?

1. A coach drawn by four horses

2. A watch

3. An English gun

4. Perfume

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1) 1 and 2

2) 3 and 4

3) 2 and 3

4) 1, 2 and 4

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following statements best explains 'Interlopers'?

- 1) It was a term used in the East India Company barracks to describe the Englishmen who kept mistresses.
- 2) The dismissed employees of the East India Company.
- 3) The Free Merchants, who traded independently in Asia despite the monopoly of the East India Company
- 4) The middlemen engaged by the East India Company to negotiate with the merchants and traders in India

Ans: 3

Q. Apart from Sir Stafford Cripps who was the President of the Board of Trade, who among the following was/were part of the Cabinet Mission that visited India in 1946?

1. Lord Pethic Lawrence
2. A. V. Alexander
3. C. H. Philips
4. Allan Campbell-Johnson

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- 1) 1 and 2
- 2) 2 and 3
- 3) 3 and 4
- 4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: 1

Q. "Indica" was a famous book written by -

- 1) Megasthenes
- 2) Amir Khusro
- 3) Ibn Batuta
- 4) Fa-Hien

Ans: 1

Q. Who was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo?

- 1) Hitler
- 2) Napoleon
- 3) Mussolini
- 4) Bismarck

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the First President of the United States of America?

- 1) George Washington
- 2) Abraham Lincoln
- 3) J. F. Kennedy
- 4) Roosevelt

Ans: 1

Q. Which freedom movement was initiated from Bombay?

- 1) Quit India Movement
- 2) Civil Disobedience Movement
- 3) Non-Cooperative Movement
- 4) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Ans: 4

Q. Which famous freedom fighter was born at Lyallpur Punjab Province of British India?

- 1) Jinnah
- 2) Bhagat Singh
- 3) Rajguru
- 4) Batukeshwar Dutt

Ans: 2

Q. "Akbarname" was written by -

- 1) Birbal
- 2) Kalhan
- 3) Abul Fazl
- 4) Ibn Batuta

Ans: 3

Q. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a failure because -

- 1) he was mad
- 2) he transferred his capital city
- 3) he killed his father
- 4) he was not a practical statesman

Ans: 4

Q. In which year was the Third battle of Panipat fought?

- 1) 1556
- 2) 1630
- 3) 1761
- 4) 1769

Ans: 3

Q. Which newspaper was started by Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak to serve the cause of India's freedom struggle?

- 1) Kesari
- 2) Gadar
- 3) Free Hindustan
- 4) Swadesh Mitra

Ans: 1

Q. The ideology of fascism developed in

- 1) Germany
- 2) Japan
- 3) Italy
- 4) Russia

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?

- 1) Buffalo
- 2) Sheep
- 3) Cow
- 4) Pig

Ans: 3

Q. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- 1) Upanishads
- 2) Vedas
- 3) Tripitaka
- 4) Jatakas

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following leaders was not assassinated?

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi
- 2) Liaqat Ali Khan
- 3) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
- 4) Lord Louis Mountbatten

Ans: 3

Note: Mr. Jinnah died in 1948 after illness at Karachi.

Q. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- 1) Sri Gupta
- 2) Chandragupta I
- 3) Ghatotkacha
- 4) Kumaragupta I

Ans: 2

Q. Mughal presence in the Red Fort ceased with the fall of

- 1) Aurangzeb
- 2) Muhammad Shah
- 3) Shah Alam
- 4) Bahadur Shah Zafar

Ans: 4

Q. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of

- 1) Religion
- 2) Art
- 3) Literature
- 4) Architecture

Ans: 2

Q. 'Khalsa' was founded by

- 1) Guru Gobind Singh
- 2) Guru Ramdas
- 3) Guru Nanak
- 4) Arjun Dev

Ans: 1

Q. On the ruins of which old Hindu kingdom the Muslim kingdom of Golconda grew up?

- 1) Devagiri



2) Dwarasamudra

3) Kanchi

4) Warangal

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the only Sultan of Delhi, who wrote his autobiographical account?

1) Mubarak Shah Khalji

2) Feroz Shah

3) Nasiruddin Mahmud

4) Sikandar Lodi

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following was ruling the Chola country at the time of Mahmud Ghazni's expedition of Gujarat?

1) Uttama Chola

2) Rajaraja I

3) Rajendra I

4) Kulottunga

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following Astronomers was a native of Avanti?

1) Aryabhata

2) Brahmagupta

3) Bhaskaracharya II

4) Varahamihira

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following temples was a well known centre of Higher Education?

1) Dasavatara temple at Deogarh

2) Sas-bahu temples at Gwalior

3) Shore temple at Mamallapuram

4) Trayipurusha temple at Salotgi

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

1) Ashtanga hridaya - Drama

2) Brihajataka - Astrology

3) Lilavati - Mathematics

4) Manasara - Architecture

Ans: 1

Q. Who had constructed the Martanda temple of Kashmir?

1) Chandrapida

2) Lalitaditya

3) Avantivarman

4) Didda

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following titles Harsha has assumed?

1) Parama-Bhagavata

2) Parama-Saura

3) Parama-Sugata

4) Prama-Mahesvara

Ans: 4

Q. Which one of the following was a mint centre of the Yaudheyas?

1) Bayana

2) Bareilly

3) Mathura

4) Rohtak

Ans: 4

Q. Rulers of which of the following dynasties had diplomatic relations with distant countries like Syria and Egypt?

1) Mauryas

2) Guptas

3) Pallavas

4) Cholas

Ans: 1

Q. Rivers Ganga and Yamuna are mentioned together for the first time in -

1) Rigveda

2) Atharvaveda

3) Satapatha Brahmana

4) Chhandogya Upanishad

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following sites of Harappan culture are located in Sind?

1. Harappa

2. Mohenjodaro

3. Chanhudaro

4. Surkotda

Indicate the correct answer from the code given below:

1) 1 and 2

2) 2 and 3

3) 3 and 4

4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: 2

Q. Who refused his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

- 1) Rabindranath Tagore
- 2) Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: 1

Q. Macdonell Commission to suggest the relief measures against famine was appointed by -

- 1) Lord Lytton
- 2) Lord Ripon
- 3) Lord Canning
- 4) Lord Curzon

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following was the first Indian Woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- 1) Aruna Asaf Ali
- 2) Sarojini Naidu
- 3) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- 4) Annie Besant

Ans: 2

Q. The Sultan who refused to recognise the authority of the Caliph was

- 1) Alauddin Khalji
- 2) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- 3) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- 4) Qutbuddin Mubarak

Ans: 4

Q. Who sponsored the resolution in the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress, 1929 regarding the condemnation of bomb attack on the Viceroy?

- 1) M.K. Gandhi
- 2) Motilal Nehru
- 3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: 1

Q. The Sanskrit poet called as the Indian Shakespeare?

- 1) Kalidas
- 2) Tulsidas
- 3) Sudraka
- 4) Kautilya

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1891?

- 1) Behramji Malabari
- 2) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 3) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- 4) Pherozeshah Mehta

Ans: 1

Note: Behramji Malabari was an Indian poet, publicist author and social reformer best known for his ardent advocacy for the protection of the rights of women.

Q. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court at Calcutta, appointed as per the provisions of Regulating Act, 1773, was -

- 1) Sir Elijah Impey
- 2) Lemaster
- 3) Hyde
- 4) Barker

Ans: 1

Q. Office of which of the following was created by Rajaram and was supernumerary to the council of eight?

- 1) Mantri
- 2) panditrao
- 3) Pratinidhi
- 4) Nyayadhish

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following was the first Mughal ruler to adopt the custom of Tuladan?

- 1) Humayun
- 2) Akbar
- 3) Jahangir
- 4) Shahjahan

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following Mughal rulers was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth I of England?

- 1) Humayun
- 2) Akbar
- 3) Jahangir
- 4) Shahjahan

Ans: 2

Q. By which of the following Acts the Governor General of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India?

- 1) Regulating Act, 1773
- 2) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- 3) Charter Act, 1833
- 4) Indian Councils' Act, 1861

Ans: 3

Note: This act made the Governor General of Bengal, the Governor General of India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General in Council.

Q. Silver tanks of the Delhi Sultanata was first issued by -

- 1) Qutubuddin Aibak
- 2) Iltutmish
- 3) Jalaluddin Razia
- 4) Ghiyasuddin Balban

Ans: 2

Note: Iltutmish introduced the silver tanka and copper Jilal the two coins of the Sultanata period with a standard weight 175 grains.

Q. Whose court was known as 'Bhuvana-Vijaya'?

- 1) Ganapati
- 2) Ramachandra
- 3) Krishnadevaraya
- 4) Achyutaraya

Ans: 3

Note: Ashtadiggajas is the collective title given to the eight Telugu poets in the court of Krishnadevaraya. The court of these poets were also called Bhuvana Vijayam.

Q. The famous Kailash temple at Ellora was built by which of the following kings?

- 1) Vikramaditya I, the Chalukya
- 2) Narsinghvarman I, the Pallava
- 3) Raj Raj I, the Chola
- 4) Krishna I, the Rastrakuta

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following was the founder of Peshwas?

- 1) Parasuram Triyambak
- 2) Ram chandra Pant

3) Balajee Bajirao

4) Balajee Viswanath

Ans: 4

Q. Who was the founder of the autonomous Kingdom of Awadh?

1) Safdarjang

2) Saadat Khan

3) Shuja-ud-daula

4) Asaf-ud-daula

Ans: 2

Q. The first ruler responsible for the rise of Magadha was

1) Bindusara

2) Ajatashatru

3) Bimbisara

4) Vasudeva

Ans: 3

Q. The Allahabad Pillar inscription describes the achievements of

1) Harsha

2) Asoka

3) Samudra Gupta

4) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: 3

Q. Who is regarded Political Guru of Gandhiji?

1) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

2) W. C. Banerjee

3) Aurobindo



4) Vinoba Bhave

Ans: 1

Q. The name of the wife / wives of the Hindu god Ganesh is / are

1) Riddhi

2) Siddhi

3) Both Riddhi and Siddhi

4) None of the above

Ans: 3

Q. Who wrote the patriotic song 'Saare Jahan Se Achcha'?

1) Rabindranath Tagore

2) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

3) Muhammad Iqbal

4) Kavi Pradeep

Ans: 3

Q. Which architect designed the city of Chandigarh?

1) Edwin Lutyens

2) Le Corbusier

3) Charles Correa

4) Herbert Baker

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the fourth Sikh Guru?

1) Guru Ram Das

2) Guru Gobind Singh

3) Guru Arjan Dev

4) Guru Har Rai

Ans: 1

Q. Who started the "Khudai Khidmatgars" movement?

- 1) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- 2) Abul Kalam Azad
- 3) Maulana Mohammad Ali
- 4) None of these

Ans: 1

Q. Gandhiji started the "The Dandi March"

- 1) To boycott foreign goods
- 2) To protest against British policies
- 3) To break Salt Laws
- 4) None of these

Ans: 3

Q. Who was involved in the Alipore Bomb case?

- 1) S.N. Banerjee
- 2) Bipin Chandra Pal
- 3) Jatin Das
- 4) Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: 4

Q. Pick the wrong pair

- 1) Angkor Wat - Cambodia
- 2) The Great Wall - China
- 3) Colosseum - Rome
- 4) Acropolis - Turkey

Ans: 4

Q. The term Vrajapati, used in the Vedic literature, denoted

- 1) The head of the family
- 2) The head of village
- 3) A senior member of the Sabha
- 4) The head of the merchants

Ans: 1

Q. Followers of which religion were divided into two sects called Digambaras and Shwetambaras?

- 1) Buddhists
- 2) Jains
- 3) Hindus
- 4) Sikhs

Ans: 2

Q. The Buland Darwaza was built by

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Babur
- 3) Jehangir
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 1

Q. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in Devanagari Script below the abacus of the state Emblem of India have been taken from

- 1) Mundaka Upanishad
- 2) Katha Upanishad
- 3) Samaveda
- 4) Yajurveda

Ans: 1

Q. The famous bronze image of Nataraja is a fine example of

- 1) Chola art
- 2) Gandhara art
- 3) Gupta art
- 4) Mauryan art

Ans: 1

Q. Rigveda is believed by historians to have been written when

- 1) It was Stone Age
- 2) It was Copper Age
- 3) It was Bronze Age
- 4) It was Iron Age had already commenced

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following great Mughals, was a first-rate poet?

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Babur
- 3) Jahangir
- 4) Shah Jahan

Ans: 2

Q. The Iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is believed to record the achievements of

- 1) Chandragupta Maurya
- 2) Ashoka
- 3) Samudragupta
- 4) Chandragupta II

Ans: 4

Q. Chola Age was most famous for

- 1) Advancement of Tamil culture

- 2) Trade with Sri Lanka
- 3) War with the Rashtrakutas
- 4) Village assemblies

Ans: 4

Q. Which among the following ended the French power in India?

- 1) Battle of Buxar
- 2) Third Carnatic War
- 3) Battle of Plassey
- 4) Battle of Wandhiwash

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following recorded the transformation of King Ashoka after the Kalinga War?

- 1) Rock Edict II
- 2) Rock Edict IV
- 3) Rock Edict VI
- 4) Rock Edict XIII

Ans: 4

Q. Which one among the following was the Harappan trading station?

- 1) Kalibangan
- 2) Lothal
- 3) Surkotda
- 4) Ropar

Ans: 2

Q. Where was the early capital of Harshavardhana?

- 1) Prayag
- 2) Kannauj

3) Thaneswar

4) Mathura

Ans: 3

Q. Lothal is a site where dockyards of which of the following civilizations were found?

1) Indus Valley

2) Mesopotamia

3) Egyptian

4) Persian

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following was not a French settlement in India?

1) Puducherry

2) Mahe

3) Goa

4) Chandannagar

Ans: 3

Q. The world-famous 'Peacock Throne' was kept in which of the following Mughal building?

1) Diwan-i-Khas at Fatehpur Sikri

2) New Agra Fort

3) The Rang Mahal of the Red Fort at Delhi

4) The Diwan-i-Am of the Red Fort at Delhi

Ans: 2

Q. 'Buddha' means

1) The Enlightened one The Enlightened one

2) The Religious Preacher

3) Economic growth

4) Moral Purity

Ans: 1

Q. Gandhiji considered Khadi as a symbol of

1) Industrialisation

2) Economic Independence

3) Economic growth

4) Moral purity

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following is generally regarded as the pioneer of Local Self-Government in Modern India?

1) Ripon

2) Lytton

3) Mayo

4) Curzon

Ans: 1

Q. The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in

1) Odisha

2) Chotanagpur

3) Bijapur

4) Golconda

Ans: 4

Q. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh was founded by

1) Md. Ali Jinnah

2) Mohammad Ali

3) Saikat Ali

4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans: 4

Q. Which was the birthplace of Guru Nanak?

- 1) Gurudaspur
- 2) Amritsar
- 3) Lahore
- 4) Talwandi

Ans: 4

Q. After about a decade of his accession to the throne, Humayun was hounoured out of his Indian empire by Sher Shah Suri and he remained in exile. He re-occupied the throne of Delhi after a period of about

- 1) 2 years
- 2) 7 years
- 3) 10 years
- 4) 15 years

Ans: 4

Q. The extent of the country as reflected in the hymns of Rigveda covers

- 1) Punjab and Kashmir
- 2) Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir and Rajasthan
- 3) Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Parts of Sind, Rajputana and North-West Frontier Province
- 4) Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Parts of Sind, Rajputana, North-West Frontier Province and Eastern India up to the river Saryu

Ans: 4

Q. In the third century BC, a single language sufficed to bring the message of a royal missionary to the doors of his humblest subjects throughout the vast subcontinent known by the name of "Bharat Varsha". This language was

- 1) Magadhi
- 2) Pali



3) Prakrit

4) Sanskrit

Ans: 4

Q. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India

1) To establish a national govt.

2) To work out a constitutional arrangement for the transfer of power

3) To accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan

4) To refuse to give freedom to India

Ans: 2

Q. Who discovered the sea-route to India?

1) Vasco da Gama

2) Columbus

3) Magellan

4) Henry the Navigator

Ans: 1

Q. Varahamihira is an/a

1) Astronomer

2) Astronaut

3) Space Shuttle

4) Power Station

Ans: 1

Q. The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against the humiliation of

1) The Turkish Caliph

2) Aga Khan

3) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

4) Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: 1

Q. The capital of Pallava kings was

1) Chenapattanam

2) Mahabalipuram

3) Kanchipuram

4) Madurai

Ans: 3

Q. The first Satyagraha of Gandhiji for the cause of indigo farmers was observed at

1) Champaran

2) Chauri-Chaura

3) Bardoli

4) Sabarmati

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following founded the All India Muslim League?

1) Syed Ahmed Khan

2) Muhammad Ali

3) Aga Khan

4) Hamid Ali Khan

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following is not a moderate?

1) Surendranath Banerjee

2) Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

4) Pherozeshan Mehta

Ans: 2

Q. The Khalji Sultans of Delhi were

- 1) Mongols
- 2) Turks
- 3) Afgans
- 4) A Jat tribe

Ans: 2

Q. The rulers of Vijaynagar promoted

- 1) Hindi, Tamil, and Sanskrit
- 2) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
- 3) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit
- 4) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit

Ans: 3

Q. Which deities are worshipped in Badrinath and Kedarnath?

- 1) Vishnu and Shiva
- 2) Shiva and Ram
- 3) Krishna and Shiva
- 4) Krishna and Vishnu

Ans: 1

Q. Who got Swarn Mandir made?

- 1) Guru Govind Singh
- 2) Guru Arjun Dev
- 3) Guru Ramdas
- 4) Guru Teg Bahadur

Ans: 2

Q. 'Satyamev Jayate' is borrowed from-

- 1) Mundak Upanishad
- 2) Arthshashtra
- 3) Ramayan
- 4) Mahabharat

Ans: 1

Q. Name the famous poet of the Delhi Sultanate who was adorned with the title of 'The Parrot of Hindustan' -

- 1) Zia-uddin Barani
- 2) Utbi
- 3) Alberuni
- 4) Amir Khusro

Ans: 4

Q. The metal first discovered by man is -

- 1) iron
- 2) copper
- 3) aluminium
- 4) gold

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the General of Sher Shan?

- 1) Brahmajit Gaur
- 2) Diler Khan
- 3) Shaye tha Khan
- 4) Jai Singh

Ans: 1

Q. Who bestowed command of the Indian National Army (I.N.A) on Subhash Chandra Bose who renamed it Azad Hind Fauz?

- 1) Captain Mohan Singh
- 2) Rashbehari Bose
- 3) Shan Nawaz Khan
- 4) Lakshmi Bai

Ans: 2

Q. Which Mughal ruler was known as 'Zinda Pir' (Living Saint)?

- 1) Akbar
- 2) Shahjahan
- 3) Jahangir
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 4

Q. Which one is written by Kalidasa?

- 1) Kadambari
- 2) Harshacharita
- 3) Geetgovinda
- 4) Raghuvansham

Ans: 4

Q. Who said: 'Sab Lal ho Jayega' ?

- 1) Guru Gobind Singh
- 2) Ajit Singh
- 3) Tegh Bahadur
- 4) Ranjit Singh

Ans: 4

Q. Leading which expedition did Pririlata Waddedar die ?

- 1) Chattogram armoury raid
- 2) Fenil exoedition
- 3) Carpole expedition
- 4) Attack on Pahartali European club

Ans: 4

Q. Who introduced the 'Sunset Law'?

- 1) Warren Hastings
- 2) Lord Cornwallis
- 3) Lord Benrink
- 4) Lord Canning

Ans: 2

Q. When did the Tebhaga movement begin in Bengal?

- 1) 1942
- 2) 1944
- 3) 1945
- 4) 1946

Ans: 4

Q. Where in 1942 was 'Swaraj Panchayat' set up ?

- 1) Tamluk, West Bengal
- 2) Contai, West Bengal
- 3) Cuttak, Odisha
- 4) Puri, Odisha

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the first president of the 'Constituent Assembly' ?

- 1) Dr. Ambedkar

- 2) Rajgopalachari
- 3) Abul Kalam Azad
- 4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans: 4

Q. Who was not a member of the Subhash Chand Bose's Azad Hind Fauj ?

- 1) P.K.Sahgal
- 2) Shah Nawaz Khan
- 3) Captain Mohan Singh
- 4) G.S.Dhillon

Ans: 3

Q. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in -

- 1) 1916
- 2) 1920
- 3) 1923
- 4) 1926

Ans: 2

Q. Who was one of the advocates of 'United Sovereign Bengali'?

- 1) H.S.Surhwardi
- 2) Shyamprasad Mukherjee
- 3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 1

Q. The Prarthana Samaj was established by-

- 1) M.G.Ranade
- 2) Atmaram Pandurang

3) Ram Mohun roy

4) Keshab Sen

Ans: 2

Q. Where did Bhil revolt take place?

1) Chhotanagpur

2) Singbhum

3) Satara

4) Khandesh

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the leader of the Tariqa movement in Bengal ?

1) Dudu Mian

2) Titu Mir

3) Haji Shariatullah

4) Sayed Ahmed

Ans: 2

Q. Which place did the Santhal call Daman-i-Koh ?

1) Dhalbhum

2) Palamau

3) Rajmahal hills

4) Hazaribag

Ans: 3

Q. The first jute mill was set up in India in -

1) 1920

2) 1850

3) 1855



4) 1755

Ans: 3

Q. Which session of Muslim League formally proclaimed Muslims as a nation in 1940 ?

1) Karachi

2) Sindh

3) Lahore

4) Patna

Ans: 3

Q. Which Act allowed the Christian Missionaries to enter India?

1) Charter act of 1793

2) Charter act of 1813

3) Charter act of 1833

4) Pitt's India act of 1784

Ans: 2

Q. The first permanent home of the Aryans in India was -

1) Punjab

2) Rajasthan

3) Sindhu

4) Gujarat

Ans: 1

Q. In his inscriptions, Ashoka calls himself -

1) Priyadarshi

2) Dhammasoka

3) Daivaputra

4) Devanampriya Priyadarshi

Ans: 4

Q. Whom did the Ghadar Party plot to kill?

- 1) Kingsford
- 2) Hadinge
- 3) Tegart
- 4) Northbrooke

Ans: 3

Q. Who introduced Kaulinya system in Bengal?

- 1) Gopala
- 2) Ballal Sen
- 3) Lakshanasen
- 4) Dharmapala

Ans: 2

Q. Who said 'What Bengal thinks today India thinks tomorrow'?

- 1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 2) Motilal Nehru
- 3) G.K.Gokhle
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following Gupta rulers was known as Vikramaditya?

- 1) Chandragupta-I
- 2) Samundragupta
- 3) Chandragupta-II
- 4) Skandagupta

Ans: 3

Q. In which year the resolution to fight for 'Purna Swaraj' was taken by the Congress?

- 1) 1928
- 2) 1929
- 3) 1930
- 4) 1931

Ans: 3

Q. In which year did Muhammad-bin-Qasim conquer Sind?

- 1) 712 AD
- 2) 715 AD
- 3) 718 AD
- 4) 721 AD

Ans: 1

Q. Who was the founder of the slave dynasty?

- 1) Ilrumish
- 2) Balban
- 3) Nasiruddin
- 4) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Ans: 4

Q. In whose report the idea of federation of states was first proposed?

- 1) Rajagopalchari
- 2) Sarat Bose
- 3) Motilal Nehru
- 4) Shyamaprasad Mukherjee

Ans: 1

Q. Who was Jalaluddin Mangabarni?

- 1) Ruler of Afghanistan
- 2) Ruler of Persia
- 3) Ruler of Mongolia
- 4) Ruler of Khwarizm or Khiba

Ans: 4

Q. Which Hindu sacred text did Dr. Ambedkar burn in public?

- 1) Bhagavat Gita
- 2) Manusmriti
- 3) Sulva Sutra
- 4) Parasar Samhita

Ans: 2

Q. Who invited Babur to invade India?

- 1) Ibrahim Lodi
- 2) Sikandar Lodi
- 3) Daulat Khan Lodi
- 4) Sher Khan

Ans: 3

Q. Under whose presidentship did the Congress constitution its first National Planning Commission in 1938?

- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 3) Jayaprakash Narayan
- 4) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: 2

Q. Which Mughal emperor subdued the Portuguese in Bengal?

- 1) Akbar

- 2) Jahangir
- 3) Shah Jahan
- 4) Aurangzeb

Ans: 3

Q. When was the All India Trade Union Congress formed?

- 1) 1918
- 2) 1920
- 3) 1921
- 4) 1924

Ans: 2

Q. When did Siraj-ud-daullah ascend the throne?

- 1) 1707
- 2) 1739
- 3) 1756
- 4) 1757

Ans: 3

Q. Who of the following became a member of the 'Din-i-Ilahi'?

- 1) Raja Man Singh
- 2) Todarmal
- 3) Tansen
- 4) Raja Birbal

Ans: 4

Q. The Chinese writers mention India by the name of -

- 1) Fo-Kwo-Ki
- 2) Yin-tu

- 3) Si-Yu-Ki
- 4) Sikia-Pono

Ans: 2

Q. Who among the following was the last to be initiated in his religion by Gautama Buddha?

- 1) Ananda
- 2) Sariputta
- 3) Moggalana
- 4) Subhadda

Ans: 4

Q. 'Sita' in Maurya age Means -

- 1) A Goddess
- 2) A Religious Sect
- 3) Revenue from crown land
- 4) Barren land

Ans: 3

Q. What was 'Dar-ul-Shafa' established by feroz Tughlaq?

- 1) An alms house
- 2) A free hospital
- 3) A library
- 4) A guest house for pilgrims

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the medieval king responsible for introducing the silver coin called 'Tanka' in North India?

- 1) Iltutmish
- 2) Razia
- 3) Alauddin Khalji

4) Mohammad Tughlaq

Ans: 1

Q. The earliest occurrence of the mantra famous as Gayatri Mantra is found in the following text -

1) Bhagwad Gita

2) Atharva veda

3) Rig Veda

4) Manusmriti

Ans: 3

Q. The 'Dakshinamurti' idol of shiva depicts him in which form?

1) Teacher

2) Dancing

3) Reclining

4) Meditating

Ans: 1

Q. With which of the following movements is Aruna Asaf Ali associated?

1) Non-cooperation Movement

2) Civil Disobedience Movement

3) Individual Satyagraha

4) Quit India Movement

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following was the envoy of the British King James I at Jahangir's court?

1) William Hawkins

2) William Finch

3) Pietra Della Vella

4) Edward Terry

Ans: 1

Q. Lahore session of Muslim League(1940)was presided over by -

- 1) Liaqat Ali Khan
- 2) Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman
- 3) Mohammad Ali jinnah
- 4) Fatima Jinnah

Ans: 3

Q. The Mountbatten Plan became the basis for -

- 1) Continuity of British rule
- 2) Transfer of power
- 3) Partition of the country
- 4) Solution of communal problems

Ans: 3

Q. By whom the 'Quit India' resolution was moved in the bombay session of the congress in the year 1942?

- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) Narendra Deo
- 3) Rajendra prasad
- 4) J.B Kripalani

Ans: 1

Q. In which of the following sessions of Indian National congress, Mahatma Gandhi said "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever"?

- 1) Calcutta Session, 1928
- 2) Lahore sessions, 1929
- 3) Madras Session, 1927
- 4) Karachi Session, 1931



Ans: 4

Q. Who said "Tilak is the father of Indian unrest"

- 1) V. Chitambar
- 2) Louis Fischer
- 3) Web Miller
- 4) Lord Reading

Ans: 1

Q. Who of the following had pleaded from the side of Indian National Army Officers in their Red Fort trial?

- 1) C.R. Das
- 2) Motilal Nehru
- 3) M.A.Jinnah
- 4) Sir T.B.Sapru

Ans: 4

Q. After the formation of ministries in the provinces in 1937, Congress rule lasted for -

- 1) 28 months
- 2) 29 months
- 3) 30 months
- 4) 31 months

Ans: 1

Q. Who was associated with the formation of the Deccan Educational Society?

- 1) Justice Ranade
- 2) Ferozh Shah Mehta
- 3) B. G. Tilak
- 4) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans: 3

Q. Who among the following had resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council protesting Jallianwala Bagh Massacre ?

- 1) Rabindranath Tagore
- 2) Madan Mohan Malviya
- 3) Sir Shankar Nair
- 4) All the above

Ans: 3

Q. Who amongst the following had demanded first the dominion status for India ?

- 1) Raj Gopalachari and Sardar Patel
- 2) Pt. Motilal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant
- 3) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jaykar
- 4) Jawaharlal Nehru and Jagjeevan Ram

Ans: 3

Q. The Gandhian economy is based on the principle of -

- 1) Competition
- 2) Trusteeship
- 3) State control
- 4) None of these

Ans: 2

Q. Of the following who had rebelled against the Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

- 1) Asaf Khan
- 2) Khurram
- 3) Mahabat Khan
- 4) Shahryar

Ans: 2

Q. The words Satyameva Jayate, inscribed below the abacus in Devangari script have been adopted from -

- 1) Mundaka Upanishad
- 2) Manusmriti
- 3) Kathopnished
- 4) Rig Veda

Ans: 1

Q. University of Nalanda and Vikramsila were destroyed by -

- 1) Tajuddin Yalduz
- 2) Aurangzeb
- 3) Bakhtiyar Khalji
- 4) Qutb-ud-din Aibek

Ans: 3

Q. Rashtrakutas patronised -

- 1) Vanishnavism
- 2) Buddhism
- 3) Jaiism
- 4) Shaivism

Ans: 3

Q. The idea of 'Sulahkul' was propagated by -

- 1) Mughal Emperor Akbar
- 2) Mughal Emperor Shahjahan
- 3) Nawab Wazid Ali Shah
- 4) Shershah

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following has no role in the abolition of 'Sati' System ?

- 1) Mughal Emperor Akbar
- 2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 3) Lord William Bentinck
- 4) Edwin Samuel Montagu

Ans: 4

Q. In the Gupta age, Varahamihira wrote the famous book, Brihat Samhita. It was a treatise on-

- 1) Astronomy
- 2) Statecraft
- 3) Ayurvedic system of medicine
- 4) Economics

Ans: 1

Q. The fortification of Calcutta by the British in 1756 was regarded by the Nawab of Bengal, Sirajud-daulah, as-

- 1) Growth of large-scale British trade
- 2) An attack upon his sovereignty
- 3) Insecurity of the British in India
- 4) British control over Bengal

Ans: 2

Q. Ibn Batuta's work, Rihla, completed in 1355, is -

- 1) An autobiography
- 2) An account of the Delhi Sultan from Aibek to Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
- 3) A religious text
- 4) An account of trade with Morocco

Ans: 1

Q. Several socio-political organizations were formed in the 19th and 20th Centuries in India. Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam, founded in the year 1914 was -

- 1) All India Muslim Ladies Conference
- 2) A radical wing of the All India Muslim League
- 3) All India Muslim Students'Conference
- 4) All India Islamic Conference

Ans: 1

Q. British colonialism in India saw the emergence of new cities. Calcutta, now Kolkata, was one of the first cities. Which of the following villages were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta?

- 1) Midnapur, Chittagong, Burdwan
- 2) 24-Parganas, Kalikata, Thakurgaon
- 3) Sultanuti, Kalikata, Gobindapur
- 4) Midnapur, Thakurgaon, Gobindapur

Ans: 3

Q. What was Ziyarat in the language of the Sufis?

- 1) Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints for seeking barkat (spiritual grace)
- 2) Reciting divine name
- 3) Offering free kitchens run on futuh (unasked for charity)
- 4) Setting up of auqaf (charitable trusts)

Ans: 1

Q. The main occupation of Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age ) people was

- 1) Animal Husbandry
- 2) Fishing
- 3) Cultivation
- 4) Hunting

Ans: 4

Q. Saka Era was founded by

- 1) Pulakesin-II

- 2) Kanishka
- 3) Harsha
- 4) Vikramaditya

Ans: 2

Q. Samudragupta's achievements are mentioned in

- 1) Indica
- 2) Ashoka Pillar at Allahabad
- 3) Kalinga edict
- 4) Hathigumpha inscription

Ans: 2

Q. The capital city of the Pallavas was

- 1) Vatapi
- 2) Kanchipuram
- 3) Madurai
- 4) Mahabalipuram

Ans: 2

Q. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between

- 1) Marathas and the East India Company.
- 2) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Sikhs.
- 3) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas.
- 4) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Mughals.

Ans: 3

Q. The only Muslim woman to sit on the throne of Delhi was

- 1) Razia Sultana
- 2) Mumtaz Mahal

3) Hamida Banu Begum

4) Nur Zahan

Ans: 1

Q. Fahien visited India during the reign of

1) Ashoka

2) Chandragupta Maurya

3) Harshavardhana

4) Chandragupta-II

Ans: 4

Q. The market regulations in India were introduced by

1) Balban

2) Babar

3) Sher Shah Suri

4) Allauddin Khilji

Ans: 4

Q. The pioneer of the Bhakti movement in India was

1) Kabir

2) Shankaracharya

3) Ramananda

4) Ramanuja

Ans: 4

Q. The Ilbert Bill Controversy during Lord Lytton's time related to the concepts of

1) Economic justice

2) Revenue allocation

3) Judicial equality

4) Political representation

Ans: 3

Q. The court of Alauddin Khilji was graced by the great poet

- 1) Firdausi
- 2) Ibn Batuta
- 3) Amir Khusru
- 4) Omar Khaiyyam

Ans: 3

Q. The boundary line between India and Pakistan on their attaining independence in 1947 is called

- 1) Maginot Line
- 2) Durand Line
- 3) McMohan Line
- 4) Radcliffe Line

Ans: 4

Q. Who composed the famous song Sare Jahan Se Achha?

- 1) Naqsh Lyallpuri
- 2) Mohd. Iqbal
- 3) Shakeel Badayuni
- 4) Mirza Ghalib

Ans: 2

Q. The remains of Vijayanagar Empire can be found in

- 1) Golconda
- 2) Baroda
- 3) Bijapur
- 4) Hampi



Ans: 4

Q. Madurai was the capital of the

- 1) Chedis
- 2) Pandeyas
- 3) Chalukyas
- 4) Rashtrakutas

Ans: 2

Q. Tulsidas was contemporary of

- 1) Aurangzeb
- 2) Shah Jahan
- 3) Akbar
- 4) Ibraham Lodhi

Ans: 3

Q. Gandhiji went to England in 1931 to attend the

- 1) Second Round Table Conference
- 2) First Round Table Conference
- 3) Third Round Table Conference
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 1

Q. Two Asokan pillars were brought and installed in Delhi by

- 1) Qutubuddin Aibak
- 2) Firozeshah Tughlaq
- 3) Akbar
- 4) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept Subsidiary Alliance offered by Lord Wellesley in 1798?

- 1) Nizam of Hyderabad
- 2) Ruler of Mysore
- 3) Nawab of Carnatic
- 4) Nawab of Oudh

Ans: 1

Q. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, leaving South Africa for ever in

- 1) 1915
- 2) 1919
- 3) 1914
- 4) 1916

Ans: 3

Q. Which of the following craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans?

- 1) Blacksmith
- 2) Jewellery
- 3) Carpentry
- 4) Pottery

Ans: 1

Q. 'Dayabhaga' is authored by —

- 1) Vijnaneshwara
- 2) Jimutavahana
- 3) Yagyavalkya
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 2

Q. Which deity was not worshipped by the Vedic Aryans?

- 1) Indra
- 2) Pashupati
- 3) Varun
- 4) Marut

Ans: 2

Q. The Mahavir belonged to the clan -

- 1) Lichhivis
- 2) Kalams
- 3) Bhaggas
- 4) Bulis

Ans: 1

Q. The Jain text which contains the biographies of the Tirthankaras is known as -

- 1) Adi Purana
- 2) Bhagwatisutra
- 3) Kalpasutra
- 4) Uvasagadasao

Ans: 3

Q. The rules of Buddhist monistic life are laid down, primarily, in -

- 1) Tripitaka
- 2) Abhidhammapitaka
- 3) Suttapitaka
- 4) Vinayapitaka

Ans: 4

Q. The battle between Alexander and Porus took place on the bank of river -

- 1) Ravi

2) Ganga

3) Sutlej

4) Jhelum

Ans: 4

Q. The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian Territory was -

1) Cyrus

2) Darius 1

3) Xerxes

4) Cambyses

Ans: 2

Q. Alexander remained in India for -

1) 19 months

2) 29 months

3) 39 months

4) 10 months

Ans: 1

Q. The first translator of Mahabharata into Tamil was -

1) Bharavi

2) Sundaramurthi

3) Perundevanar

4) Kamban

Ans: 3

Q. Who of the following was not a patron of Jainism?

1) Chandragupta Maurya

2) Bimbisara

3) Kharvela

4) Kanishka

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the ambassador in the Court of Bindusara?

1) Deimachus

2) Machiavelli

3) Megasthenes

4) Antiochus I

Ans: 1

Q. To propagate his Dhamma, Asoka used the services of-

1) Yuktas

2) Pradeshikas

3) Rajukas

4) All of these

Ans: 4

Q. The last king of Mauryan empire was-

1) Kunala

2) Devavarman

3) Shalishuk

4) Brihadrath

Ans: 4

Q. The historian Kalhan was -

1) Brahmin

2) Buddhist

3) Jain

4) None of these

Ans: 1

Q. The writer of the 'Kalpasutra' was -

- 1) Bhadrabahu
- 2) Simuka
- 3) Panini
- 4) Patanjali

Ans: 1

Q. The writer of the 'Brihatkatha' was -

- 1) Dattamitra
- 2) Gudadhya
- 3) Bhadrabahu
- 4) Sarvavarman

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following indicates the correct chronological order of era in India?

- 1) Vikram-Shaka-Gupta-Harsha
- 2) Gupta-Harsha-Vikram-Shaka
- 3) Gupta-Shaka-Vikram-Harsha
- 4) Vikram-Harsha-Gupta-Shaka

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following law givers of the post-Gupta period declared that Sudras were not slaves by nature?

- 1) Jimutwahan
- 2) Narad
- 3) Medhatithi
- 4) Vigynaeshwar

Ans: 3

Q. Who was the founder of Gahadwala dynasty who made Kannauj the main centre of his power?

- 1) Chandradev
- 2) Jaichandra
- 3) Vijaychandra
- 4) Govind

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following Rashtrakut kings defeated the Pratihar ruler Nagabhata I?

- 1) Indra II
- 2) Amoghvarsha I
- 3) Krishna III
- 4) Govind III

Ans: 4

Q. Who among the following rulers patronized Jayadev, the composer of 'Geetgovinda'?

- 1) Shashank
- 2) Laxman Sen
- 3) Kumarpala
- 4) Kharvel

Ans: 2

Q. The Chola rulers undertook extensive land survey to ascertain -

- 1) Government's share of revenue
- 2) Right of ownership
- 3) Production of grains
- 4) Limit of the sources of irrigation

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following taxes of Chola period was for educational purpose?

- 1) Sarvamanya
- 2) Devadana
- 3) Salabhoga
- 4) Brahmadeva

Ans: 2

Q. Which of the following books were written by Amir Khusro?

- 1) Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi, Nuh-i-Siphr, Ashiqa
- 2) Khazainul Futuh, Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi, Ashiqa
- 3) Ashiqa, Qiranussadain, Khazain-ul-Futuh
- 4) Qiranussadain, Ashiqa, Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi

Ans: 3

Q. Who wrote 'Qanun-i-Humayuni'?

- 1) Nizamuddin
- 2) Gulbadan Begum
- 3) Yahya
- 4) Khwandmir

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following books was written by Ishwardas Nagar?

- 1) Ahkam-i-Alamgiri
- 2) Futuhat-i-Alamgiri
- 3) Chhatra Prakash
- 4) Bir Binod

Ans: 2

Q. At the time of Muhammad Ghori's invasion against Prithviraj Chauhan who of the following ruled Kannauj?



- 1) The Palas
- 2) The Gahadwalas
- 3) The Chandellas
- 4) The Pratihars

Ans: 2

Q. Who was appointed as ambassador to china during the time of Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

- 1) Ibn Batutah
- 2) Barbosa
- 3) Barani
- 4) Abdur Razzak

Ans: 1

Q. Bahlul Lodi's significant achievement was the successful war against the underwritten kingdom of—

- 1) Mewat
- 2) Chandwar
- 3) Sambhal
- 4) Jaunpur

Ans: 4

Q. Rulers of which kingdom built Atala Masjid and Lal Darwaza Masjid?

- 1) Malwa
- 2) Bengal
- 3) Khandesh
- 4) Jaunpur

Ans: 4

Q. Chaitanya Charitamrita was authored by —

- 1) Madhav

- 2) Ramanand
- 3) Krishnadas Kaviraj
- 4) Wasweshwara

Ans: 3

Q. When was Vijayanagar visited by Abdurrajjak?

- 1) 1433
- 2) 1423
- 3) 1427
- 4) 1443

Ans: 4

Q. Tuluva dynasty was founded by -

- 1) Vir Narsimha
- 2) Immadi Narsimha
- 3) Narasa Nasyaka
- 4) None of the above

Ans: 1

Q. Who founded the independent Bahamani Kingdom in South India?

- 1) Mujahid Shah
- 2) Muhammad Shah I
- 3) Adil Shah
- 4) Abu Muzaffar Alauddin Bahmanshah

Ans: 4

Q. Who founded the independent Muslim Kingdom of Malwa?

- 1) Hoshangshah
- 2) Dilawarkhan

- 3) Nasiruddin
- 4) Mahmudshah

Ans: 2

Q. Babur had three wives. Which one of the following was not his wife?

- 1) Gulrus
- 2) Dibar
- 3) Gulbadan
- 4) Maham

Ans: 3

Q. Who was Mehdi Khwaza?

- 1) Brother of Babur
- 2) Prime Minister of Ibrahim Lodi
- 3) Ruler of Bihar
- 4) Brother-in-law of Humayun

Ans: 4

Q. Which out of the following was not one of the purposes of "Sarais" built during Sher Shah?

- 1) Warehouse for arms and ammunition
- 2) For officers
- 3) For travelers
- 4) Post-house

Ans: 1

Q. Who was not appointed as Vazir during Akbar's reign?

- 1) Nizamuddin Khalifa
- 2) Bahadurkhan Uzbek
- 3) Shamsuddin Atkakan

4) Todarmal

Ans: 2

Q. Who was the author of Nuskha-i-Dilkusha?

1) Bhimsen Burhanpuri

2) Abul Fazl

3) Khafi Khan

4) Murshidkuli Khan

Ans: 1

Q. Guru Govind Singh was killed in 1708 at—

1) Nanded

2) Amritsar

3) Keeratpur

4) Anandpur

Ans: 1

Q. Who composed 'Ganga Lahri'?

1) Surdas

2) Tulsidas

3) Panditraj Jagannath

4) Haridasa

Ans: 3

Q. From whom Shahji received the jagir of Poona?

1) Adilshah

2) Mughals

3) Portuguese

4) Nizamshahi

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following Peshwas is connected with the treaty of Sagola?

- 1) Bajirao II
- 2) Balaji Bajirao
- 3) Balaji Vishwanath
- 4) Bajirao I

Ans: 2

Q. In which year Ahilyabai Holkar breathed her last?

- 1) 1794
- 2) 1792
- 3) 1793
- 4) 1795

Ans: 4

Q. The French East India Company was formed in —

- 1) 1680 AD
- 2) 1664 AD
- 3) 1660 AD
- 4) 1656 AD

Ans: 2

Q. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between —

- 1) English and Hyderali
- 2) English and the French
- 3) English and the Marathas
- 4) English and the Nawab of Carnatic

Ans: 2

Q. At the battle of Biddera the English crushed the power of —

- 1) Dutch
- 2) French
- 3) Danes
- 4) Portuguese

Ans: 1

Q. The Treaty of Surat was concluded by the British with the following Maratha chief —

- 1) Narayan Rao
- 2) Nana Phadnis
- 3) Madhav Rao
- 4) Raghoba

Ans: 4

Q. The triple alliance against Tipu was formed by Cornwallis consisted of the following —

- 1) The English, Marathas and Carnatic
- 2) The English, Nizam and the Marathas
- 3) The English, Nizam and Awadh
- 4) The English, Nizam and Carnatic

Ans: 2

Q. In the Second Sikh war the decisive battle was fought at—

- 1) Chilianwala
- 2) Gujarat
- 3) Peshawar
- 4) Multan

Ans: 2

Q. In the Third Maratha War, the English defeated Peshwa Bajirao II at —

- 1) Kirki
- 2) Mahidpur
- 3) Sitabuldi
- 4) Bassein

Ans: 4

Q. The treaty of Shrirangpattam took place in —

- 1) 1793
- 2) 1794
- 3) 1791
- 4) 1792

Ans: 2

Q. Which of the following states was not annexed to British Empire by Dalhousie under the doctrine of lapse?

- 1) Benaras
- 2) Baghat
- 3) Nagpur
- 4) Sambalpur

Ans: 1

Q. Which one of the following rebellions is associated with Sidhu and Kanhu?

- 1) Kole Rebellion
- 2) Munda Rebellion
- 3) Bhil Rebellion
- 4) Santhal Rebellion

Ans: 4

Q. The following officer was connected with the suppression Thuggee —

- 1) Hastings

- 2) Bentinck
- 3) Sleeman
- 4) Aukland

Ans: 2

Q. Charles Metcalf was the Governor General of India during—

- 1) 1832-33
- 2) 1837-38
- 3) 1835-36
- 4) 1839-40

Ans: 3

Q. Sindh was invaded during the following Governor General's time —

- 1) Lord Ellenborough
- 2) Lord Aukland
- 3) Lord Hardinge
- 4) Lord Dalhousie

Ans: 2

Q. The Second Burmese War was fought in the year —

- 1) 1852
- 2) 1849
- 3) 1851
- 4) 1850

Ans: 4

Q. Which one of the following Acts abolished the trading rights of the East India Company?

- 1) Regulating Act of 1773
- 2) Charter Act of 1813



3) Charter Act of 1833

4) Charter Act of 1853

Ans: 2

Q. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

1) Permanent Settlement: Bengal

2) Ryotwari Settlement: Madras

3) Talukdari Settlement: Bombay

4) Mahalwari Settlement: North-Western Province

Ans: 3

Q. At Lucknow the revolt of 1857 broke out on —

1) June 4, 1857

2) May 30, 1857

3) June 15, 1857

4) May 15, 1857

Ans: 1

Q. The Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta was founded by—

1) Keshabchandra Sen

2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

3) Warren Hastings

4) Sir Williams Jones

Ans: 4

Q. The Theosophical Society allied itself to the —

1) Hindu revival movement

2) Christian revival movement

3) Islamic revival movement

4) All of these

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following statements about the Ramakrishna Mission is wrong?

- 1) It held the pure Vedantic doctrine as its ideal
- 2) It prohibited the worship of images
- 3) It aimed at the development of the highest spirituality in man
- 4) It recognized in Science and Technology

Ans: 2

Q. Fifth session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1889 at —

- 1) Madras
- 2) Calcutta
- 3) Bombay
- 4) Dacca

Ans: 3

Q. The moderates and extremists were united in the Congress Session of —

- 1) Lucknow
- 2) Allahabad
- 3) Lahore
- 4) Bombay

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following was not in Khilafat Committee?

- 1) Hakim Azmalkhan
- 2) Majhar ul Haq
- 3) Hasrat Mohani
- 4) Maulana Shauqat Ali

Ans: 2

Q. Swaraj Party was formed by —

- 1) C.R.Das
- 2) C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru
- 3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) Motilal Nehru

Ans: 2

Q. 'Lucknow Pact' was concluded between —

- 1) Congress and the Muslim League
- 2) Congress and the British Government
- 3) Muslim League and the British Government
- 4) Congress, the Muslim League and the British Government

Ans: 1

Q. Who among the following participated in all the three Round Table Conferences?

- 1) M. K. Gandhi
- 2) Madan Mohan Malviya
- 3) Sardar Patel
- 4) B.R.Ambedkar

Ans: 4

Q. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- 1) Surya Sen: Chatgaon Case
- 2) Ramprasad Bismil: Second Lahore Conspiracy Case
- 3) Bhagat Singh: Kakori Conspiracy Case
- 4) Chandrashekhar Azad: Delhi Bomb Case

Ans: 1

Q. When were the Congress Governments formed in seven out of eleven provinces?

- 1) July 1937
- 2) July 1935
- 3) July 1936
- 4) July 1938

Ans: 1

Q. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- 1) Lord Hardinge: II Round Table Conference
- 2) Lord Willington: Arriving of Prince of Wales in India
- 3) Chelmsford: Rowlatt Act
- 4) Lord Reading: Delhi Darbar

Ans: 3